

# Network Readiness Index 2025

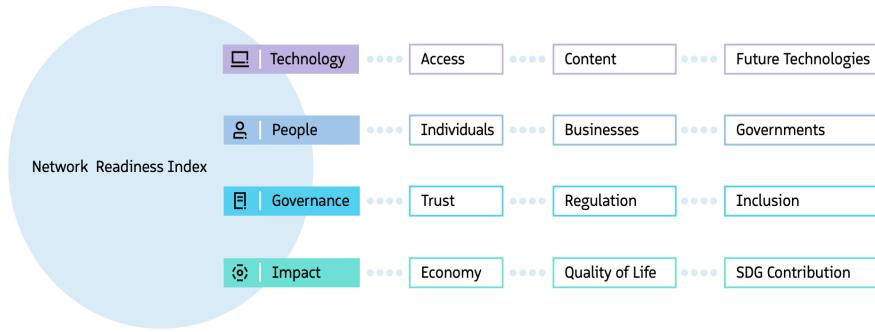
With support from:



## Ireland

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.

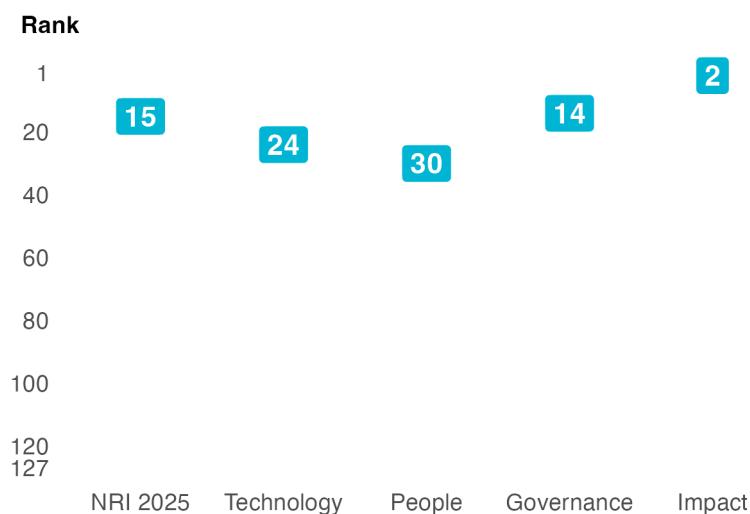
Figure 1: The NRI 2025 model



### Global NRI position of Ireland

Ireland ranks 15 out of the 127 economies included in the NRI 2025 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Impact. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns People.

Figure 2: Ireland global ranking, overall and by pillar



## Performance at sub-pillar level

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

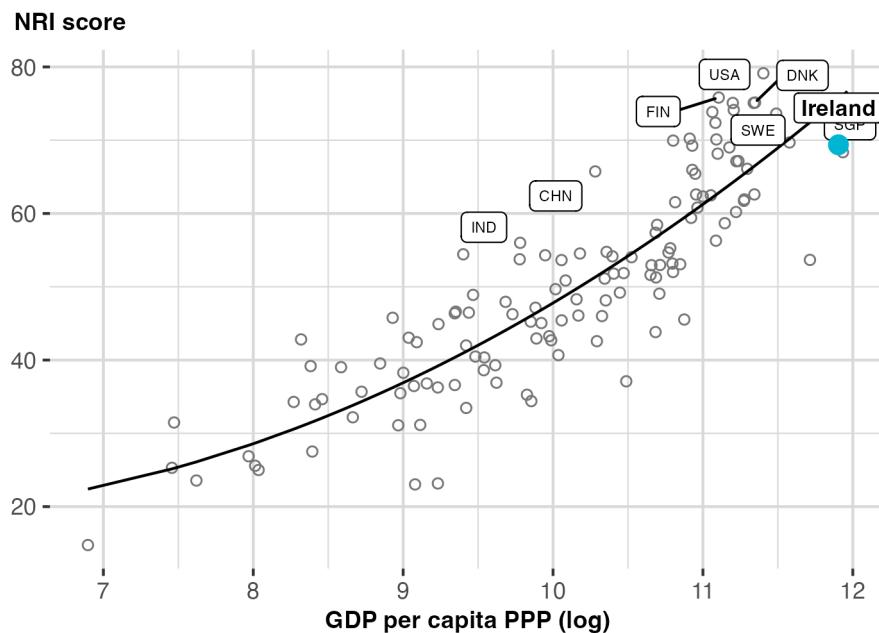
**Table 1: Ireland rankings by sub-pillar**

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
SDG Contribution	1	Regulation	21
Economy	4	Businesses	27
Inclusion	8	Content	28
Quality of Life	10	Governments	29
Trust	11	Access	39
Future Technologies	21	Individuals	47

## NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Ireland 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, Ireland is well below the trend line, which suggests that it is underachieving and that one would expect it could raise its network readiness in view of 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:

aws CNI

## Performance against its income group and region

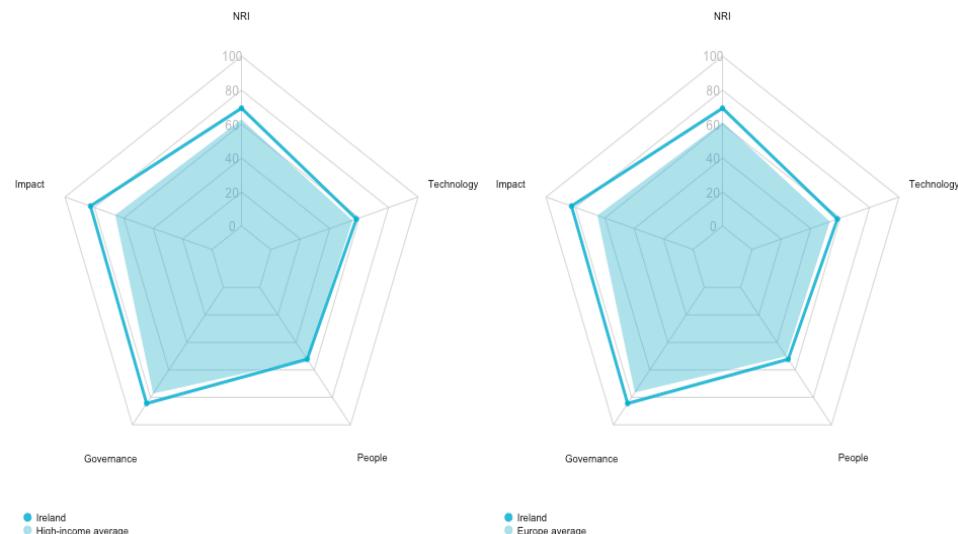
### High-income countries

Ireland is ranked 15th 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 three of the four pillars: Technology, Governance and Impact. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms high-income countries in nine of the twelve sub-pillars: Content, Future Technologies, Businesses, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion, Economy, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

### Europe

Ireland is ranked 10th 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 Ireland against its income group and region, overall and by pillar**



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

Dimension	Ireland	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	69.38	62.71	61.14
Technology	58.13	55.47	53.04
People	52.26	52.36	50.07
Governance	84.43	77.18	76.41
Impact	82.69	65.84	65.05

# NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: Ireland

## Network Readiness Index

Rank: 15 (out of 127)

Score: 69.38

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	24	58.13	C. Governance pillar	14	84.43
1st sub-pillar: Access	39	76.26	1st sub-pillar: Trust	11	88.63
2nd sub-pillar: Content	28	44.76	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	21	79.17
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	21	53.36	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	8	85.49
B. People pillar	30	52.26	D. Impact pillar	2	82.69
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	47	55.36	1st sub-pillar: Economy	4	71.43
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	27	47.89	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	10	84.79
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	29	53.52	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	1	91.84

## The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	24	58.13	C. Governance pillar	14	84.43
1st sub-pillar: Access	39	76.26	1st sub-pillar: Trust	11	88.63
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	2	98.12	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	11	94.32
1.1.2 Handset prices	1	100.00	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	64	89.05
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	98	17.98	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	29	99.47	3.1.4 Internet shopping	12	82.52
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	98	65.71	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	21	79.17
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	8	86.01
2nd sub-pillar: Content	28	44.76	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	3	98.12
1.2.1 GitHub commits	14	65.66	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	35	63.07
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	23	38.37	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	26	72.13	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	90	48.67
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	77	2.88	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	8	85.49
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	21	53.36	3.3.1 E-Participation	15	91.30
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	23	79.09	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	24	93.08
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	18	70.50	3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	11	72.08
1.3.3 Robot density	28	9.89	3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a
1.3.4 Computer software spending	3	53.94	D. Impact pillar	2	82.69
B. People pillar	30	52.26	1st sub-pillar: Economy	4	71.43
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	47	55.36	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	18	43.22
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	96	4.65	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	41	62.09
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	4	87.09	4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	9	80.42
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	32	79.43	4.1.4 ICT services exports	1	100.00
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	10	84.79
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	7	50.26	4.2.1 Happiness	15	81.08
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	27	47.89	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	30	86.20

# Network Readiness Index 2025

With support from:



Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
2.2.1 Firms with website	3	94.69	4.2.3 Income inequality	17	86.73
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	27	22.66	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	17	87.44
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	35	48.88	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	1	91.84
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	31	25.34	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	29	53.52	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	8	68.87
2.3.1 Government online services	29	85.18	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	13	68.28	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	1	100.00
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	66	35.76	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	4	96.98
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	25	24.88			

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>