

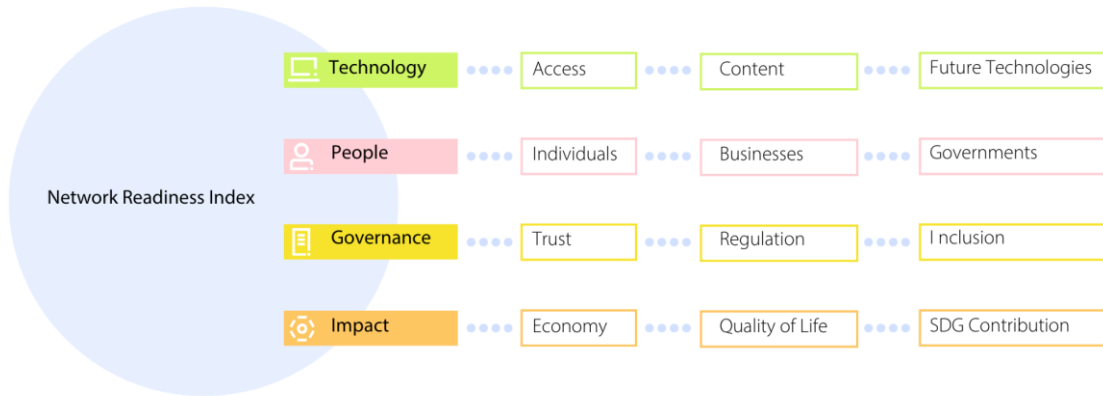
# Network Readiness Index 2024



## Kyrgyzstan

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 2024 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 133 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 54 variables.

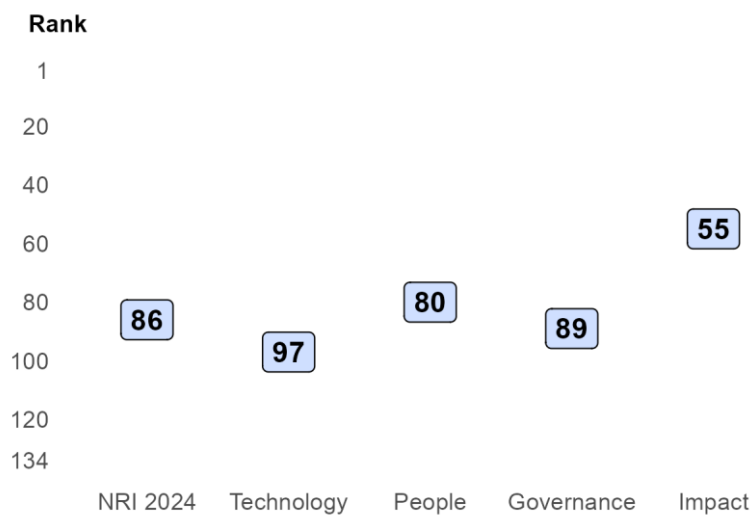
Figure 1: The NRI 2024 model



### Global NRI position of Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan ranks 86th out of the 133 economies included in the NRI 2024 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Impact. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Technology.

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

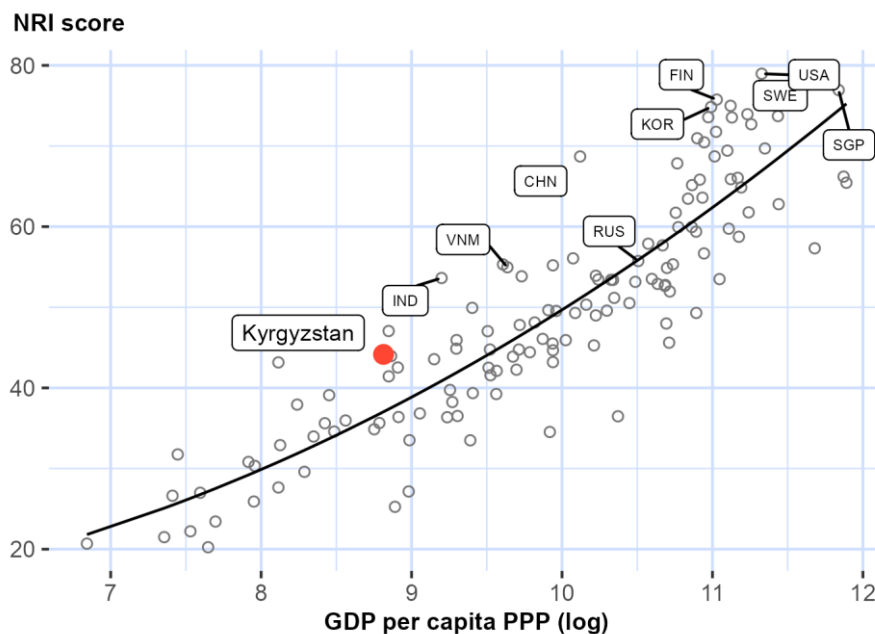
Table 1: Kyrgyzstan rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Quality of Life	29	Content	90
Businesses	57	Governments	96
Individuals	58	Trust	97
Inclusion	58	Economy	107
SDG Contribution	59	Regulation	111
Access	89	Future Technologies	115

## NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Kyrgyzstan 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, Kyrgyzstan 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), SWE = Sweden (4), KOR = Republic of Korea (5), CHN = China (17), and IND = India (49). Kyrgyzstan belongs to the group of lower-middle-income countries, where the best performer is Viet Nam (VNM). The top performer of its region-CIS-is Russian Federation (RUS).

