

Civic Monitoring of the National Roadmaps in the context of the EU Digital Decade Strategy 2030

ECAS Brussels, November 2025

SLOVENIA

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Background

This report monitors the following policy areas of the National Roadmaps, which correspond to the goals of the 2030 Digital Decade: Digital Skills; Digital Transformation of Businesses; Public Services Digitalisation; and Digital Infrastructure. This civic monitoring report contributes to the European Commission's third monitoring cycle. The monitoring was implemented by the Institute for Electronic Participation in collaboration with the Institute of Ecology and the Na prostem cooperative from June to November 2025. The following monitoring methods were used: Desktop research, Access to documents, Publicly available online sources, Meetings with relevant decision-makers (the Ministry for Digital Transformation and DG Connect at the European Commission).

II. Main Findings

Slovenia is falling behind on its progress towards EU targets relating to basic digital skills and the number of ICT specialists. These are currently two of the country's most challenging areas. Unsurprisingly, the National Roadmap allocates the second largest number of measures to digital skills, after public service digitalisation. However, the question remains as to how effective these measures actually are.

The country is lagging behind in the digitization of its economy. A particularly pressing problem is the insufficient investment in digital technologies, measures to support the improvement of digital skills in SMEs, and the short-term and long-term increase in the number of ICT professionals.

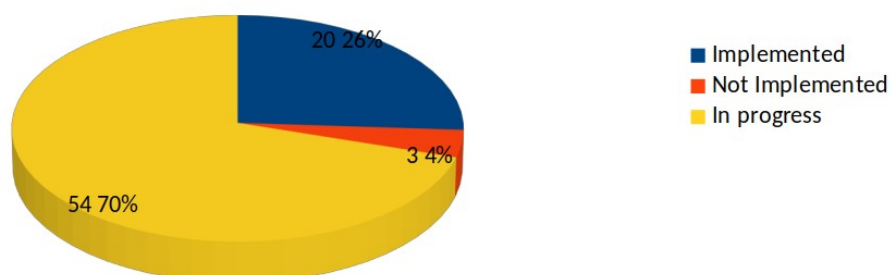
Slovenia's progress in digitalising public services is in line with the planned trajectories and KPIs. One of the reasons for this is the previous investment in e-government, which established a relatively good starting point for achieving the EU target.

Slovenia is making good progress in ensuring universal gigabit and 5G connectivity, in line with the planned trajectories and KPIs. However, it is lagging behind in terms of semiconductors and edge nodes. Nevertheless, the country is playing an active role in several cutting-edge technology projects that will likely accelerate progress towards the infrastructure target.

1. Level of implementation of the measures

Based on the information available in the National Roadmap update, it appears that **20 of the measures have been implemented, 3 have not, and 54 are in progress.**

Level of implementation of the measures (November 2025)



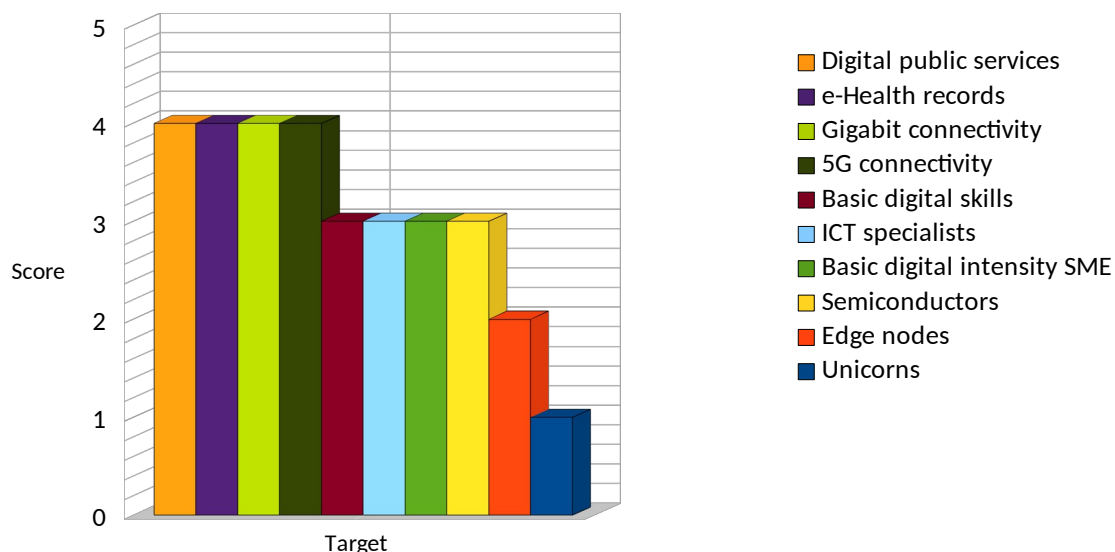
Based on data available, the country's current overall implementation score for the targets relating to **basic digital skills** and the number of **ICT specialists** is **3** (partly implemented). There is a lack of data on qualitative effects that would demonstrate an improvement in the digital skill of the population. The National Roadmap outlines 20 corresponding measures.

The country's current overall implementation score for the targets relating to **technology uptake** and **basic digital intensity** is **3** (partly implemented). Slovenia showed no progress towards achieving the **unicorn** target, with an implementation score of **1** (not implemented). The National Roadmap outlines 20 corresponding measures. There are no measures relating to the unicorn target.

The country's current **public services digitalisation** has an overall implementation score of **4** (largely implemented). Slovenia's progress towards the target of providing key public services online is in line with the trajectories set out in the National Roadmap. The National Roadmap refers to 109 measures in the Action Plan for the Digital Public Services Strategy. Conversely, the European Commission's country report refers to 23 measures in the key public services online area.

The country's current overall implementation score for universal **gigabit and 5G connectivity** is **4** (largely implemented). However, Slovenia is lagging behind in terms of **semiconductors and edge nodes**, with implementation scores of **3 and 2** respectively (partly implemented and partly but not sufficiently implemented). The National Roadmap refers to 15 corresponding measures.

Implementation score for the targets (November 2025)



2. Openness, inclusiveness and transparency of the Roadmaps (development and update)

The consultation processes for the National Roadmap were somewhat transparent and open, but lacked inclusivity. Only a few stakeholder proposals were considered when creating the roadmap. The Ministry offered a 14-day consultation period for the initial roadmap and a 30-day period for its update, allowing submissions through an official email. During the drafting, an online public hearing was held. Only 18 organized stakeholders participated in public consultation via e-mail, mainly representing commerce, industry, and NGOs. Efforts to engage marginalized groups were minimal, leading to a limited diversity in stakeholder input.

The Ministry's response showed that only a couple of the 82 comments submitted were deemed relevant, with additional input from civil society added after NGO interventions. In the subsequent update consultation, only 22 out of 162 comments were used, mainly for minor adjustments. The public consultation report was sent to the European Commission for the initial plan but not for the update, and stakeholders were not directly informed of the joint response published later.

There are no ongoing mechanisms for public feedback during the roadmap's implementation or updates.

III. Recommendations

1. Concerning existing Digital Decade Strategic Roadmap actions/measures;
2. Concerning the implementation of the Digital Decade Strategic Roadmap actions/measures;

Recommendations concerning existing Digital Decade Strategic Roadmap actions/measures:

- Prioritize the adoption of an umbrella law on digital transformation.
- Provide a description of measures relating to key public services in line with the EC guidelines to Member States.

Recommendations concerning concerning the implementation of the Digital Decade Strategic Roadmap actions/measures:

- Balance the level of investment and the corresponding measures in relation to the achievement of objectives.
- Improve transparency of the measures addressing basic digital skills and the number of ICT specialists by providing a comprehensive overview of the implementation of individual measures in terms of resource consumption and results.
- Consistently implement existing mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the effects of measures in the field of digital skills (Regulation on the detailed content of the plan for promoting digital inclusion) and start implementing new measures as soon as possible (Digital Inclusion Observatory).
- Implement measures for digital skills in accordance with the principles of technological neutrality.
- Clearly and comprehensively define the roles and cooperation of supporting environments eDIHs, DIHs, SRIPs and relevant state authorities, especially when preparing public tenders for digitalisation-related proposals.
- Revise the plan and addendum for the development of gigabit infrastructure by 2030, as the implementation of the corresponding measures via public tenders is two years behind schedule.

3. Concerning openness, inclusiveness and transparency of the process.

The following recommendations for the Ministry of Digital Transformation have been formulated to encourage public participation in the future updating of the National Strategic Roadmap for the Digital Decade. They are based on an [evaluation of the current consultation processes](#) in terms of openness, inclusivity, and transparency.

