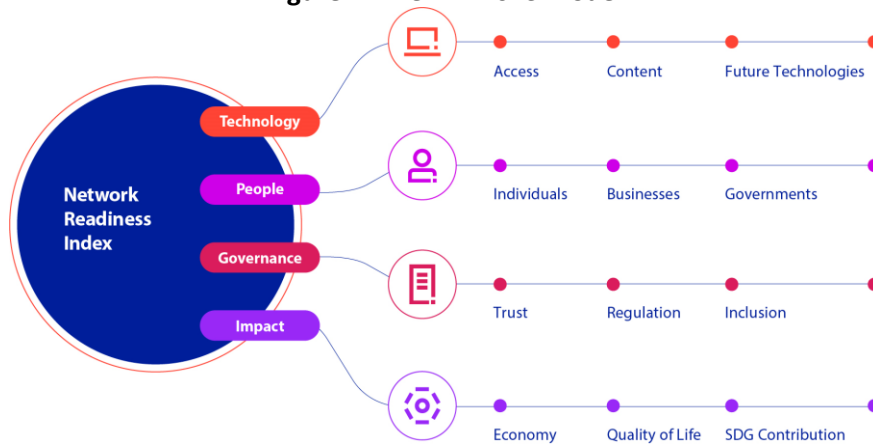




Moldova

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.

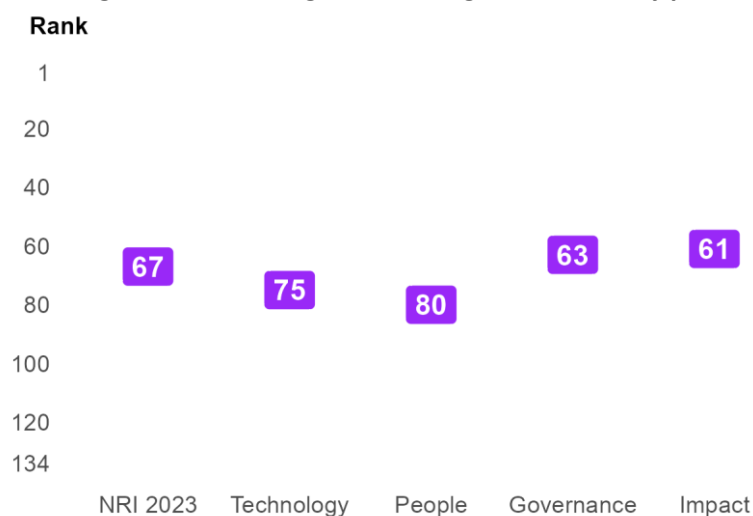
Figure 1: The NRI 2023 model



Global NRI position of Moldova

Moldova ranks 67th 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 People.

Figure 2: Moldova global ranking, overall and by pillar



Network Readiness Index 2023

Performance at sub-pillar level

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

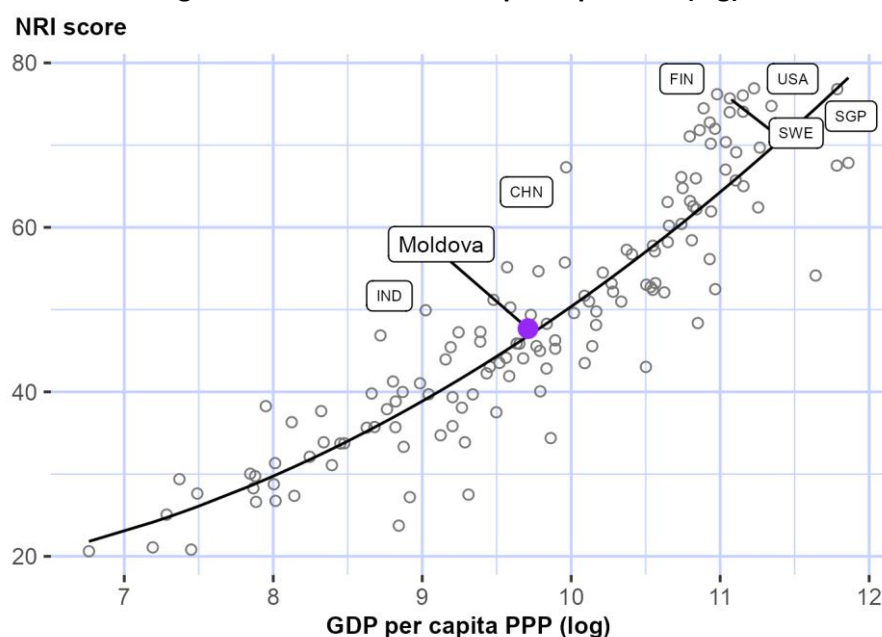
Table 1: Moldova rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Quality of Life	42	Economy	69
Access	46	Individuals	71
Trust	59	SDG Contribution	73
Governments	60	Regulation	76
Content	63	Businesses	101
Inclusion	68	Future Technologies	108

