Network Readiness Index 2023

Lithuania

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.
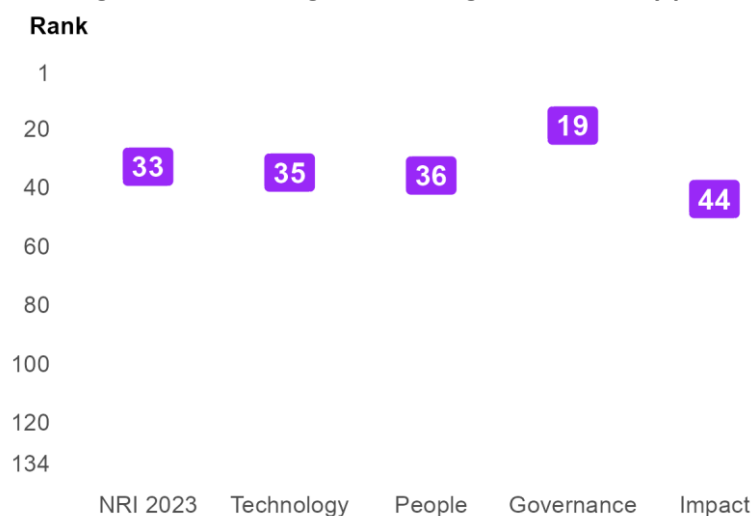
Figure 1: The NRI 2023 model

Global NRI position of Lithuania

Lithuania ranks 33rd 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: Lithuania global ranking, overall and by pillar

Performance at sub-pillar level

When it comes to sub-pillars, the strongest showings of Lithuania relate to Regulation, Access and Trust, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Quality of Life, Economy and Future Technologies sub-pillars.

Table 1: Lithuania rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Regulation	11	Businesses	37
Access	16	Individuals	41
Trust	24	SDG Contribution	42
Inclusion	29	Quality of Life	55
Governments	32	Economy	60
Content	34	Future Technologies	61

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Lithuania 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, Lithuania 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)
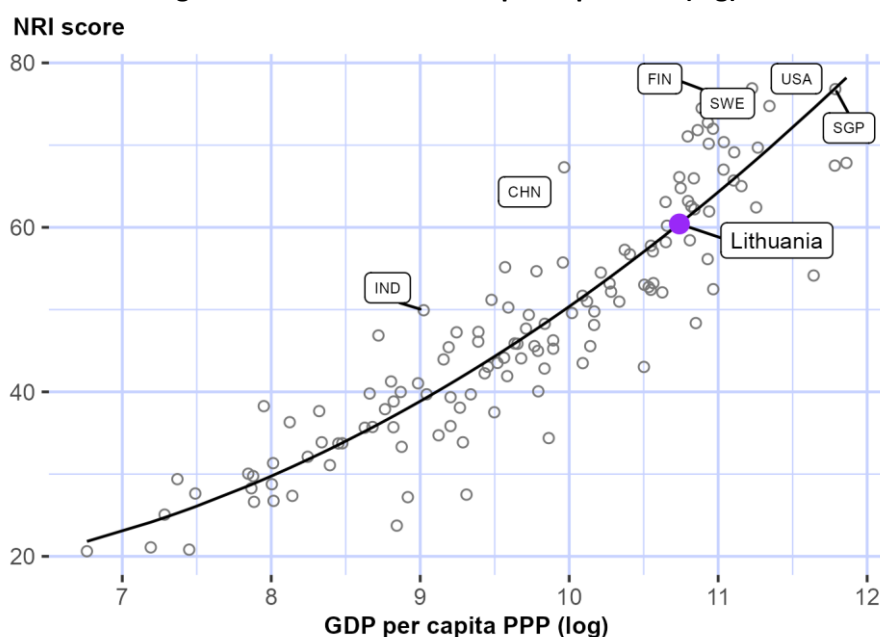
Note: USA = United States (rank: 1), SGP = Singapore (rank: 2), FIN = Finland (3), NLD = Netherlands (4), SWE = Sweden (5), CHN = China (20), IND = India (61). Lithuania belongs to the group of high-income countries, where the best performer is United States of America (USA). The top performer of its region-Europe-is Finland (FIN).

Performance against its income group and region

High-income countries
Lithuania is ranked 32nd 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 four of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Trust, Regulation and Inclusion.

Europe
Lithuania is ranked 23rd 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 five of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Individuals, Trust, Regulation and Inclusion.

