

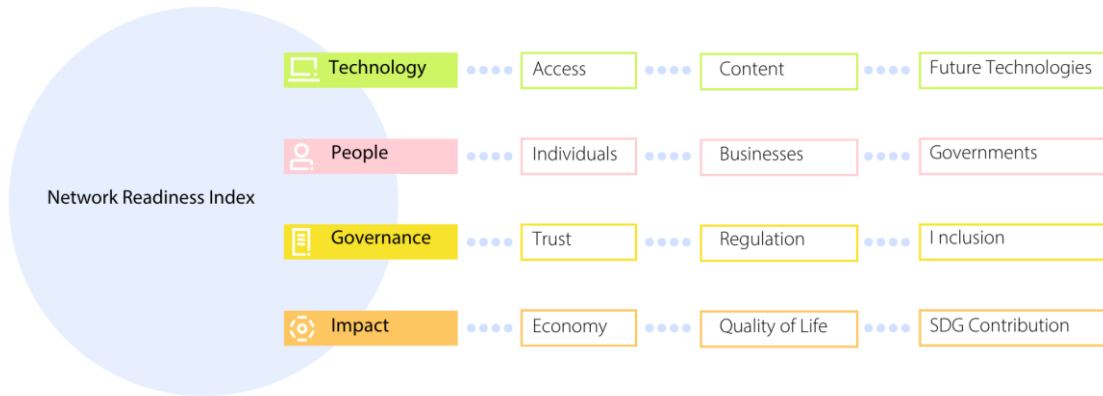
# Network Readiness Index 2024



## 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 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.

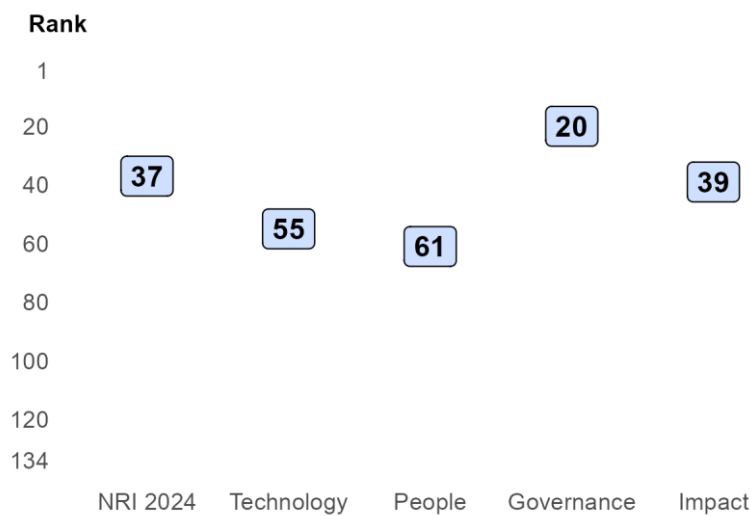
Figure 1: The NRI 2024 model



### Global NRI position of Latvia

Latvia ranks 37th out of the 133 economies included in the NRI 2024 (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 Trust, Regulation and Inclusion, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Businesses, Individuals and Future Technologies sub-pillars.

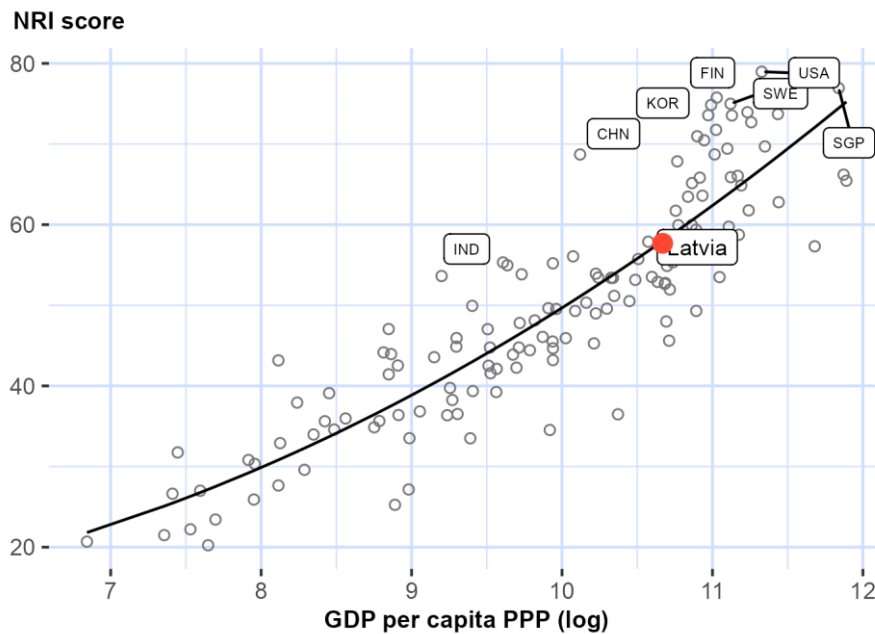
Table 1: Latvia rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Trust	19	Governments	53
Regulation	20	Quality of Life	53
Inclusion	27	Economy	59
SDG Contribution	32	Businesses	60
Content	45	Individuals	68
Access	47	Future Technologies	92

## 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 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), SWE = Sweden (4), KOR = Republic of Korea (5), CHN = China (17), and IND = India (49). 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 35th 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: Trust, Regulation, Inclusion and SDG Contribution.

