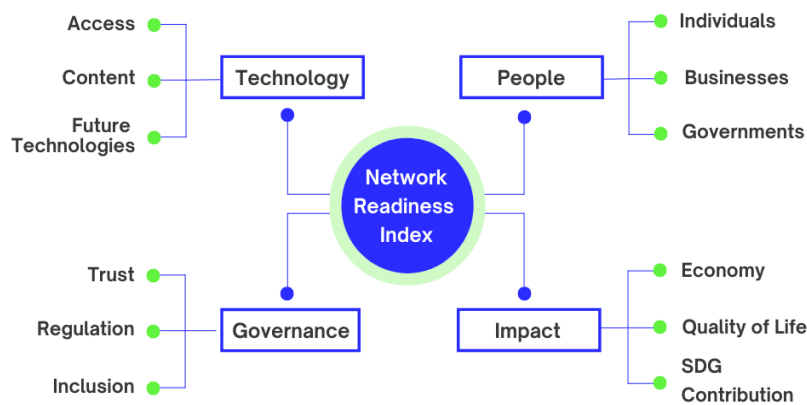


Network Readiness Index 2022 Lithuania

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 2022 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 131 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 58 variables.

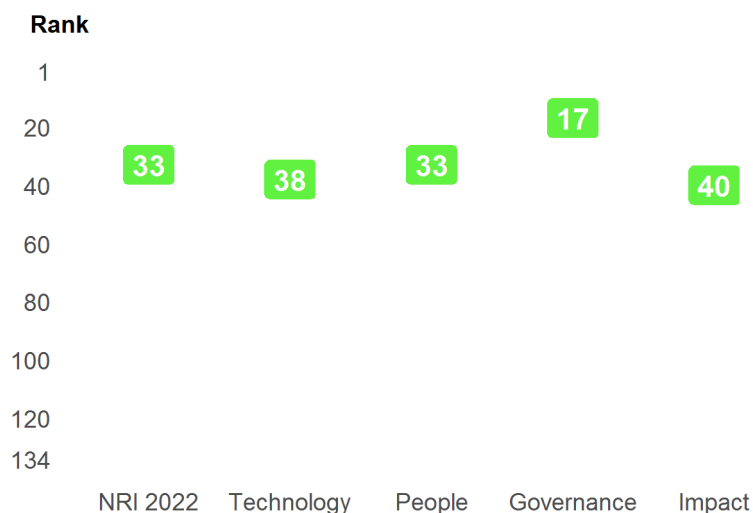
Figure 1: The NRI 2022 model



Global NRI position of Lithuania

Lithuania ranks 33rd out of the 131 economies included in the NRI 2022 (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 Governments, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Economy, Quality of Life and Future Technologies sub-pillars.

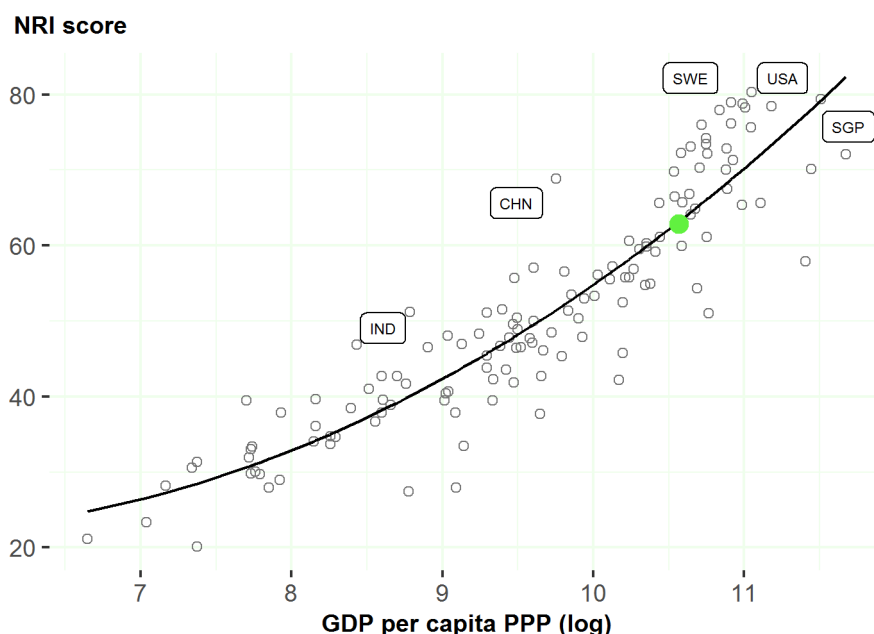
Table 1: Lithuania rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Regulation	15	SDG Contribution	40
Inclusion	22	Access	45
Governments	24	Individuals	51
Trust	24	Economy	53
Content	31	Quality of Life	56
Businesses	37	Future Technologies	57

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), SWE = Sweden (3), CHN = China (23), IND = India (61). Netherlands (NLD) is ranked 4th. 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 Sweden (SWE).

Performance against its income group and region

High-income countries

Lithuania is ranked 32nd 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 four of the twelve sub-pillars: Governments, Trust, Regulation and Inclusion.

