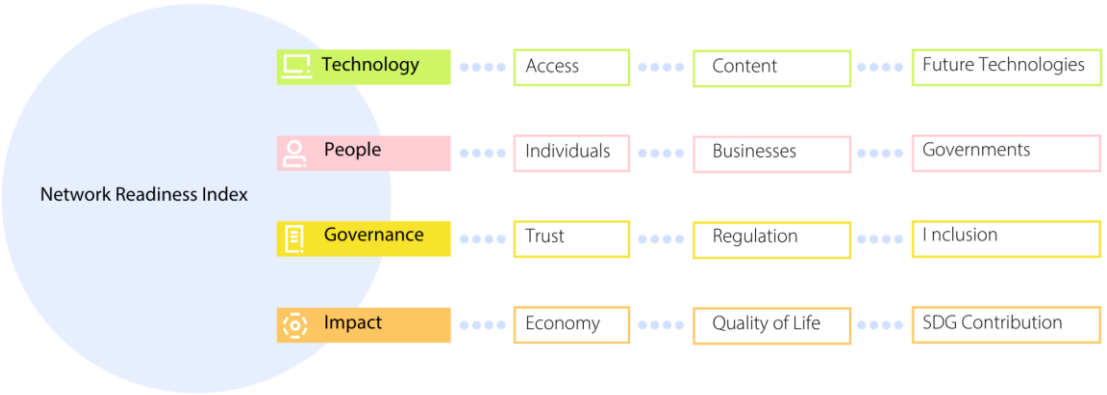
Lithuania

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 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.

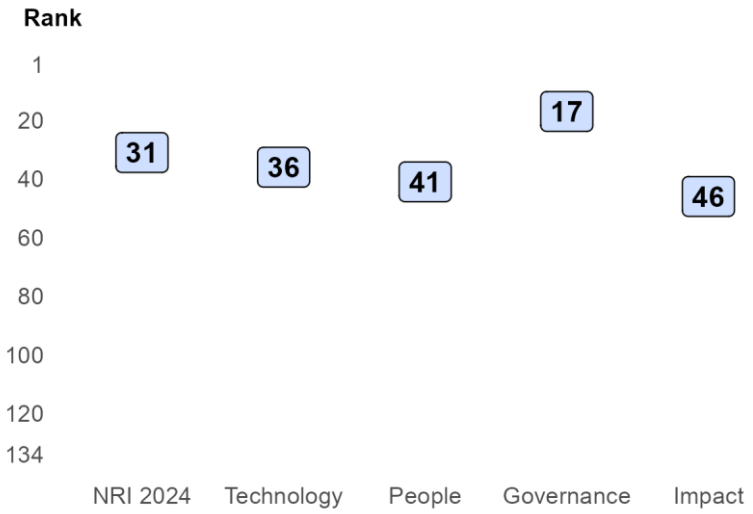
Figure 1: The NRI 2024 model



Global NRI position of Lithuania

Lithuania ranks 31st 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 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 Future Technologies, Economy and Quality of Life sub-pillars.

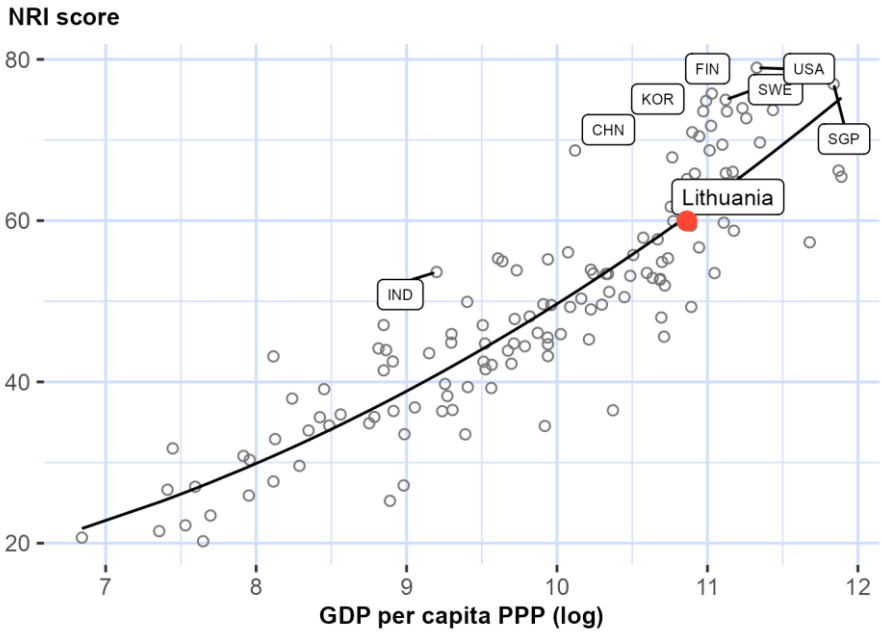
Table 1: Lithuania rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Regulation	8	Content	43
Access	21	Individuals	43
Trust	24	Businesses	51
Inclusion	25	Future Technologies	54
Governments	35	Economy	61
SDG Contribution	35	Quality of Life	68

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), SWE = Sweden (4), KOR = Republic of Korea (5), CHN = China (17), and IND = India (49). 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 30th 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 five of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion and SDG Contribution.

