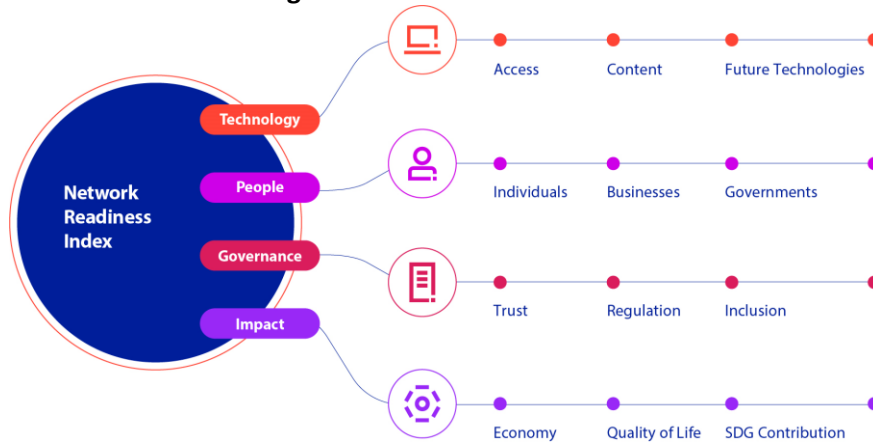# Slovenia

The Network Readiness Index (NRI) is one of the leading global indices on the application and impact of information and communication technology (ICT) in economies around the world. In its latest version of 2023 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 134 economies based on their performances in four different pillars: Technology, People, Governance, and Impact. Each of these pillars is itself comprised of three sub-pillars (see Figure 1) that have been populated by a total of 58 variables.
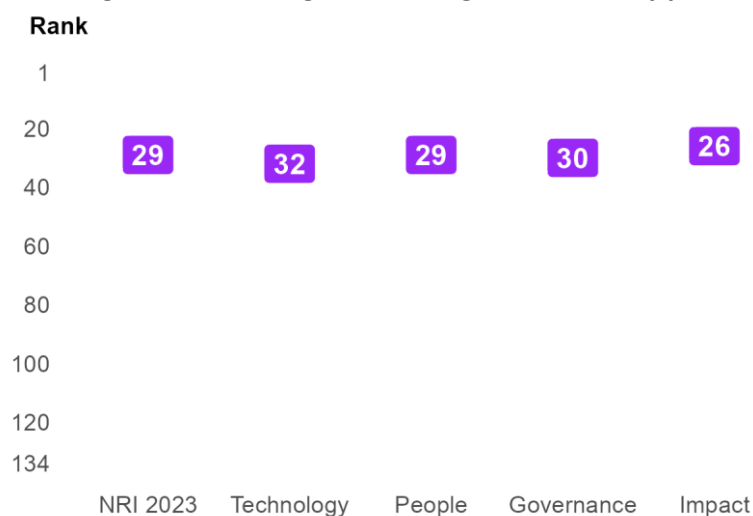
Figure 1: The NRI 2023 model

Global NRI position of Slovenia

Slovenia ranks 29th out of the 134 economies included in the NRI 2023 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Impact. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Technology.

Figure 2: Slovenia global ranking, overall and by pillar

Performance at sub-pillar level

When it comes to sub-pillars, the strongest showings of Slovenia relate to Quality of Life, Businesses and Regulation, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Future Technologies, Economy and Individuals sub-pillars.

Table 1: Slovenia rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Quality of Life	6	Inclusion	34
Businesses	19	Content	36
Regulation	22	Trust	36
SDG Contribution	22	Future Technologies	41
Governments	23	Economy	54
Access	24	Individuals	83

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Slovenia in terms of both NRI score and GDP per capita (PPP). The trend line shows the expected NRI score given an economy's income level. As can be seen, Slovenia is slightly above the trend line, which suggests that its network readiness is more or less in line with what would be expected given its income level.

