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ICT STATISTICS IN LITHUANIA

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FIXED AND MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS

The market of electronic communication services has been intensely changing recently. In 2006 against 2005 electronic communications market revenues grew by 7.1 per cent. Mobile telephone services, whose use in 2006 exceeded the use of the fixed telephone services 6 times, had become more popular. In 2006 mobile telecommunications services were provided by 3 operators (private companies “Omnitel”, “Bite Lietuva” and TELE-2) as well as by 4 suppliers of services providing services by the “Bite GSM“ network. 5 enterprises traded in services provided by other suppliers.

In 2006 against 2005 electronic communications market revenues from mobile telecommunications services grew by 5.2 per cent (CRA data). The number of mobile telephone service subscribers who used at least one time mobile telephone service during the last three months has been markedly increasing yet. In 2006 against 2005 the number of such subscribers increased by 8.4 per cent. In 2006 as compared with 2000, the number of active mobile telephone system subscribers increased 9.3 times. In 2006 this number reached 1.4 per capita (SIM cards). The total duration of the initiated calls on mobile telephone networks in 2006 against 2005 increased by 27.3 per cent.

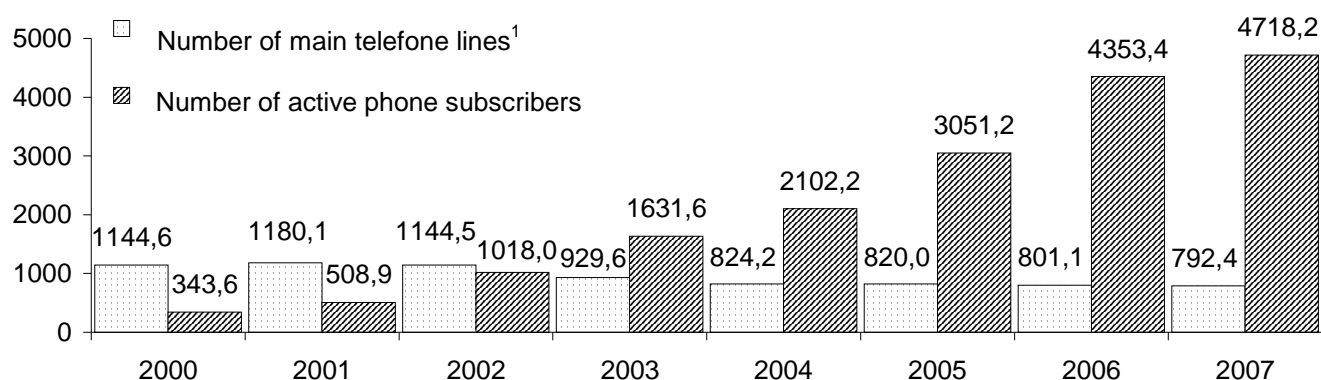
Communication using Short Message Service (SMS) and Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS) has been rapidly increasing. In 2006 against 2005 the number of SMS increased by 82.9 per cent. In 2006 were sent 4.0 million MMS, 1.2 times more than in 2005.

In the end of 2006 as many as 52 enterprises were engaged in public fixed telephony (24 – owners of lines). Though the number of subscribers using public fixed telephony has been falling, penetration of it in 2006 did not change, and remained at the same level almost, i.e. 23.4 lines per 100 residents. In 2006 as compared with 2000, the number of residential public fixed telephone lines decreased by 39.2 per cent. Total duration of calls in 2006, initiated on fixed telephone networks increased by 3.9 per cent comparing with 2005. Over the same period, the number of public pay-phones decreased from 7.6 thousand to 3.6 thousand. 570 of pay-phones are operated outside the urban area.

The number of ISDN lines of public company TEO LT, AB has been gradually increasing. In 2006 against 2005 their number grew by 3.2 per cent. The number of main lines, via which the Digital Subscribers Line (xDSL) service, which has been started to render since 2001, is provided, has been rapidly increasing. In 2006 as compared with 2001, the number of xDSL increased 71.3 times and compared with 2005 – increased 70.1 per cent.

