

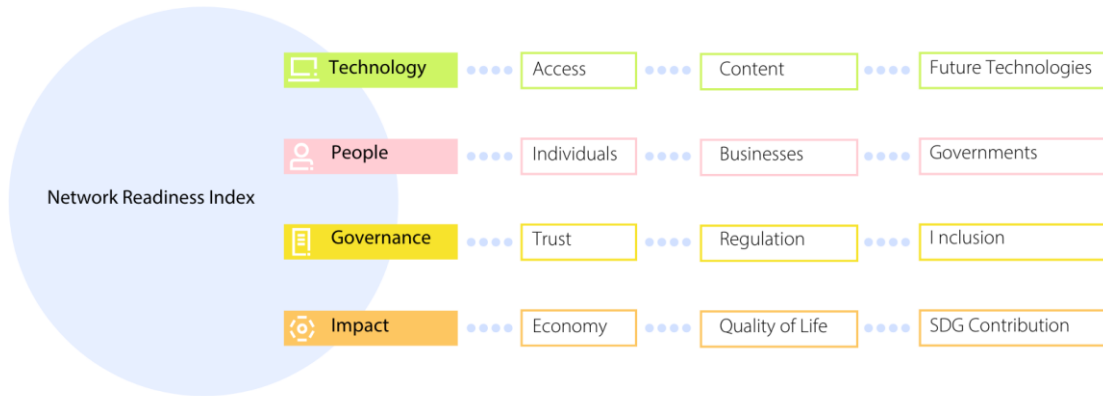
Network Readiness Index 2024



Morocco

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.

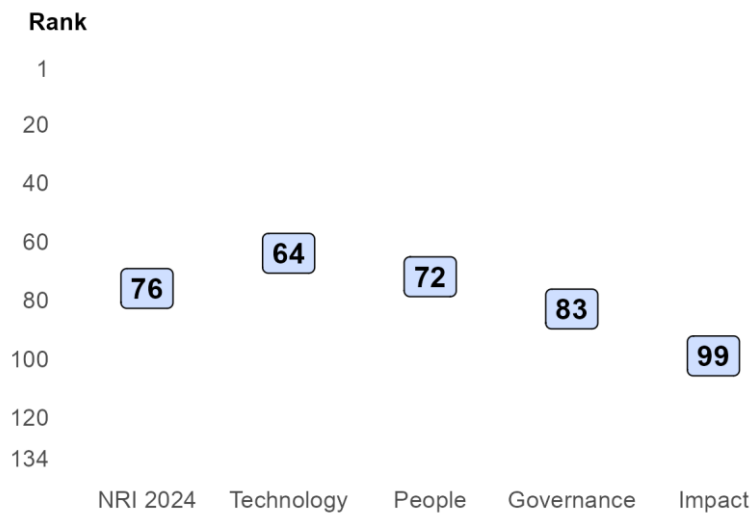
Figure 1: The NRI 2024 model



Global NRI position of Morocco

Morocco ranks 76th out of the 133 economies included in the NRI 2024 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Technology. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Impact.

Figure 2: Morocco 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 Morocco relate to Regulation, Content and Individuals, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Quality of Life, SDG Contribution and Inclusion sub-pillars.

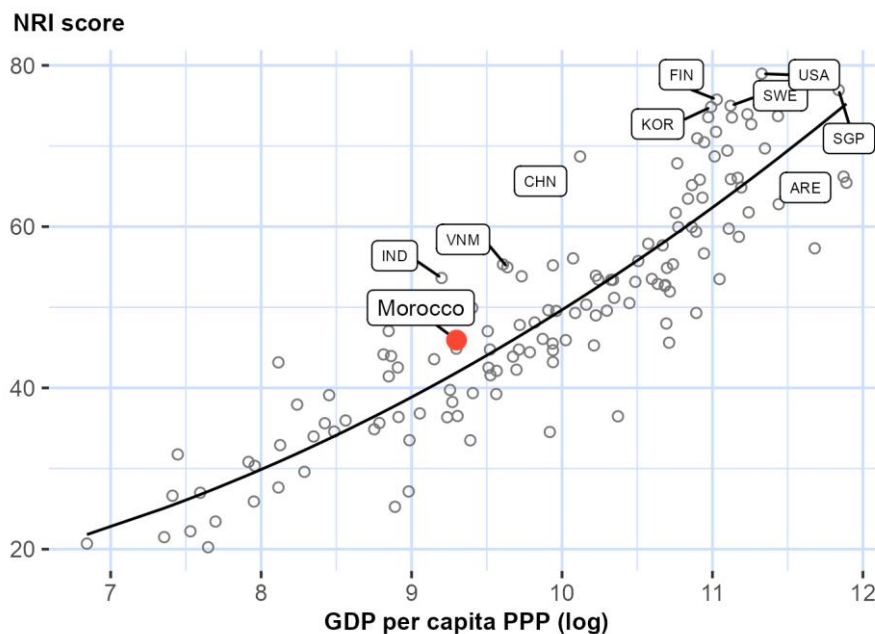
Table 1: Morocco rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Regulation	37	Access	72
Content	51	Trust	80
Individuals	54	Governments	83
Future Technologies	58	Quality of Life	96
Businesses	66	SDG Contribution	96
Economy	71	Inclusion	118

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Morocco 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, Morocco 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). Morocco belongs to the group of lower-middle-income countries, where the best performer is Viet Nam (VNM). The top performer of its region-Arab States-is United Arab Emirates (ARE).

