

Network Readiness Index 2025

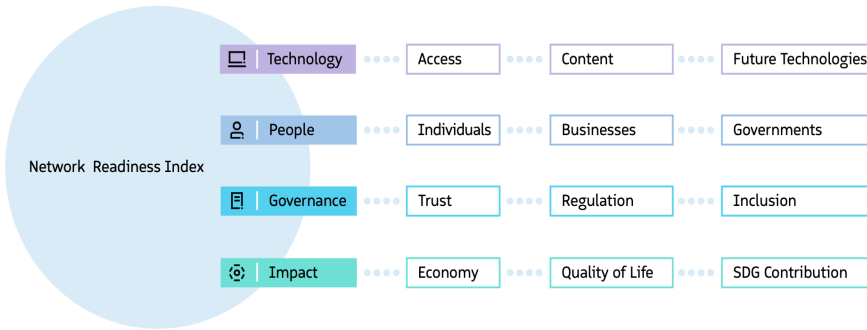
With support from:



Brazil

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.

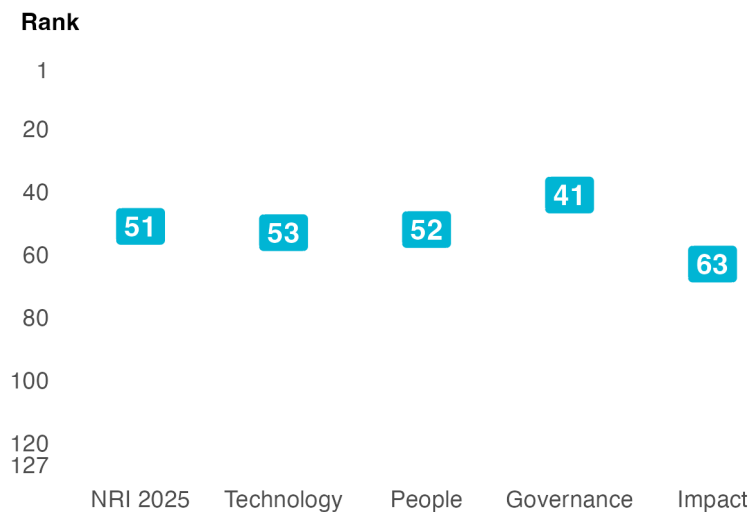
Figure 1: The NRI 2025 model



Global NRI position of Brazil

Brazil ranks 51 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: Brazil global ranking, overall and by pillar



Performance at sub-pillar level

When it comes to sub-pillars, the strongest showings of Brazil relate to Businesses, Content and Inclusion, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Access, Economy and Individuals sub-pillars.

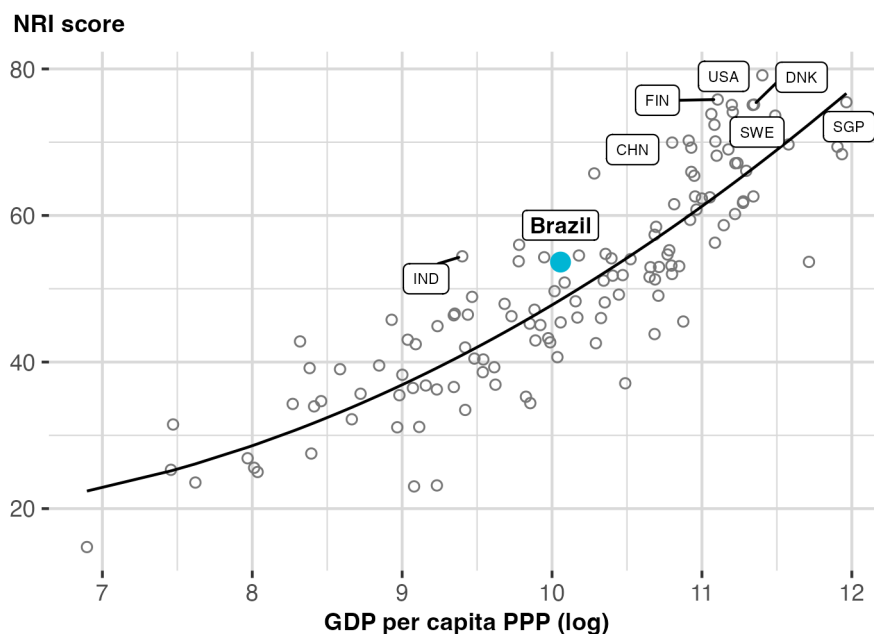
Table 1: Brazil rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Businesses	39	SDG Contribution	58
Content	40	Quality of Life	68
Inclusion	40	Future Technologies	70
Regulation	43	Access	71
Trust	52	Economy	75
Governments	54	Individuals	83

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Brazil 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, Brazil 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).

