

# Network Readiness Index 2025

With support from:



## Indonesia

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.

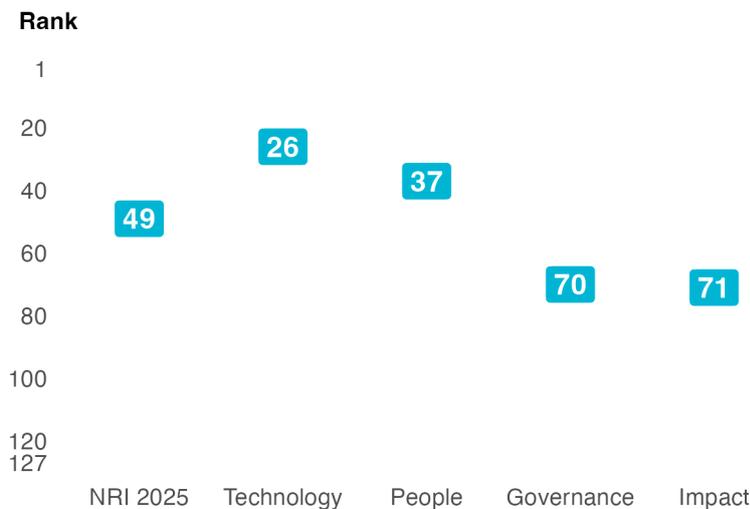
Figure 1: The NRI 2025 model



### Global NRI position of Indonesia

Indonesia ranks 49 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 Impact.

Figure 2: Indonesia global ranking, overall and by pillar



### Performance at sub-pillar level

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

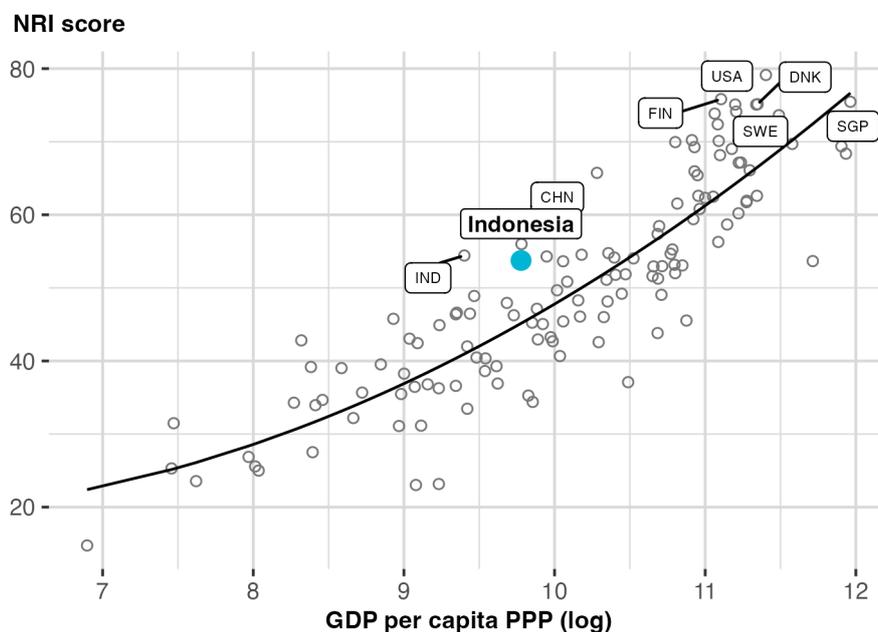
**Table 1: Indonesia rankings by sub-pillar**

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Access	8	Quality of Life	58
Future Technologies	28	Trust	62
Individuals	29	Businesses	64
Governments	30	Inclusion	67
Content	36	Regulation	83
Economy	38	SDG Contribution	106

### NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Indonesia 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, Indonesia 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).