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Moldova 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, Moldova 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). Moldova 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).

Network Readiness Index 2023

Performance against its income group and region

Upper-middle-income countries

Moldova is ranked 17th 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 three of the four pillars: NRI, Technology, Governance and Impact. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms upper-middle-income countries in six of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Governments, Trust, Inclusion and Quality of Life.

Europe

Moldova is ranked 37th within Europe (Figure 4, right panel). It lags behind its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it trails the regional average in each of them.

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

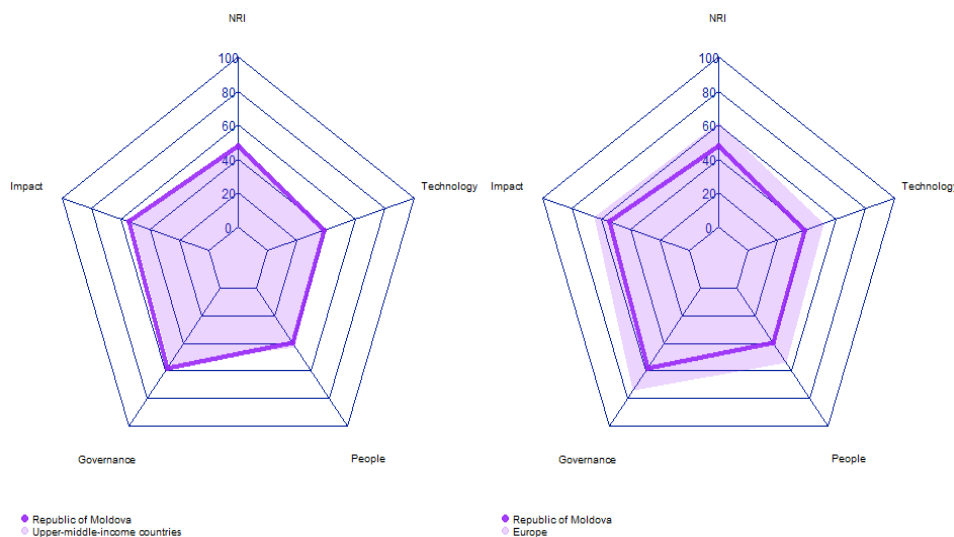


Table 2: Moldova scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Moldova	Upper-middle-income countries	Europe
NRI	47.69	47.35	61.25
Technology	38.65	38.48	51.90
People	39.82	42.59	54.16
Governance	57.92	55.90	74.33
Impact	54.37	52.43	64.61

Network Readiness Index 2023



Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Moldova performs particularly well include 4.2.3 Income inequality, 1.2.3 Mobile apps development, and 2.1.5 Adult literacy rate (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies, 4.1.4 Domestic market size, and 3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content.

Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Moldova

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
4.2.3 Income inequality	4	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	87
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	11	2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	108
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	12	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	109
4.1.6 ICT services exports	12	4.1.4 Domestic market size	116
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	28	1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	119
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	34		
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	34		
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	44		
1.1.2 Handset prices	47		
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	48		

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

Network Readiness Index 2023



PORTULANS
INSTITUTE



NRI 2023 At-A-Glance: Moldova

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 67 (out of 134)

