

Network Readiness Index 2025

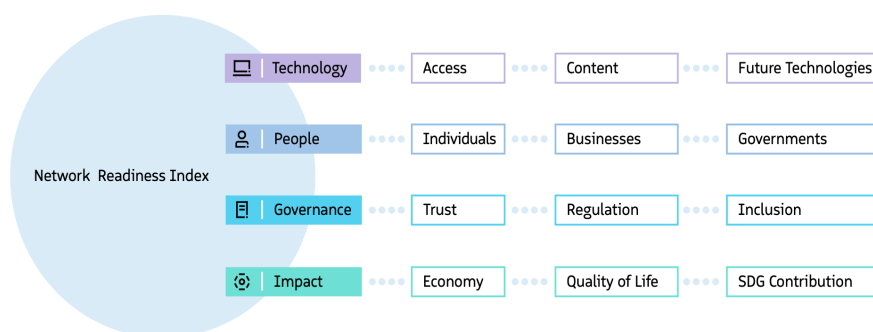
With support from:



Albania

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.

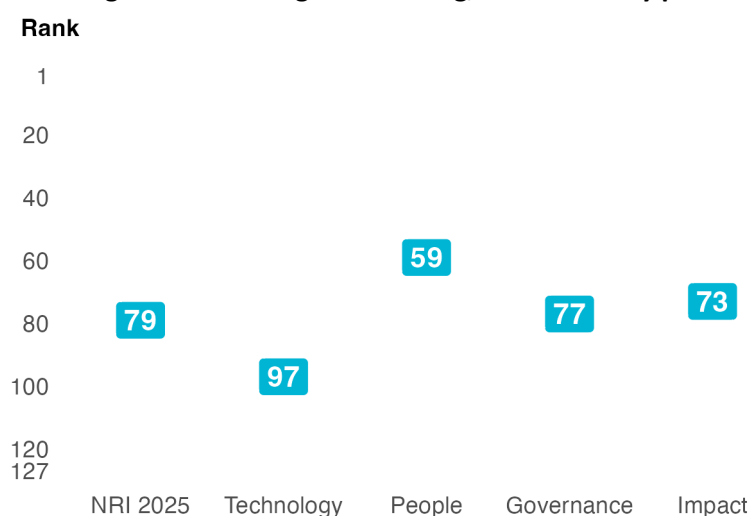
Figure 1: The NRI 2025 model



Global NRI position of Albania

Albania ranks 79 out of the 127 economies included in the NRI 2025 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to People. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Technology.

Figure 2: Albania global ranking, overall and by pillar



Performance at sub-pillar level

When it comes to sub-pillars, the strongest showings of Albania relate to Governments, Regulation and Quality of Life, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Content, Inclusion and Future Technologies sub-pillars.

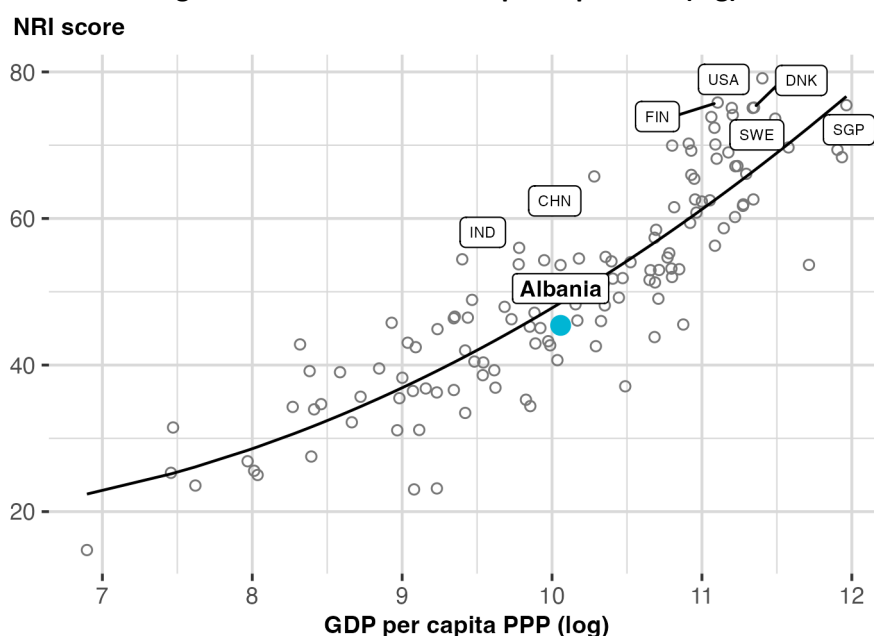
Table 1: Albania rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Governments	33	Trust	80
Regulation	41	Individuals	86
Quality of Life	53	Economy	91
Businesses	67	Content	93
SDG Contribution	73	Inclusion	105
Access	77	Future Technologies	120

NRI score and income

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

Network Readiness Index 2025

With support from:



Performance against its income group and region

Upper-middle-income countries

Albania is ranked 22nd 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 two of the four pillars: People and Impact. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms upper-middle-income countries in three of the twelve sub-pillars: Governments, Regulation and Quality of Life.