	Who	What	Why	Means	Timeframe
1	Ministry of	Allow sufficient	To consult diverse and	Timely and	On going

	Digital Transformation	time for public participation (a minimum of 30 days).	representative stakeholders in to enable enough time for discussion and drafting proposals.	consistent planning and implementation of public consultations in accordance with the consultation regulation and principles.	
2	Ministry of Digital Transformation	Present a holistic timeline of the public participation process, including the main milestones.	To ensure transparency and predictability of consultation.	Timely and consistent planning and implementation of public consultations in accordance with the consultation regulation and principles.	On going
3	Ministry of Digital Transformation	Provide opportunities for public participation via multiple channels, both online and offline.	To engage vulnerable, marginalised or underrepresented groups. To make consultation methods accessible to a wide range of participants.	Deploy various participation methods, such as deliberative workshops, surveys ect.	On going
4	Ministry of Digital Transformation	Incorporate public input to the greatest extent possible.	This ensures that stakeholders have an impact on the final decision.	Feedback to stakeholders visibly incorporated into the final version of the Roadmap.	On going
5	Ministry of Digital Transformation	Provide solid, well-funded and trustworthy reasoning for not incorporating public input.	To strengthen accountability and trustworthiness in the process.	Feedback to stakeholders provided in a structured and understandable manner with meaningful explanations.	On going
6	Ministry of Digital Transformation	Communicate feedback directly to stakeholders.	To engage and to enable ownership of the process to stakeholders.	Direct e-mail to stakeholders.	On going

7	Ministry of Digital Transformation	Prepare a comprehensive report on public participation.	This ensures informed consultation process.	Consultation results, stakeholder inputs, and final decisions publicly available and easily accessible in one place.	On going
8	Ministry of Digital Transformation	Ensure continuous public feedback and involvement during implementation and updates.	To enable ownership of the process to stakeholders.	Proactive information and communication with stakeholders after the end of public consultation.	On going
9	Ministry of Digital Transformation	Give preference to dialogic democracy and deliberation (co-creation) over consultation (information exchange) and discussion (argumentative debate).	To co-create policy proposals and recommendations for measures through dialogic communication.	Facilitate the process by holding workshops, World Café sessions and planning sessions.	On going

IV. Good Practices

The Centre for Digital Education could be considered as a good practise for implementing and coordinating investments in digital education, including process management and supervision. The project focuses on coordinating timeframe and projects, as well as ensuring the quality of activities under the authority of the Ministry of Education.

In November 2025, the Ministry of Digital Transformation began a public consultation process to update the National Programme for Artificial Intelligence. This process involves several opportunities for stakeholders to participate.

The Ministry for Digital Transformation organised a public consultation on the establishment of a competence center in the field of chips and semiconductor technologies in March 2024. This is an example of participatory practice when it comes to engaging stakeholders in the planning and implementation of a measure.

2. INTRODUCTION

Who is monitoring:

The Institute for Electronic Participation (INePA) is an independent non-governmental, non-profit organisation that was established in 2007. The Institute specialises in the research and development of digital democracy and information society policy advocacy.

The INePA digital democracy research and development focuses on grassroots e-democracy and citizens' online participation, as well as digital citizenship, electronic government, and open governance. INePA's activities in the field of information society and digital transformation policy focus on advocacy and networking among NGOs in areas such as digital skills and literacy, digital inclusion, the digital transformation of civil society, open software, internet governance and open data. INePA coordinates advocacy activities within the Network of NGOs for an Inclusive Information Society in Slovenia (NVO-VID). This network addresses public policies in the field of digital transformation and the societal aspects of digitalisation.

Institute for electronic participation is non-governmental organisation with granted public interest NGO status in the field of information society development.

What is being monitored:

The focus of monitoring is on the implementation and alignment of the first update to the National Strategic Roadmap for the Digital Decade with the EU's 2030 Digital Decade Strategy. The National Roadmap update is an integral part of the Action Plan for the Digital Slovenia 2030 Strategy for 2025–26.

Why it is important:

This civic monitoring is part of the updated shadow report on the implementation of the national roadmap, conducted in 2024. It also incorporates good governance principles into the preparation of the national roadmap and its first update, drawing on the findings of previous [CODIS projects](#).

These developments will provide an opportunity to assess the progress of the national plan's implementation based on evidence, and to address its shortcomings. This civic monitoring also contributes to raising awareness of the targets of the national and EU Digital Decade policies through the outreach and dissemination of assessment report.

When and how the monitoring was conducted:

The monitoring was conducted as part of the Co-creating Digital Policies in Slovenia project ([CODIS 3](#)) project between June and November 2025.

The monitoring activities included the following:

- applying the ECAS Civic Monitoring Methodology Framework to the implementation of the Slovenian national strategic roadmap for the digital decade;
- analysing the monitored data and updating the existing data on the implementation of the Slovenian National strategic roadmap;
- [Visualising the civic monitoring data](#) that was collected and analysed;
- [Assessing the integration of good governance principles](#) in the preparation of the national strategic roadmap and its first update;
- [Training national stakeholders](#);
- Meeting with the Ministry of Digital Transformation;
- Meeting with the contact point for Slovenia on the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030 (DG CONNECT, European Commission).
- [Multimedia press conference](#).

3. MONITORING METHODOLOGY

The following sources of information were used:

- official government documentation;
- official European Commission documents;
- a [previous shadow report](#) on the National Roadmap for 2024;
- proposals provided by stakeholders as part of the public consultation on the National Roadmap update;
- official statistics (Eurostat, Slovenian Statistical Office).

Methods of verification

Cross-checking sources of information, such as official government and EC documents and statistics, was used as a verification method.

Limitations

With the financial resources at our disposal, the monitoring was limited to desktop research. However, given INePA's advocacy and monitoring activities in 2023 and 2024, this updated shadow report provides a reliable account of the current state of the national roadmap implementation.

4. ANALYSIS OF PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Skills

1. Context and Priorities

The National Roadmap update (the Action Plan for the Digital Slovenia 2030 Strategy for 2025–26) sets out the national context for achieving the EU's 2030 Digital Skills targets. It presents national trajectories and KPIs, as well as the corresponding measures that contribute to the development of basic digital skills and the number of ICT specialists.

2. Assessment of Alignment and Strength

Slovenia's national targets are in line with the EU's 2030 goals: 80% of the population with at least basic digital skills; 10% of all employees are ICT professionals; and 25% of these professionals are women.

The National Roadmap sets out 15 measures to help achieve the target of ensuring that at least 80% of the population have basic digital skills. However, at least two of these measures are questionable in terms of their relevance to this objective.

Five measures relate specifically to 10% of all employees being ICT professionals, of whom 25% are women.

According to the latest data from 2023, Slovenia ranks below the EU average in terms of basic digital skills among its population: 46.7% of Slovenian residents aged 16–74 had at least basic digital skills, compared to an EU average of 55.6%. The difference compared to the EU is particularly pronounced in terms of skills relating to the safe use of ICT and the creation of digital content. However, the European Commission notes that differences in digital competence between genders, levels of education, geographical areas and age groups are less pronounced in Slovenia than in other Member States.

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia will publish the latest data on the level of digital skills among the population in early December 2025.

3. Assessment of Implementation

The effectiveness of the measures is difficult to assess due to the lack of up-to-date data. Data on the number of funded projects, the number of participants by target group, and the financial resources used are publicly available. However, there is a lack of data on qualitative effects that would demonstrate an improvement in the digital skill of the population.

Within the framework of this objective, Slovenia has set an indicator that around 450,000 inhabitants need to become digitally literate by 2030. On an annual basis, within the framework of all the measures presented for the acquisition and development of digital skills, this means around 65,000 inhabitants. This also includes school-age students who acquire digital competences at school through digital education, employees in public administration who are educated at the Administrative Academy, and employees in companies that are included in the "digital transformation of businesses" and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that receive subsidies for digital transformation.

According to the European Commission country report, 5,000 people aged 55 and over have developed basic digital skills. Since 2024, more than 15,000 young people have improved their digital skills through workshops and courses. These have focused on encouraging girls to pursue careers in ICT, teaching advanced digital technologies such as AI and blockchain, and developing competencies such as information and data literacy, and problem-solving. Furthermore, over 10,000 participants aged 30 and over have taken part in non-formal training courses to acquire basic and advanced digital skills, as well as raising awareness of the responsible and safe use of technology. By October 2025, it is expected that more than 25,000 adults will have received training. Additionally, ongoing training programmes are enhancing the digital competencies of civil servants, covering basic and advanced digital skills, as well as digital leadership. In total, at least 40,000 participants will have been reached by 2026, with Slovenia reporting that more than half of these have already been reached.

