

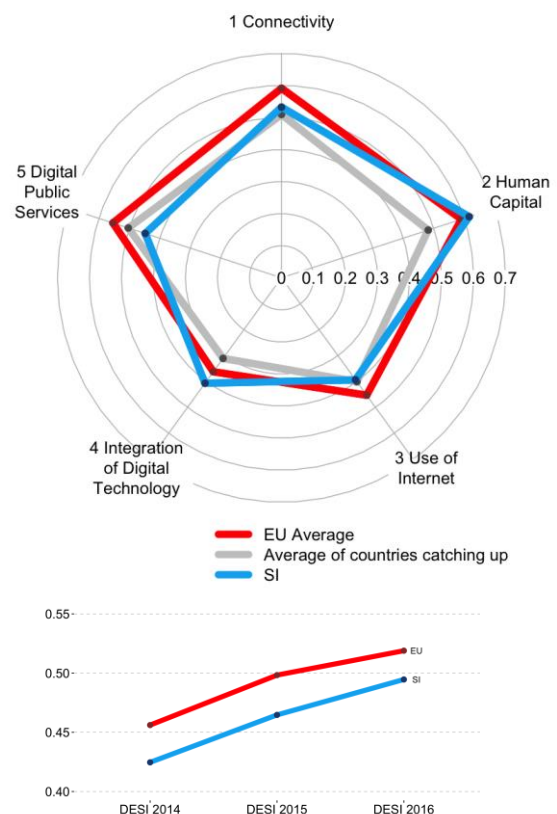
Digital Economy and Society Index¹ 2016²

Country Profile

Slovenia

Slovenia has an overall score³ of **0.49** and continues to rank **18th** out of the 28 EU Member States. Companies in Slovenia are performing well when it comes to the Integration of Digital Technologies (11th rank among EU Member States). However, Slovenian citizens are not very active when it comes to the Use of Internet (24th rank among Member States). Slovenia benefits from a skilled population: 51% have basic digital skills, while 1.9% of Slovenians aged 20-29 years old hold a STEM (Science, Technology and Mathematics) degree (9th rank among the EU member states). However, Slovenia's weakest ranking is in Digital Public Services – there are only 24% of Internet users engaged actively in eGovernment and on open data, the country ranks last of all Member States. In the DESI 2016, Slovenia is part of the countries that are catching up: countries who score below the EU average but whose score grew faster than that of the EU as a whole (in comparison to DESI 2015). Other countries catching up are Spain, Italy, Latvia, Romania and Croatia.

| DESI | Slovenia | | Cluster score | EU score |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|---------------|----------|
| | rank | score | | |
| DESI 2016 | 18 | 0.49 | 0.45 | 0.52 |
| DESI 2015 | 18 | 0.46 ⁴ | 0.41 | 0.5 |



¹ The Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) is a composite index developed by the European Commission (DG CNECT) to assess the development of EU countries towards a digital economy and society. It aggregates a set of relevant indicators structured around 5 dimensions: Connectivity, Human Capital, Use of Internet, Integration of Digital Technology and Digital Public Services. For more information about the DESI please refer to <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/digital-agenda-scoreboard>

² The DESI 2016 is constructed from indicators referring mostly to the calendar year 2015 (except when data is not available for that calendar year, in which case the latest prior data was used).

³ DESI scores range from 0 to 1, the higher the score the better the country performance.

⁴ The DESI 2015 was re-calculated for all countries to reflect updates and corrections to the underlying indicator data (which took place between May 2015 and January 2016). As such, country scores and rankings may have changed from the previous publication. For further information please consult the DESI methodological note.