Figure 3: NRI score and GDP per capita PPP (log)
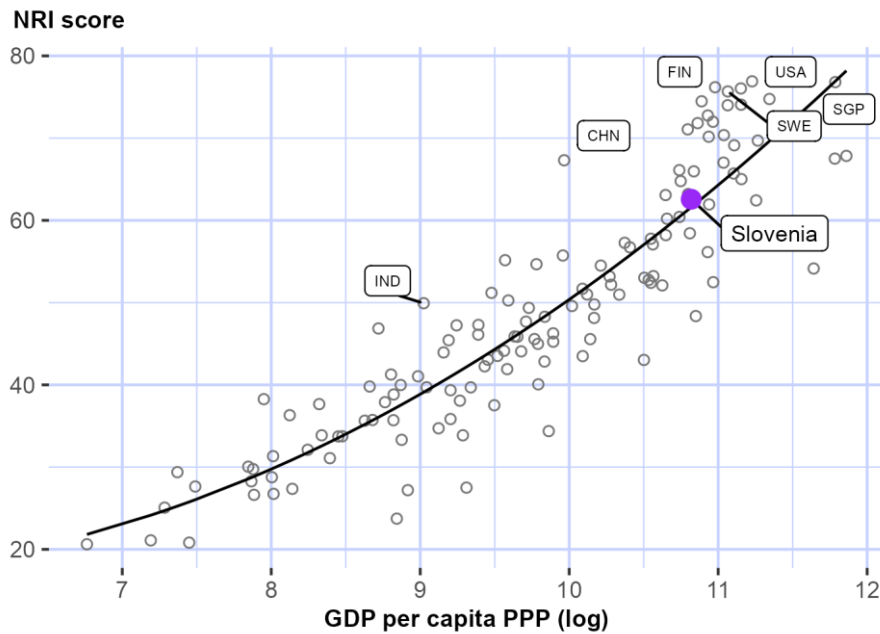
Note: USA = United States (rank: 1), SGP = Singapore (rank: 2), FIN = Finland (3), NLD = Netherlands (4), SWE = Sweden (5), CHN = China (20), IND = India (61). Slovenia belongs to the group of high-income countries, where the best performer is United States of America (USA). The top performer of its region-Europe-is Finland (FIN).

Performance against its income group and region

High-income countries
Slovenia is ranked 28th in the group of high-income countries (Figure 4, left panel). In terms of pillar performance, it has a score higher than the income group average in one of the four pillars: Impact. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms high-income countries in five of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Businesses, Regulation, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

Europe
Slovenia is ranked 20th within Europe (Figure 4, right panel). It has a score above the regional average in three of the four pillars: NRI, People, Governance and Impact. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Europe in seven of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Businesses, Governments, Regulation, Inclusion, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

Figure 4: Performance of Slovenia against its income group and region, overall and by pillar
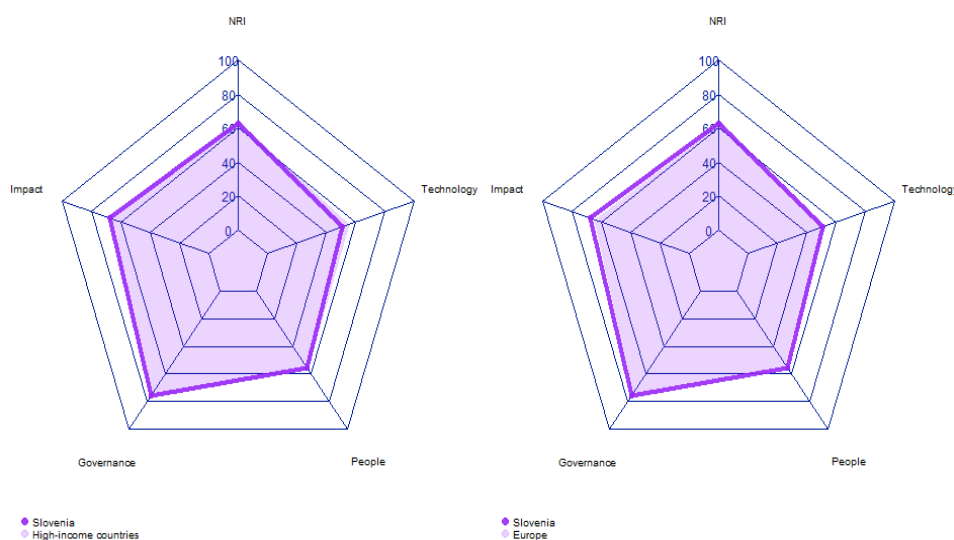