Based on data available, the country's current overall implementation score for the targets relating to basic digital skills and the number of ICT specialists is 3 (partly implemented).

Slovenia's progress towards ensuring that at least 80% of the population have basic digital skills is currently at 46.7% (based on data from 2023), with a target of reaching 63% by 2025. The current share of ICT professionals among all employees is 4.3%, with a target of 6.5% by 2025. No national trajectory is provided for the proportion of women employed as ICT specialists. The current share is 19.2%, which is slightly below the EU average of 19.5% (Source: Eurostat).

In its updated National Roadmap, Slovenia has set out at least 20 measures worth €130 million to strengthen the basic digital skills of the population, ICT professionals, and women employed in the ICT sector. Of this, €102 million will come from national public funds, €28 million from European funds and an additional €63 million from private funds.

According to publicly available data, over the past three years, the Ministry of Digital Transformation has allocated more than €37 million through public procurement and public tenders to strengthen the basic digital skills of the population and increase the number of women among ICT professionals.

Some of the measures under the authority of the Minister for Digital Transformation were criticised for their cost-effectiveness. For example, the Digi Info Points had to be adjusted due to low attendance by residents in several local municipalities. The Court of Audit also criticised the mechanism for ensuring access to computer equipment due to inadequate planning and execution.

On the other hand, the Centre for Digital Education could be considered as a good practise for implementing and coordinating investments in digital education, including process management and supervision. The project focuses on coordinating timeframe and projects, as well as ensuring the quality of activities under the authority of the Ministry of Education.

4. Assessment of Openness and Inclusiveness

Contributions relating to basic digital skills and the number of ICT specialists were submitted by stakeholders during the drafting of the National Roadmap in 2023 and its update in 2025. The Ministry for Digital Transformation provided answers as part of the consultation feedback. Consequently, one additional measure was included in the updated National Roadmap.

The drafting of the umbrella Act for digital transformation began in 2023. However, there has not yet been any public consultation on the draft Act. The Act is needed to improve governance in the field of digital transformation policy, including management, implementation of measures, public involvement and dialogue with stakeholders. It will also contribute to more realistic strategic planning of objectives and measures.

5. Conclusions on Progress

Slovenia is falling behind on its progress towards EU targets relating to basic digital skills and the number of ICT specialists. These are currently two of the country's most challenging areas. Unsurprisingly, the National Roadmap allocates the second largest number of measures to digital skills, after public service digitalisation. However, the question remains as to how effective these measures actually are.

6. Recommendations

The following recommendations are suggested in relation to the basic digital skills and the number of ICT specialists:

- Prioritize the adoption of an umbrella law on digital transformation.
- Improve transparency of the measures addressing basic digital skills and the number of ICT specialists by providing a comprehensive overview of the implementation of individual measures in terms of resource consumption and results.
- Consistently implement existing mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the effects of measures in the field of digital skills (Regulation on the detailed content of the plan for promoting digital inclusion) and start implementing new measures as soon as possible (Digital Inclusion Observatory).
- Increase and intensify educational and training opportunities, integrating digital skills into curricula from an early age (European Commission recommendation).
- Additional measures and funding should be allocated to increase the number of ICT specialists.
- Include a measure for implementing digital literacy training based on the 'train the trainer' concept.
- Introduce an additional measure to coordinate and promote non-formal education opportunities for digital skills at national and local levels, similar to <https://codeweek.eu/>.
- Include civic and media literacy and digital rights in the implementation of measures for basic digital skills.
- Implement measures for digital skills in accordance with the principles of technological neutrality.

4.2 Digital Transformation of Businesses

1. Context and Priorities

The National Roadmap update (the Action Plan for the Digital Slovenia 2030 Strategy for 2025–26) sets out the national context for achieving the EU's 2030 Digital Transformation of Businesses targets. The update presents national trajectories, KPIs, and the corresponding measures that contribute to Tech up-take, SMEs with at least a basic level of digital intensity and Unicorns targets.

2. Assessment of Alignment and Strength

Slovenia's national targets are in line with the EU's 2030 goals of Tech up-take: 75% of EU companies using Cloud, AI, or Big Data, more than 90% of SMEs reach at least a basic level of digital intensity and Unicorns.

The National Roadmap outlines eight measures that will help achieve the target of 75% of EU companies using cloud, AI or big data technologies.

Twelve measures relate specifically to SMEs with a basic level of digital intensity.

The national roadmap does not specify any measures relating to the unicorn target.

The alignment and strength of the measures are limited because the country's progress does not align with the timeframe, trajectories or KPI targets for the digital transformation of businesses. However, progress towards the 2030 goal is expected to speed up thanks to the new measures introduced in the updated National Roadmap.

3. Assessment of Implementation

The country's current overall implementation score for the targets relating to technology uptake and basic digital intensity is 3 (partly implemented). Slovenia showed no progress towards achieving the unicorn target, with an implementation score of 1 (not implemented).

Slovenia's progress towards 75% of EU companies using the cloud, AI or big data is currently at 20.9% in the AI area, with a target of 40.0% by 2025. The current figure for cloud usage is 36%, with a target of 48% by 2025. The big data figure is currently at 19%, with a target of 32% by 2025.

Slovenia currently has no unicorns. The target numbers are 3 by 2025 and 7 by 2030.

4. **Assessment of Openness and Inclusiveness:** Evaluation of the consultation processes involved in the Roadmap's preparation and updates.

During the drafting of the National Roadmap in 2023 and its update in 2025, many contributions relating to the digital transformation of businesses were submitted by stakeholders. As part of the consultation feedback, the Ministry for Digital Transformation provided answers to these contributions. However, these responses only influenced the final content of the national plan to a limited degree.

In November 2025, the Ministry of Digital Transformation began a public consultation process to update the National Programme for Artificial Intelligence. This process involves several opportunities for stakeholders to participate.

5. **Conclusions on Progress**

Slovenia is lagging behind in the digitization of its economy. In 2022, Slovenia was still in 9th place in the EU, well above the EU average, but now, according to estimates by the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce, it has fallen to 18th or 19th place. A particularly pressing problem is the insufficient investment in digital technologies, measures to support the improvement of digital skills in SMEs, and the short-term and long-term increase in the number of ICT professionals. Slovenian companies need to be supported in positioning themselves in the emerging European value chains of the digital economy. Development and experimental environments need to be established (including through the use of European funds) to prepare "digital first" legislation, for the development and application of standards in this field and integration into EU initiatives (e.g., common data spaces), for the establishment and support of initiatives for the transfer of good practices and the successful introduction of digital technologies, to support SMEs with specific services and activities, and for multidisciplinary networking and partnerships.

6. **Recommendations**

The following recommendations are suggested in relation to the digital transformation of businesses:

- Balance the level of investment and the corresponding measures in relation to the achievement of objectives.
- Link employee training measures (from management down) with measures to support digital projects.
- Additional measures should be included for small grants for SME digitisation (digital vouchers).
- If funds remain available, repeat the public tender for the digital transformation of businesses, since the measure was a success.

- Take the necessary measures to meet the Unicorn target.
- Clearly and comprehensively define the roles and cooperation of supporting environments eDIHs, DIHs, SRIPs and relevant state authorities, especially when preparing public tenders for digitalisation-related proposals.
- Provide a comprehensive overview of the implementation of individual measures in terms of resource consumption and results, and illustrate what has actually been done, what is in progress and what still needs to be done.

4.3 Public Services Digitalisation

1. Context and Priorities

The National Roadmap update (Action Plan for the Digital Slovenia 2030 Strategy for 2025-26) provides the national context for implementing the EU 2030 target on public service digitalisation. The Roadmap update presents national trajectories, KPIs and the corresponding measures that contribute to the digitalisation of public services for citizens and businesses, as well as e-Health targets. However, the measures contributing to the public services digitalisation target are only listed, without the detailed, structured description provided in the initial Roadmap from 2023. The measures relating to e-Health are described in line with the European Commission's recommendations to Member States.

2. Assessment of Alignment and Strength

Slovenia's national targets are aligned with the EU's 2030 targets: 100% of key public services will be available online; 100% of citizens will have access to their medical records online (eHealth); and at least 80% of people using their e-ID for public services.

The National Roadmap refers to 109 measures in the Action Plan for the Digital Public Services Strategy. However, it does not specify which of these measures relate specifically to the EU targets. As a result, the measures set out in the initial 2023 National Roadmap were assessed. Conversely, the European Commission's country report refers to 23 measures in the key public services online area.

