

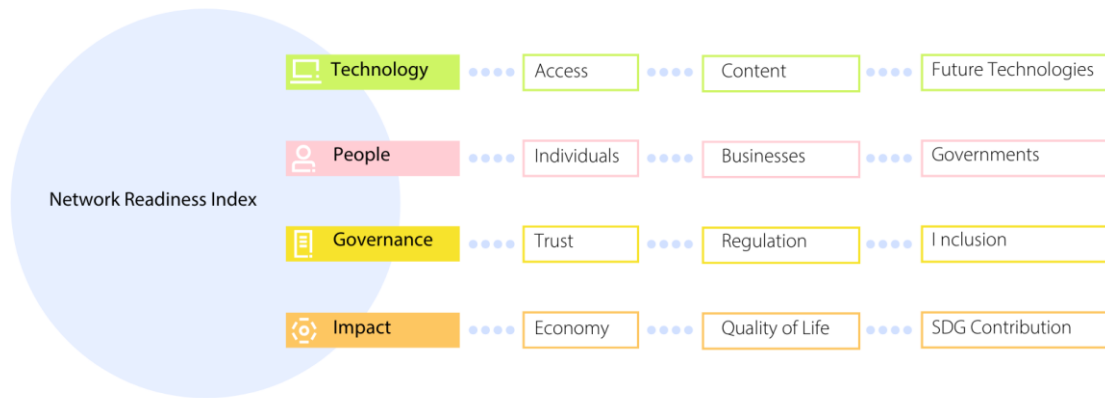
# Network Readiness Index 2024



## Ukraine

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.

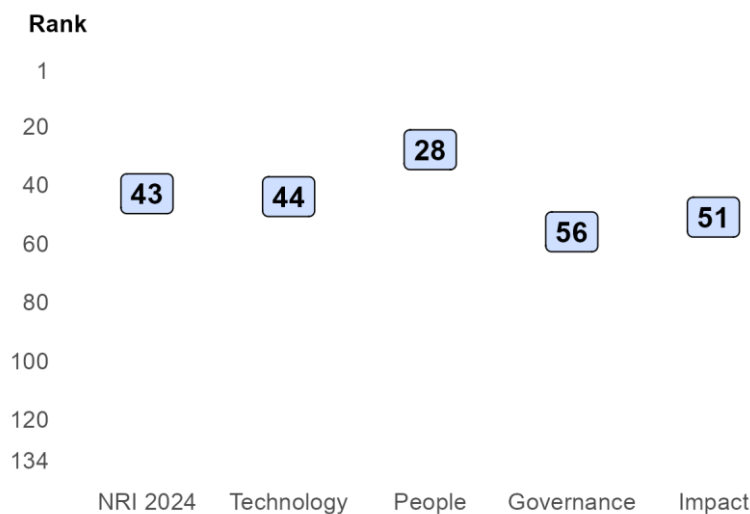
Figure 1: The NRI 2024 model



### Global NRI position of Ukraine

Ukraine ranks 43rd out of the 133 economies included in the NRI 2024 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to People. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Governance.

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

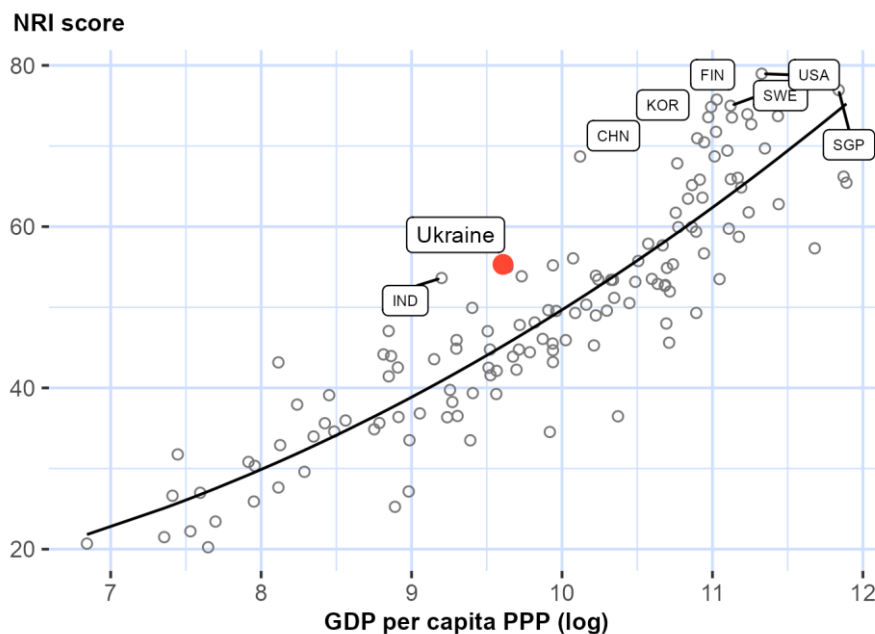
Table 1: Ukraine rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Individuals	4	Inclusion	61
Economy	16	Access	69
Future Technologies	40	Businesses	69
Content	41	Regulation	78
Trust	51	SDG Contribution	89
Governments	57	Quality of Life	90

## NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Ukraine 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, Ukraine 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). Ukraine 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

Ukraine is ranked 4th 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 each of the four pillars. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms upper-middle-income countries in eight of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Governments, Trust, Inclusion and Economy.

