



## Latvia

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.

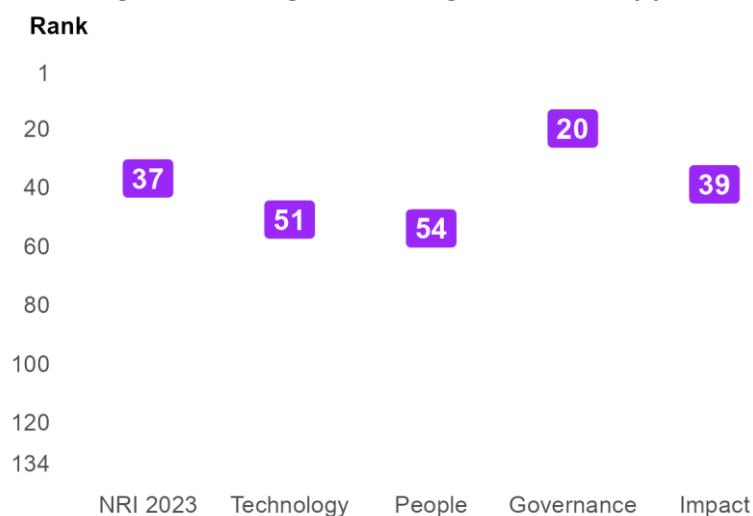
Figure 1: The NRI 2023 model



### Global NRI position of Latvia

Latvia ranks 37th 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 People.

Figure 2: Latvia 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 Latvia relate to Regulation, Trust and Inclusion, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Quality of Life, Governments and Future Technologies sub-pillars.

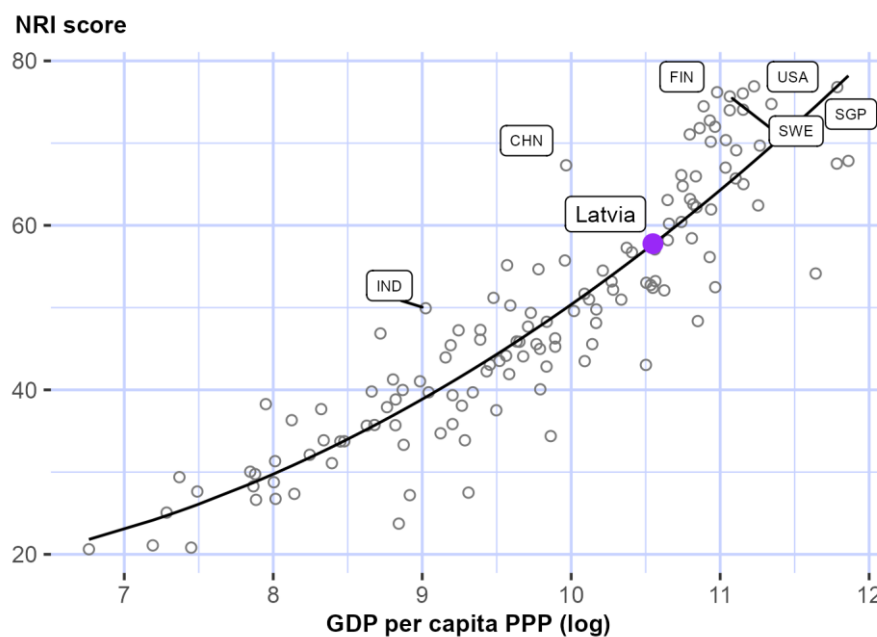
**Table 1: Latvia rankings by sub-pillar**

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Regulation	18	Businesses	51
Trust	20	Access	53
Inclusion	25	Individuals	53
SDG Contribution	37	Quality of Life	56
Content	38	Governments	67
Economy	46	Future Technologies	80

## NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Latvia 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, Latvia 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). Latvia belongs to the group of high-income countries, where the best performer is United States of America (USA). The top performer of its region-Europe-is Finland (FIN).

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## Performance against its income group and region

