Network Readiness Index 2025
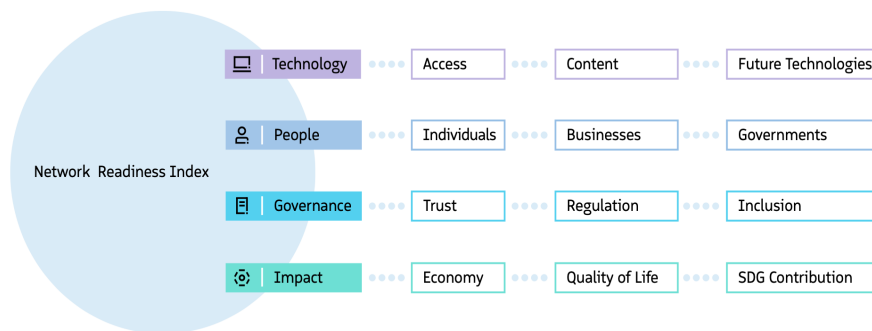
Israel

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.
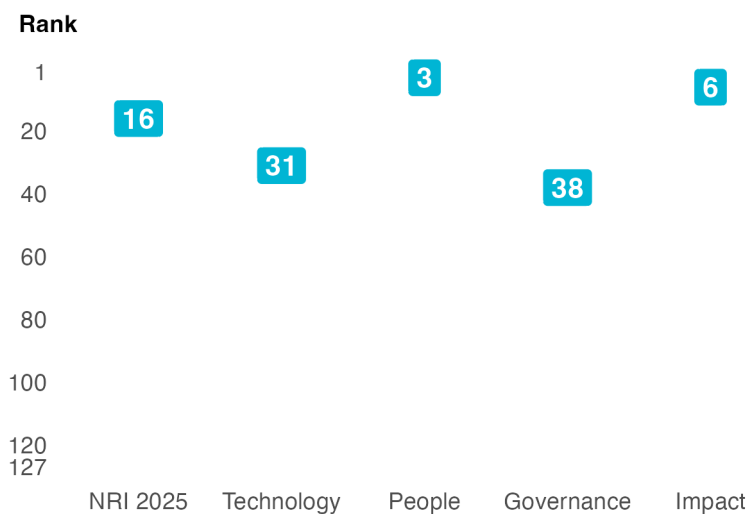
Figure 1: The NRI 2025 model

Global NRI position of Israel

Israel ranks 16 out of the 127 economies included in the NRI 2025 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to People. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Governance.

Figure 2: Israel global ranking, overall and by pillar

Performance at sub-pillar level

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

Table 1: Israel rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Economy	1	Regulation	35
Businesses	5	SDG Contribution	36
Governments	5	Trust	40
Individuals	7	Future Technologies	41
Content	22	Access	44
Quality of Life	27	Inclusion	52

NRI score and income

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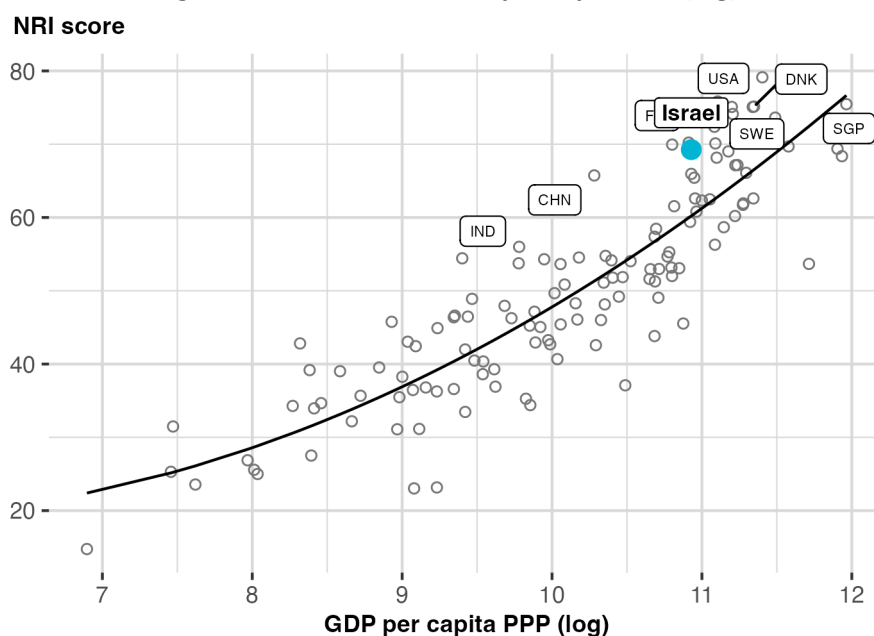
Note: USA = United States of America (rank: 1), FIN =Finland (rank: 2), SGP = Singapore (3), DNK =Denmark (4), SWE = Sweden (5), CHN =China (24), and IND = India (45).

