

# Network Readiness Index 2025

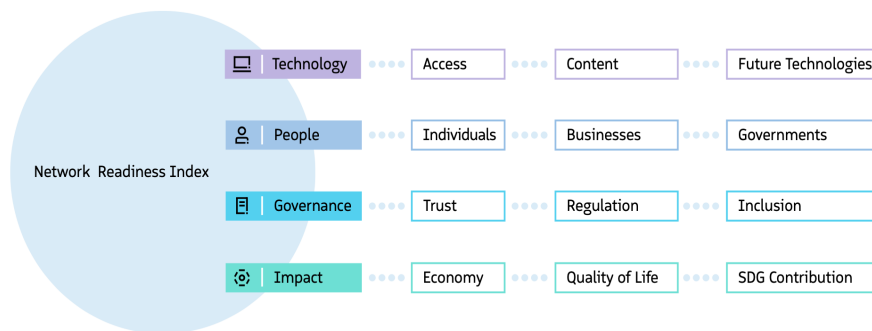
With support from:



## Denmark

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.

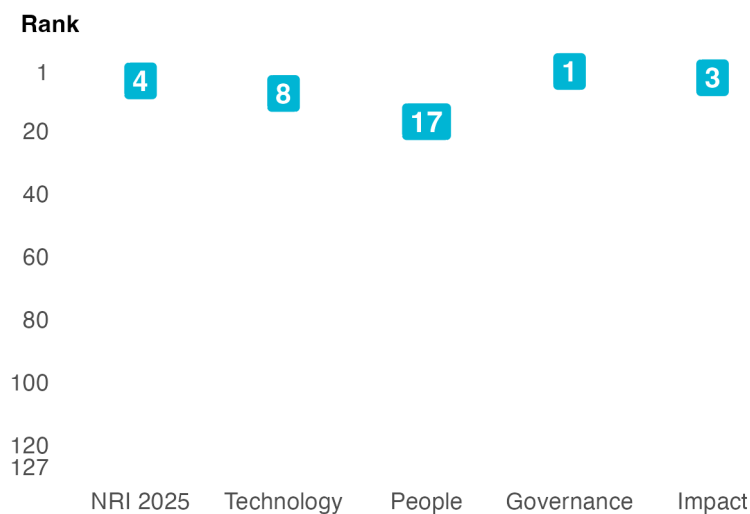
Figure 1: The NRI 2025 model



### Global NRI position of Denmark

Denmark ranks 4 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 People.

Figure 2: Denmark global ranking, overall and by pillar



### Performance at sub-pillar level

When it comes to sub-pillars, the strongest showings of Denmark relate to Trust, Inclusion and SDG Contribution, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Access, Governments and Individuals sub-pillars.

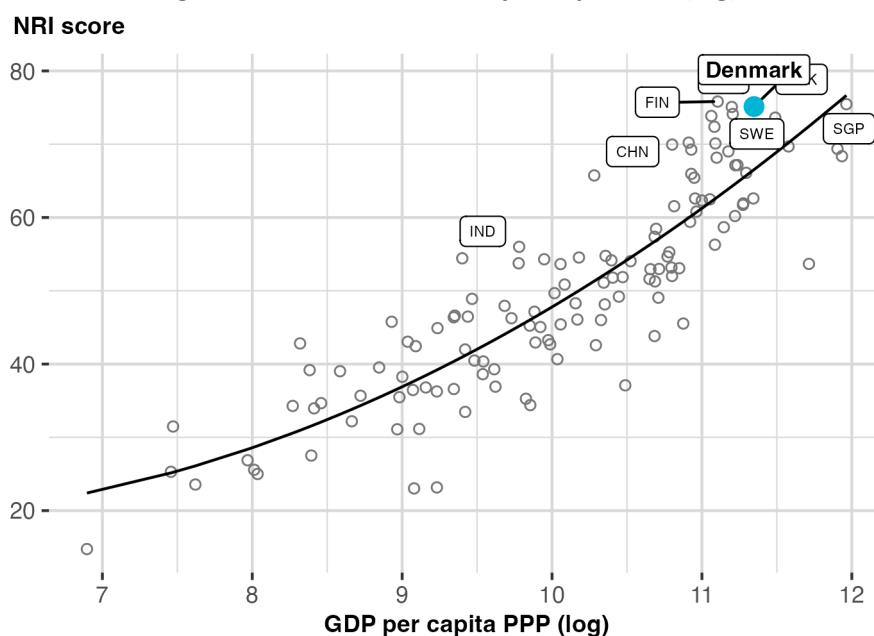
**Table 1: Denmark rankings by sub-pillar**

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Trust	1	Regulation	8
Inclusion	2	Future Technologies	9
SDG Contribution	2	Businesses	11
Quality of Life	4	Access	16
Economy	7	Governments	18
Content	8	Individuals	54

### NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Denmark 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, Denmark 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

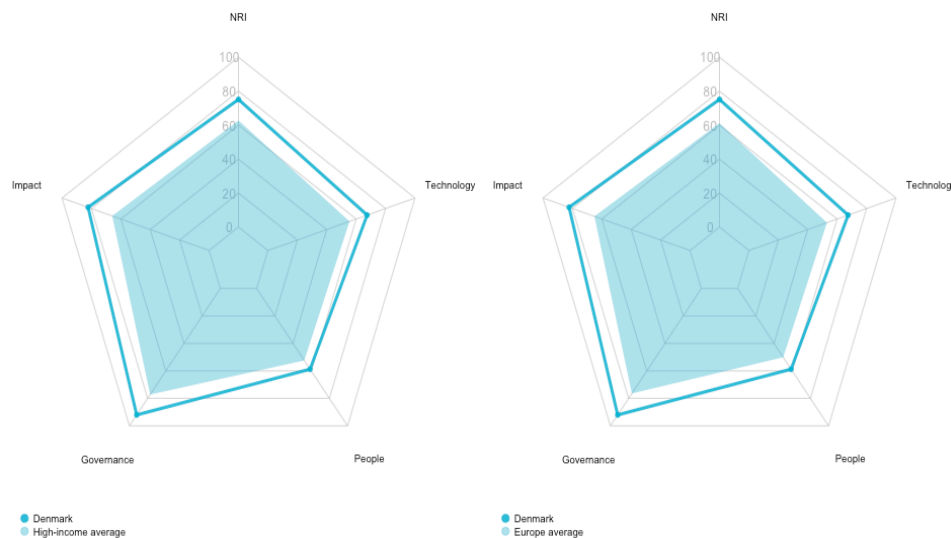
### High-income countries

Denmark is ranked 4th 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 each of the four pillars. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms high-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.

### Europe

Denmark is ranked 2nd within Europe (Figure 4, right panel). It outperforms its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Europe in eleven of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion, Economy, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

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



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

Dimension	Denmark	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	75.14	62.71	61.14
Technology	67.47	55.47	53.04
People	58.75	52.36	50.07
Governance	92.02	77.18	76.41
Impact	82.30	65.84	65.05

# NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: Denmark

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 4 (out of 127)

Score: 75.14

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	8	67.47	C. Governance pillar	1	92.02
1st sub-pillar: Access	16	80.43	1st sub-pillar: Trust	1	99.98
2nd sub-pillar: Content	8	57.90	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	8	87.46
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	9	64.09	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	2	88.64
B. People pillar	17	58.75	D. Impact pillar	3	82.30
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	54	53.69	1st sub-pillar: Economy	7	67.60
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	11	58.59	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	4	91.27
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	18	63.97	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	2	88.03

## The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score		Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	8	67.47		C. Governance pillar	1	92.02	
1st sub-pillar: Access	16	80.43		1st sub-pillar: Trust	1	99.98	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	9	92.42		3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	1	100.00	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	23	93.04		3.1.2 Cybersecurity	1	100.00	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	73	29.12	○	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●	3.1.4 Internet shopping	2	99.93	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	84	68.01	○	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	8	87.46	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	5	88.26	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	8	57.90		3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	5	94.38	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	9	74.28		3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	17	77.75	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	6	79.59	●	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	21	73.52		3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	34	76.90	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	69	4.20	○	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	2	88.64	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	9	64.09		3.3.1 E-Participation	2	98.55	●
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	11	90.64		3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	6	99.08	●
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	14	76.75		3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	29	68.28	
1.3.3 Robot density	8	40.16		3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	8	48.82	●	D. Impact pillar	3	82.30	
B. People pillar	17	58.75		1st sub-pillar: Economy	7	67.60	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	54	53.69		4.1.1 ICT patent applications	10	86.25	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	48	20.90		4.1.2 Domestic market scale	51	58.92	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	15	78.93		4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	1	100.00	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	17	83.26		4.1.4 ICT services exports	39	25.22	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a		2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	4	91.27	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	23	31.66		4.2.1 Happiness	2	95.20	●
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	11	58.59		4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	11	92.58	

# Network Readiness Index 2025

With support from:



Indicator	Rank	Score
2.2.1 Firms with website	11	92.25
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	9	54.91
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	28	51.51
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	20	35.67
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	18	63.97
2.3.1 Government online services	2	99.91
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	12	69.28
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	55	39.70
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	11	47.01

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

Indicator	Rank	Score
4.2.3 Income inequality	23	84.44
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	16	87.63
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	2	88.03
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	16	63.41
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	8	92.79
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	15	91.83

## 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>