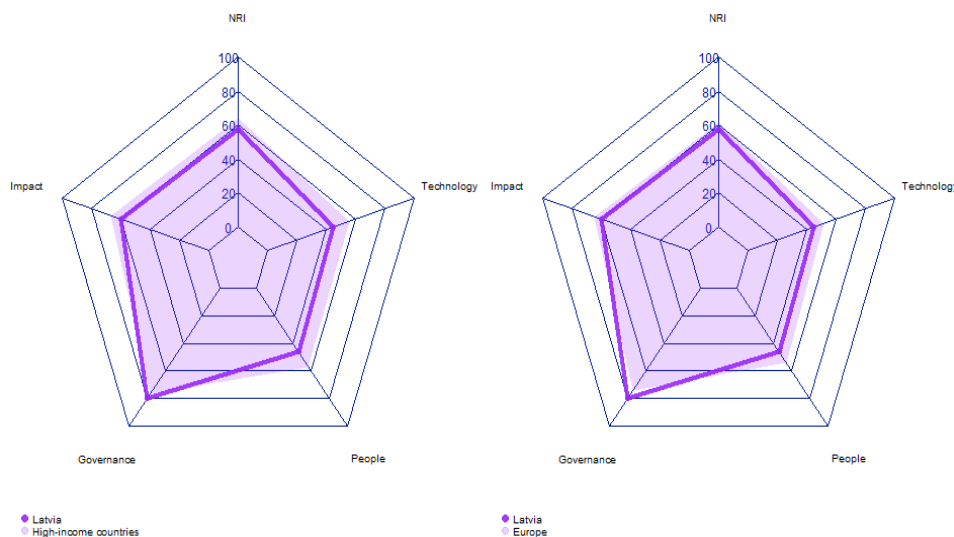
### High-income countries

Latvia is ranked 36th in the group of high-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: Governance. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms high-income countries in three of the twelve sub-pillars: Trust, Regulation and Inclusion.

### Europe

Latvia is ranked 27th within Europe (Figure 4, right panel). It has a score above the regional average in one of the four pillars: Governance. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Europe in three of the twelve sub-pillars: Trust, Regulation and Inclusion.

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



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

Dimension	Latvia	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	57.77	64.07	61.25
Technology	44.53	55.76	51.90
People	46.34	56.99	54.16
Governance	80.22	76.81	74.33
Impact	59.99	66.73	64.61

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## Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Latvia performs particularly well include 1.1.6 Internet access in schools, 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, and 4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth, 2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services, and 4.1.4 Domestic market size.

**Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Latvia**

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	2.1.6 AI talent concentration	43
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	1.3.3 Robot density	47
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	97
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	2	4.1.4 Domestic market size	97
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	3	1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	100
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	8		
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	16		
3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	17		
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	20		
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	21		
4.1.6 ICT services exports	21		
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	23		

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

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## NRI 2023 At-A-Glance: Latvia

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 37 (out of 134)

Score: 57.77

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	51	44.53	C. Governance pillar	20	80.22
1st sub-pillar: Access	53	68.81	1st sub-pillar: Trust	20	78.02
2nd sub-pillar: Content	38	35.67	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	18	84.33
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	80	29.11	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	25	78.30
B. People pillar	54	46.34	D. Impact pillar	39	59.99
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	53	50.19	1st sub-pillar: Economy	46	34.44
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	51	49.60	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	56	71.21
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	67	39.23	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	37	74.32

### The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	51	44.53	<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	20	80.22
1st sub-pillar: Access	53	68.81	1st sub-pillar: Trust	20	78.02
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	59	64.04	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	36	79.16
1.1.2 Handset prices	45	60.83	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	21	97.23 ●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	82	23.75	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	16	69.36 ●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	57	99.67	3.1.4 Internet shopping	27	66.34
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	100	64.58 ○	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	18	84.33
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00 ●	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	25	77.24
2nd sub-pillar: Content	38	35.67	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	45	87.06
1.2.1 GitHub commits	28	40.42	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	39	61.04
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	31	24.31	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00 ●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	20	75.97 ●	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	2	96.32 ●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	88	1.99	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	25	78.30
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	80	29.11	3.3.1 E-Participation	29	73.25
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	38	61.35	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	31	91.94
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	54	44.75	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	31	81.25
1.3.3 Robot density	47	1.54 ○	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	17	73.74 ●

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Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
1.3.4 Computer software spending	91	8.79	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	45	71.31
<b>B. People pillar</b>	54	46.34	<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	39	59.99
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	53	50.19	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	46	34.44
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	48	14.21	4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	65	21.09
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	71	45.11	4.1.2 High-tech exports	28	30.51
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	32	75.95	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	29	20.75
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	8	61.95	4.1.4 Domestic market size	97	40.95
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	3	99.85	4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	40	56.40
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	43	4.08	4.1.6 ICT services exports	21	36.92
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	51	49.60	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	56	71.21
2.2.1 Firms with website	39	67.40	4.2.1 Happiness	49	68.86
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	61	33.39	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	68	73.65
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	23	68.40	4.2.3 Income inequality	54	68.59
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	97	73.00	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	62	73.72
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	50	5.79	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	37	74.32
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	67	39.23	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	61	71.24
2.3.1 Government online services	35	79.39	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	28	62.57
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	58	27.94	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	67	37.31	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	47	75.72
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	51	12.28	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	73	62.07

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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