

# Network Readiness Index 2025

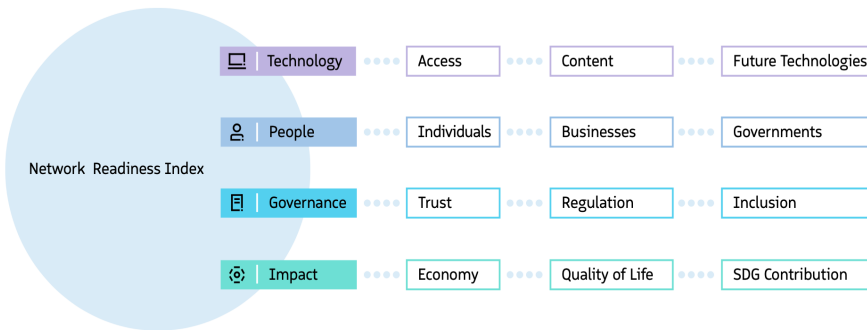
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## Lithuania

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 2025 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 127 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 53 variables.

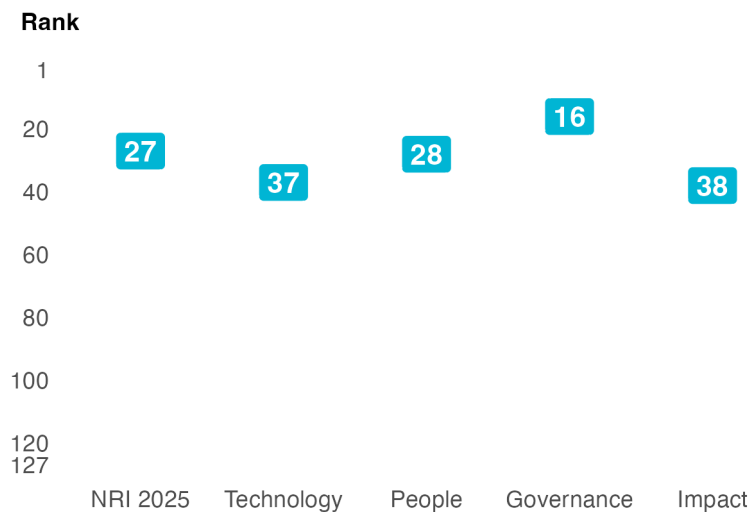
Figure 1: The NRI 2025 model



### Global NRI position of Lithuania

Lithuania ranks 27 out of the 127 economies included in the NRI 2025 (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, Inclusion and Access, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Content, Future Technologies and Quality of Life sub-pillars.

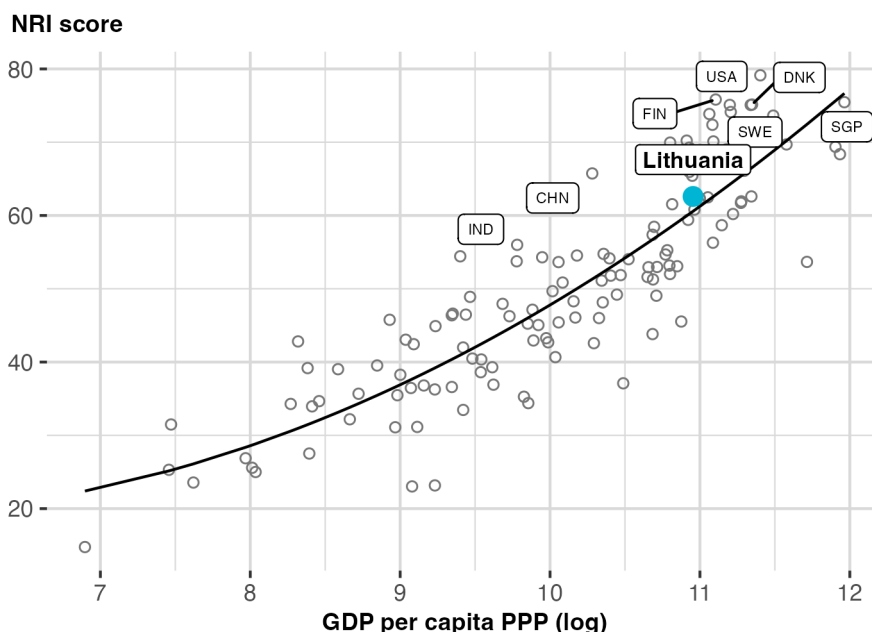
**Table 1: Lithuania rankings by sub-pillar**