Four measures relate specifically to accessing medical records online (e-Health), and several more relate directly or indirectly to the digital identity target.

The large number of planned measures indicates a high level of ambition for the public services digitalisation target. The alignment and strength seem adequate, as the country's progress is in line with the timeframe, trajectories and KPI targets in 2025.

However, no national-level measures have been planned to address either democratic participation online or the use of open-source solutions in relation to digital public services.

3. Assessment of Implementation

The country's current public services digitalisation has an overall implementation score of 4 (largely implemented). Slovenia's progress towards the target of providing key public services online is in line with the trajectories set out in the National Roadmap, and many of the measures reported in the 2023 National Roadmap were

implemented in line with the timeframe. The current value of the digital public services for citizens KPI is 78.6%, with a target milestone of 80% by 2025. The current value of the digital public services for businesses KPI is 85%, with a target milestone of 92% for 2025.

Citizens have access to their medical records online. The e-Health KPI is in line with the national trajectory set out in the National Roadmap. The national milestone for 2025 is 85%, and the current value for Slovenia is 87.5% of medical records available online. Four measures are included under the e-Health KPI, of which one has been fully implemented, two are partially implemented and one is lagging behind (Digital Healthcare Act). The eVEM patient portal (Health – Everything in One Place) provides citizens with secure and reliable access to eHealth services and their data.

According to the European Commission's country report, Slovenia has set itself the additional target of ensuring that at least 80% of people use their e-ID for public services. In 2023, the proportion of the population who reported using their e-ID to access online services in the previous 12 months was below the EU average (35.7% versus 41.1%). No more recent data is available, but the Ministry of Public Administration reports that e-ID penetration has remained relatively low.

4. Assessment of Openness and Inclusiveness

The government ministers published several public tenders and calls to implement the planned measures.

Many contributions from stakeholders relating to key public services, eHealth and digital identity were submitted during the drafting of the National Roadmap in 2023 and its update in 2025. The Ministry for Digital Transformation provided the answers as part of the consultation feedback. These responses did not influence the content of the national plan.

However, the Digital Healthcare Act received a lot of criticism in 2023 and was ultimately not adopted by the National Assembly. The criticism continued in 2025 when attempts were made to adopt the Act, with the focus being on issues relating to the protection of personal data ([Source](#)).

5. Conclusions on Progress

Slovenia's progress in digitalising public services is in line with the planned trajectories and KPIs. One of the reasons for this is the previous investment in e-government, which established a relatively good starting point for achieving the EU target.

6. Recommendations

The following recommendations are suggested in relation to the digitalisation of public services:

- Provide a description of measures relating to key public services in line with the EC guidelines to Member States.
- Increase activities to promote the use of electronic ID cards among the population, as the proportion of people who have used their e-ID is below the EU average.
- Strengthen and expand efforts to make online public services more participatory and user-friendly (Recommendation supplemented from the EC Country Report).
- Include additional measures relating to democratic participation and the use of open-source solutions as part of the key public services online target.
- Provide a comprehensive overview of the implementation of individual measures in terms of resource consumption and results, and illustrate what has actually been done, what is in progress and what still needs to be done.

4.4 Infrastructure

1. Context and Priorities

The National Roadmap update (the Action Plan for the Digital Slovenia 2030 Strategy for 2025–26) sets out the national context for achieving the EU's 2030 infrastructure targets. The update presents national trajectories, KPIs, and the corresponding measures that contribute to gigabit for everyone, semiconductors, edge nodes and quantum computing targets. However, the measures relating to quantum computing lack information on milestones and KPIs.

2. Assessment of Alignment and Strength

Slovenia's national targets are in line with the EU's 2030 goals of ensuring universal gigabit and 5G connectivity, producing 20% of the world's semiconductors and setting up 10,000 highly secure, climate-neutral edge nodes.

The National Roadmap refers to 15 corresponding measures. However, it does not specify any measures relating to quantum computing targets.

Eleven of the measures relate specifically to Gigabit and 5G connectivity, three to semiconductor technology, and one to the target of edge nodes.

The alignment and strength of measures is limited, as the country's progress only aligns with the timeframe, trajectories and KPI targets for Gigabit and 5G connectivity in 2025.

3. Assessment of Implementation

The country's current overall implementation score for universal gigabit and 5G connectivity is 4 (largely implemented). However, Slovenia is lagging behind in terms of semiconductors and edge nodes, with implementation scores of 3 and 2 respectively (partly implemented and partly but not sufficiently implemented).

Slovenia's progress towards ensuring universal gigabit and 5G connectivity is in line with the trajectories set out in the National Roadmap. The current Fixed Very High Capacity Network (VHCN) coverage value is 79.6%, with a target of 80.0% by 2025. Fibre to the Premises (FTTP) coverage currently stands at 79.6%, with a target of 82.0% by 2025. Overall, the current value of 5G coverage is 96.7%, with a target of 74.0% by 2025.

The number of companies introducing edge nodes is lagging behind the targets set out in the National Roadmap. Currently, 20 companies are introducing edge nodes, with a target of 88 by 2025.

Currently, no data is available on the number of companies dealing with semiconductors. The target for 2026 is to have two companies engaged in semiconductor research and development, and the target for 2030 is to have ten. The target for 2026 is eight companies engaged in semiconductor manufacturing, rising to 25 by 2030. However, Slovenia has adopted a strategy for developing chips and semiconductors and has established a competence centre in this field.

4. Assessment of Openness and Inclusiveness

The Ministry for Digital Transformation organised a public consultation on the establishment of a competence center in the field of chips and semiconductor technologies in March 2024. This is an example of participatory practice when it comes to engaging stakeholders in the planning and implementation of a measure.

5. Conclusions on Progress

Slovenia is making good progress in ensuring universal gigabit and 5G connectivity, in line with the planned trajectories and KPIs. However, it is lagging behind in terms of semiconductors and edge nodes. Nevertheless, the country is playing an active role in several cutting-edge technology projects that will likely accelerate progress towards the infrastructure target.

6. Recommendations

The following recommendations are suggested in relation to the Infrastructure:

- Revise the plan and addendum for the development of gigabit infrastructure by 2030, as the implementation of the corresponding measures via public tenders is two years behind schedule.
- Establish joint project engineering of open broadband networks, as well as project monitoring supported by information and data. This will improve efficiency and ensure measures are implemented to a high standard.
- Involve local communities in project implementation with the aim of improving the information available to landowners and shortening the procedures for obtaining consents.
- The National Roadmap should provide more detailed information on how activities relating to quantum technologies will be implemented.
- Introduce additional measures to bridge the gap between the planned and developed edge nodes.
- Recommendation supplemented from the EC Country Report: sustain activities on semiconductors and quickly implement them on the ground to bridge the

gap between the planned and current number of companies engaged in semiconductor R&D and manufacturing.

- Provide a comprehensive overview of the implementation of individual measures in terms of resource consumption and results, and illustrate what has actually been done, what is in progress and what still needs to be done.

5. CONSOLIDATED CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Slovenia's ambitious approach with inadequate public policy instruments

Slovenia shows a high level of ambition in its commitment to achieving the EU's digital targets by 2030. Its National strategic roadmap contains timelines, measures and final values aimed at achieving all twelve European targets. Among EU member states, Finland, Luxembourg and France show a similar level of ambition.

However, Slovenia is considerably less ambitious in terms of securing financial resources to achieve its digital goals. The country has defined 81 measures amounting to EUR 685 million, which represents 1.02% of the country's GDP. This share is lower than the EU average of 1.14%. As many as eleven EU member states allocate a higher share of GDP to digital goals. Among them, Latvia (4.99%), Italy (2.84%), and Greece (2.57%) stand out.

Compared to more developed EU member states, Slovenia is in a slightly worse starting position on the path to achieving its digital goals. According to the Digital Economy and Society Index 2025 (DESI), the country ranks below the EU average for a good half of the 14 indicators (52%) and above the EU average for 13 indicators (48%). No data is available for Slovenia for the remaining 9 indicators.

In connection with inadequate public policy instruments, it is also necessary to highlight the comments made by the public and stakeholders during the public consultation on the update of the National roadmap, which point to the challenges in implementing measures in the field of digital transformation. The challenges relate to the competence of staff to implement and manage projects or measures, mechanisms to ensure the quality of implementation of measures, monitoring progress, ensuring compliance with timetables, implementation within the planned financial resources, and achieving the planned objectives. The cross-sectoral nature of digital transformation also requires effective coordination between the relevant ministries, sufficient political will, and a stable government.

