



Georgia

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.

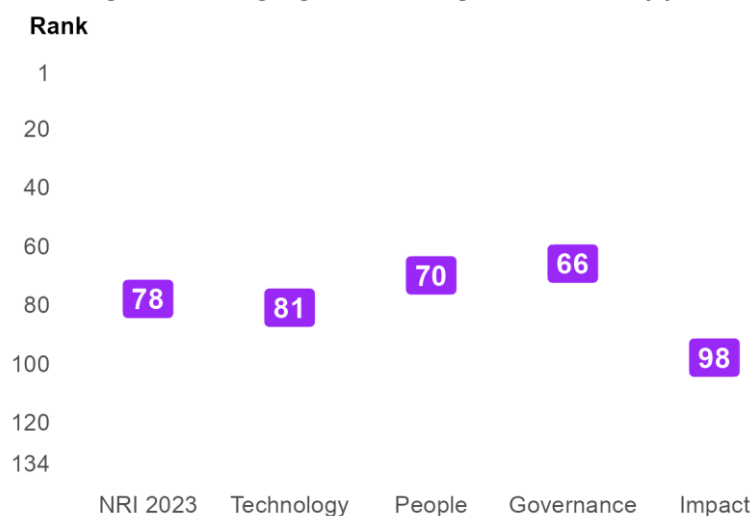
Figure 1: The NRI 2023 model



Global NRI position of Georgia

Georgia ranks 78th out of the 134 economies included in the NRI 2023 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Governance. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Impact.

Figure 2: Georgia global ranking, overall and by pillar



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Performance at sub-pillar level

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

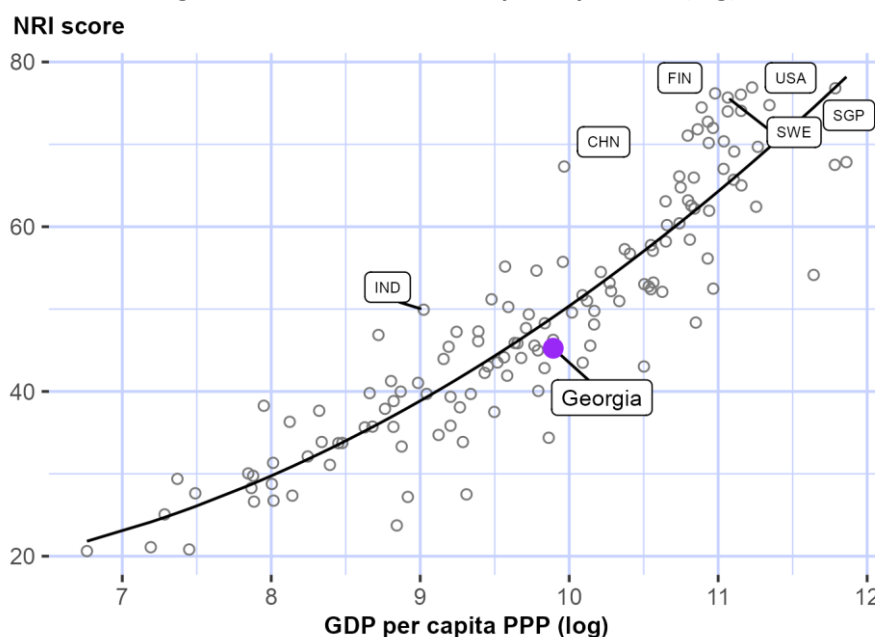
Table 1: Georgia rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Individuals	27	Businesses	83
Access	50	Regulation	86
Content	58	Governments	87
Trust	68	SDG Contribution	103
Inclusion	69	Economy	113
Quality of Life	71	Future Technologies	117

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Georgia 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, Georgia is well below the trend line, which suggests that it is underachieving and that one would expect it could raise its network readiness in view of 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). Georgia belongs to the group of upper-middle-income countries, where the best performer is China (CHN). The top performer of its region-Europe-is Finland (FIN).

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Performance against its income group and region

Upper-middle-income countries

Georgia is ranked 24th in the group of upper-middle-income countries (Figure 4, left panel). In terms of pillar performance, it has a score higher than the income group average in one of the four pillars: People. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms upper-middle-income countries in five of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Individuals, Trust and Quality of Life.

Europe

Georgia is ranked 39th within Europe (Figure 4, right panel). It lags behind its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Europe in one of the twelve sub-pillars: Individuals.

