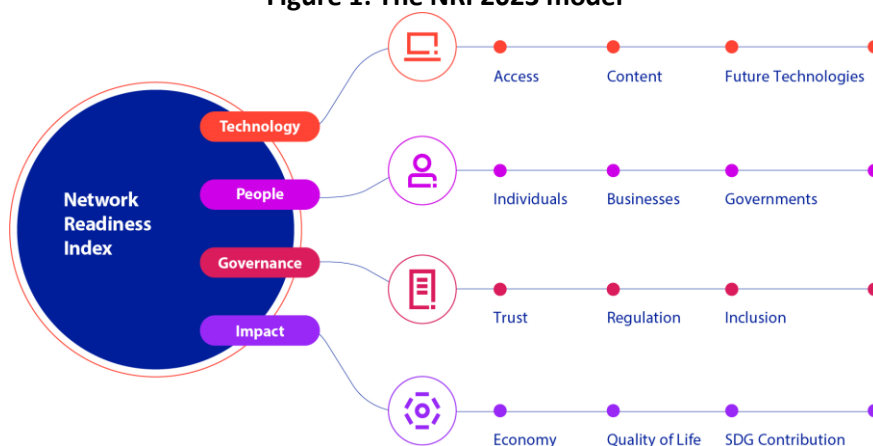


Guinea

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.

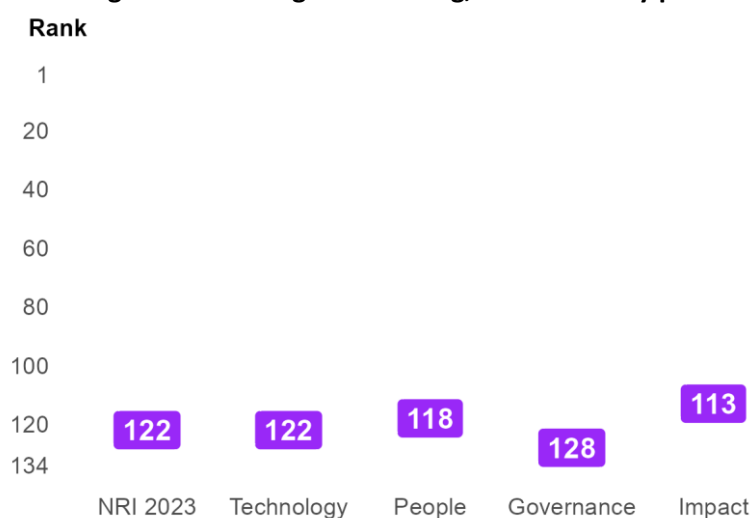
Figure 1: The NRI 2023 model



Global NRI position of Guinea

Guinea ranks 122nd out of the 134 economies included in the NRI 2023 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Impact. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Governance.

Figure 2: Guinea 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 Guinea relate to Governments, Future Technologies and Economy, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Individuals, SDG Contribution and Inclusion sub-pillars.

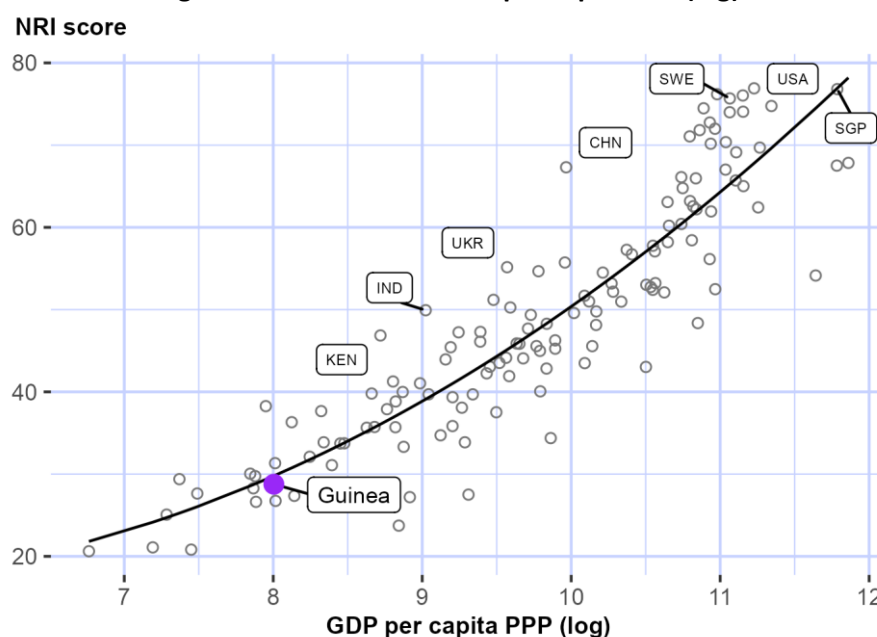
Table 1: Guinea rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Governments	79	Content	119
Future Technologies	84	Trust	129
Economy	95	Access	130
Quality of Life	99	Individuals	130
Businesses	109	SDG Contribution	130
Regulation	111	Inclusion	133

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Guinea 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, Guinea is slightly below 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). Guinea 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

Guinea is ranked 36th in the group of lower-middle-income countries (Figure 4, left panel). In terms of pillar performance, it has a score below the income group average in each of the four pillars. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms lower-middle-income countries in three of the twelve sub-pillars: Future Technologies, Governments and Quality of Life.