1 Connectivity

| 1 Connectivity | Slovenia | | Cluster | EU |
|------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | rank | score | score | score |
| DESI 2016 | 19 | 0.53 | 0.51 | 0.59 |
| DESI 2015 | 20 | 0.5 | 0.48 | 0.57 |

With an overall Connectivity score of 0.5 the country ranks 19th among EU countries.

| | Slovenia | | | | EU DESI 2016 value |
|---|--|------|--|------|--|
| | DESI 2016 | | DESI 2015 | | |
| | value | rank | value | rank | |
| 1a1 Fixed BB Coverage % households | 95% (June 2015) → | 20 | 95% (December 2014) | 20 | 97% (June 2015) |
| 1a2 Fixed BB Take-up % households | 75% (2015) ↑ | 10 | 71% (2014) | 10 | 72% (2015) |
| 1b1 Mobile BB Take-up Subscribers per 100 people | 50 (June 2015) ↑ | 25 | 47 (December 2014) | 25 | 75 (June 2015) |
| 1b2 Spectrum % of the target for spectrum to be harmonised at EU level | 60% (December 2015) ↓ | 22 | 63% (December 2014) | 22 | 69% (December 2015) |
| 1c1 NGA Coverage % households, out of all households | 79% (June 2015) ↑ | 15 | 78% (December 2014) | 14 | 71% (June 2015) |
| 1c2 Subscriptions to Fast BB % of subscriptions >= 30Mbps, out of fixed BB subscriptions | 21% (June 2015) ↑ | 22 | 10% (December 2014) | 24 | 30% (June 2015) |
| 1d1 Fixed BB Price % individual gross income spent for the cheapest standalone Fixed Broadband subscription (lower values are better) | 1.7% (Access costs 2015, Income 2014) ↓ | 18 | 1.5% (Access costs 2014, Income 2013) | 17 | 1.3% (Access costs 2015, Income 2014) |

Despite a slight improvement in ranking, Slovenia faces a number of challenges.

First, fixed broadband networks are available to only 95% of households (20th rank), below the EU average (97%).

Secondly, the take-up of mobile broadband is low (25th rank).

Finally, although fast (>= 30Mbps) broadband networks are available to nearly 80% of all households, only 21% subscribe to it (22nd rank, below the EU average of 30%). This however is already a significant improvement compared to last year, when only 10% subscribed to fast broadband. The price for fixed broadband is high and increased over the last year.

All those limitations explain the scores of Slovenia and limit its ability to exploit the benefits of the digital economy.

2 Human Capital

| 2 Human Capital | Slovenia | | Cluster score | EU score |
|-----------------|----------|-------|---------------|----------|
| | rank | score | | |
| DESI 2016 | 13 | 0.62 | 0.48 | 0.59 |
| DESI 2015 | 16 | 0.58 | 0.44 | 0.58 |

With a Human Capital score of 0.62, Slovenia ranks 13th among EU countries, a position that it has significantly improved from ranking 16th last year.

| | Slovenia | | | | EU DESI 2016 value |
|---|------------------|------|----------------|------|--------------------|
| | DESI 2016 | | DESI 2015 | | |
| | value | rank | value | rank | |
| 2a1 Internet Users % individuals (aged 16-74) | 71% (2015) ↑ | 19 | 68% (2014) | 20 | 76% (2015) |
| 2a2 Basic Digital Skills % individuals (aged 16-74) | 51% (2015) | 18 | n.a.) | - | 55% (2015) |
| 2b1 ICT Specialists % employed individuals | 4.8% (2014) ↑ | 8 | 4.4% (2013) | 10 | 3.7% (2014) |
| 2b2 STEM Graduates Graduates in STEM per 1000 individuals (aged 20 to 29) | 19 (2013) | 9 | 19 (2012) | 7 | 18 (2013) |

In order to fully develop its digital economy and society, Slovenia needs to incite its citizens to use the Internet. Slovenia still has a relatively low percentage of regular Internet users (71%, below the EU average of 76%, 19th rank in the EU). 51% of citizens do have basic digital skills, also below the European average of 55%.

Slovenia has a good position regarding the share of ICT specialists⁵ in the workforce (4.8% well above the EU average of 3.7%, 8th rank).

Also in STEM (Science, Technology and Mathematics) graduates, Slovenia performs well and ranks 9th among EU Member States.