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## Performance against its income group and region

### Lower-middle-income countries

Kyrgyzstan is ranked 9th in the group of lower-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, People, Governance and Impact. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms lower-middle-income countries in seven of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Individuals, Businesses, Trust, Inclusion, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

### CIS

Kyrgyzstan is ranked 6th within CIS (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 CIS in three of the twelve sub-pillars: Businesses, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

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

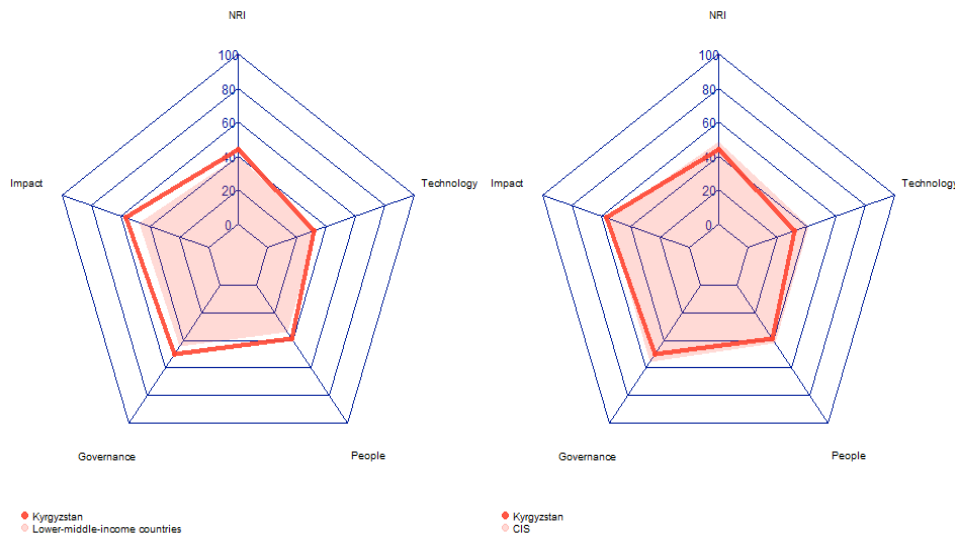


Table 2: Kyrgyzstan scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Kyrgyzstan	Lower-middle-income countries	CIS
NRI	44.16	39.67	48.48
Technology	31.54	32.71	40.94
People	39.00	34.14	42.30
Governance	49.69	44.34	55.72
Impact	56.39	47.49	54.97

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#### Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Kyrgyzstan performs particularly well include 4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices, 4.2.3 Income inequality, and 2.1.4 Adult literacy rate (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies, 4.1.2 Domestic market scale, and 2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale.

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

<b>Strongest indicators</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Weakest indicators</b>	<b>Rank</b>
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	5	2.3.2 Data Capabilities	75
4.2.3 Income inequality	8	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	87
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	11	1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	97
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	29	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	105
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	39	1.3.4 Computer software spending	106
3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	40	2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	106
2.2.1 Firms with website	47	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	106
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	49	2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	112
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	51	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	114
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	52	1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	119

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

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## NRI 2024 At-A-Glance: Kyrgyzstan

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Rank: 86 (out of 133)

Score: 44.16

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	97	31.54	C. Governance pillar	89	49.69
1st sub-pillar: Access	89	56.07	1st sub-pillar: Trust	97	32.78
2nd sub-pillar: Content	90	18.58	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	111	52.70
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	115	19.97	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	58	63.59
B. People pillar	80	39.00	D. Impact pillar	55	56.39
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	58	49.90	1st sub-pillar: Economy	107	22.97
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	57	37.33	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	29	78.38
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	96	29.77	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	59	67.82

### The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score	
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	97	31.54	<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	89	49.69	
<i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i>	89	56.07	<i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i>	97	32.78	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	96	46.99	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	77	48.21	
1.1.2 Handset prices	99	43.31	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	96	49.67	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	39	39.13	• 3.1.3 Online access to financial account	90	22.38	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	52	94.30	• 3.1.4 Internet shopping	88	10.87	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	65	71.31	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>	111	52.70	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	67	41.37	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	105	33.17	○
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>	90	18.58	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	106	65.48	○
1.2.1 GitHub commits	61	8.31	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	91	32.43	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	104	0.54	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	87	75.00	○
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	70	63.94	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	89	57.43	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	96	1.53	<i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>	58	63.59	
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>	115	19.97	3.3.1 E-Participation	78	48.84	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	97	36.26	○ 3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	29	92.28	•
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	119	19.25	○ 3.3.3 Availability of local online content	98	41.35	
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	NA	NA	

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Indicator	Rank	Score		Indicator	Rank	Score	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	106	4.39	○	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	40	71.88	●
<b>B. People pillar</b>	80	39.00		<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	55	56.39	
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	58	49.90		<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	107	22.97	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	49	18.85	●	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	NA	NA	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	85	45.45		4.1.2 Domestic market scale	114	35.81	○
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	96	35.86		4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	93	28.49	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	11	99.44	●	4.1.4 ICT services exports	95	4.62	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	NA	NA		<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	29	78.38	
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	57	37.33		4.2.1 Happiness	66	60.35	
2.2.1 Firms with website	47	63.50	●	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	5	96.35	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	NA	NA		4.2.3 Income inequality	8	94.09	●
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	88	45.29		4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	76	62.80	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	112	3.20	○	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	59	67.82	
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	96	29.77		4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	80	64.52	
2.3.1 Government online services	80	57.74		4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	NA	NA	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	75	19.11	○	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	98	68.38	
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging technologies	51	40.80	●	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	95	70.32	
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	106	1.42	○	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	70	65.02	

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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