Telephone Network

At beginning of period, thous.



¹ Without pay-phones, include ISDN equivalent lines

Telephone Network's services

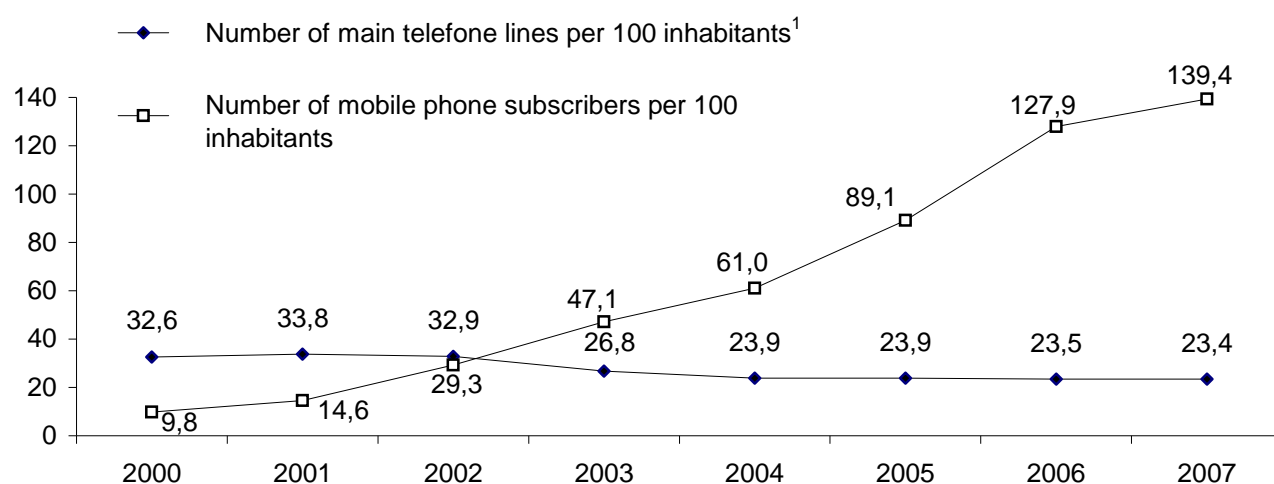
At beginning of period, thous.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of main telephone lines ¹	1180,1	1144,5	929,6	824,2	820,0	801,1	792,4
Number of public pay-phones	7,6	7,2	6,3	5,7	5,7	4,5	3,6
Number of ISDN subscriptions	...	6,6	10,7	12,5	15,3	15,7	16,2
Number of xDSL subscriptions	...	2,5	10,5	25,1	50,7	104,8	178,3
Active mobile phone subscribers	508,9	1018,0	1631,6	2102,2	3051,2	4353,4	4718,2
Number of SMS (outgoing), mill.	...	...	...	897,1	1387,6	4939,4	9033,6
Number of MMS (outgoing), mill.	...	...	...	0,1	2,6	3,3	4,0

¹ Without pay-phones, include ISDN equivalent lines.

Provision with telephone

At beginning of period, per 100 inhabitants



¹ Without pay-phones, include ISDN equivalent lines

Duration of outgoing calls

Million min by period

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Outgoing calls, initiated in own network, total	3507,8	2981,7	3294,4	4124,5	4763,2	5505,1
of which						
domestic	3454,0	2913,4	3222,5	4039,4	4653,2	5392,9
international	53,8	68,3	71,9	85,1	110,0	112,2

INTERNET ACCESS

In 2006 the Internet access was provided by 115 providers. In 2006 the revenues, received from the Internet access market grew by almost 24.2 per cent comparing with 2005 (CRA data). The number of subscribers (without subscribers which use WAP) grew 1.6 times.

In the end of 2006 there were 417.5 thous. subscribers. Structurally, the number of residential users was prevailing – at the end of 2006 about 83.6 per cent of all Internet subscribers were residential users. The average monthly revenues from one subscriber for the Internet access services (including all the ways of connection) in the IV quarter of 2006 amounted to LTL 51.

