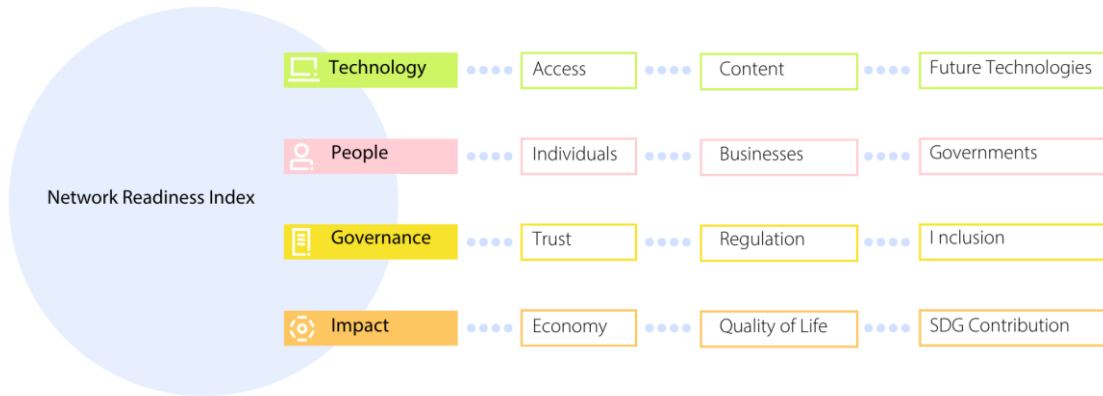




Türkiye

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.

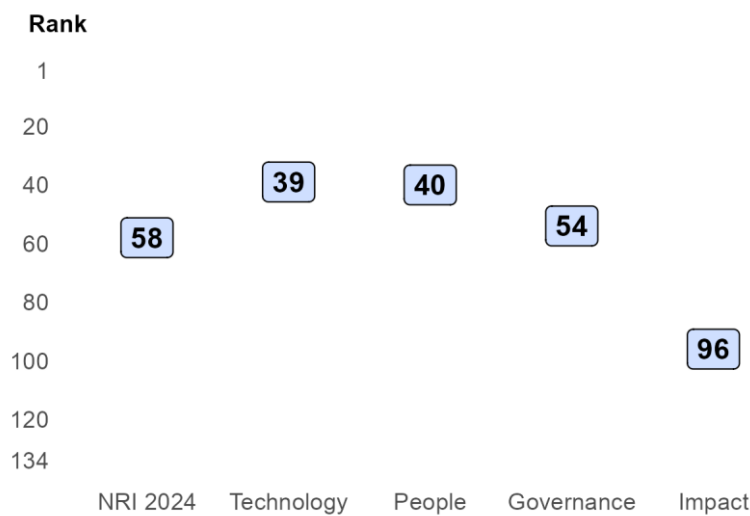
Figure 1: The NRI 2024 model



Global NRI position of Türkiye

Türkiye ranks 58th 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: Türkiye 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 Türkiye relate to Access, Governments and Individuals, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Future Technologies, Regulation and Quality of Life sub-pillars.

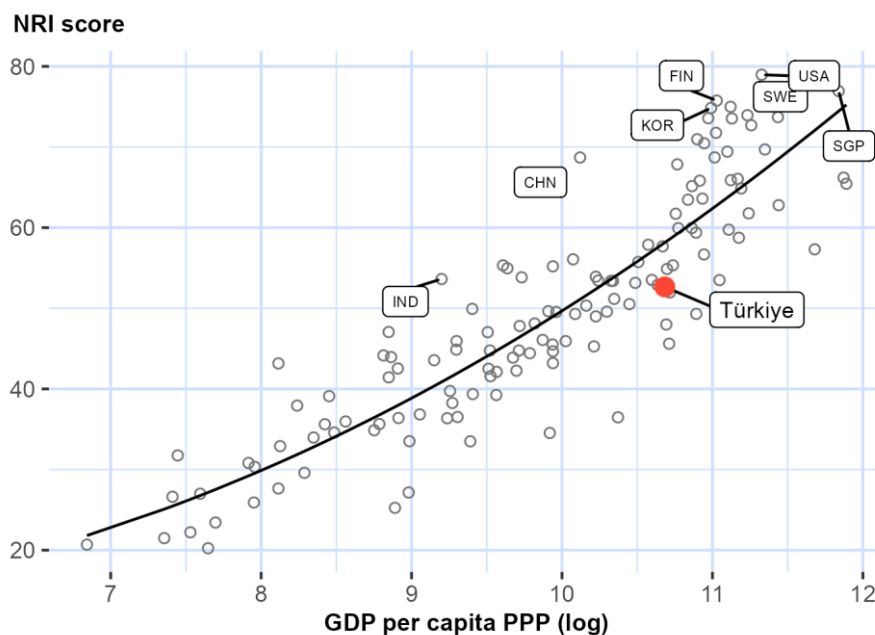
Table 1: Türkiye rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Access	9	Businesses	56
Governments	34	Inclusion	56
Individuals	38	Economy	66
SDG Contribution	44	Future Technologies	72
Content	46	Regulation	77
Trust	49	Quality of Life	120

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Türkiye 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, Türkiye is well below the trend line, which suggests that it is underachieving and that one would expect it could raise its network readiness in view of 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). Türkiye belongs to the group of upper-middle-income countries, where the best performer is China (CHN). The top performer of its region-Europe-is Finland (FIN).