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## Performance against its income group and region

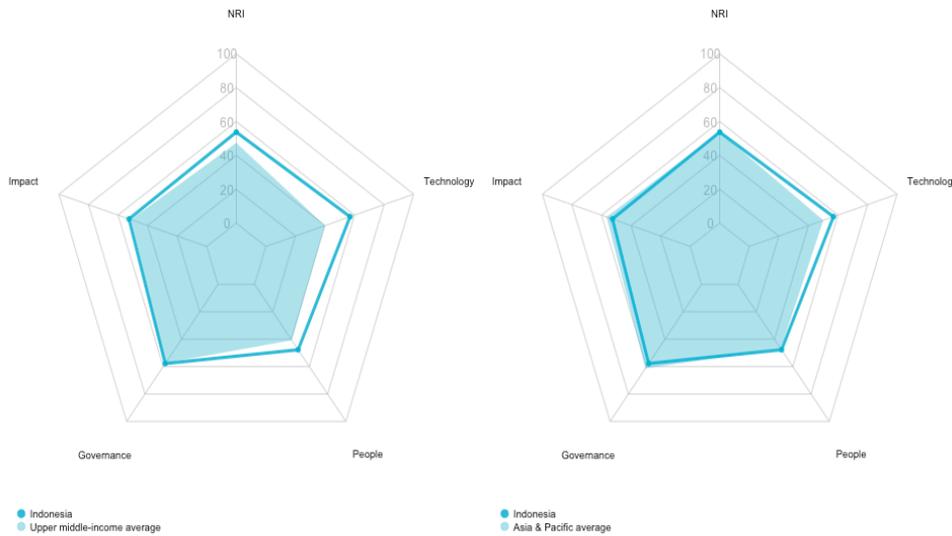
### Upper-middle-income countries

Indonesia is ranked 6th 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, Inclusion, Economy and Quality of Life.

### Asia & Pacific

Indonesia is ranked 12th within Asia & Pacific (Figure 4, right panel). It has a score above the regional average in two of the four pillars: Technology and People. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Asia & Pacific in six of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Governments and Quality of Life.

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



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

Dimension	Indonesia	Upper-middle-income countries	Asia & Pacific
NRI	53.75	47.32	53.68
Technology	56.97	39.95	50.06
People	47.69	40.75	46.80
Governance	57.77	57.29	61.33
Impact	52.58	51.31	56.53

# NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: Indonesia

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 49 (out of 127)

Score: 53.75

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	26	56.97	C. Governance pillar	70	57.77
1st sub-pillar: Access	8	83.57	1st sub-pillar: Trust	62	56.76
2nd sub-pillar: Content	36	39.85	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	83	53.39
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	28	47.49	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	67	63.15
B. People pillar	37	47.69	D. Impact pillar	71	52.58
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	29	59.29	1st sub-pillar: Economy	38	39.72
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	64	30.48	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	58	67.97
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	30	53.29	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	106	50.04

## The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	26	56.97	C. Governance pillar	70	57.77
1st sub-pillar: Access	8	83.57	1st sub-pillar: Trust	62	56.76
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	52	73.85	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	61	64.30
1.1.2 Handset prices	37	86.46	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	1	100.00 ●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	6	66.91 ●	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	39	32.92
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	61	95.53	3.1.4 Internet shopping	60	29.81
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	5	91.85 ●	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	83	53.39
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	48	86.81	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	56	49.77
2nd sub-pillar: Content	36	39.85	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	123	19.38 ○
1.2.1 GitHub commits	80	4.63	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	37	62.19
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	85	1.74	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00 ●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	59	65.91	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	106	35.63
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	8	87.12 ●	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	67	63.15
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	28	47.49	3.3.1 E-Participation	35	78.26
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	17	83.94	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	86	55.53
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	28	62.75	3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	87	53.71
1.3.3 Robot density	52	0.65 ○	3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	40	65.12
1.3.4 Computer software spending	19	42.63 ●	D. Impact pillar	71	52.58
B. People pillar	37	47.69	1st sub-pillar: Economy	38	39.72
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	29	59.29	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	78	0.02 ○
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	5	64.31 ●	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	8	80.28 ●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	13	80.05 ●	4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	21	71.30
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	86	52.99	4.1.4 ICT services exports	82	7.30
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	39	93.85	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	58	67.97
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	42	5.25 ○	4.2.1 Happiness	79	52.66
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	64	30.48	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	22	87.76

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Indicator	Rank	Score	
2.2.1 Firms with website	84	37.74	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	82	1.89	○
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	13	61.54	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	40	20.74	
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3rd sub-pillar: Governments	30	53.29	
2.3.1 Government online services	51	76.35	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	43	42.17	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	4	90.30	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	75	4.34	

Indicator	Rank	Score
4.2.3 Income inequality	59	71.68
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	91	55.27
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3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	106	50.04
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	100	44.44
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	72	13.06
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	108	57.27
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	58	77.83
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	70	59.54

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

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