Africa

Guinea is ranked 20th within Africa (Figure 4, right panel). It has a score above the regional average in one of the four pillars: Impact. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Africa in four of the twelve sub-pillars: Future Technologies, Governments, Economy and Quality of Life.

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

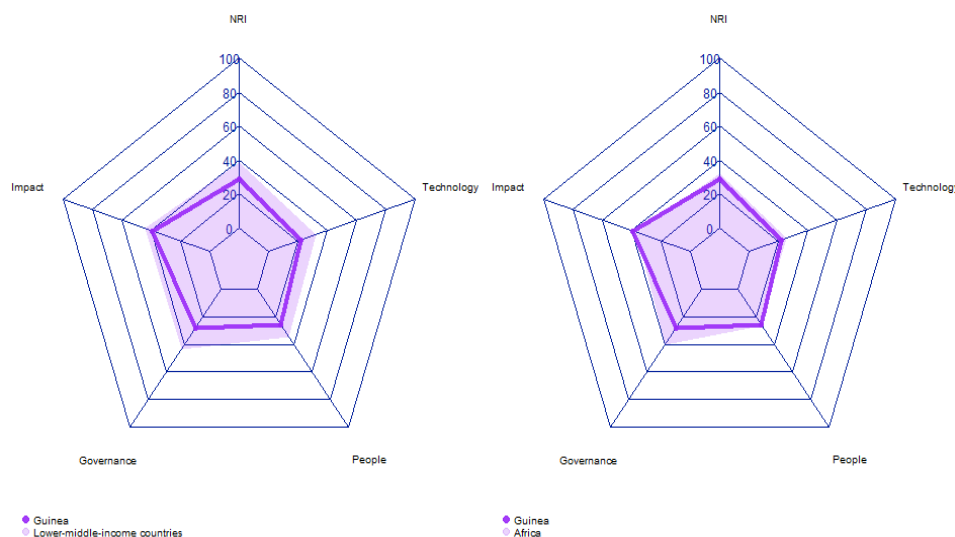


Table 2: Guinea scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Guinea	Lower-middle-income countries	Africa
NRI	28.77	38.41	32.14
Technology	22.01	32.12	25.14
People	25.99	34.38	26.19
Governance	28.17	43.27	40.44
Impact	38.91	43.89	36.77

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Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Guinea performs particularly well include 3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content, 4.2.3 Income inequality, and 4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network, 1.2.1 GitHub commits, 1.2.2 Internet domain registrations, and 1.2.4 AI scientific publications.

Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Guinea

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	11	1.1.6 Internet access in schools	84
4.2.3 Income inequality	21	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	105
4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	35	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	128
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	53	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	130
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging technologies	83	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	130
4.1.3 PCT patent applications	84	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	130
4.2.1 Happiness	84	4.1.6 ICT services exports	131
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	87	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	131
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	94	1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	132
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	98	1.2.4 AI scientific publications	132
		1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	133
		1.2.1 GitHub commits	133

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

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NRI 2023 At-A-Glance: Guinea

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 122 (out of 134)

Score: 28.77

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	122	22.01	C. Governance pillar	128	28.17
1st sub-pillar: Access	130	31.20	1st sub-pillar: Trust	129	13.71
2nd sub-pillar: Content	119	6.42	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	111	50.09
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	84	28.42	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	133	20.71
B. People pillar	118	25.99	D. Impact pillar	113	38.91
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	130	13.00	1st sub-pillar: Economy	95	19.35
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	109	29.79	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	99	57.13
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	79	35.17	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	130	40.27

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	122	22.01	C. Governance pillar	128	28.17
1st sub-pillar: Access	130	31.20	1st sub-pillar: Trust	129	13.71
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	117	25.29	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	130	14.91
1.1.2 Handset prices	115	24.61	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	116	19.13
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	NA	NA	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	87	16.91
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	133	50.29	3.1.4 Internet shopping	116	3.88
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	125	55.83	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	111	50.09
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	84	0.00	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	124	27.82
2nd sub-pillar: Content	119	6.42	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	122	56.82
1.2.1 GitHub commits	133	0.05	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	110	10.13
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	132	0.04	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	87	66.67
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	118	25.59	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	11	89.04
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	132	0.00	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	133	20.71
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	84	28.42	3.3.1 E-Participation	106	26.75
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	94	36.01	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	107	49.14
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	53	45.75	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	130	10.58

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Indicator	Rank	Score
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA
1.3.4 Computer software spending	108	3.49
B. People pillar		
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	130	13.00
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	NA	NA
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	NA	NA
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	115	10.95
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	122	2.70
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	104	25.35
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	NA	NA
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	109	29.79
2.2.1 Firms with website	108	10.98
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	NA	NA
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	114	7.58
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	112	70.81
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	NA	NA
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	79	35.17
2.3.1 Government online services	107	38.34
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	NA	NA
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	83	32.01
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	NA	NA

Indicator	Rank	Score
3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	105	0.00 ○
3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	121	17.10
D. Impact pillar		
<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	95	19.35
4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	NA	NA
4.1.2 High-tech exports	115	1.38
4.1.3 PCT patent applications	84	0.94
4.1.4 Domestic market size	115	35.80
4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	35	58.43
4.1.6 ICT services exports	131	0.18 ○
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	99	57.13
4.2.1 Happiness	84	55.15
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	98	59.03
4.2.3 Income inequality	21	83.92
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	128	30.41 ○
<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	130	40.27
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	131	14.73 ○
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	NA	NA
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	105	62.83
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	102	60.12
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	130	23.41 ○

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.



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