Limited progress in achieving the goals of the digital decade

Slovenia is following the planned timelines in the area of secure and sustainable digital infrastructure and is expected to achieve the targets for gigabit network coverage at fixed locations and 5G network coverage by 2030. Slovenia is also following the timetable for the digitization of the public sector and is likely to achieve its targets for key public services for citizens and businesses on the internet and e-access to health records.

In other areas related to digital skills and the digitization of businesses, Slovenia is making slower progress than planned in terms of achieving its targets. Slovenia's ambitious goals in the field of basic digital skills, ICT Specialists, technology uptake and basic digital intensity are not accompanied by appropriate public policy instruments. Progress in developing basic digital skills is also difficult to monitor due to a lack of data. The country is reducing its lag in areas such as artificial intelligence and cloud computing services, but the European Commission nevertheless warns Slovenia that the national strategic roadmap does not sufficiently address the country's challenges and is not fully aligned with its very ambitious national targets.

The European Commission has addressed seven recommendations to Slovenia in connection with the national plan, relating to ICT professionals, basic digital skills, the digitalization of small and medium-sized enterprises, advanced technologies in enterprises, cybersecurity, start-ups, and digital technologies for the green transition.

Small number of public proposals taken into account in the preparation of measures

The Slovenian government conducted a public consultation during the drafting of the National Strategic Roadmap for the Digital Decade in September 2023 and its update in December/January 2025 as part of adopting Action Plan for the Digital Slovenia 2030 Strategy for 2025-26.

Both consultation processes were fairly transparent and partially open, but not inclusive. When preparing national measures, only a very small number of stakeholder proposals were considered and consequently incorporated into the National Roadmap.

The Ministry enabled a 14-day public consultation period on the National Roadmap and a 30-day public consultation period on its update. Consultations took place exclusively online via an official email address provided by the Ministry of Digital Transformation for stakeholders to submit their contributions. During the drafting of the National Roadmap, the Ministry organised an online public hearing on the draft document.

Only a limited number of organised stakeholders (18) participated in the public consultation on the drafting of the National Roadmap. There was some degree of representativeness relating to the four umbrella organisations from commerce, industry and local communities, as well as NGOs and professionals. During the public consultations, no particular efforts were made to engage with vulnerable, marginalised or underrepresented groups. Considering the number of stakeholders involved, the diversity of stakeholders was limited to the NGO sector.

The Ministry of Digital Transformation response to the public consultations indicates, that few stakeholder proposals were incorporated into the National Roadmap. Of the 82 comments submitted during the drafting of the national plan, only two were considered relevant. Following intervention by non-governmental organisations with the European Commission, an additional seven proposals from civil society were

included in the subsequent revision of the Roadmap. During the consultation on updating the Roadmap, 22 out of 162 comments were included, most of which were additions to descriptions or questions about measures provided by stakeholders. Proposals submitted by stakeholders during the update process did not significantly affect the content of the National Roadmap.

Recommendations

1) Digital Skills

- Prioritize the adoption of an umbrella law on digital transformation.
- Improve transparency of the measures addressing basic digital skills and the number of ICT specialists by providing a comprehensive overview of the implementation of individual measures in terms of resource consumption and results.
- Consistently implement existing mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the effects of measures in the field of digital skills (Regulation on the detailed content of the plan for promoting digital inclusion) and start implementing new measures as soon as possible (Digital Inclusion Observatory).
- Increase and intensify educational and training opportunities, integrating digital skills into curricula from an early age (European Commission recommendation).
- Additional measures and funding should be allocated to increase the number of ICT specialists.
- Include a measure for implementing digital literacy training based on the 'train the trainer' concept.
- Introduce an additional measure to coordinate and promote non-formal education opportunities for digital skills at national and local levels, similar to <https://codeweek.eu/>.
- Include civic and media literacy and digital rights in the implementation of measures for basic digital skills.
- Implement measures for digital skills in accordance with the principles of technological neutrality.

2) Digital transformation of businesses

- Balance the level of investment and the corresponding measures in relation to the achievement of objectives.

- Link employee training measures (from management down) with measures to support digital projects.
- Additional measures should be included for small grants for SME digitisation (digital vouchers).
- If funds remain available, repeat the public tender for the digital transformation of businesses, since the measure was a success.
- Take the necessary measures to meet the Unicorn target.
- Clearly and comprehensively define the roles and cooperation of supporting environments eDIHs, DIHs, SRIPs and relevant state authorities, especially when preparing public tenders for digitalisation-related proposals.
- Provide a comprehensive overview of the implementation of individual measures in terms of resource consumption and results, and illustrate what has actually been done, what is in progress and what still needs to be done.

3) Digitalisation of public services

- Provide a description of measures relating to key public services in line with the EC guidelines to Member States.
- Increase activities to promote the use of electronic ID cards among the population, as the proportion of people who have used their e-ID is below the EU average.
- Strengthen and expand efforts to make online public services more participatory and user-friendly (Recommendation supplemented from the EC Country Report).
- Include additional measures relating to democratic participation and the use of open-source solutions as part of the key public services online target.
- Provide a comprehensive overview of the implementation of individual measures in terms of resource consumption and results, and illustrate what has actually been done, what is in progress and what still needs to be done.

4) Infrastructure

- Revise the plan and addendum for the development of gigabit infrastructure by 2030, as the implementation of the corresponding measures via public tenders is two years behind schedule.

- Establish joint project engineering of open broadband networks, as well as project monitoring supported by information and data. This will improve efficiency and ensure measures are implemented to a high standard.
- Involve local communities in project implementation with the aim of improving the information available to landowners and shortening the procedures for obtaining consents.
- The National Roadmap should provide more detailed information on how activities relating to quantum technologies will be implemented.
- Introduce additional measures to bridge the gap between the planned and developed edge nodes.
- Recommendation supplemented from the EC Country Report: sustain activities on semiconductors and quickly implement them on the ground to bridge the gap between the planned and current number of companies engaged in semiconductor R&D and manufacturing.
- Provide a comprehensive overview of the implementation of individual measures in terms of resource consumption and results, and illustrate what has actually been done, what is in progress and what still needs to be done.

ANNEX 1 - MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION

2030 Digital Decade Target	EU	Corresponding measures in the National Roadmap	Assessment of the alignment and strength of the Roadmap's measures/actions vs. 2030 objective	Implementation (1 to 5) of the actions/measures envisaged in the national roadmap	Evidence/ proof/ argumentation of the score provided	Openness, Inclusiveness, and Transparency Assessment	Recommendations on improving the National Roadmap	Recommendations on improving implementation and actions	Good practices (if any)
Digital Skills - 20 measures									
Basic Digital Skills: min 80% of population		1 Strengthening the digital skills of employees in small and medium-sized enterprises	✓	5	Measure concluded in 2023 (Source: National Roadmap update measure description).	During the reporting period of the measure's implementation, 839,696.55 EUR of the planned 1,771,814.22 EUR was spent.	Not relevant	Improve the implementation and efficiency of similar measures in future.	N/A
		2 The Digital Inclusion Promotion Act, or the umbrella law for the field of digital transformation	✓	1	The drafting of the umbrella Act for the digital transformation was initiated in 2023 (link). The measure is underway (Source: National Roadmap update measure description).	There has been no public consultation on the draft Act so far.	Improve governance (management, implementation of measures, public involvement, and dialogue with stakeholders) in the field of digital transformation policy. Ensure compliance with trajectories and adequate financial resources, as well as more realistic strategic planning of	Consistently implement existing mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the effects of measures in the field of digital skills (Regulation on the detailed content of the plan for promoting digital inclusion) and start implementing new measures as soon as possible (Digital Inclusion Observatory).	N/A

						objectives and measures, in line with recommendations from the European Commission.		
	3 Digital literacy for children and young people	✓	N/A	The period of implementation of the measure is 2023-2030 (National Roadmap update, Measure description).	There is limited transparency due to a lack of data on the effects of the measure and the improvement in digital skills.	Not relevant	Introduce additional measures to coordinate and promote non-formal education opportunities for digital skills at national and local levels, similar to those at https://codeweek.eu/ .	N/A
	4 Digital literacy for older people in rural areas	✓	N/A	The period of implementation of the measure is 2022-2030 (National Roadmap update, Measure description).	There is limited transparency due to a lack of data on the effects of the measure and the improvement in digital skills.	Not relevant	Introduce additional measures to coordinate and promote non-formal education opportunities for digital skills at national and local levels, similar to those at https://codeweek.eu/ .	N/A
	5 Digital literacy for adults	✓	N/A	The period of implementation of the measure is 2022-2030 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure description).	There is limited transparency due to a lack of data on the effects of the measure and the improvement in digital skills.	Not relevant	Introduce additional measures to coordinate and promote non-formal education opportunities for digital skills at national and local levels, similar to those at https://codeweek.eu/ .	N/A
	6 Digi info	✓	N/A	The period of	The measure	Not relevant	Improve the	N/A

