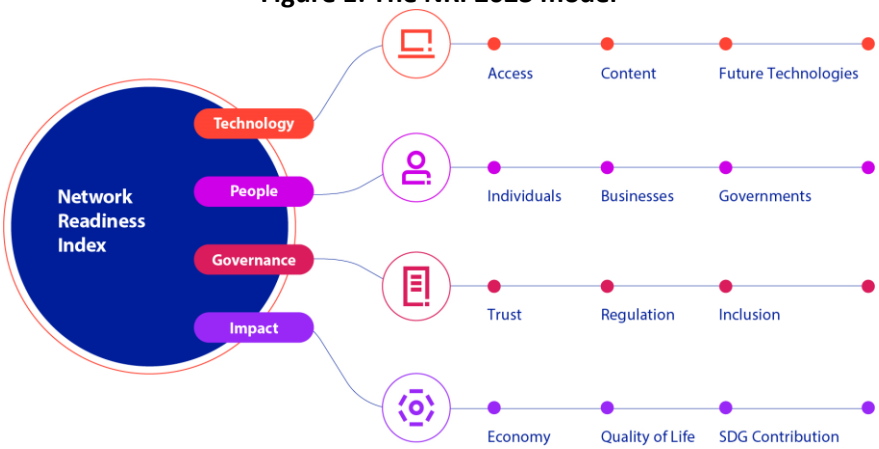
Cabo Verde

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

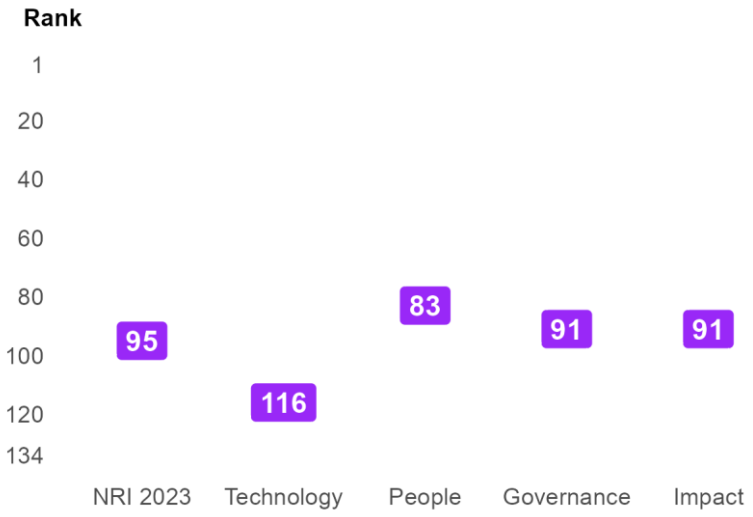
Figure 1: The NRI 2023 model



Global NRI position of Cabo Verde

Cabo Verde ranks 95th out of the 134 economies included in the NRI 2023 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to People. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Technology.

Figure 2: Cabo Verde global ranking, overall and by pillar



Performance at sub-pillar level

When it comes to sub-pillars, the strongest showings of Cabo Verde relate to SDG Contribution, Regulation and Businesses, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Access, Content and Economy sub-pillars.

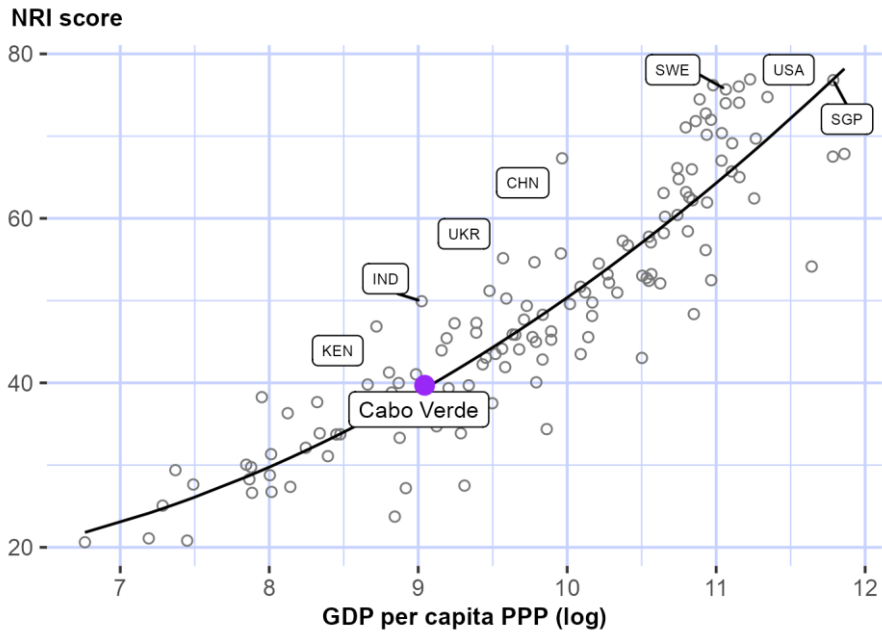
Table 1: Cabo Verde rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
SDG Contribution	56	Individuals	100
Regulation	58	Inclusion	100
Businesses	63	Trust	103
Future Technologies	76	Access	111
Governments	76	Content	123
Quality of Life	92	Economy	128

NRI score and income

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

Figure 3: NRI score and GDP per capita PPP (log)



Note: USA = United States (rank: 1), SGP = Singapore (rank: 2), FIN = Finland (3), NLD = Netherlands (4), SWE = Sweden (5), CHN = China (20), IND = India (61). Cabo Verde belongs to the group of lower-middle-income countries, where the best performer is Ukraine (UKR). The top performer of its region-Africa-is Kenya (KEN).