Network Readiness Index 2025

With support from:



Performance against its income group and region

Upper-middle-income countries

Brazil is ranked 7th 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 eleven of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion, Economy, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

The Americas

Brazil is ranked 5th within The Americas (Figure 4, right panel). It has a score above the regional average in three of the four pillars: Technology, People and Governance. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in The Americas in nine of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion and Economy.

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

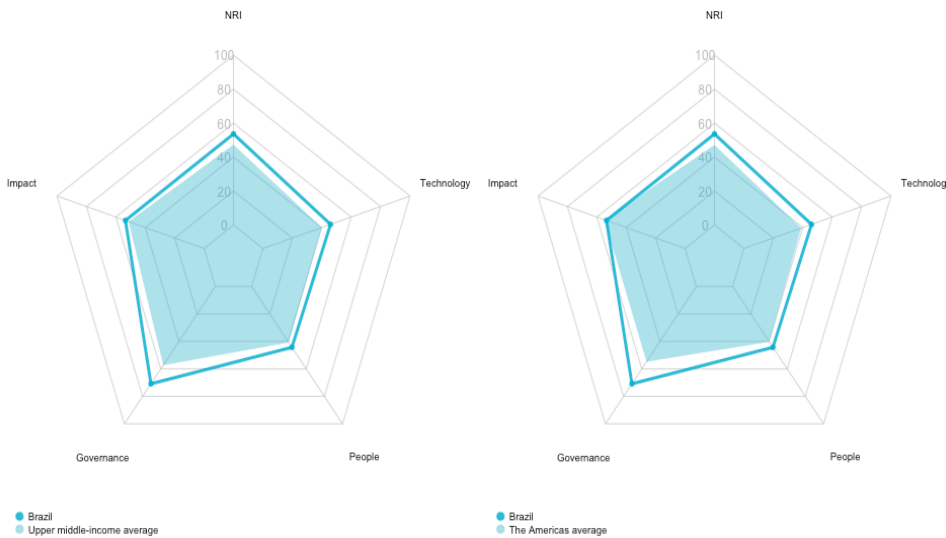


Table 2: Brazil scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Brazil	Upper-middle-income countries	The Americas
NRI	53.64	47.32	47.15
Technology	45.99	39.95	38.91
People	44.28	40.75	40.23
Governance	70.85	57.29	54.75
Impact	53.46	51.31	54.70

NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: Brazil

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 51 (out of 127)

Score: 53.64

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	53	45.99	C. Governance pillar	41	70.85
1st sub-pillar: Access	71	66.82	1st sub-pillar: Trust	52	68.50
2nd sub-pillar: Content	40	37.90	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	43	69.83
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	70	33.24	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	40	74.21
B. People pillar	52	44.28	D. Impact pillar	63	53.46
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	83	46.42	1st sub-pillar: Economy	75	29.99
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	39	41.11	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	68	64.24
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	54	45.30	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	58	66.16

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	53	45.99	C. Governance pillar	41	70.85
1st sub-pillar: Access	71	66.82	1st sub-pillar: Trust	52	68.50
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	61	68.83	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	50	71.23
1.1.2 Handset prices	75	58.22	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	43	95.85
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	3	73.52	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	16	59.20
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	107	61.32	3.1.4 Internet shopping	47	47.72
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	26	79.21	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	43	69.83
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	59	59.81	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	88	34.81
2nd sub-pillar: Content	40	37.90	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	11	92.50
1.2.1 GitHub commits	53	12.44	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	59	45.49
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	51	6.76	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	33	70.57	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	38	76.36
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	10	61.82	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	40	74.21
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	70	33.24	3.3.1 E-Participation	22	85.51
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	60	62.32	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	58	76.67
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	64	39.00	3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	55	64.90
1.3.3 Robot density	47	2.19	3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	30	69.76
1.3.4 Computer software spending	26	29.47	D. Impact pillar	63	53.46
B. People pillar	52	44.28	1st sub-pillar: Economy	75	29.99
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	83	46.42	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	53	1.05
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	19	42.40	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	7	80.36
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	104	26.31	4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	83	26.88
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	60	71.39	4.1.4 ICT services exports	68	11.65
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	51	92.00	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	68	64.24
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	47	0.00	4.2.1 Happiness	33	72.25
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	39	41.11	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	55	76.30

Network Readiness Index 2025

With support from:



Indicator	Rank	Score
2.2.1 Firms with website	67	51.22
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	55	7.66
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	18	57.71
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	9	47.86
<hr/>		
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	54	45.30
2.3.1 Government online services	21	88.73
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	37	46.33
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	81	28.17
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	36	17.98

Indicator	Rank	Score
4.2.3 Income inequality	109	29.08
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	82	59.26
<hr/>		
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	58	66.16
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	62	24.80
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	62	78.18
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	66	74.81
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	47	73.71

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

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>