	points			implementation of the measure is 2023-2030 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure description).	was adjusted in view of the low attendance at digi info points in several local municipalities (link).		implementation and efficiency of the measure.	
	7 Support for the implementation of projects by NGO thematic networks in the field of digital skills.	✓	N/A	New measure included in the National roadmap, which will begin to be implemented in 2026 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure description)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	8 Management and digital strategy of individual institutions in the field of education	✗ The aim of the measure is to ensure comprehensive and effective management of educational institutions or institutions in the field of education (public institutions), in particular the establishment or upgrading of the institution's (management) e-team and the provision of a digital strategy or similar document at each institution.	3	The period of implementation of the measure is 2024-2028 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure description).	There is limited transparency due to a lack of data on the effects of the measure and the improvement in digital skills.	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A

	9 Development and testing of computational thinking	✓	N/A	The period of implementation of the measure is 2024-2028 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure description).	A public call for proposals for the development of computational thinking through the integration of STEM kits in kindergartens and primary schools from grades 1 to 5 was published in June 2024 (link).	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A
	10 Digitization of education at primary, secondary, and adult education levels – applications and services, equipment	✓	N/A	The period of implementation of the measure is 2022-2026 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure description).	Additional information about the measure is available at link and link .	Not relevant	Not relevant	The Center for Digital Education ensures the implementation and coordination of all investments in the field of digital education, including the management and supervision of processes. The project focuses on ensuring the coordination of time and content, as well as the quality of the activities performed (link).

	11 Experimental and pilot projects - comprehensive development of digital competences and basic computer and IT skills	✓	N/A	The period of implementation of the measure is 2023-2026 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure description).	The public call for proposals Experimental Projects - Comprehensive Development of Digital Competences and Basic Computer and IT Skills was published in June 2023 (link).	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A
	12 Promoting training for university teachers and professional staff by encouraging the effective use of ICT for teaching and establishing technical and didactic support for student learning	✓	N/A	The period of implementation of the measure is 2023-2026 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure description).	N/A	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A
	13 Provision of ICT/infrastructure for use in the educational process in the field of higher education	✗	N/A	The period of implementation of the measure is 2025-2029 (Source: National Roadmap update Measure, description).	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
	14 Mechanism for ensuring access to computer	✗	5	The implementation of the measure was completed	The Court of Audit criticised the measure in	Not relevant	Improve the implementation and efficiency of the measure in the	This is an example of poor planning and

	equipment			in 2025 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure description).	terms of planning and execution (link).		future.	implementation of a measure.
	15 Digital Inclusion Observatory	✓	N/A	New measure in the national plan to be implemented starting in 2025 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure description).	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
ICT Specialists: 20 million + gender convergence	16 Strengthening digital skills for public administration employees	✓	4	The period of implementation of the measure is 2023-2026 (Source: National Roadmap update measure description).	By November 2025, 34,121 people had participated in training programs (85.3% of the final milestone) (Source).	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
	17 Retraining women for ICT professions	✓	5	The measure was piloted in 2023, and its implementation is expected to continue from 2025 onwards (Source: National Roadmap update measure description).	A notice of a low-value contract for the implementation of pilot training courses for women in the field of ICT was published in July 2023 (link).	N/A	N/A	N/A
	18 Promoting girls' participation in STEM careers	✓	N/A	The period of implementation of the measure is 2023-2030. New projects will be implemented	The measure was included in the public call for co-financing projects in the	N/A	N/A	N/A

				every year until 2030 (Source: National Roadmap update measure description).	field of gender equality for 2025 (link).			
	19 Establishment of a network of schools for cyber security	✓	N/A	The measure is set to begin in 2025 (Source: National Roadmap update measure description).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	20 Zagotavljanje štipendij za center kvantnih tehnologij	✓	N/A	The measure is underway, but no timeframe has been provided (Source: National Roadmap update measure description).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Digital Transformation of Businesses - 20 measures								
Tech up-take: 75% of EU companies using Cloud, AI, or Big Data	1 Public tender Digital transformation of the businesses	✓	5	The implementation of the measure was completed in 2022 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	The public tender for the digital transformation of businesses (as part of the Recovery and Resilience Plan) was published in March 2022. (link).	Not relevant	Not relevant	The Association for Information Technology and Telecommunications at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry described the measure as successful and proposed that the call for proposals be repeated if funds remain available (Source).

	2 Support for small-value application projects in the field of artificial intelligence	✓	N/A	The measure will be implemented from 2025 until 2029 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	3 Providing support to businesses and the public sector in the introduction of artificial intelligence - EDIH	✓	4	The measure is underway and will be implemented by 2026 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	Two European Digital Innovation Hubs (EDIH) based in Slovenia were selected for co-financing from the DIGITAL program, while a third was awarded a certificate of excellence.	Not relevant	Clearly and comprehensively define the roles and cooperation of eDIHs, DIHs, SRIPs and relevant state authorities, especially when preparing public tenders for digitalisation-related proposals (Source: comment from a stakeholder in the public consultation on the update of the National Roadmap).	N/A
	4 Support for interdisciplinary innovation projects in the field of artificial intelligence	✓	N/A	The measure will be implemented from 2025 until 2027 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	Public tenders to support interdisciplinary innovation projects in the field of artificial intelligence are planned for 2026 (link).	N/A	N/A	N/A
	5 Establishment of a competence center for artificial intelligence	✓	N/A	The measure will be implemented from 2025 until 2030 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	The public call for proposals for the Competence Center for Artificial Intelligence 2025-2029	N/A	N/A	N/A

					was published in June 2025 (link).			
	6 European Consortium for Digital Infrastructure Alliance for Language Technologies (ALT EDIC)	✓	N/A	The measure will be implemented from 2022 until 2027 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	Slovenia is a member of the ALT-EDIT consortium. (link).	N/A	N/A	N/A
	7 Support for reference implementation projects introducing artificial intelligence to support business operations	✓	N/A	The measure will be implemented from 2027 until 2028 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	8 Update of the National Program for the Promotion of the Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Republic of Slovenia 2030	✓	5	The measure is under preparation (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	In November 2025, the Ministry of Digital Transformation submitted a proposal to update the National Program for Artificial Intelligence for public consultation. (link).	N/A	N/A	The process of updating the National Programme involves several opportunities for stakeholders to participate.
Innovators: grow scale-ups & finance to double EU Unicorns	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Late adopters: more than 90%	9 Incentives for the digital	✓	N/A	The measure will be implemented	The public call for proposals,	N/A	N/A	N/A

of SMEs reach at least a basic level of digital intensity	transformation of SMEs			from 2024 until 2026 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	Incentives for the Digital Transformation of SMEs, was published in April 2025 (link).			
	10 Circular and digital business models	✓	N/A	The measure will be implemented from 2025 until 2029 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	11 Important Project of Common European Interest Next Generation Cloud Infrastructure and Services (IPCEI CIS)	✓	N/A	The measure will be implemented from 2023 until 2026 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	In April 2024, a public call for proposals was published to encourage companies to carry out research and development activities (link).	N/A	N/A	N/A
	12 Important Project of Common European Interest in microelectronics and communication technologies (IPCEI ME/CT)	✓	N/A	The measure will be implemented from 2023 until 2026 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	In March 2024, the public call for proposals for incentives for projects included in the project of common European interest for microelectronics and communication technologies was published (link).	N/A	N/A	N/A

	13 Important Project of Common European Interest in European Battery Innovation (IPCEI EuBatIn)	✓	N/A	The measure will be implemented from 2024 until 2027 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	In October 2025, a public call for proposals for projects included in the project of common European interest in the field of batteries and related technologies was published (link).	N/A	N/A	N/A
	14 Important Project of Common European Interest in the Health ecosystem (IPCEI TECH4CURE)	✓	N/A	The measure will be implemented from 2025 until 2027 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	A public call for expressions of interest from Slovenian companies wishing to participate in the IPCEI was published in July 2024 (link).	N/A	N/A	N/A
	15 Important Project of Common European Interest in hydrogen technology (IPCEI Hydrogen)	✓	N/A	The measure will be implemented from 2025 until 2027 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	A public call for expressions of interest from Slovenian companies wishing to participate in the IPCEI was published in July 2024 (link).	N/A	N/A	N/A
	16 Important Project of Common European	✓	N/A	The measure will be implemented from 2025 until 2027 (Source:	A workshop for Slovenian stakeholders to develop	N/A	N/A	N/A