### Europe

Ukraine is ranked 28th within Europe (Figure 4, right panel). It has a score above the regional average in one of the four pillars: People. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Europe in two of the twelve sub-pillars: Individuals and Economy.

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

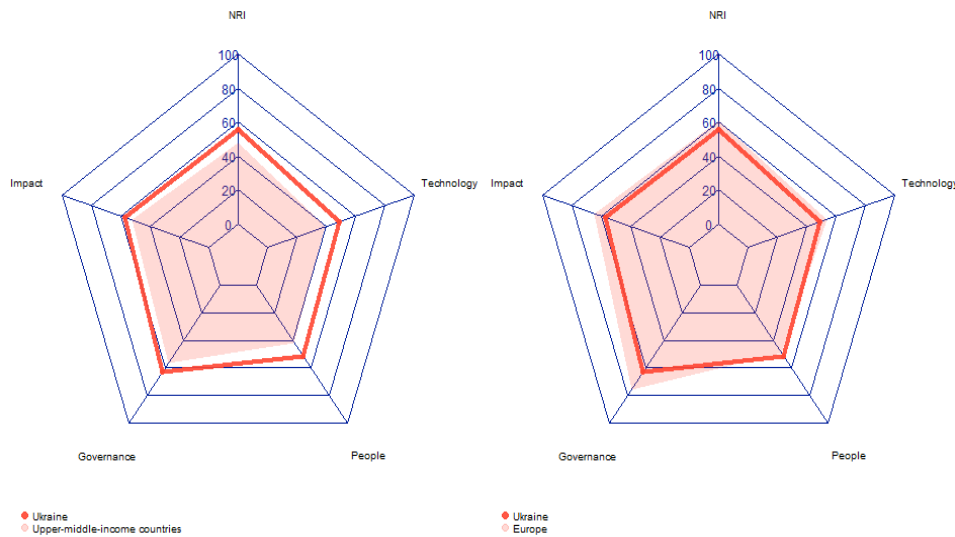


Table 2: Ukraine scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Ukraine	Upper-middle-income countries	Europe
NRI	55.32	47.52	60.84
Technology	48.96	39.51	53.51
People	51.83	41.65	49.45
Governance	63.14	56.74	75.76
Impact	57.34	52.19	64.63

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#### Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Ukraine performs particularly well include 1.1.6 Internet access in schools, 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, and 2.1.4 Adult literacy rate (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, 1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network, and 4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.

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

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	1.3.3 Robot density	55
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	62
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	2	2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	78
4.2.3 Income inequality	3	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	80
1.3.4 Computer software spending	4	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	81
4.1.4 ICT services exports	5	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	89
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	12	4.2.1 Happiness	101
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	12	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	104
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	23	1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	109
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	24	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	113
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	25		
2.3.1 Government online services	34		

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

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## NRI 2024 At-A-Glance: Ukraine

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Rank: 43 (out of 133)

Score: 55.32

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	44	48.96	C. Governance pillar	56	63.14
1st sub-pillar: Access	69	65.49	1st sub-pillar: Trust	51	62.15
2nd sub-pillar: Content	41	37.69	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	78	64.48
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	40	43.71	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	61	62.78
B. People pillar	28	51.83	D. Impact pillar	51	57.34
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	4	77.28	1st sub-pillar: Economy	16	52.82
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	69	34.67	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	90	59.28
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	57	43.53	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	89	59.93

### The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score	
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	44	48.96	<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	56	63.14	
<i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i>	69	65.49	<i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i>	51	62.15	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	54	69.66	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	44	72.60	
1.1.2 Handset prices	77	55.29	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	85	65.92	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	12	59.84	• 3.1.3 Online access to financial account	36	62.11	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	109	33.13	○ 3.1.4 Internet shopping	45	47.97	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	43	75.02	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>	78	64.48	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	• 3.2.1 Regulatory quality	89	40.24	○
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>	41	37.69	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	86	75.00	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	39	26.18	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	80	39.06	○
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	56	5.24	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	•
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	12	77.28	• 3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	70	68.11	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	24	42.04	<i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>	61	62.78	
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>	40	43.71	3.3.1 E-Participation	57	59.31	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	52	65.04	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	41	87.08	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	62	40.50	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	76	54.33	
1.3.3 Robot density	55	0.09	○ 3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	81	59.21	○

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Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	4	69.19	• 3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	81	53.97	
<b>B. People pillar</b>	28	51.83	<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	51	57.34	
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	4	77.28	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	16	52.82	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	NA	NA	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	45	1.45	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	25	75.99	• 4.1.2 Domestic market scale	48	59.19	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	68	55.90	4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	35	57.85	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	2	99.96	• 4.1.4 ICT services exports	5	92.77	•
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	NA	NA	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	90	59.28	
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	69	34.67	4.2.1 Happiness	101	32.94	○
2.2.1 Firms with website	58	58.42	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	85	67.38	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	62	3.80	○ 4.2.3 Income inequality	3	96.14	•
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	56	52.73	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	84	58.91	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	52	23.74	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	89	59.93	
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	57	43.53	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	52	75.81	
2.3.1 Government online services	34	79.53	• 4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	42	42.25	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	23	55.39	• 4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	63	79.49	
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging technologies	71	34.08	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	113	57.60	○
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	78	5.12	○ 4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	104	44.97	○

NOTE: • a strength and ○ a weakness.

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