Table 2: Slovenia scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Slovenia	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	62.57	64.07	61.25
Technology	51.25	55.76	51.90
People	55.60	56.99	54.16
Governance	75.69	76.81	74.33
Impact	67.73	66.73	64.61

Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Slovenia performs particularly well include 1.1.6 Internet access in schools, 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, and 4.2.3 Income inequality (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 1.3.4 Computer software spending, 4.1.4 Domestic market size, 1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions, and 2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country.

Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Slovenia

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	86
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	86
4.2.3 Income inequality	2	4.1.4 Domestic market size	88
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	3	1.3.4 Computer software spending	94
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	5		
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	11		
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	11		
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	12		
2.2.1 Firms with website	12		
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	13		
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	18		
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	18		

Note: For the full list of strengths and weaknesses, see At-A-Glance table.

Network Readiness Index 2023

NRI 2023 At-A-Glance: Slovenia

Network Readiness Index   Rank: 29 (out of 134)   Score: 62.57

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score		Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	32	51.25		C. Governance pillar	30	75.69
1st sub-pillar: Access	24	75.62		1st sub-pillar: Trust	36	69.07
2nd sub-pillar: Content	36	36.50		2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	22	82.75
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	41	41.63		3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	34	75.25
B. People pillar	29	55.60		D. Impact pillar	26	67.73
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	83	43.11		1st sub-pillar: Economy	54	32.33
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	19	67.19		2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	6	90.14
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	23	56.50		3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	22	80.73

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score		Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	32	51.25		**C. Governance pillar**	30	75.69	
1st sub-pillar: Access	24	75.62		*1st sub-pillar: Trust*	36	69.07	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	5	96.90	●	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	13	86.19	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	40	64.04		3.1.2 Cybersecurity	75	74.49	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	86	20.86	○	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	30	52.32	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	44	99.92		3.1.4 Internet shopping	30	63.26	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	62	72.00		*2nd sub-pillar: Regulation*	22	82.75	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	37	68.45	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	36	36.50		3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	3	97.65	●
1.2.1 GitHub commits	30	36.24		3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	32	64.68	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	26	27.56		3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	12	78.04	●	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	25	83.00	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	75	4.15		*3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion*	34	75.25	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	41	41.63		3.3.1 E-Participation	25	74.42	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	28	69.85		3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	34	90.40	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	41	51.50		3.3.3 Availability of local online content	49	68.27	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
1.3.3 Robot density	10	38.88	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	94	6.27	○
B. People pillar	29	55.60	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	83	43.11	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	86	4.75	○
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	31	67.86	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	41	73.02	
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	23	52.11	
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	NA	NA	
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	24	17.81	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	19	67.19	
2.2.1 Firms with website	12	85.26	●
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	31	61.23	
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	18	71.53	●
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	68	77.69	
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	15	40.24	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	23	56.50	
2.3.1 Government online services	22	85.26	
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	NA	NA	
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	49	45.86	
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	18	38.39	●

Indicator	Rank	Score	
3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	54	68.60	
3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	30	74.54	
D. Impact pillar	26	67.73	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	54	32.33	
4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	25	52.39	
4.1.2 High-tech exports	66	11.65	
4.1.3 PCT patent applications	25	33.06	
4.1.4 Domestic market size	88	44.82	○
4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	71	37.50	
4.1.6 ICT services exports	63	14.56	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	6	90.14	
4.2.1 Happiness	21	81.30	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	11	92.51	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	2	97.99	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	25	88.76	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	22	80.73	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	31	84.21	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	11	69.26	●
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	20	95.58	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	62	73.41	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	34	81.18	

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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