	Interest in cloud and edge computing domain (IPCEI ECI)			National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	ideas for participation in IPCEI ECI and IPCEI AI was organized in February 2025 (link)			
	17 Important Project of Common European Interest in artificial intelligence (IPCEI AI)	✓	N/A	The measure will be implemented from 2025 until 2027 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	A workshop for Slovenian stakeholders to develop ideas for participation in IPCEI ECI and IPCEI AI was organized in February 2025 (link). A public call for expressions of interest from Slovenian companies wishing to participate in the IPCEI was published in November 2025 (link).	N/A	N/A	N/A
	18 Important Project of Common European Interest in Advanced Semiconductor Technologies (IPCEI AST)	✓	N/A	The measure will be implemented from 2025 until 2027 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	19 Important Project of Common European Interest in	✓	N/A	The measure will be implemented from 2025 until 2027 (Source: National	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	circular advanced materials (IPCEI CAM)			Roadmap update, Measure Description).					
	20 Establishment of a National Coordination Center for Cyber Security	✓	5	The center was established in 2024 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).		N/A	N/A	N/A	
Digitalisation of Public Services - 22 measures									
Key Public Services: 100% online	1 Digital and cross-border adapted key public services and cross-border exchange of evidence	✓	N/A	The period of implementation of the measure is 2023-2026 (Source: National Roadmap 2023 measure description).	N/A	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A	
	2 Application for enrollment in higher education	✓	5	The implementation of the measure was completed in 2024 (link).	N/A	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A	
	3 Application for residence - online form redesign	✓	5	The implementation of the measure was completed in 2024 (link).	N/A	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A	
	4 Establishment of cross-border exchange of data on studies and graduation	✓	3	According to the National Roadmap 2023 measure description, the implementation of the measure should be completed in 2024. This measure is included in the	N/A	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A	

				updated National Roadmap.				
	5 Introduction of eApplication for managing compulsory health insurance for natural persons	✓	3	The period of implementation of the measure is 2023-2025 (Source: National Roadmap 2023 measure description).	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	
	6 Comprehensive eAccess for insured persons by the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia to their own data	✓	5	The implementation of the measure was completed in 2025 (link).	N/A	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A
	7 eServices for job seekers and employers with employer and job seeker profiles and suggestions for vacancies and suitable candidates	✓	5	The implementation of the measure was completed in 2024 (link).	N/A	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A
	8 Portal PoiščiDelo.si (FoundJob.si)	✓	5	The implementation of the measure was completed in 2024 (link).	N/A	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A
	9 Electronic filing and service in civil, administrative	✓	5	The implementation of the measure was completed	N/A	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A

	, non-contentious, inheritance, labor, and social matters, as well as criminal matters			in 2023 (link).				
	10 Digitization of data collection for the purpose of renting non-profit housing	✓	3	The measure will be implemented until 2026 (Source: National Roadmap 2023, Measure Description).	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A
	11 Establishment of a central cloud infrastructure for a new generation of national cloud computing	✓	3	The measure will be implemented until 2026 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	The public tender for the purchase of equipment for the new generation information infrastructure was published in July 2025 (link).	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A
	12 Plan for the digital transformation of local communities	✓	N/A	New measure to be implemented by 2030 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	N/A	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A
	13 Supporting environment for data space for smart communities	✓	N/A	New measure to be implemented by 2030 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	N/A	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A
	14 Establishing	✓		New measure to be implemented	N/A	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A

	an ecosystem for smart communities			by 2030 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).				
	15 Establishment of a geospatial digital twin	✓	N/A	New measure to be implemented by 2030 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A
	16 Introduction of processes for co-creating digital services together with users	✓	3	The measure will be implemented until 2029 (Source: Action Plan for the Digital Public Services Strategy).	The Administrative Academy conducts basic and advanced training courses for the development of digital services using co-creation methods. It also conducts special workshops for the development of digital services using co-creation methods tailored to the user, in agreement with a specific government body and for a specific solution. (link).	Not relevant	Strengthen and expand efforts to make online public services more participatory and user-friendly (Recommendation supplemented from the EC Country Report).	N/A
	17 The Roadmap	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	update refers to several other measures, but does not present them in a detailed and structured manner.							
e-Health: 100% of citizens have access to medical records online	18 Digital Healthcare Act	✓	1	The National Assembly did not pass the law in 2023. The law is currently being debated again in the National Assembly.	The new version of the law was subject to public consultation in 2024 (link).	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A
	19 Digital transformation of healthcare	✓	4	The period of implementation of the measure is 2023-2026 (Source: National Roadmap 2023 measure description and Ministry of Health website link).	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A
	20 Training tutors to use the portal and mobile application zVEM	✓	5	The measure was implemented by 2023 (Source: National Roadmap 2023 measure description). The patient portal zVEM (health - Everything in One Place) is the entry point to	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	By 2025, the number of portal users had exceeded 550,000, and the app had been downloaded by over 350,000 people. In 2022, the zVEM portal received an award for its

				eHealth services for citizens, providing users (patients) with secure and reliable access to their data from the Central Patient Data Register, eOrdering, ePrescriptions, and public health information (link).				ongoing achievements in the field of the information society, while the zVEM mobile app received the eAward. Due to the numerous new features and innovations focusing on patients' needs and wishes, further growth in the use of the zVEM portal and mobile app is expected (link).
	21 National eCardboard and unified data model	✓	4	The period of implementation of the measure is 2023-2025 (Source: National Roadmap 2023 measure description and Ministry of Health website link).	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A
Digital Identity: 100% of citizens have access to digital ID	22 New generation of unified service for user identification and e-signing SI-PASS	✓	3	Source: National Roadmap update measure description.	Public consultation on Act Amending the Electronic Identification and Trust Services Act was	Not relevant	Intensify activities to promote the use of electronic ID cards among the population (the share of the population who reported having used their e-ID is	N/A

					conducted by the Ministry of Digital Transformation in 2024 and 2025.		below the EU average).	
Secure and Sustainable Digital infrastructures - 15 mesures								
Connectivity: Gigabit for everyone	1 Co-financing the construction of open broadband networks in white areas from public funds	✓	2	The measure was concluded in 2023. Out of the 15,000 households planned, just over half (around 8,000) were provided with access to high-speed broadband networks (Source: Evaluation study link).	The Ministry of Public Administration organised an information day on two public tenders for the implementation of the measure in 2020 and 2021. An evaluation study revealed that several households were dissatisfied because the measure was not implemented within the planned framework. Local municipalities and residents were also not sufficiently involved in the implementation of the measure.	Not relevant	The evaluation study identified several recommendations, including joint project engineering of open broadband networks and project monitoring with information and data support, to improve efficiency and ensure a high level of measure implementation. The involvement of local communities in project implementation was also recommended, with the aim of improving the information available to landowners and shortening the procedures for obtaining consents.	Not relevant
	2 IR Optics 2	✓	5	The measure	The measure	Not relevant	Not relevant	This is an

				was fully implemented by June 2024. (Source: link).	was fully implemented before the deadline. Project web site (link).			example of an efficient implementation of the measure.
	3 Plan for the development of gigabit infrastructure by 2030 and Addendum to the plan for the development of gigabit infrastructure by 2030	✓	5	The plan was adopted in August 2022 and will be implemented until 2030 (Source: link). The Addendum was adopted in 2023 (Source: link).	Consultation with stakeholders on draft Plan took place in 2022 (Source: link and link). Public consultation on Addendum to plan was enabled in 2023 (Source: link and link).	Not relevant	The plan should be revised, as the implementation of the corresponding measures via public tenders is two years behind schedule.	Not relevant
	4 IR Optics 3	✓	N/A	The measure is under preparation and will be completed in December 2026 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
	5 Use of radio frequencies acquired through public auction of all harmonized bands	✓	5	The measure was implemented in 2021 and will last until 2036 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	The measure was implemented through a public tender involving a public auction. (Source: link).	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
	6 Radio Spectrum Management Strategy	✓	5	The strategy was adopted in September 2024 (Source: link).	The public consultation on the strategy was	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