The Internet access services

At beginning of period

	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Number of Internet access providers, unit	60	98	115	115
Number of Internet subscribers, thous.	161,4	512,2	1078,7	1533,6
of which used xDSL lines for subscriptions, thous.	27,3	50,7	104,8	178,6

¹ Including subscribers which used WAP.

Internet access service subscribers by way of connections

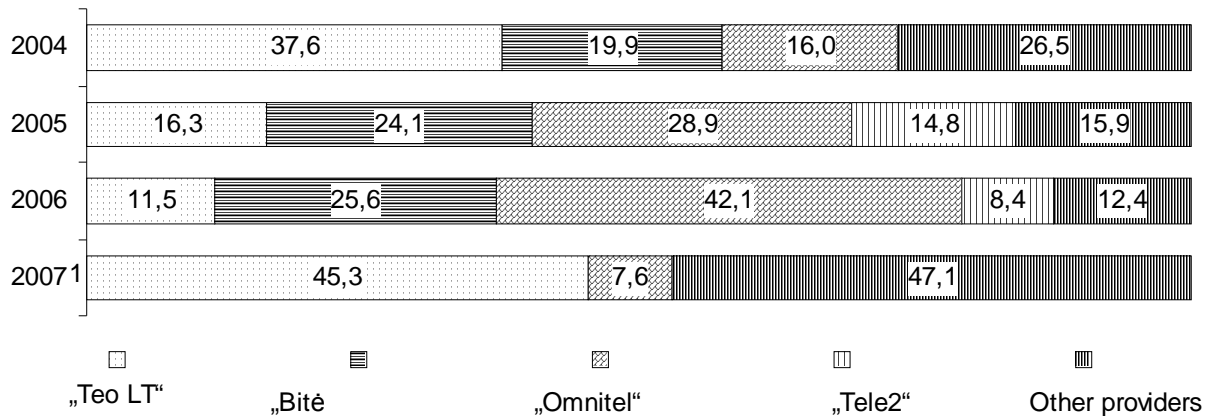
At beginning of period, per cent

	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Mobile radio communication network	29,3	66,1	76,1	0
xDSL	16,9	9,9	9,7	42,8
Dial-up	29,3	8,7	2,2	2,7
Cable TV network	12,4	6,3	4,6	15,8
LAN	6,8	5,9	4,4	10,9
Wireless communication line	2,9	1,7	1,7	5,9
Fibre optic lines	1,8	1,1	1,2	12,6
Leased lines	0,6	0,3	0,1	0,4
Other (PCL, satellite communication)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0

¹ Excluding subscribers which used WAP.

Internet access service providers by number of subscriptions

At beginning of period, per cent



¹ Excluding subscribers which used WAP

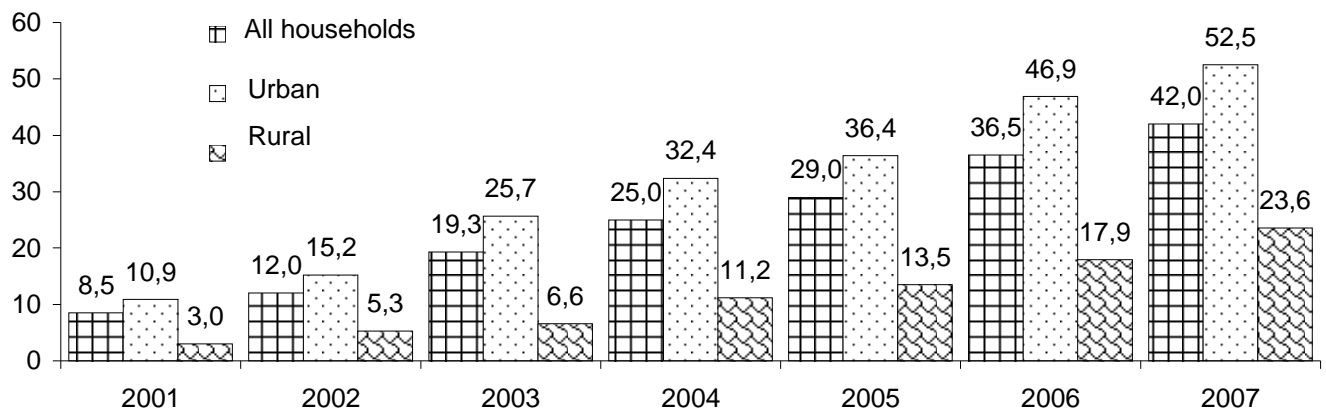
USE OF ICT IN HOUSEHOLDS AND BY INDIVIDUALS

