

Network Readiness Index 2025

With support from:



Georgia

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.

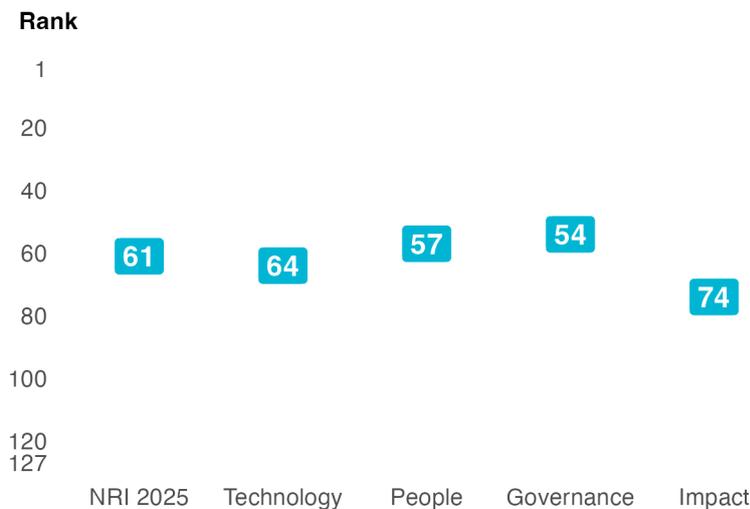
Figure 1: The NRI 2025 model



Global NRI position of Georgia

Georgia ranks 61 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: Georgia global ranking, overall and by pillar



Performance at sub-pillar level

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

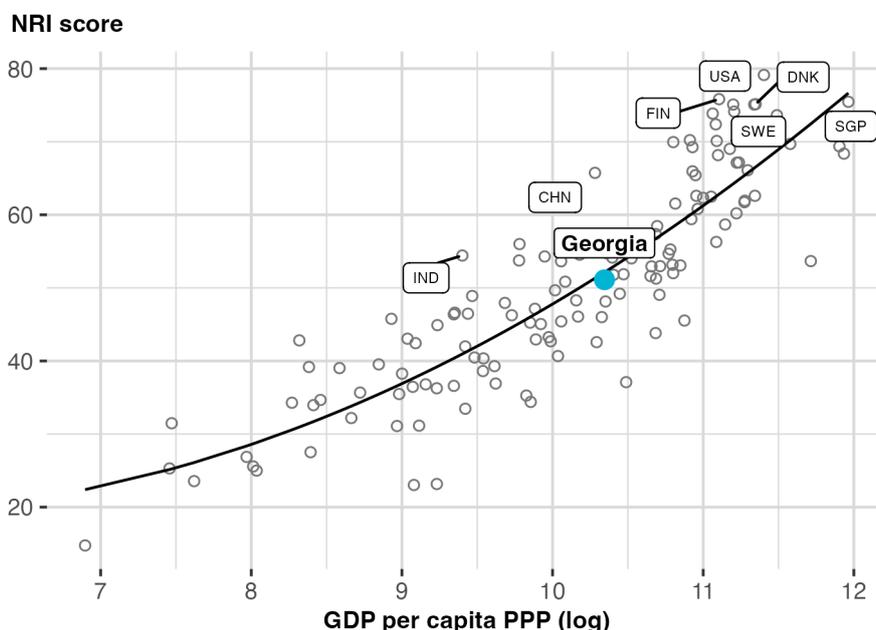
Table 1: Georgia rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Individuals	27	Content	66
Regulation	33	Quality of Life	67
Economy	47	Governments	70
Access	49	Future Technologies	73
Businesses	58	Inclusion	74
Trust	59	SDG Contribution	93

NRI score and income

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

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Performance against its income group and region

Upper-middle-income countries

Georgia is ranked 10th 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 nine of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Economy and Quality of Life.

Europe

Georgia is ranked 36th 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: Individuals.