Performance against its income group and region

Lower-middle-income countries

Cabo Verde is ranked 17th in the group of lower-middle-income countries (Figure 4, left panel). In terms of pillar performance, it has a score higher than the income group average in three of the four pillars: NRI, People, Governance and Impact. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms lower-middle-income countries in seven of the twelve sub-pillars: Future Technologies, Businesses, Governments, Regulation, Inclusion, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

Africa

Cabo Verde is ranked 4th within Africa (Figure 4, right panel). It outperforms its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Africa in ten of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Future Technologies, Individuals, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

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

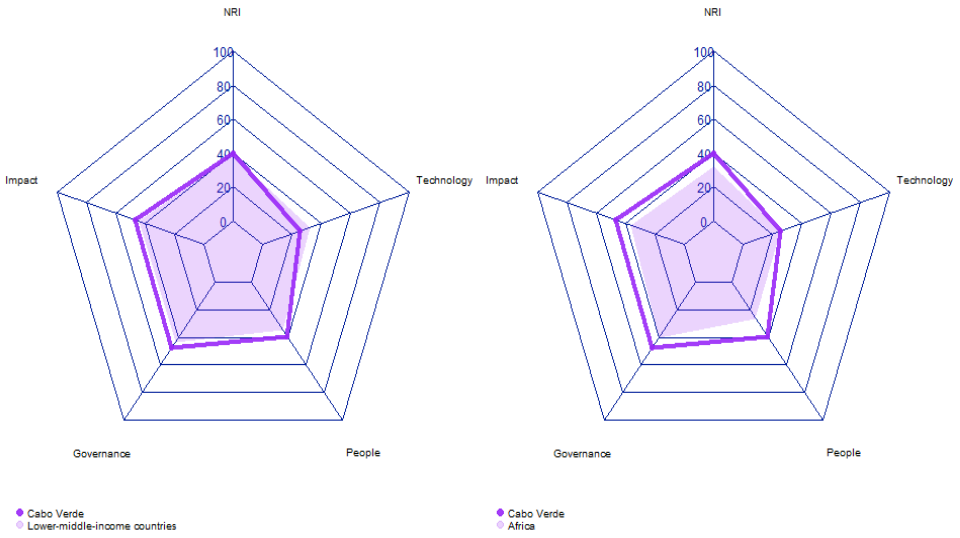


Table 2: Cabo Verde scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Cabo Verde	Lower-middle-income countries	Africa
NRI	39.70	38.41	32.14
Technology	25.21	32.12	25.14
People	39.17	34.38	26.19
Governance	47.55	43.27	40.44
Impact	46.88	43.89	36.77

Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Cabo Verde performs particularly well include 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, 4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, and 3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 4.1.4 Domestic market size, 1.2.4 AI scientific publications, and 1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth.

Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Cabo Verde

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	116
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	24	1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	119
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	45	1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	127
1.3.4 Computer software spending	53	1.2.4 AI scientific publications	131
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	56	4.1.4 Domestic market size	134
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	56		
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	63		
1.1.2 Handset prices	66		
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	76		
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	77		
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	80		

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

NRI 2023 At-A-Glance: Cabo Verde

Network Readiness Index Rank: 95 (out of 134) Score: 39.70

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	116	25.21	C. Governance pillar	91	47.55
1st sub-pillar: Access	111	44.18	1st sub-pillar: Trust	103	28.63
2nd sub-pillar: Content	123	1.64	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	58	67.27
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	76	29.82	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	100	46.77
B. People pillar	83	39.17	D. Impact pillar	91	46.88
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	100	36.64	1st sub-pillar: Economy	128	11.04
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	63	45.51	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	92	60.31
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	76	35.35	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	56	69.29

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score		Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	116	25.21		**C. Governance pillar**	91	47.55	
1st sub-pillar: Access	111	44.18		*1st sub-pillar: Trust*	103	28.63	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	107	33.07		3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	94	40.97	
1.1.2 Handset prices	66	46.80	●	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	121	16.29	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	119	4.51	○	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	NA	NA	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	99	97.89		3.1.4 Internet shopping	NA	NA	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	127	53.67	○	*2nd sub-pillar: Regulation*	58	67.27	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	63	29.14		3.2.1 Regulatory quality	56	55.78	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	123	1.64		3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	84	76.12	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	94	2.66		3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	86	31.43	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	80	2.25	●	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	NA	NA		3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	45	73.00	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	131	0.01	○	*3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion*	100	46.77	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	76	29.82		3.3.1 E-Participation	115	23.26	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	103	29.74		3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	NA	NA	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	86	34.00		3.3.3 Availability of local online content	87	50.48	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	53	25.72	●
B. People pillar	83	39.17	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	100	36.64	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	116	0.47	○
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	NA	NA	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	92	44.57	
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	95	14.10	
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	63	87.41	●
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	NA	NA	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	63	45.51	
2.2.1 Firms with website	NA	NA	
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	NA	NA	
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	83	23.40	
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	117	67.61	
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	NA	NA	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	76	35.35	
2.3.1 Government online services	97	44.35	
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	NA	NA	
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	99	26.35	
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	NA	NA	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	70	66.56	
3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	NA	NA	
D. Impact pillar	91	46.88	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	128	11.04	
4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	90	10.59	
4.1.2 High-tech exports	118	1.13	
4.1.3 PCT patent applications	NA	NA	
4.1.4 Domestic market size	134	0.00	○
4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	84	34.01	
4.1.6 ICT services exports	81	9.47	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	92	60.31	
4.2.1 Happiness	NA	NA	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	NA	NA	
4.2.3 Income inequality	90	51.76	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	77	68.87	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	56	69.29	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	76	67.38	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	NA	NA	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	56	80.53	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	24	80.27	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	95	48.98	

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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