### Europe

Latvia is ranked 25th 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 four of the twelve sub-pillars: Trust, Regulation, Inclusion and SDG Contribution.

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

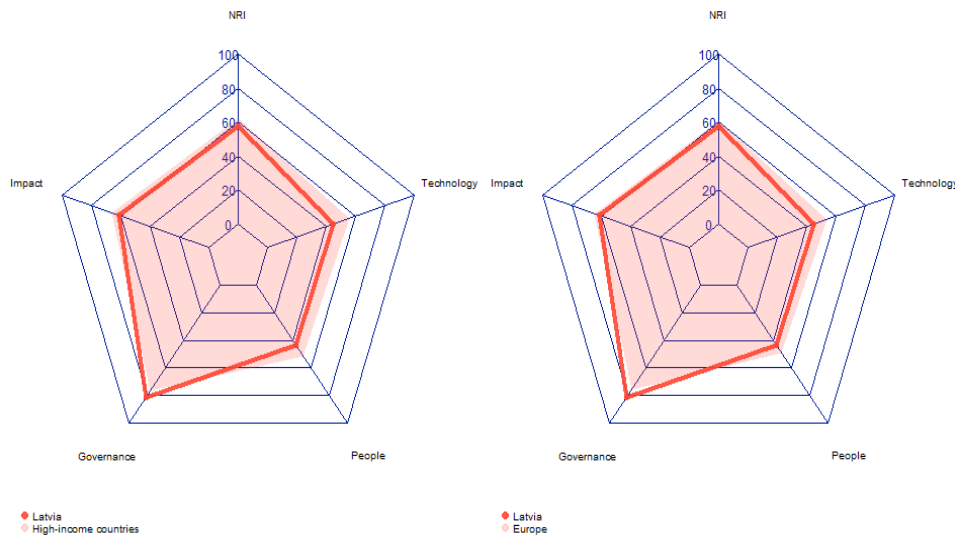


Table 2: Latvia scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Latvia	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	57.68	62.50	60.84
Technology	45.04	55.84	53.51
People	43.25	51.81	49.45
Governance	81.35	76.61	75.76
Impact	61.08	65.73	64.63

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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 3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth, 2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services, and 4.1.2 Domestic market scale.

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

<b>Strongest indicators</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Weakest indicators</b>	<b>Rank</b>
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	2.1.5 AI talent concentration	43
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	1.3.3 Robot density	47
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	1	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	79
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	84
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	4	1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	88
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	11	1.2.4 AI scientific publications	94
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	14	1.3.4 Computer software spending	94
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	19	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	96
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	21	2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	99
4.1.4 ICT services exports	23	1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	104
1.1.2 Handset prices	25		
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	26		

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

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## NRI 2024 At-A-Glance: Latvia

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Rank: 37 (out of 133)

Score: 57.68

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	55	45.04	C. Governance pillar	20	81.35
1st sub-pillar: Access	47	71.71	1st sub-pillar: Trust	19	81.15
2nd sub-pillar: Content	45	34.87	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	20	85.21
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	92	28.53	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	27	77.68
B. People pillar	61	43.25	D. Impact pillar	39	61.08
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	68	48.66	1st sub-pillar: Economy	59	33.59
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	60	36.69	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	53	71.14
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	53	44.41	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	32	78.51

### The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	55	45.04	<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	20	81.35
<i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i>	47	71.71	<i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i>	19	81.15
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	58	66.00	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	37	79.16
1.1.2 Handset prices	25	88.83	• 3.1.2 Cybersecurity	21	97.25
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	88	23.02	○ 3.1.3 Online access to financial account	14	81.87
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	60	88.89	3.1.4 Internet shopping	27	66.34
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	104	63.52	○ <i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>	20	85.21
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	• 3.2.1 Regulatory quality	26	75.51
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>	45	34.87	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	46	86.90
1.2.1 GitHub commits	29	38.76	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	39	63.65
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	32	21.52	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	11	77.58	• 3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	1	100.00
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	94	1.62	○ <i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>	27	77.68
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>	92	28.53	3.3.1 E-Participation	29	73.25
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	69	58.75	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	30	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	1.81	○ 3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	28	70.66
1.3.4 Computer software spending	94	8.81	○ 3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	44	71.31

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Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>B. People pillar</b>	61	43.25	<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	39	61.08
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	68	48.66	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	59	33.59
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	58	14.42	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	79	0.00 ○
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	65	54.75	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	96	41.30 ○
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	19	70.22 ●	4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	39	56.40
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	4	99.83 ●	4.1.4 ICT services exports	23	36.66 ●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	43	4.08 ○	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	53	71.14
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	60	36.69	4.2.1 Happiness	46	68.90
2.2.1 Firms with website	49	62.49	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	71	74.71
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	16	32.29	4.2.3 Income inequality	50	73.78
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	99	42.34 ○	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	64	65.86
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	84	9.62 ○	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	32	78.51
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	53	44.41	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	57	74.19
2.3.1 Government online services	35	79.39	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	22	60.60
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	32	47.48	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00 ●
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging technologies	60	38.48	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	41	85.31
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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