Possession of computers in households has notably increased over the recent years. In I quarter 2007, 42 per cent of households had computers at home; the Internet was used by 32 per cent of households. During 4 years, the number of households having computers at home increased more than twice, those was using the Internet at home – 6.5 times. In quarter 2007, 53 per cent of urban and 24 per cent of rural households had personal computers at home. In the largest cities, 59 per cent of households had computers at home, in other towns – 43 per cent.

Internet was used by 40 per cent of households. In urban areas, each second household used the Internet at home, in the rural ones – each fourth (23 per cent). Most Internet users (82 per cent) used computers (personal or laptop), each second household used mobile phones for Internet surfing at home. 23 per cent of households having the Internet access at home used only narrowband Internet; of them, 38 per cent stated that broadband Internet was too expensive, each third (31 per cent) did not need broadband access.

Computers in households

Per cent



55 per cent of persons aged 16-74 have ever used computers. A significant share of people using computers was young persons. Among respondents aged 16-24, 4 per cent have never used computers, while among the ones aged 65-74 – as much as 94 per cent.

In I quarter 2007, 52 per cent of persons aged 16-74 used a computer, of whom two-thirds (66 per cent of computer users) used it daily, 27 per cent – at least once a week, but not daily. Almost one-third (32 per cent) of respondents, who have ever used computers, stated that they have never attended any computer courses.

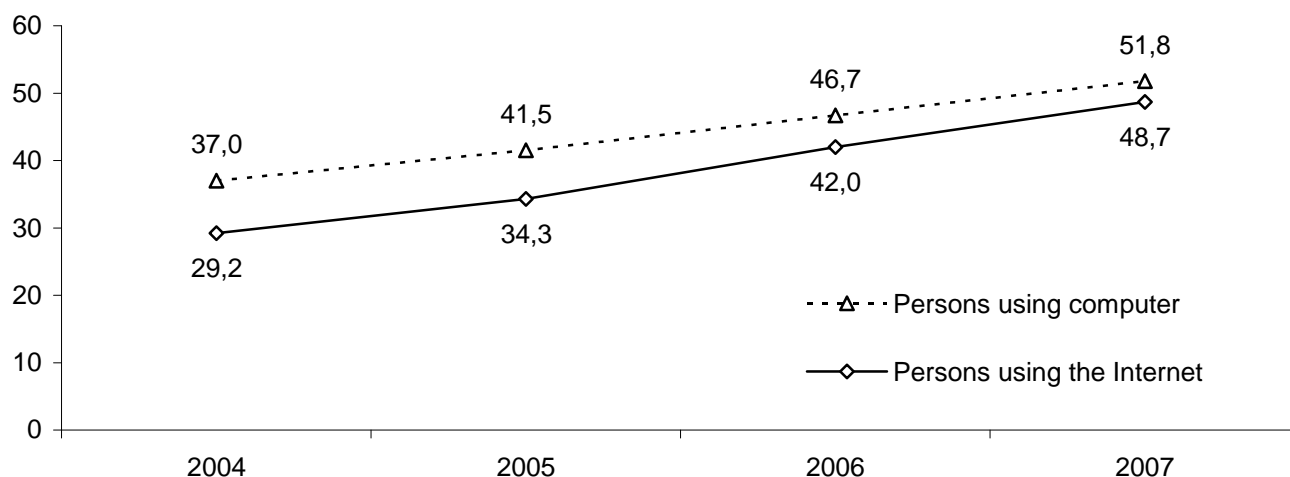
In I quarter 2007, as much as 49 per cent of persons aged 16-74 used the Internet (in I quarter 2006 – 42 per cent). Most of them were pupils and students – 99 per cent of the interviewed in this group. 58 per cent of working people used the Internet.