Figure 4: Performance of Lithuania against its income group and region, overall and by pillar
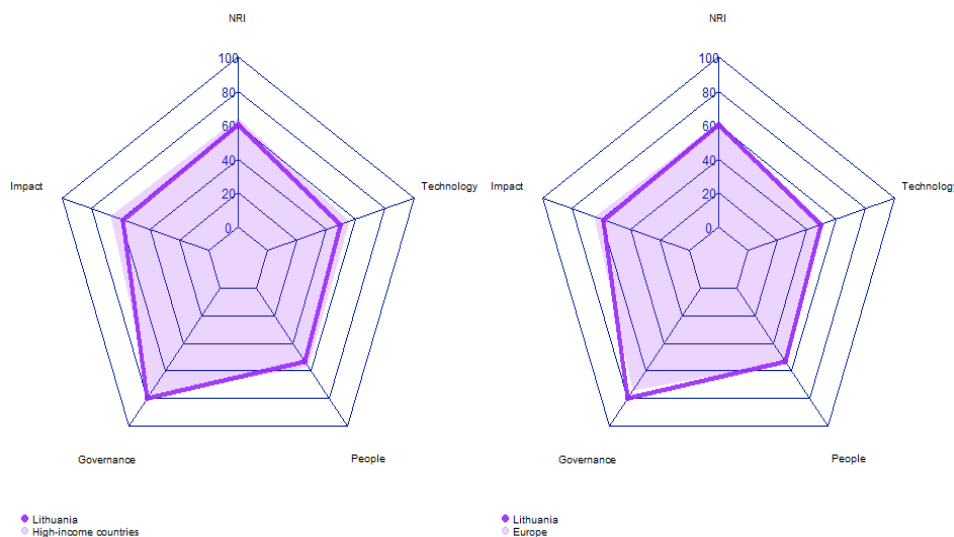
Table 2: Lithuania scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Lithuania	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	60.41	64.07	61.25
Technology	49.55	55.76	51.90
People	53.42	56.99	54.16
Governance	80.35	76.81	74.33
Impact	58.34	66.73	64.61

Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Lithuania performs particularly well include 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, 3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment, and 2.1.5 Adult literacy rate (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices, 1.3.4 Computer software spending, and 2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services.

Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Lithuania

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	2.1.6 AI talent concentration	32
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	2	2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	91
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	5	1.3.4 Computer software spending	98
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	8	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	107
3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	8		
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	11		
4.2.1 Happiness	11		
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	13		
3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	14		
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	15		
3.3.3 Availability of local online content	16		

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

NRI 2023 At-A-Glance: Lithuania

Network Readiness Index **Rank: 33 (out of 134)** **Score: 60.41**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score		Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	35	49.55		C. Governance pillar	19	80.35
1st sub-pillar: Access	16	76.77		1st sub-pillar: Trust	24	76.18
2nd sub-pillar: Content	34	37.35		2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	11	87.70
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	61	34.53		3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	29	77.15
B. People pillar	36	53.42		D. Impact pillar	44	58.34
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	41	52.59		1st sub-pillar: Economy	60	30.96
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	37	56.97		2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	55	71.49
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	32	50.71		3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	42	72.57

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score		Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	35	49.55		**C. Governance pillar**	19	80.35	
1st sub-pillar: Access	16	76.77		*1st sub-pillar: Trust*	24	76.18	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	21	83.16		3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	15	85.86	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	21	76.76		3.1.2 Cybersecurity	11	97.89	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	69	26.97		3.1.3 Online access to financial account	20	60.65	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	22	100.00		3.1.4 Internet shopping	33	60.32	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	39	76.10		*2nd sub-pillar: Regulation*	11	87.70	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	34	97.60		3.2.1 Regulatory quality	23	78.45	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	34	37.35		3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	2	99.41	●
1.2.1 GitHub commits	29	36.74		3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	27	71.95	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	27	27.08		3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	8	82.70	●	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	13	88.72	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	78	2.86		*3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion*	29	77.15	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	61	34.53		3.3.1 E-Participation	67	53.49	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	31	65.18		3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	33	91.15	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	29	61.75		3.3.3 Availability of local online content	16	87.74	●

Indicator	Rank	Score	
1.3.3 Robot density	36	5.46	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	98	5.74	○
B. People pillar	**36**	**53.42**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	41	52.59	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	50	13.36	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	25	71.21	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	39	73.22	
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	32	45.94	
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	5	99.77	●
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	32	12.02	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	37	56.97	
2.2.1 Firms with website	23	78.99	
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	50	46.16	
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	19	71.42	
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	91	74.39	○
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	37	13.91	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	32	50.71	
2.3.1 Government online services	28	81.73	
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	NA	NA	
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	38	50.60	
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	36	19.79	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	14	74.20	●
3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	8	79.18	●
D. Impact pillar	**44**	**58.34**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	60	30.96	
4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	51	29.59	
4.1.2 High-tech exports	42	20.63	
4.1.3 PCT patent applications	37	11.04	
4.1.4 Domestic market size	81	46.97	
4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	44	53.78	
4.1.6 ICT services exports	45	23.75	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	55	71.49	
4.2.1 Happiness	11	87.14	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	107	55.77	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	56	67.84	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	57	75.19	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	42	72.57	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	75	67.57	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	32	59.45	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	29	91.15	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	42	76.81	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	63	67.89	

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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