⁵ Broad definition taken from JRC (IPTS) "The evolution of EU ICT employment 2000-2012" Technical report (forthcoming): ISCO codes 25 and 35, plus ICT graduates in certain adjacent ISCO codes.

3 Use of Internet

| 3 Use of Internet | Slovenia | | Cluster | EU |
|-------------------|----------|-------|---------|-------|
| | rank | score | score | score |
| DESI 2016 | 24 | 0.39 | 0.4 | 0.45 |
| DESI 2015 | 16 | 0.43 | 0.39 | 0.43 |

The propensity of Slovenian individuals to use Internet services did not progress since last year and Slovenia scores 0.39 (down from 0.43 last year) and ranks 24th among EU countries.

| | Slovenia | | | | EU |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|------|---------------|
| | DESI 2016 | | DESI 2015 | | DESI 2016 |
| | Value | rank | value | rank | value |
| 3a1 News % individuals who used Internet in the last 3 months (aged 16-74) | 77% (2015) | ↓ 15 | 82% (2014) | 10 | 68% (2015) |
| 3a2 Music, Videos and Games % individuals who used Internet in the last 3 months (aged 16-74) | 47% (2014) | 19 | 47% (2014) | 19 | 49% (2014) |
| 3a3 Video on Demand % households that have a TV | 45% (2014) | 9 | 45% (2014) | 9 | 41% (2014) |
| 3b1 Video Calls % individuals who used Internet in the last 3 months (aged 16-74) | 36% (2015) | ↓ 20 | 41% (2014) | 16 | 37% (2015) |
| 3b2 Social Networks % individuals who used Internet in the last 3 months (aged 16-74) | 51% (2015) | ↓ 26 | 58% (2014) | 23 | 63% (2015) |
| 3c1 Banking % individuals who used Internet in the last 3 months (aged 16-74) | 46% (2015) | ↑ 21 | 45% (2014) | 20 | 57% (2015) |
| 3c2 Shopping % individuals who used Internet in the last year (aged 16-74) | 52% (2015) | ↑ 18 | 50% (2014) | 16 | 65% (2015) |

Compared to the previous year, Slovenian Internet users are less keen to engage in "private" Internet activities such as: reading news online (from 82% last year to 77% in 2015, still higher than the EU average of 68%, 15th rank in the EU), Video Calls (from 41% last year to 36% in 2015, rank 20) and the use of Social Networks (from 58% last year to 51% in 2015, rank 26).

On the contrary, they seem to be less reluctant to engage in "commercial" Internet activities such as: conducting banking transactions (46%, from 45% last year, still below the EU average of 57%, 21th rank) or shopping transactions (52%, from 50% last year, well below the EU average of 65%, 18th rank).

Online transactions are a key challenge for Slovenia because a digital economy is partly fuelled by its citizens' consumption through the online channel.

4 Integration of Digital Technology

| 4 Integration of Digital Technology | Slovenia | | Cluster | EU |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|---------|-------|
| | rank | score | score | score |
| DESI 2016 | 11 | 0.41 | 0.31 | 0.36 |
| DESI 2015 | 19 | 0.29 | 0.27 | 0.33 |

In Integration of Digital Technology by businesses, Slovenia scores 0.41 and ranks 11th. It considerably improved its position compared to the previous year, where Slovenia ranked 19th. This is the dimension where Slovenia performs best.

