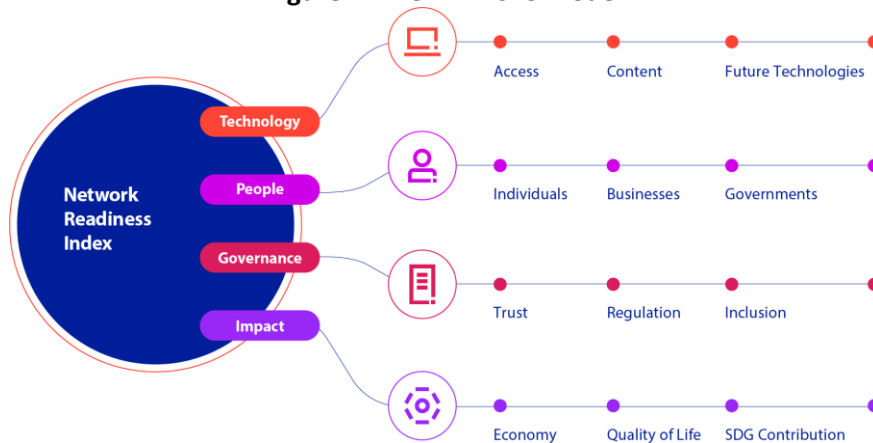




## Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

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.

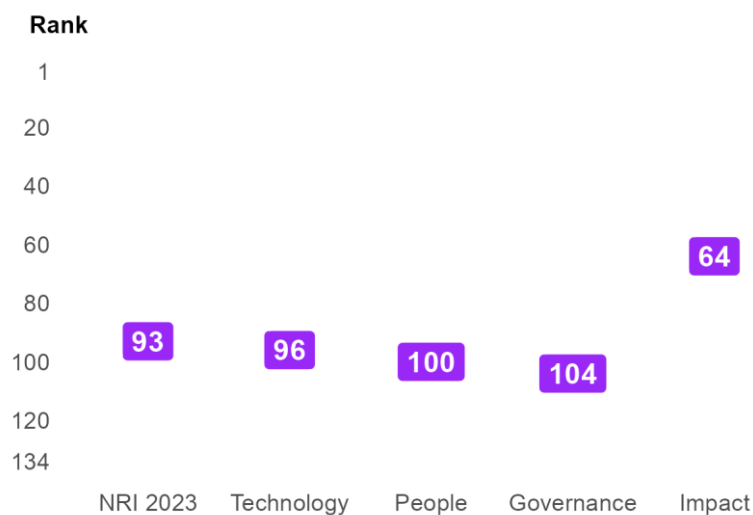
Figure 1: The NRI 2023 model



### Global NRI position of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) ranks 93rd 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: Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 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 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) relate to SDG Contribution, Individuals and Quality of Life, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Future Technologies, Regulation and Governments sub-pillars.

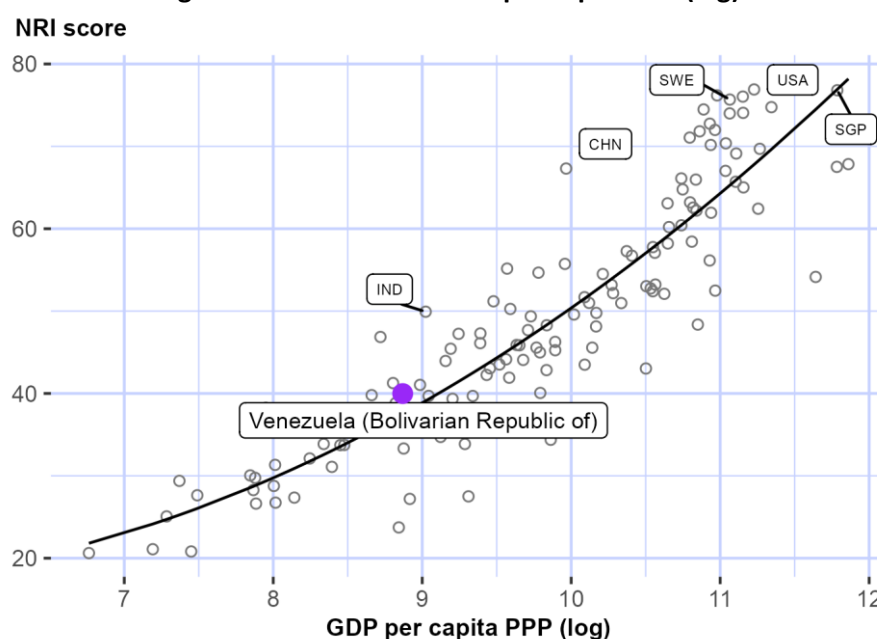
**Table 1: Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) rankings by sub-pillar**

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
SDG Contribution	39	Trust	89
Individuals	59	Businesses	90
Quality of Life	73	Content	99
Inclusion	82	Future Technologies	106
Access	85	Regulation	124
Economy	87	Governments	129

## NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 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, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) is well above the trend line, which suggests that it has a greater network readiness than 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). Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) belongs to the group of upper-middle-income countries, where the best performer is China (CHN). The top performer of its region-The Americas-is United States of America (USA).