Performance against its income group and region

High-income countries
Israel is ranked 16th 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 two of the four pillars: People and Impact. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms high-income countries in seven of the twelve sub-pillars: Content, Individuals, Businesses, Governments, Economy, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

Europe
Israel is ranked 11th within Europe (Figure 4, right panel). It has a score above the regional average in three of the four pillars: Technology, People and Impact. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Europe in eight of the twelve sub-pillars: Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Businesses, Governments, Economy, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

Figure 4: Performance of Israel against its income group and region, overall and by pillar
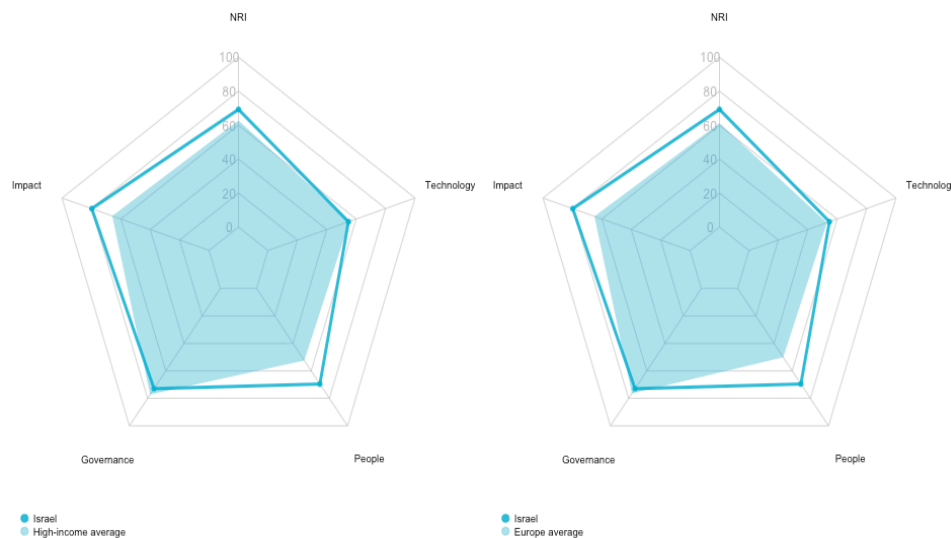
Table 2: Israel scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Israel	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	69.26	62.71	61.14
Technology	54.78	55.47	53.04
People	69.53	52.36	50.07
Governance	72.94	77.18	76.41
Impact	79.78	65.84	65.05

NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: Israel

Network Readiness Index   Rank: 16 (out of 127)   Score: 69.26

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	31	54.78	C. Governance pillar	38	72.94
1st sub-pillar: Access	44	74.78	1st sub-pillar: Trust	40	75.55
2nd sub-pillar: Content	22	47.40	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	35	73.15
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	41	42.17	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	52	70.12
B. People pillar	3	69.53	D. Impact pillar	6	79.78
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	7	70.98	1st sub-pillar: Economy	1	85.44
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	5	64.99	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	27	76.80
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	5	72.63	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	36	77.11

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score		Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	31	54.78		C. Governance pillar	38	72.94	
1st sub-pillar: Access	44	74.78		1st sub-pillar: Trust	40	75.55	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	40	78.11		3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	42	75.88	
1.1.2 Handset prices	38	84.95		3.1.2 Cybersecurity	51	92.50	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	62	32.12		3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	63	94.74		3.1.4 Internet shopping	37	58.26	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	92	66.78	○	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	35	73.15	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	47	92.01		3.2.1 Regulatory quality	27	70.30	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	22	47.40		3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	111	40.94	○
1.2.1 GitHub commits	8	79.86	●	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	4	91.64	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	36	18.04		3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	○
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	2	84.76	●	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	16	87.87	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	56	6.94		3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	52	70.12	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	41	42.17		3.3.1 E-Participation	53	68.11	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a		3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	34	88.24	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	2	96.25	●	3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	60	64.33	
1.3.3 Robot density	27	11.90		3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	46	59.79	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	59	18.36		D. Impact pillar	6	79.78	
B. People pillar	3	69.53		1st sub-pillar: Economy	1	85.44	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	7	70.98		4.1.1 ICT patent applications	7	96.57	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	50	20.55		4.1.2 Domestic market scale	49	59.74	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	3	87.71	●	4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	46	75.68		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	27	76.80	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	1	100.00	●	4.2.1 Happiness	8	88.78	●
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	5	64.99		4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	81	64.58	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
2.2.1 Firms with website	32	76.96	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	1	100.00	●
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	34	49.01	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	21	33.99	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	5	72.63	
2.3.1 Government online services	35	82.45	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	36	46.44	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	25	61.64	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	1	100.00	●

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

Indicator	Rank	Score	
4.2.3 Income inequality	74	64.03	○
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	10	90.04	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	36	77.11	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	36	53.00	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	81	71.82	○
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	25	86.33	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	10	94.54	

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