| | Slovenia | | | | EU DESI 2016 value |
|---|-----------------|------|----------------|------|--------------------------|
| | DESI 2016 | | DESI 2015 | | |
| | Value | rank | value | rank | |
| 4a1 Electronic Information Sharing % enterprises (no financial sector, 10+ employees) | 33% (2015) ↑ | 16 | 30% (2014) | 17 | 36% (2014) |
| 4a2 RFID % enterprises (no financial sector, 10+ employees) | 4.9% (2014) | 9 | 4.9% (2014) | 9 | 3.8% (2014) |
| 4a3 Social Media % enterprises (no financial sector, 10+ employees) | 16% (2015) ↑ | 13 | 14% (2014) | 16 | 18% (2015) |
| 4a4 eInvoices % enterprises (no financial sector, 10+ employees) | 16% (2015) ↑ | 6 | 5.8% (2014) | 22 | n.a. |
| 4a5 Cloud % enterprises (no financial sector, 10+ employees) | 11% (2015) ↑ | 12 | 10% (2014) | 11 | n.a. |
| 4b1 SMEs Selling Online % SMEs (no financial sector, 10+ employees) | 16% (2015) ↑ | 15 | 14% (2014) | 13 | 16% (2015) |
| 4b2 eCommerce Turnover % turnover of SMEs (no financial sector, 10-249 employees) | 15% (2015) | 4 | n.a. | - | 9.4% (2015) |
| 4b3 Selling Online Cross-border % SMEs (no financial sector, 10+ employees) | 10% (2015) ↑ | 6 | 5.5% (2013) | 17 | 7.5% (2015) |

A true digital economy is one where businesses take full advantage of the possibilities and benefits offered by digital technologies, to improve both their efficiency and productivity, as well as to reach customers and realise sales.

In this respect, Slovenia made considerable progress over the last year and now exceeds the EU average. In particular progress was made in eInvoicing (from 5.8% in 2014 to 16% in 2015, i.e. from rank 22 to rank 6) and SMEs selling online cross-border (from 5.5% in 2013 to 10% in 2015, i.e. from rank 17 to rank 6). In terms of Electronic Information Sharing (33%, below the EU average of 36%), Social media (16%, below the EU average of 18%) and Cloud computing (11%) Slovenia is slowly progressing.

Slovenian SMEs take advantage of on-line commerce. 16% of SMEs in Slovenia sell online (16% in the EU on average) and make 15% of turnover (compared to 9.4% EU average).

5 Digital Public Services

| 5 Digital Public Services | Slovenia | | Cluster | EU |
|---------------------------|----------|-------|---------|-------|
| | rank | score | score | score |
| DESI 2016 | 21 | 0.45 | 0.5 | 0.55 |
| DESI 2015 | 19 | 0.48 | 0.45 | 0.54 |

Slovenia did not progress over the last year in the Dimension of Digital Public Services. Slovenia scores 0.45 and ranks 21st among EU countries. (Last year the country had a score of 0.48 and ranked 19th). The number of eGovernment Users went down and Slovenia is now performing worst of all Member States in terms of Open Data.

| | Slovenia | | | | EU |
|---|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | DESI 2016 value | rank | DESI 2015 value | rank | DESI 2016 value |
| 5a1 eGovernment Users % individuals returning filled forms, out of Internet users in the last year (aged 16-74) | 24% (2015) | ↓ 19 | 29% (2014) | 17 | 32% (2015) |
| 5a2 Pre-filled Forms Score (0 to 100) | 43 (2015) | → 15 | 43 (2014) | 14 | 49 (2015) |
| 5a3 Online Service Completion Score (0 to 100) | 84 (2015) | ↑ 16 | 72 (2014) | 19 | 81 (2015) |
| 5a4 Open Data Score (0 to 700) | 135 (2015) | ↓ 28 | 265 (2014) | 23 | 351 (2015) |

Modern public services offered online in an efficient manner are a vehicle for reducing public spending as well as for driving efficiency gains for enterprises, citizens, and the public administration itself. Slovenia however faces a key challenge in online public services. 24% of Slovenian internet users have engaged with the public administration returning filled-in forms, compared to 29% last year. (Below the EU average of 32% and 19th rank.) The availability of prefilled forms remained stable (score of 43 against 49 at EU level, 15th rank). However the completion of online services (score of 84 against 81 at EU level, 16th rank) slightly improved and is now above the EU average.

Moreover, Slovenia lags further behind regarding Open Data (score of 135 (compared to 265 last year), far below the EU average of 351, last rank), an important driver of growth. By making data freely available without restrictions, government agencies can enable the private sector to leverage public data, develop new products and services and create economic value.