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## Performance against its income group and region

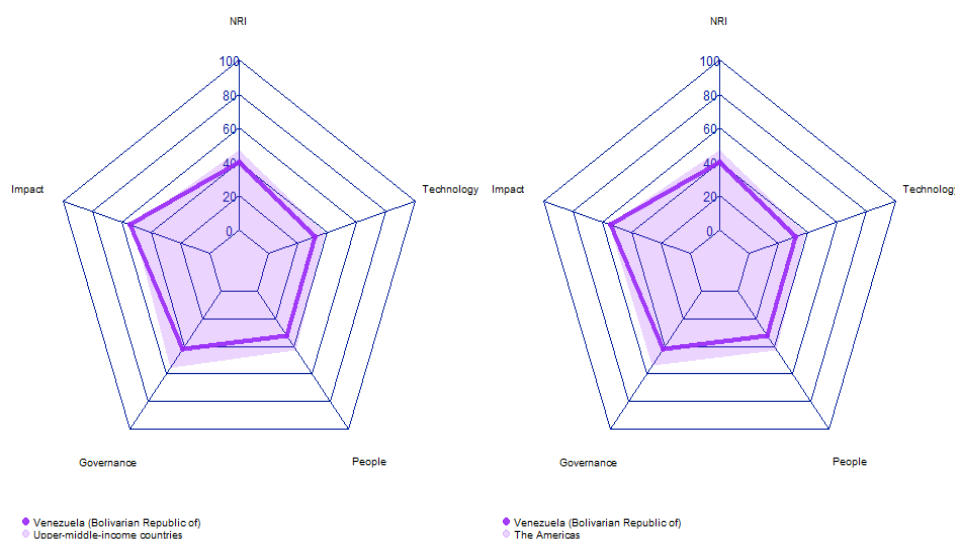
### Upper-middle-income countries

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) is ranked 30th 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: Impact. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms upper-middle-income countries in three of the twelve sub-pillars: Individuals, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

### The Americas

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) is ranked 16th within The Americas (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 The Americas in two of the twelve sub-pillars: Individuals and SDG Contribution.

**Figure 4: Performance of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) against its income group and region, overall and by pillar**



**Table 2: Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar**

Dimension	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Upper-middle-income countries	The Americas
NRI	39.98	47.35	47.41
Technology	31.51	38.48	38.24
People	32.14	42.59	42.35
Governance	42.11	55.90	54.12
Impact	54.17	52.43	54.93

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## Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) performs particularly well include 4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, 3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use, and 2.1.5 Adult literacy rate (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 3.2.1 Regulatory quality, 1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies, and 3.3.1 E-Participation.

**Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)**

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	1	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	120
3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	5	2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging technologies	126
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	35	1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	131
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	37	3.3.1 E-Participation	131
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	42	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	134
3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	47		
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	52		
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	56		
4.2.1 Happiness	59		
1.3.4 Computer software spending	62		

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

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## NRI 2023 At-A-Glance: Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 93 (out of 134)

Score: 39.98

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	96	31.51	C. Governance pillar	104	42.11
1st sub-pillar: Access	85	56.51	1st sub-pillar: Trust	89	34.03
2nd sub-pillar: Content	99	16.24	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	124	37.01
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	106	21.79	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	82	55.28
B. People pillar	100	32.14	D. Impact pillar	64	54.17
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	59	48.80	1st sub-pillar: Economy	87	22.05
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	90	35.81	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	73	66.81
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	129	11.81	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	39	73.65

### The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	96	31.51	<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	104	42.11
<i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i>	85	56.51	<i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i>	89	34.03
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	89	49.08	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	92	42.03
1.1.2 Handset prices	82	40.01	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	111	25.78
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	79	24.42	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	37	46.32
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	121	93.18	3.1.4 Internet shopping	65	21.98
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	42	75.85	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>	124	37.01
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	NA	NA	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	134	0.00
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>	99	16.24	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	83	76.24
1.2.1 GitHub commits	89	3.18	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	120	0.00
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	92	1.39	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	87	66.67
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	99	54.61	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	113	42.14
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	66	5.77	<i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>	82	55.28
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>	106	21.79	3.3.1 E-Participation	131	10.47
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	98	32.25	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	56	81.21



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Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	131	10.75	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	111	31.73
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	5	82.48
1.3.4 Computer software spending	62	22.38	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	47	70.54
<b>B. People pillar</b>	100	32.14	<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	64	54.17
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	59	48.80	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	87	22.05
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	83	5.70	4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	NA	NA
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	70	45.59	4.1.2 High-tech exports	NA	NA
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	88	47.31	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	NA	NA
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	NA	NA	4.1.4 Domestic market size	70	50.76
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	35	96.59	4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	116	13.66
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	NA	NA	4.1.6 ICT services exports	118	1.71
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	90	35.81	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	73	66.81
2.2.1 Firms with website	NA	NA	4.2.1 Happiness	59	66.89
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	NA	NA	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	85	65.88
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	74	27.69	4.2.3 Income inequality	NA	NA
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	122	43.93	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	82	67.65
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	NA	NA	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	39	73.65
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	129	11.81	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	72	67.75
2.3.1 Government online services	126	23.25	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	NA	NA
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	86	11.76	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	60	78.76
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	126	0.00	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	1	100.00
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	52	12.22	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	97	48.09

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

# Network Readiness Index 2023



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