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

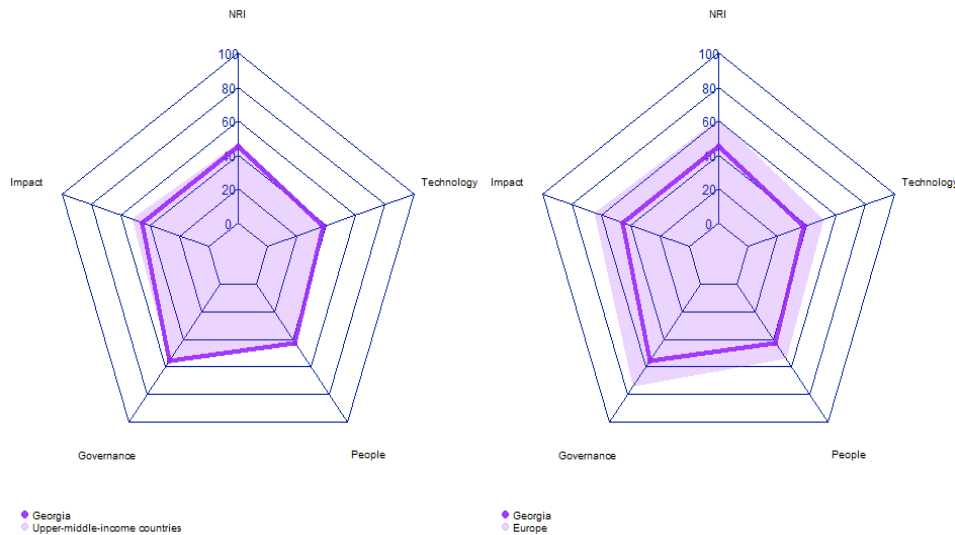


Table 2: Georgia scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Georgia	Upper-middle-income countries	Europe
NRI	45.25	47.35	61.25
Technology	37.65	38.48	51.90
People	42.80	42.59	54.16
Governance	55.39	55.90	74.33
Impact	45.15	52.43	64.61

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Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Georgia performs particularly well include 1.1.6 Internet access in schools, 2.1.5 Adult literacy rate, and 1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, and 2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services.

Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Georgia

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	67
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	16	2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	88
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	25	2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	100
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	26	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	121
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	29	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	129
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	29		
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	31		
3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	32		
1.2.1 GitHub commits	35		
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	37		

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

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NRI 2023 At-A-Glance: Georgia

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Rank: 78 (out of 134)

Score: 45.25

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	81	37.65	C. Governance pillar	66	55.39
1st sub-pillar: Access	50	69.76	1st sub-pillar: Trust	68	44.60
2nd sub-pillar: Content	58	25.11	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	86	61.31
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	117	18.07	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	69	60.26
B. People pillar	70	42.80	D. Impact pillar	98	45.15
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	27	55.95	1st sub-pillar: Economy	113	15.61
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	83	39.74	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	71	67.45
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	87	32.71	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	103	52.38

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	81	37.65	C. Governance pillar	66	55.39
1st sub-pillar: Access	50	69.76	1st sub-pillar: Trust	68	44.60
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	46	72.14	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	50	65.11
1.1.2 Handset prices	93	36.55	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	63	80.73
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	37	38.99	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	94	15.90
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	25	99.99	3.1.4 Internet shopping	77	16.67
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	65	70.91	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	86	61.31
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	29	73.56
2nd sub-pillar: Content	58	25.11	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	31	90.00
1.2.1 GitHub commits	35	28.76	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	58	46.49
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	62	4.64	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	121	33.33
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	69	65.00	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	68	63.16
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	87	2.05	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	69	60.26
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	117	18.07	3.3.1 E-Participation	71	52.33
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	NA	NA	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	68	73.20
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	98	30.00	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	81	51.68

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Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	32	71.13 ●
1.3.4 Computer software spending	96	6.14	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	86	52.98
B. People pillar			D. Impact pillar		
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	70	42.80	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	98	45.15
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	27	55.95	4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	113	15.61
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	79	6.62	4.1.2 High-tech exports	86	11.21
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	64	49.66	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	103	2.68
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	26	77.22 ●	4.1.4 Domestic market size	59	4.33
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	29	47.12 ●	4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	95	41.17
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	16	99.13 ●	4.1.6 ICT services exports	NA	NA
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	83	39.74	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	53	18.68
2.2.1 Firms with website	83	39.74	4.2.1 Happiness	71	67.45
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	63	48.18	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	85	54.69
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	88	2.11 ○	4.2.3 Income inequality	66	74.29
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	54	35.78	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	44	72.36
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	100	72.89 ○	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	79	68.46
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	87	32.71	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	103	52.38
2.3.1 Government online services	82	57.02	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	88	60.44
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	67	21.46 ○	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	48	83.19
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	45	36.76	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	65	72.33
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	NA	NA	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	84	4.35

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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