Europe

Lithuania is ranked 21st 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 six of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Individuals, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion and SDG Contribution.

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

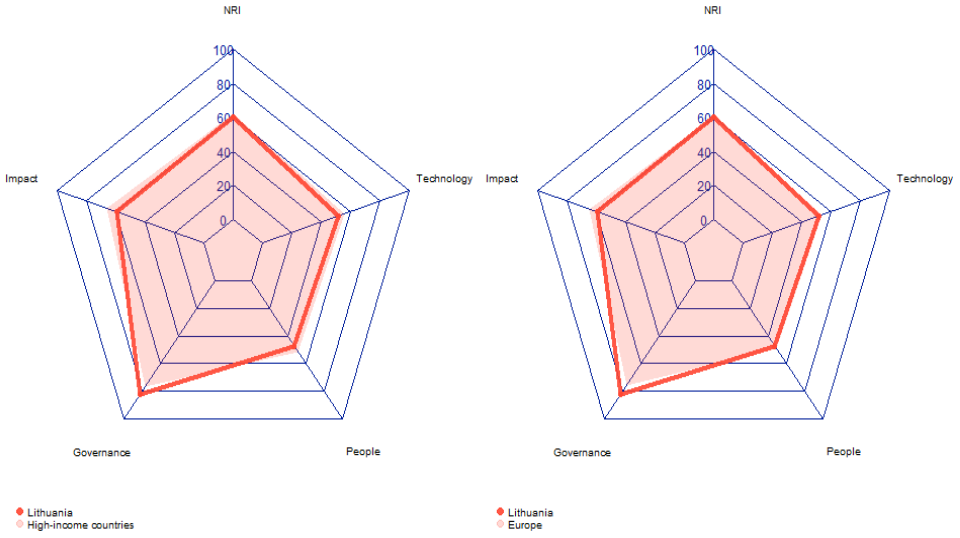


Table 2: Lithuania scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Lithuania	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	59.95	62.50	60.84
Technology	51.33	55.84	53.51
People	47.23	51.81	49.45
Governance	82.17	76.61	75.76
Impact	59.08	65.73	64.63

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 3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use (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 2.2.3 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	2.1.5 AI talent concentration	32
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	2	1.3.3 Robot density	35
3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	6	4.2.3 Income inequality	69
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	7	1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	79
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	8	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	83
3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	8	1.2.4 AI scientific publications	89
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	10	2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	93
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	11	1.3.4 Computer software spending	103
1.1.2 Handset prices	16	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	104
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	16		
3.3.3 Availability of local online content	16		

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

Network Readiness Index 2024

NRI 2024 At-A-Glance: Lithuania

Network Readiness Index — Rank: 31 (out of 133) — Score: 59.95

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	36	51.33	C. Governance pillar	17	82.17
1st sub-pillar: Access	21	79.16	1st sub-pillar: Trust	24	79.30
2nd sub-pillar: Content	43	36.55	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	8	89.01
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	54	38.29	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	25	78.20
B. People pillar	41	47.23	D. Impact pillar	46	59.08
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	43	53.81	1st sub-pillar: Economy	61	32.67
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	51	38.49	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	68	67.88
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	35	49.39	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	35	76.70

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score		Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	36	51.33		**C. Governance pillar**	17	82.17	
1st sub-pillar: Access	21	79.16		*1st sub-pillar: Trust*	24	79.30	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	19	84.17		3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	16	85.86	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	16	93.67	●	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	11	97.92	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	79	26.32	○	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	22	73.11	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	24	99.88		3.1.4 Internet shopping	33	60.32	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	39	75.92		*2nd sub-pillar: Regulation*	8	89.01	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	42	95.00		3.2.1 Regulatory quality	21	78.51	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	43	36.55		3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	2	99.40	●
1.2.1 GitHub commits	28	38.91		3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	27	73.97	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	30	23.75		3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	8	81.09	●	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	10	93.19	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	89	2.44	○	*3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion*	25	78.20	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	54	38.29		3.3.1 E-Participation	67	53.49	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	24	78.90		3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	32	91.15	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	29	61.75		3.3.3 Availability of local online content	16	87.74	●
1.3.3 Robot density	35	6.83	○	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	6	79.43	●
1.3.4 Computer software spending	103	5.69	○	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	8	79.18	●

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Network Readiness Index 2024

Indicator	Rank	Score	
B. People pillar	41	47.23	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	43	53.81	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	55	15.04	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	29	74.45	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	30	67.79	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	7	99.75	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	32	12.02	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	51	38.49	
2.2.1 Firms with website	34	73.71	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	22	22.46	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	93	43.98	○
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	71	13.81	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	35	49.39	
2.3.1 Government online services	28	81.73	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	35	46.65	
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging technologies	NA	NA	
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	36	19.79	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
D. Impact pillar	46	59.08	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	61	32.67	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	34	4.82	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	83	47.10	○
4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	43	53.78	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	42	24.98	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	68	67.88	
4.2.1 Happiness	30	74.60	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	104	60.89	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	69	67.61	○
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	57	68.68	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	35	76.70	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	57	74.19	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	30	57.83	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	28	91.45	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	35	86.48	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	64	67.89	

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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