

Network Readiness Index 2025

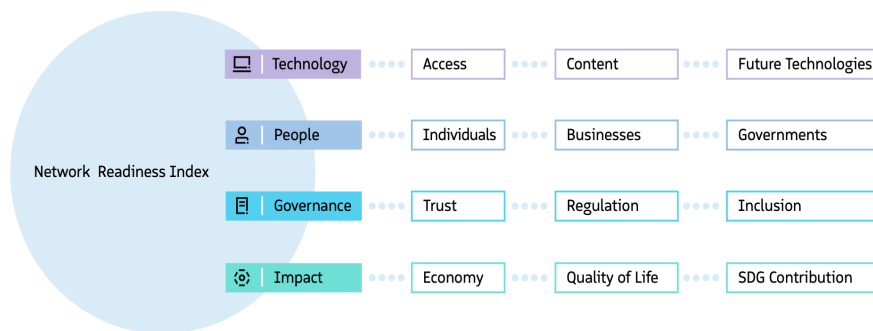
With support from:



France

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.

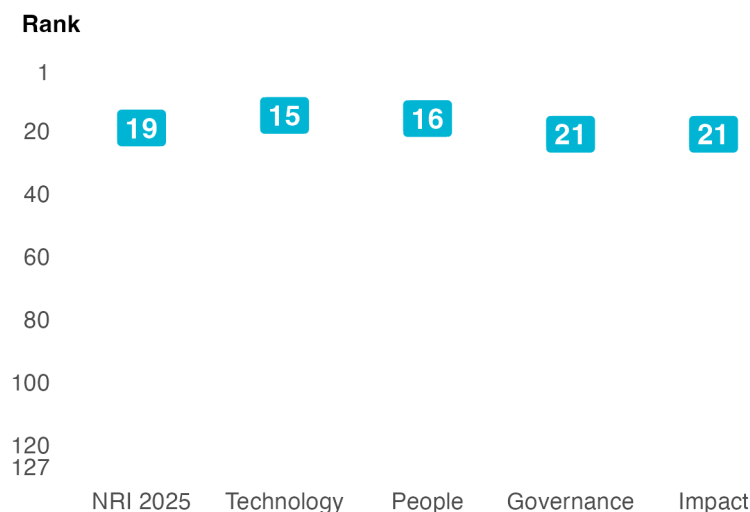
Figure 1: The NRI 2025 model



Global NRI position of France

France ranks 19 out of the 127 economies included in the NRI 2025 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Technology. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Governance and Impact.

Figure 2: France global ranking, overall and by pillar



Performance at sub-pillar level

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

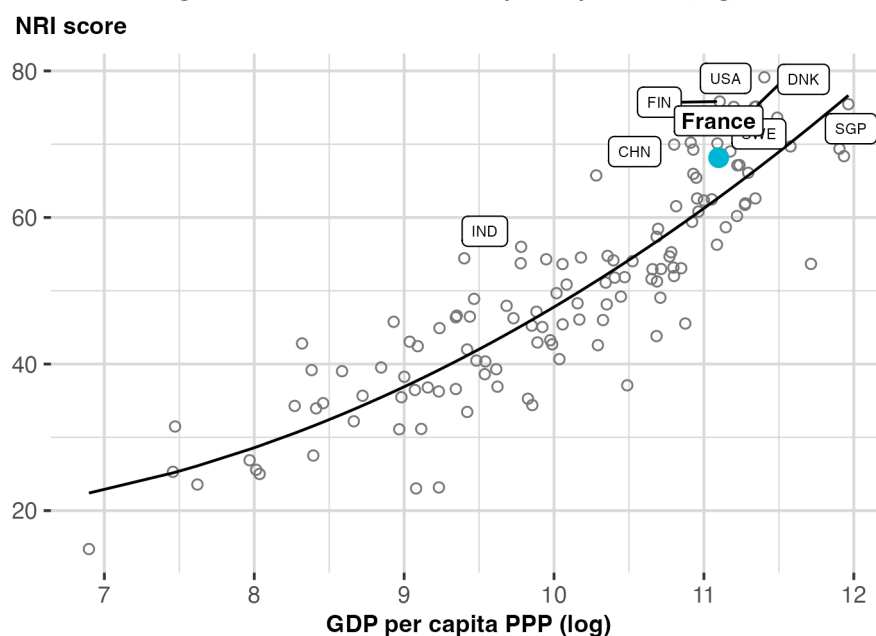
Table 1: France rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Access	9	Inclusion	22
SDG Contribution	13	Economy	22
Governments	14	Content	24
Regulation	15	Trust	25
Future Technologies	18	Individuals	37
Businesses	19	Quality of Life	38

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of France 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, France 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

France is ranked 19th 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, Individuals, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion, Economy and SDG Contribution.

Europe

France is ranked 13th within Europe (Figure 4, right panel). It outperforms its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it has a higher score than the regional average in each of the twelve sub-pillars.

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



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

Dimension	France	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	68.16	62.71	61.14
Technology	61.64	55.47	53.04
People	59.17	52.36	50.07
Governance	81.99	77.18	76.41
Impact	69.86	65.84	65.05

NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: France

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 19 (out of 127)

Score: 68.16

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	15	61.64	C. Governance pillar	21	81.99
1st sub-pillar: Access	9	83.40	1st sub-pillar: Trust	25	82.47
2nd sub-pillar: Content	24	46.75	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	15	83.05
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	18	54.76	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	22	80.44
B. People pillar	16	59.17	D. Impact pillar	21	69.86
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	37	57.65	1st sub-pillar: Economy	22	50.61
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	19	53.64	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	38	74.36
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	14	66.21	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	13	84.60

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	15	61.64	C. Governance pillar	21	81.99
1st sub-pillar: Access	9	83.40	1st sub-pillar: Trust	25	82.47
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	14	88.50	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	18	88.25
1.1.2 Handset prices	8	98.48	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	23	98.77
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	15	57.97	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	63	94.74	3.1.4 Internet shopping	32	60.38
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	32	77.31	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	15	83.05
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	25	71.09
2nd sub-pillar: Content	24	46.75	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	13	91.56
1.2.1 GitHub commits	21	48.57	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	10	81.87
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	25	37.62	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	20	73.93	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	46	70.74
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	31	26.87	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	22	80.44
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	18	54.76	3.3.1 E-Participation	33	79.71
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	22	79.78	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	15	96.12
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	22	67.25	3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	53	65.49
1.3.3 Robot density	19	23.82	3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a
1.3.4 Computer software spending	9	48.20	D. Impact pillar	21	69.86
B. People pillar	16	59.17	1st sub-pillar: Economy	22	50.61
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	37	57.65	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	17	43.25
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	11	47.69	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	9	79.64
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	30	70.89	4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	34	60.80
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	29	79.86	4.1.4 ICT services exports	50	18.75
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	38	74.36
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	22	32.17	4.2.1 Happiness	30	74.46
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	19	53.64	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	80	64.97

Network Readiness Index 2025

With support from:



Indicator	Rank	Score	
2.2.1 Firms with website	44	66.54	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	30	18.51	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	6	71.88	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	6	57.65	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	14	66.21	
2.3.1 Government online services	37	81.23	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	4	73.43	●
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	16	75.77	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	16	34.41	

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

Indicator	Rank	Score	
4.2.3 Income inequality	33	79.59	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	15	87.72	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	13	84.60	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	26	58.32	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	37	84.07	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	14	91.99	

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>