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Regulation	7	SDG Contribution	33
Inclusion	14	Governments	35
Access	21	Economy	41
Individuals	22	Content	44
Businesses	28	Future Technologies	49
Trust	31	Quality of Life	51

### 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 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 of America (rank: 1), FIN =Finland (rank: 2), SGP = Singapore (3), DNK =Denmark (4), SWE = Sweden (5), CHN =China (24), and IND = India (45).

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## Performance against its income group and region

### High-income countries

Lithuania is ranked 26th 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 two of the four pillars: People and Governance. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms high-income countries in seven of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Individuals, Businesses, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion and SDG Contribution.

### Europe

Lithuania is ranked 18th within Europe (Figure 4, right panel). It has a score above the regional average in two of the four pillars: People and Governance. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Europe in seven of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Individuals, Businesses, 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	62.60	62.71	61.14
Technology	51.43	55.47	53.04
People	52.87	52.36	50.07
Governance	84.17	77.18	76.41
Impact	61.92	65.84	65.05

# NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: Lithuania

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 27 (out of 127)

Score: 62.60

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	37	51.43	C. Governance pillar	16	84.17
1st sub-pillar: Access	21	79.47	1st sub-pillar: Trust	31	81.39
2nd sub-pillar: Content	44	36.57	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	7	87.67
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	49	38.24	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	14	83.45
B. People pillar	28	52.87	D. Impact pillar	38	61.92
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	22	62.58	1st sub-pillar: Economy	41	38.75
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	28	46.34	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	51	69.19
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	35	49.70	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	33	77.80

## The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score		
A. Technology pillar	37	51.43	C. Governance pillar	16	84.17		
1st sub-pillar: Access	21	79.47	1st sub-pillar: Trust	31	81.39		
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	26	84.89	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	12	92.61	●	
1.1.2 Handset prices	19	95.52	●	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	56	91.27	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	81	25.54	○	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	25	99.95	3.1.4 Internet shopping	34	60.30		
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	39	75.92	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	7	87.67		
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	44	95.00	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	20	75.71	●	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	44	36.57	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	2	99.06	●	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	29	37.53	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	27	71.81		
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	29	26.57	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	7	80.23	●	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	9	91.79	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	84	1.96	○	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	14	83.45	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	49	38.24	3.3.1 E-Participation	29	82.61		
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	24	78.90	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	30	89.90		
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	29	61.75	3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	4	77.85	●	
1.3.3 Robot density	34	7.38	3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a		
1.3.4 Computer software spending	97	4.93	○	D. Impact pillar	38	61.92	
B. People pillar	28	52.87	1st sub-pillar: Economy	41	38.75		
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	22	62.58	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	35	5.50		
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	60	16.57	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	82	47.61		
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	29	71.99	4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	16	73.76	●	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	41	77.31	4.1.4 ICT services exports	30	28.13		
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	10	99.74	●	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	51	69.19	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	11	47.29	4.2.1 Happiness	16	79.74	●	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	28	46.34	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	87	59.64	○	

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Indicator	Rank	Score
2.2.1 Firms with website	35	75.29
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	21	30.32
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	100	33.41 ○
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	n/a	n/a
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3rd sub-pillar: Governments	35	49.70
2.3.1 Government online services	26	86.03
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	35	46.65
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	38	16.42

Indicator	Rank	Score
4.2.3 Income inequality	64	68.88
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	58	67.54
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3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	33	77.80
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	58	88.89
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	30	57.83
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	28	90.91
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	27	86.22
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	63	63.61

NOTE: ● indicates a strength and ○ indicates a weakness.

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