In I quarter 2007, 86 per cent of persons aged 16-74 used mobile phones. Mobile devices (mobile phone, handheld computer or laptop via wireless connection) were used to access the Internet by 29 per cent of Internet users (14.2 per cent of respondents aged 16-74).

The majority of respondents (61 per cent) who used the Internet used it daily. Each third person using the Internet used it at least once a week, but not daily. 93 per cent of Internet users, or 45 per cent of persons aged 16-74, used the Internet regularly (at least once a week) (in I quarter 2007 – 90 and 38 per cent respectively).

Persons using computer and the Internet

Per cent



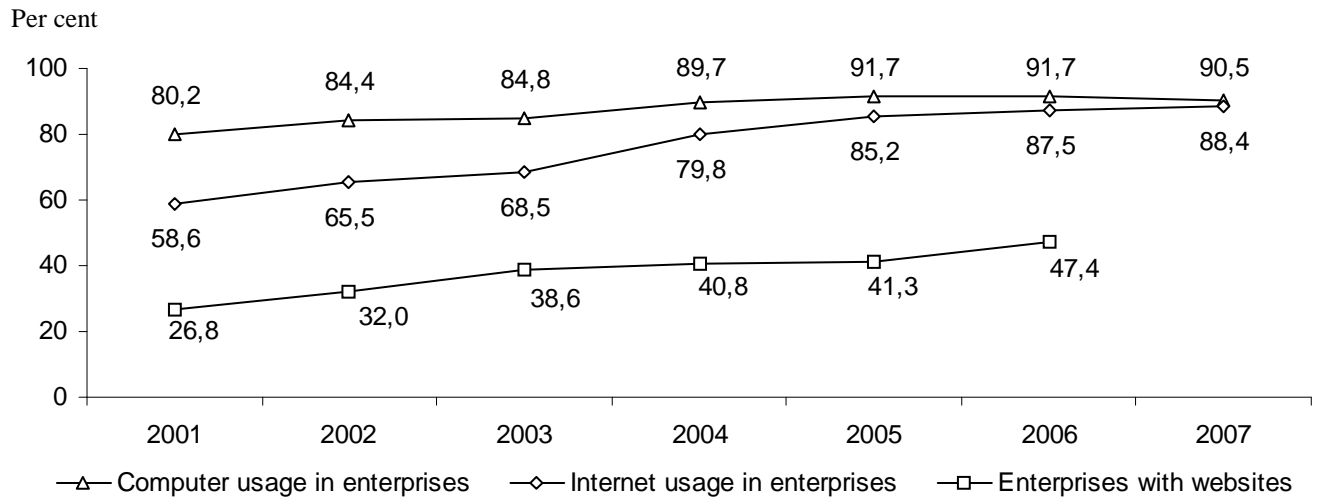
ICT USAGE IN ENTERPRISES

At the beginning of 2007, nine out of ten manufacturing and service enterprises with the staff of 10 and more employees used computers in their everyday work. The percentage share of enterprises using computers in their everyday work was 90.5 per cent, the Internet – 88.4 per cent of enterprises (at the beginning of 2006 – 91.7 and 87.5 per cent respectively). At work, computers were used by 29.1 per cent, the Internet – 25.5 per cent of employees of the enterprises.

47.4 per cent of enterprises had their own websites (53.6 per cent of enterprises with the Internet access). Over 2006, the Internet for banking and financial services was used by 83.1 per cent of enterprises. In 2006, there were 14.3 per cent of enterprises that carried out sales via the Internet and 20.1 per cent – that purchased goods or services through the Internet. 75.8 per cent

of enterprises during 2006 used e-government services. 74.4 per cent of enterprises downloaded various forms, 70.3 per cent – searched for information on institutions' websites, 60.4 per cent – returned filled-in forms via the Internet.

Computer and Internet usage in enterprises



Usage of Internet possibilities in enterprises