Score: 47.69

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	75	38.65	C. Governance pillar	63	57.92
1st sub-pillar: Access	46	70.87	1st sub-pillar: Trust	59	49.57
2nd sub-pillar: Content	63	23.71	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	76	62.78
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	108	21.37	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	68	61.41
B. People pillar	80	39.82	D. Impact pillar	61	54.37
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	71	46.54	1st sub-pillar: Economy	69	27.02
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	101	32.15	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	42	74.82
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	60	40.77	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	73	61.26

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	75	38.65	C. Governance pillar	63	57.92
1st sub-pillar: Access	46	70.87	1st sub-pillar: Trust	59	49.57
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	68	60.66	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	48	68.84 ●
1.1.2 Handset prices	47	60.28 ●	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	71	75.35
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	44	36.58 ●	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	70	25.65
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	28	99.97 ●	3.1.4 Internet shopping	60	28.44
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	55	73.24	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	76	62.78
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	36	94.47	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	71	49.92
2nd sub-pillar: Content	63	23.71	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	34	89.41 ●
1.2.1 GitHub commits	52	11.55	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	NA	NA
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	68	3.57	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	87	66.67 ○
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	11	78.87 ●	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	109	45.12 ○
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	107	0.85	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	68	61.41
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	108	21.37	3.3.1 E-Participation	47	67.44
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	90	37.40	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	79	66.08
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	119	19.50 ○	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	61	62.74

Network Readiness Index 2023



PORTULANS
INSTITUTE



Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	NA	NA
1.3.4 Computer software spending	93	7.23	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	93	49.37
B. People pillar			D. Impact pillar		
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>			<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>		
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	90	4.18	4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	63	22.34
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	NA	NA	4.1.2 High-tech exports	94	3.81
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	93	42.03	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	62	3.82
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	50	40.48	4.1.4 Domestic market size	116	35.29 ○
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	12	99.45 ●	4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	62	42.15
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	NA	NA	4.1.6 ICT services exports	12	54.71 ●
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>			<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>		
2.2.1 Firms with website	70	44.59	4.2.1 Happiness	74	62.01
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	72	19.17	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	64	75.55
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	81	24.37	4.2.3 Income inequality	4	93.72 ●
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	108	71.49 ○	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	81	67.99
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	73	1.10	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>		
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>			4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	81	64.14
2.3.1 Government online services	60	71.04	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	50	36.85
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	34	45.59 ●	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	53	82.30
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	54	42.47	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	96	63.22
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	86	3.99	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	77	59.81

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

Network Readiness Index 2023



Sources

- Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2022). *The Network Readiness Index 2022: Benchmarking the Future of the Network Economy*. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.
- Berry, B. (2019). *berryFunctions: Function Collection Related to Plotting and Hydrology*. R package version 1.18.2. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=berryFunctions>
- Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2019). *The Network Readiness Index 2019: Towards a Future-Ready Society*. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.
- Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2020). *The Network Readiness Index 2020: Fostering Digital Transformation in a post-COVID Global Economy*. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.
- Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2021). *The Network Readiness Index 2021: Shaping the Global Recovery. How digital technologies can make the post-COVID world more equal*. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.
- Gohel, D. (2019). *officer: Manipulation of Microsoft Word and PowerPoint Documents*. R package version 0.3.6. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=officer>
- Gohel, D. (2019). *flextable: Functions for Tabular Reporting*. R package version 0.5.6. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=flextable>
- Milton Bache, S. & Wickham, H. (2014). *magrittr: A Forward-Pipe Operator for R*. R package version 1.5. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=magrittr>
- Nakazawa, M. (2019). *fmsb: Functions for Medical Statistics Book with some Demographic Data*. R package version 0.7.0. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=fmsb>
- R Core Team (2018). *R: A language and environment for statistical computing*. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL: <https://www.R-project.org/>.
- Slowikowski, K. (2019). *ggrepel: Automatically Position Non-Overlapping Text Labels with 'ggplot2'*. R package version 0.8.1. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=ggrepel>
- Wickham, H. (2007). Reshaping Data with the reshape Package. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 21(12), 1-20. URL: <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v21/i12/>.
- Wickham, H. (2016). *ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis*. Springer-Verlag. New York.
- Wickham et al., (2019). Welcome to the tidyverse. *Journal of Open Source Software*, 4(43), 1686, URL: <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686>