	2024-2026				conducted by the Agency for Communication Networks and Services of the Republic of Slovenia. (link).			
	7 Ensuring sufficient radio spectrum for the introduction of the latest technologies	✓	3	The measure will be implemented until 2030 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	The measure is being implemented through public tenders and auctions. (Source: link).	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
	8 Co-financing the construction of open broadband networks in white areas from public funds	✓	5	The measure was implemented in 2024 and 2025 through several public tenders, which met the expected targets (Source: link).	The Ministry of Digital transformation organised an information day on two public tenders for the implementation of the measure in 2024 (link) and 2025 (link). The public tender was published two years later than scheduled in Plan for the development of gigabit infrastructure by 2030.	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
	9 Co-financing the construction	✓	N/A	The measure will be implemented from 2025 until	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

	of open broadband networks in white areas from public funds			2027 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).				
	10 Co-financing the construction of open base stations	✓	3	By May 2025, EUR 889,446 of the planned EUR 4,200,000 had been approved through public tenders. The measure will be implemented from 2025 until 2026 (Source: link).	The Ministry of Digital Transformation organized an information day on the public tender for the implementation of the measure (Source: link).	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
	11 Co-financing the construction of open base stations	✓	N/A	The measure is in the planning stage and will be implemented in 2025-2026 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
Cutting edge Semiconductors: double EU share in global production	12 Strategy for the development of chips and semiconductors	✓	5	The programme (strategy) was adopted in July 2024 (Source: link).	Public consultation on the Program was organized in 2024 (Source: link).	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
	13 Establishment of a competence center in the field of chips and semiconductor technologies	✓	5	The Competence Center was established in September 2025 (Source: link).	Public consultation on the National competence center was organized by the Ministry for Digital	Not relevant	Not relevant	This is an example of good practice in involving stakeholders in the planning and implementation of a

					Transformation in March 2024 (Source: link).			measure.
	14 Supportive environment in the field of chips and semiconductor technologies	✓	N/A	The measure will be implemented from 2025 until 2030 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	Consultation on supportive environment was organized by the Ministry for Digital Transformation in March 2024 (Source link).	Not relevant	Sustain activities on semiconductors and quickly implement them on the ground to bridge the gap between planned and current number of companies engaged in semiconductor R&D and manufacturing (Recommendation supplemented from the EC Country Report).	Not relevant
Data - Edge & Cloud: 10,000 climate-neutral highly secure edge nodes	15 IPCEI CIS (multi-country project)	✓	2	Currently, 20 companies have deployed edge nodes, with the target milestone set at 88 by 2025. The measure will be implemented from 2023 until 2026 (Source: National Roadmap update, Measure Description).	Not relevant	Introduce additional measures to bridge the gap between planned and developed edge nodes.	Not relevant	Not relevant
Computing: first computer with quantum acceleration	Several national-level initiatives are planned in line with the EU target, but these have not been defined as specific	✓	N/A	National Roadmap update, Trajectories and targets contributing to European digital goals).	Not relevant	The National Roadmap should provide more detailed information about the implementation of activities relating to quantum technologies.	Not relevant	Not relevant

	measures with defined trajectories and milestones.							
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Instructions:

- **EU 2030 Target:** The specific goal set by the EU Digital Decade strategy (e.g., 80% of the population with basic digital skills).
- **National Measure:** The corresponding action/initiative outlined in the national roadmap to achieve the target (e.g., digital training programs).
- **Alignment and Strength (✓ / ✗):**
 ✓ = Measure is well-aligned with the EU target and strong enough in scope/ambition
 ✗ = Misalignment or insufficient strength in design
- **Implementation Score (1-5):** The level of progress made on each measure, where: 1 = Not implemented 2 = Partly but not sufficiently implemented 3 = Partly implemented 4 = Largely implemented 5 = Fully implemented
- **Main Evidence:** The primary sources of evidence used to assess the implementation (e.g., reports, studies, surveys).
- **Openness, Inclusiveness, and Transparency Assessment:** *Yes* - open consultations were held to include diverse stakeholders and results have been published and taken into account. *No* - No open, transparent, inclusive consultations held. *Partially* - open consultations were held only in some stages of the Roadmap development or update, and/or they were not diverse enough and/or results were not published and/or taken into account. Please specify.

Recommendations and Good Practices: Based on the key findings or challenges observed during the monitoring process (e.g., low participation in rural areas, urban-centric implementation), provide recommendations for improvement and if there are best practices to share to other countries.

ANNEX 2 - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY TEMPLATE

Executive Summary Template

ANNEX 3 - SOURCE DOCUMENTATION TABLE FOR CIVIC MONITORING

#	2030 Digital Decade Target	Type of Source	Description	Organisation/ Institution	Date Accessed or Meeting Held	Access Format	Key Insights / Topics Discussed
1	All targets	Document	National Strategic Roadmap for the Digital Decade 2023	Ministry of Digital Transformation	June 2025	Online (link)	Digital targets, trajectories, KPIs and measures overview.
2	All targets	Document	Slovenia 2025 Digital Decade Country Report	European Commission	June 2025	Online (link)	Digital targets, trajectories, KPIs and measures overview.
3	All targets	Document	2025 State of the Digital Decade package	European Commission	June 2025	Online (link)	Digital targets, trajectories, KPIs and measures overview.
4	All targets	Document	National Strategic Roadmap for the Digital Decade update 2025 (Action Plan for the Digital Slovenia 2030 Strategy	Ministry of Digital Transformation	July 2025	Online (link)	Digital targets, trajectories, KPIs and measures overview.

			for 2025-26)				
5	Digital skills, Digital infrastructure	Document	Shadow report on the achievement of Slovenia's digital decade goals in the field of digital inclusion in 2024	Institute for Electronic Participation	July 2025	On-line (link)	Shadow report presents country progress in the field of digital inclusion (digital competences and digital infrastructure)
6	All targets	Document	Civil society comments on the draft National Strategic Roadmap for Digital Decade	The Network of NGOs for an Inclusive Information Society in Slovenia (NVO-VID)	July 2025	On-line (link)	An overview of the representative stakeholder positions towards the digital skills and digital public services
7	All targets	Document	Open letter to the EU Commission on involving civil society in the preparation of the National strategic roadmap for Digital Decade in Slovenia	Institute for Electronic Participation	August 2025	On-line (link)	Open letter highlights the lack of respect for the principles of public participation in the process of adopting the National strategic roadmap for the Digital Decade
8	All targets	Document	Proposals and comments on the proposed Action Plan for the Digital Slovenia 2030	Consortium of Thematic NGO Networks of Slovenia and Network of NGOs for an Inclusive Information Society in	August 2025	On-line (link)	An overview of the representative stakeholder positions towards the digital skills and digital public services

			Strategy (National Strategic Roadmap for Digital Decade update)	Slovenia			
9	All targets	On-line data base	DESI index and EUROSTAT database	European Commission	August 2025	On-line (link and link)	An overview of the progress towards digital targets per country
10	Digital transformation of business	Document	Comments, suggestions, and additions to the Action Plan for the Digital Slovenia 2030 Strategy (National Strategic Plan for the Digital Decade)	The Association for Information Technology and Telecommunications at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry	September 2025	On-line (link)	An overview of the representative stakeholder positions towards the digital transformation of business
11	All targets	Document	Responses to comments received on the draft National Strategic Roadmap for the Digital Decade in 2023	Ministry of Digital Transformation	September 2025	On-line (link)	An overview of stakeholders inputs and government feedback
12	All targets	Document	Responses to comments received on the update of National Strategic	Ministry of Digital Transformation	September 2025	On-line (link)	An overview of stakeholders inputs and government feedback

			Roadma for the Digital Decade in 2025				
13	All targets	Document	Assessment of the consultation processes on the National Roadmap for the Digital Decade	Institute for Electronic Participation	October 2025	Online (link)	Evaluation of the consultation processes in terms of their openness, inclusivity and transparency
14	All targets	Meeting	Meeting at the Ministry of Digital Transformation	The Network of NGOs for an Inclusive Information Society in Slovenia (NVO-VID)	21 October 2025	In person	Presentation of the shadow report's recommendations and discussion of the findings
15	Public Services Digitalisation	Document	Action Plan for the Digital Public Services Strategy 2030	Ministry of Digital Transformation	November 2025	Online (link)	An overview of measures addressing the public services highlighted in the strategy as key public services, which are also aligned with the EU Digital Compass and EU Digital Decade targets for 2030.

**Table to be added to final report in Annex.*

Civic Monitoring of the National Roadmaps in the context of the EU Digital Decade Strategy 2030 - Slovenia

ECAS Brussels, November 2025

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