Europe

Lithuania is ranked 23rd 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 five of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Governments, Trust, Regulation and Inclusion.

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

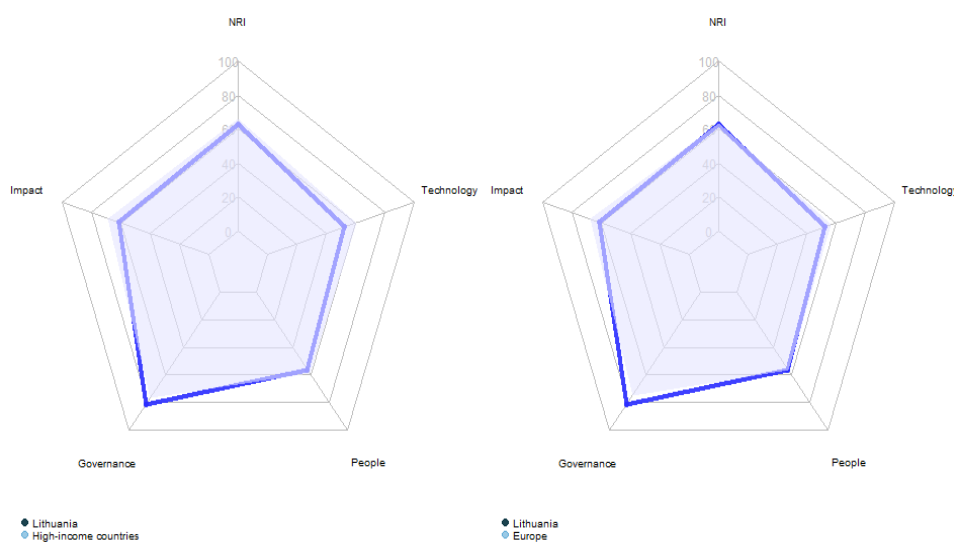


Table 2: Lithuania scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Lithuania	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	62.78	66.21	63.72
Technology	52.43	60.28	56.43
People	56.30	58.83	56.35
Governance	81.30	76.89	74.79
Impact	61.10	68.86	67.30

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 2.1.5 Adult literacy rate (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 2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services.

Table 3: Strongest and weakest indicators of Lithuania

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	2.1.6 AI talent concentration	31
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	2	1.3.3 Robot density	39
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	4	2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	89
3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	8	1.3.4 Computer software spending	92
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	11	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	103
3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	12		
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	13		
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	15		
3.3.3 Availability of local online content	16		
4.2.1 Happiness	16		
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	18		

NRI 2022 At-A-Glance: Lithuania

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 33 (out of 131)

Score: 62.78

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	38	52.43	C. Governance pillar	17	81.30
1st sub-pillar: Access	45	70.80	1st sub-pillar: Trust	24	76.25
2nd sub-pillar: Content	31	51.95	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	15	85.97
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	57	34.55	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	22	81.67
B. People pillar	33	56.30	D. Impact pillar	40	61.10
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	51	51.54	1st sub-pillar: Economy	53	37.56
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	37	55.62	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	56	71.15
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	24	61.74	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	40	74.58

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	38	52.43	C. Governance pillar	17	81.30
1st sub-pillar: Access	45	70.80	1st sub-pillar: Trust	24	76.25
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	18	82.37	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	15	85.86
1.1.2 Handset prices	44	67.69	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	11	97.89
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	56	27.60	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	20	60.65
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	19	100.00	3.1.4 Internet shopping	30	60.60
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	36	76.32	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	15	85.97
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	NA	NA	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	29	70.13
2nd sub-pillar: Content	31	51.95	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	2	99.41
1.2.1 GitHub commits	29	33.04	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	27	71.58
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	27	27.71	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	22	95.09	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	13	88.72
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	NA	NA	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	22	81.67
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	57	34.55	3.3.1 E-Participation	62	72.84
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	31	65.18	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	33	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	39	4.35	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	12	77.41
1.3.4 Computer software spending	92	6.94	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	8	79.18
B. People pillar	33	56.30	D. Impact pillar	40	61.10

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score	
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	51	51.54	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	53	37.56	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	52	11.77	4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	66	20.59	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	31	65.09	4.1.2 High-tech exports	28	52.77	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	55	72.44	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	36	13.87	
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	30	47.88	4.1.4 Domestic market size	78	46.48	
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	4	99.80	• 4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	44	53.78	
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	31	12.28	○ 4.1.6 ICT services exports	45	37.89	
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	37	55.62	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	56	71.15	
2.2.1 Firms with website	26	78.99	4.2.1 Happiness	16	83.44	•
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	53	42.03	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	103	56.36	○
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	22	70.14	4.2.3 Income inequality	57	69.60	
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	89	72.49	○ 4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	57	75.19	
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	39	14.45	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	40	74.58	
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	24	61.74	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	73	67.57	
2.3.1 Government online services	24	84.84	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	32	60.92	
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	NA	NA	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	27	91.23	
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	38	50.58	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	38	85.30	
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	31	49.78	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	62	67.89	

NOTE: • a strength and ○ a weakness.

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