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

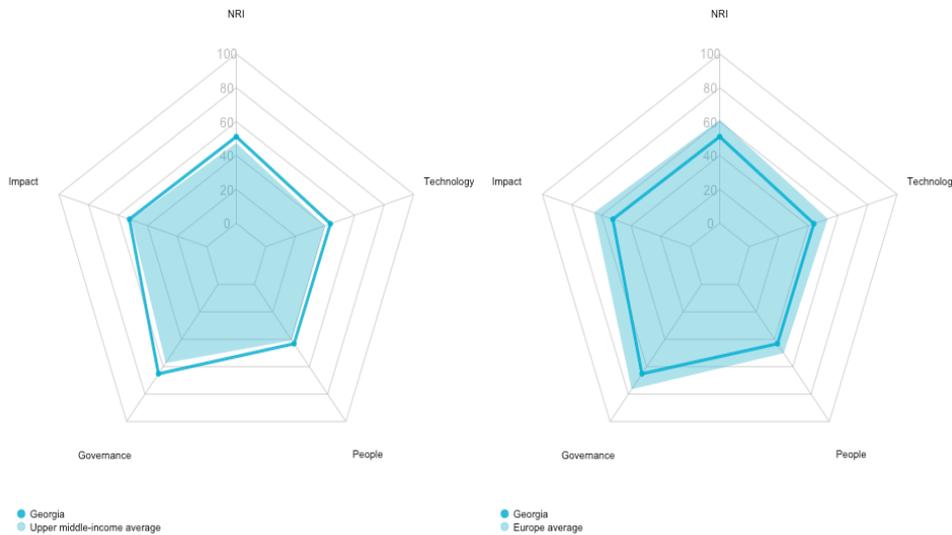


Table 2: Georgia scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Georgia	Upper-middle-income countries	Europe
NRI	51.11	47.32	61.14
Technology	43.73	39.95	53.04
People	43.21	40.75	50.07
Governance	65.17	57.29	76.41
Impact	52.34	51.31	65.05

NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: Georgia

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 61 (out of 127)

Score: 51.11

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	64	43.73	C. Governance pillar	54	65.17
1st sub-pillar: Access	49	73.77	1st sub-pillar: Trust	59	62.39
2nd sub-pillar: Content	66	24.80	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	33	74.05
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	73	32.61	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	74	59.08
B. People pillar	57	43.21	D. Impact pillar	74	52.34
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	27	59.66	1st sub-pillar: Economy	47	37.02
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	58	32.06	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	67	64.60
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	70	37.91	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	93	55.41

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	64	43.73	C. Governance pillar	54	65.17
1st sub-pillar: Access	49	73.77	1st sub-pillar: Trust	59	62.39
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	36	80.30	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	55	69.35
1.1.2 Handset prices	76	55.96	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	59	90.48
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	49	36.73	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	17	59.19
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	29	99.47	3.1.4 Internet shopping	59	30.54
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	69	70.19	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	33	74.05
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	32	65.92
2nd sub-pillar: Content	66	24.80	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	25	87.81
1.2.1 GitHub commits	36	27.82	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	58	45.91
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	60	5.10	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	62	65.58	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	48	70.59
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	101	0.71	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	74	59.08
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	73	32.61	3.3.1 E-Participation	76	53.62
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	55	64.24	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	77	63.31
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	94	30.00	3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	24	68.95
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	52	50.43
1.3.4 Computer software spending	103	3.58	D. Impact pillar	74	52.34
B. People pillar	57	43.21	1st sub-pillar: Economy	47	37.02
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	27	59.66	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	52	1.09
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	83	8.85	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	90	43.53
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	68	48.48	4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	31	63.56
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	22	81.31	4.1.4 ICT services exports	21	39.90
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	1	100.00	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	67	64.60
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	4.2.1 Happiness	86	47.81
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	58	32.06	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	52	78.12

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Indicator	Rank	Score		Indicator	Rank	Score	
2.2.1 Firms with website	52	61.16		4.2.3 Income inequality	50	74.23	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a		4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	77	61.50	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	96	34.24	o	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	93	55.41	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	100	0.78	o	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	81	73.33	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	70	37.91		4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	67	18.71	o
2.3.1 Government online services	94	47.69		4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	51	82.73	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	54	34.33		4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	60	76.32	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	22	65.71	•	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	124	14.40	o
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	78	3.90					

NOTE: • indicates a strength and o indicates a weakness.

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