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Performance against its income group and region

Upper-middle-income countries

Türkiye is ranked 9th 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 three of the four pillars: NRI, Technology, People and Governance. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms upper-middle-income countries in ten of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion, Economy and SDG Contribution.

Europe

Türkiye is ranked 34th within Europe (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 Europe in two of the twelve sub-pillars: Access and Individuals.

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

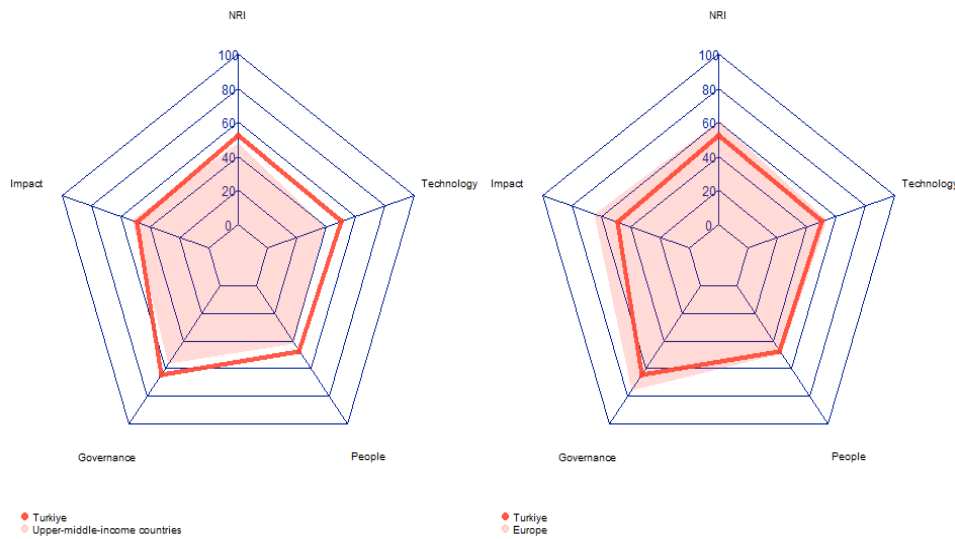


Table 2: Türkiye scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Türkiye	Upper-middle-income countries	Europe
NRI	52.65	47.52	60.84
Technology	50.26	39.51	53.51
People	47.33	41.65	49.45
Governance	64.28	56.74	75.76
Impact	48.75	52.19	64.63

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Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Türkiye performs particularly well include 1.1.6 Internet access in schools, 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, and 1.1.1 Mobile tariffs (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices, 3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content, and 1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies.

Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Türkiye

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	1.3.3 Robot density	37
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	66
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	5	4.2.1 Happiness	86
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	11	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	89
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	11	4.1.4 ICT services exports	91
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	13	2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	93
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	15	4.2.3 Income inequality	100
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	18	1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	102
3.3.1 E-Participation	18	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	114
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	20	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	127
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	21		
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	23		

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

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NRI 2024 At-A-Glance: Türkiye

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Rank: 58 (out of 133)

Score: 52.65

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	39	50.26	C. Governance pillar	54	64.28
1st sub-pillar: Access	9	81.72	1st sub-pillar: Trust	49	62.81
2nd sub-pillar: Content	46	34.78	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	77	65.05
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	72	34.27	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	56	64.97
B. People pillar	40	47.33	D. Impact pillar	96	48.75
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	38	54.90	1st sub-pillar: Economy	66	32.26
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	56	37.61	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	120	39.79
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	34	49.47	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	44	74.20

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	39	50.26	C. Governance pillar	54	64.28
<i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i>	9	81.72	<i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i>	49	62.81
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	5	97.66	• 3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	47	70.46
1.1.2 Handset prices	69	61.87	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	15	97.50
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	18	48.94	• 3.1.3 Online access to financial account	54	48.73
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	44	97.11	3.1.4 Internet shopping	59	34.54
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	13	84.73	• <i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>	77	65.05
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	• 3.2.1 Regulatory quality	85	42.28
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>	46	34.78	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	21	93.45
1.2.1 GitHub commits	65	7.32	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	68	47.52
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	51	7.47	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	26	73.71	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	114	42.01
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	21	50.64	• <i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>	56	64.97
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>	72	34.27	3.3.1 E-Participation	18	77.91
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	50	65.59	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	83	61.83
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	102	27.50	○ 3.3.3 Availability of local online content	47	69.95
1.3.3 Robot density	37	5.47	○ 3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	89	55.38

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Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
1.3.4 Computer software spending	25	38.51	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	72	59.78
B. People pillar	40	47.33	D. Impact pillar	96	48.75
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	38	54.90	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	66	32.26
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	11	47.24	● 4.1.1 ICT patent applications	35	4.44
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	93	41.55	○ 4.1.2 Domestic market scale	11	78.76 ●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	64	57.68	4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	66	39.83
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	39	95.43	4.1.4 ICT services exports	91	6.01 ○
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	10	32.62	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	120	39.79
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	56	37.61	4.2.1 Happiness	86	50.45 ○
2.2.1 Firms with website	71	48.70	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	127	25.12 ○
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	66	2.45 ○	4.2.3 Income inequality	100	47.81 ○
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	20	66.27 ●	● 4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	NA	NA
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	37	33.03	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	44	74.20
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	34	49.47	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	52	75.81
2.3.1 Government online services	24	84.53	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	37	51.44
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	NA	NA	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	74	76.07
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging technologies	46	43.69	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	23	89.84 ●
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	35	20.19	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	32	83.07

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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