Europe

Albania is ranked 39th 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 one of the twelve sub-pillars: Governments.

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



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

Dimension	Albania	Upper-middle-income countries	Europe
NRI	45.41	47.32	61.14
Technology	31.78	39.95	53.04
People	42.45	40.75	50.07
Governance	55.01	57.29	76.41
Impact	52.41	51.31	65.05

NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: Albania

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 79 (out of 127)

Score: 45.41

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	97	31.78	C. Governance pillar	77	55.01
1st sub-pillar: Access	77	64.18	1st sub-pillar: Trust	80	47.61
2nd sub-pillar: Content	93	17.15	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	41	70.65
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	120	14.01	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	105	46.76
B. People pillar	59	42.45	D. Impact pillar	73	52.41
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	86	46.08	1st sub-pillar: Economy	91	26.98
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	67	29.88	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	53	68.88
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	33	51.40	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	73	61.38

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score		Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	97	31.78		C. Governance pillar	77	55.01	
1st sub-pillar: Access	77	64.18		1st sub-pillar: Trust	80	47.61	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	89	54.29		3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	69	57.85	
1.1.2 Handset prices	58	68.33		3.1.2 Cybersecurity	72	83.79	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	67	30.38		3.1.3 Online access to financial account	36	34.98	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	54	97.89		3.1.4 Internet shopping	84	13.83	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	108	61.94		2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	41	70.65	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	53	72.27		3.2.1 Regulatory quality	60	46.53	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	93	17.15		3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	34	83.12	●
1.2.1 GitHub commits	60	8.20		3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	53	48.54	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	55	5.82		3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	94	53.15		3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	42	75.05	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	91	1.42		3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	105	46.76	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	120	14.01		3.3.1 E-Participation	49	71.01	●
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a		3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	114	29.34	○
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	114	21.75	○	3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	73	61.59	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a		3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	70	25.11	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	92	6.26		D. Impact pillar	73	52.41	
B. People pillar	59	42.45		1st sub-pillar: Economy	91	26.98	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	86	46.08		4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	104	3.44		4.1.2 Domestic market scale	109	37.80	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	100	28.49	○	4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	82	55.45		4.1.4 ICT services exports	56	16.16	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	28	96.92	●	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	53	68.88	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a		4.2.1 Happiness	85	48.06	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	67	29.88		4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	53	77.73	

Network Readiness Index 2025

With support from:



Indicator	Rank	Score	
2.2.1 Firms with website	59	56.27	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	110	29.68	○
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	70	3.70	
<hr/>			
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	33	51.40	
2.3.1 Government online services	46	77.67	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	39	43.99	●
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	74	32.54	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

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

Indicator	Rank	Score	
4.2.3 Income inequality	20	85.71	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	38	76.01	●
<hr/>			
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	73	61.38	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	92	64.44	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	73	12.46	○
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	37	87.27	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	16	89.13	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	82	48.86	

Sources

- Escalona Reynoso, R., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2025). *The Network Readiness Index 2025: AI Governance in a Global Context: Policy and Regulatory Approaches*. Washington DC, USA.
- Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2024). *The Network Readiness Index 2024*. Oxford, UK; Washington DC, USA.
- Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2023). *The Network Readiness Index 2023: Trust in Network Society: A Crisis of the Digital Age*. Oxford, UK; Washington DC, USA.
- Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2022). *The Network Readiness Index 2022: Benchmarking the Future of the Network Economy*. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.
- Berry, B. (2019). *berryFunctions: Function Collection Related to Plotting and Hydrology*. R package version 1.18.2. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=berryFunctions>
- Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2019). *The Network Readiness Index 2019: Towards a Future-Ready Society*. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.
- Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2020). *The Network Readiness Index 2020: Fostering Digital Transformation in a post-COVID Global Economy*. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.
- Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2021). *The Network Readiness Index 2021: Shaping the Global Recovery. How digital technologies can make the post-COVID world more equal*. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.
- Gohel, D. (2019). *officer: Manipulation of Microsoft Word and PowerPoint Documents*. R package version 0.3.6. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=officer>
- Gohel, D. (2019). *flextable: Functions for Tabular Reporting*. R package version 0.5.6. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=flextable>
- Milton Bache, S. & Wickham, H. (2014). *magrittr: A Forward-Pipe Operator for R*. R package version 1.5. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=magrittr>
- Nakazawa, M. (2019). *fmsb: Functions for Medical Statistics Book with some Demographic Data*. R package version 0.7.0. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=fmsb>
- R Core Team (2018). *R: A language and environment for statistical computing*. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL: <https://www.R-project.org/>.
- Slowikowski, K. (2019). *ggrepel: Automatically Position Non-Overlapping Text Labels with 'ggplot2'*. R package version 0.8.1. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=ggrepel>
- Wickham, H. (2007). Reshaping Data with the reshape Package. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 21(12), 1–20. URL: <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v21/i12/>.
- Wickham, H. (2016). *ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis*. Springer-Verlag. New York.
- Wickham et al. (2019). Welcome to the tidyverse. *Journal of Open Source Software*, 4(43), 1686. URL: <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686>