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Performance against its income group and region

Lower-middle-income countries

Morocco is ranked 6th 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 each of the four pillars. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms lower-middle-income countries in ten of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Economy and Quality of Life.

Arab States

Morocco is ranked 8th within Arab States (Figure 4, right panel). It has a score above the regional average in one of the four pillars: Technology. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Arab States in five of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Businesses, Regulation and SDG Contribution.

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

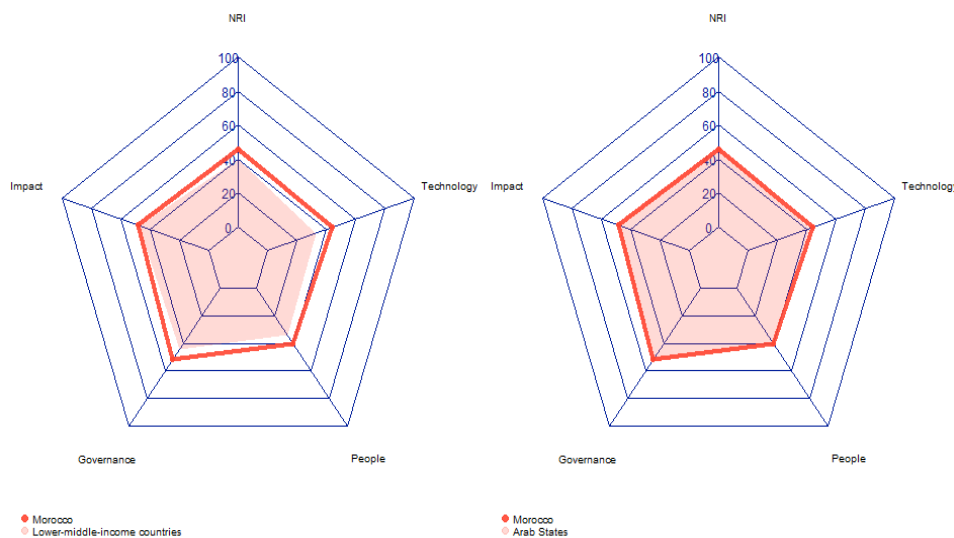


Table 2: Morocco scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Morocco	Lower-middle-income countries	Arab States
NRI	45.93	39.67	46.21
Technology	43.82	32.71	42.21
People	40.12	34.14	40.51
Governance	51.95	44.34	52.98
Impact	47.85	47.49	49.15

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Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Morocco performs particularly well include 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, 1.2.4 AI scientific publications, and 1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments, 3.3.1 E-Participation, and 3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments.

Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Morocco

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	79
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	19	2.3.2 Data Capabilities	85
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	22	2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	87
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	33	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	95
4.1.4 ICT services exports	36	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	101
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	39	2.3.1 Government online services	103
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	43	4.2.1 Happiness	106
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	47	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	107
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	48	3.3.1 E-Participation	109
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	49	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	124
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	55		

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

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NRI 2024 At-A-Glance: Morocco

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Rank: 76 (out of 133)

Score: 45.93

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	64	43.82	C. Governance pillar	83	51.95
1st sub-pillar: Access	72	63.40	1st sub-pillar: Trust	80	40.15
2nd sub-pillar: Content	51	30.59	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	37	77.04
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	58	37.46	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	118	38.65
B. People pillar	72	40.12	D. Impact pillar	99	47.85
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	54	51.23	1st sub-pillar: Economy	71	31.02
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	66	35.41	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	96	55.56
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	83	33.73	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	96	56.97

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	64	43.82	C. Governance pillar	83	51.95
<i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i>	72	63.40	<i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i>	80	40.15
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	97	46.93	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	76	48.60
1.1.2 Handset prices	97	43.61	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	58	82.42
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	47	36.86	• 3.1.3 Online access to financial account	95	19.10
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	52	94.30	3.1.4 Internet shopping	89	10.50
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	22	79.74	• <i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>	37	77.04
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	50	78.98	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	76	45.98
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>	51	30.59	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	58	85.12
1.2.1 GitHub commits	66	7.25	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	NA	NA
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	88	1.40	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	77	61.70	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	48	77.06
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	19	52.01	• <i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>	118	38.65
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>	58	37.46	3.3.1 E-Participation	109	25.58
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	73	54.73	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	107	44.22
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	79	35.00	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	69	60.10
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	76	63.34

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Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
1.3.4 Computer software spending	62	22.64	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	124	0.00 ○
B. People pillar	72	40.12	D. Impact pillar	99	47.85
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	54	51.23	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	71	31.02
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	33	29.62 ●	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	65	0.17
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	51	60.86	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	55	57.17 ●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	81	47.28	4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	66	39.83
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	87	67.15 ○	4.1.4 ICT services exports	36	26.92 ●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	NA	NA	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	96	55.56
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	66	35.41	4.2.1 Happiness	106	28.81 ○
2.2.1 Firms with website	54	60.12	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	69	75.60
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	53	4.71	4.2.3 Income inequality	83	60.41
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	49	56.22 ●	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	73	64.10
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	57	20.58	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	96	56.97
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	83	33.73	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	80	64.52
2.3.1 Government online services	103	41.66 ○	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	79	7.89 ○
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	85	12.31 ○	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	101	66.67 ○
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging technologies	39	47.21 ●	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	43	85.01 ●
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	NA	NA	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	55	72.07

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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