

Network Readiness Index 2025

With support from:



Kyrgyzstan

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.

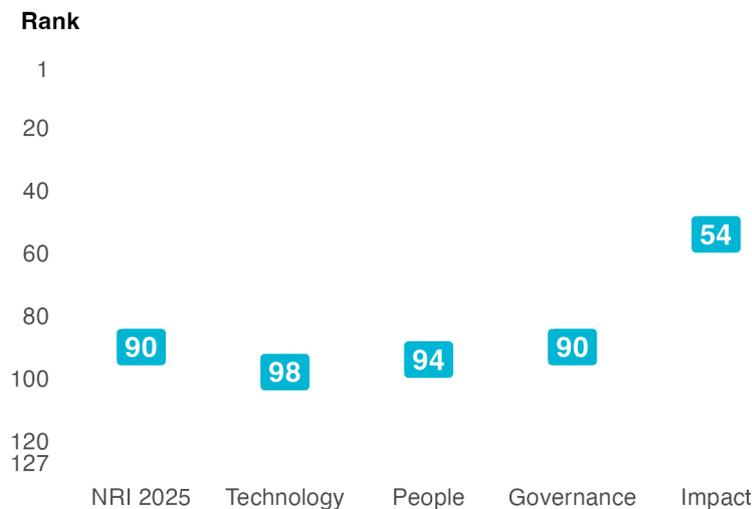
Figure 1: The NRI 2025 model



Global NRI position of Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan ranks 90 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 Technology.

Figure 2: Kyrgyzstan global ranking, overall and by pillar



Performance at sub-pillar level

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

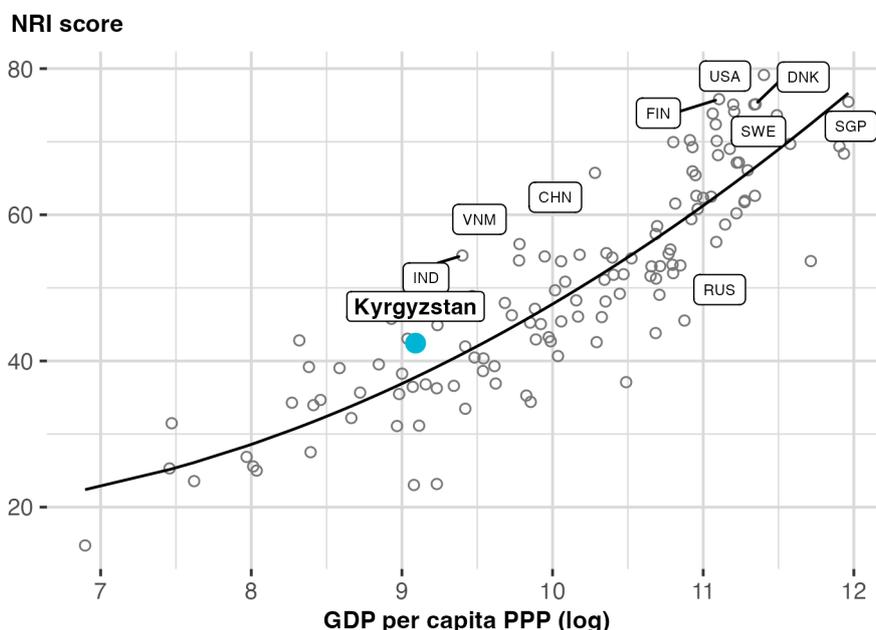
Table 1: Kyrgyzstan rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Quality of Life	26	Access	94
SDG Contribution	60	Governments	97
Inclusion	62	Economy	106
Individuals	71	Regulation	108
Trust	88	Future Technologies	109
Content	89	Businesses	114

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Kyrgyzstan 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, Kyrgyzstan 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

Lower-middle-income countries

Kyrgyzstan is ranked 11th in the group of lower-middle-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: People, Governance and Impact. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms lower-middle-income countries in six of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Individuals, Trust, Inclusion, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

CIS

Kyrgyzstan is ranked 6th within CIS (Figure 4, right panel). It has a score above the regional average in one of the four pillars: Impact. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in CIS in two of the twelve sub-pillars: Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

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

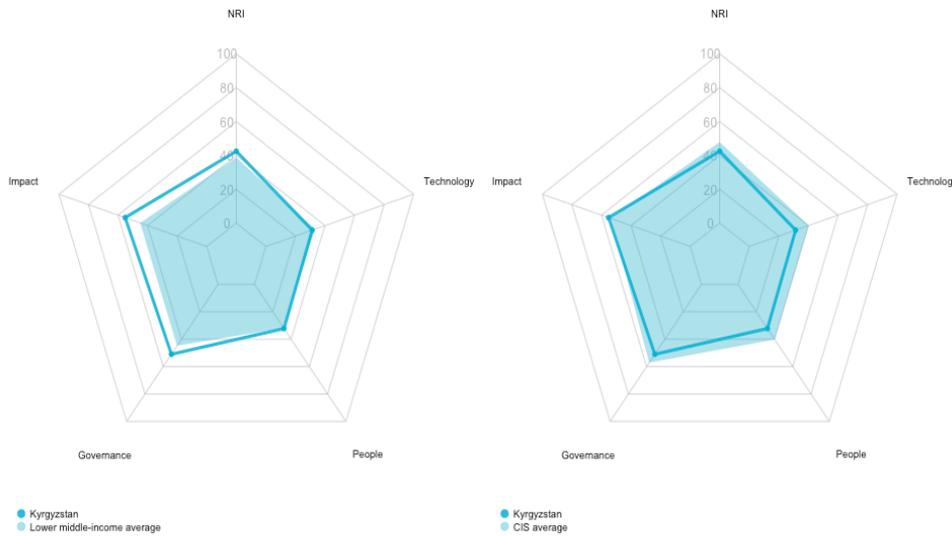


Table 2: Kyrgyzstan scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Kyrgyzstan	Lower-middle-income countries	CIS
NRI	42.44	38.70	47.82
Technology	31.37	33.29	40.20
People	32.22	31.73	40.18
Governance	50.98	44.79	57.07
Impact	55.19	45.00	53.83

NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: Kyrgyzstan

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 90 (out of 127)

Score: 42.44

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	98	31.37	C. Governance pillar	90	50.98
1st sub-pillar: Access	94	56.18	1st sub-pillar: Trust	88	44.44
2nd sub-pillar: Content	89	18.08	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	108	43.65
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	109	19.84	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	62	64.85
B. People pillar	94	32.22	D. Impact pillar	54	55.19
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	71	49.81	1st sub-pillar: Economy	106	22.74
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	114	18.47	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	26	77.35
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	97	28.38	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	60	65.48

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	98	31.37	C. Governance pillar	90	50.98
1st sub-pillar: Access	94	56.18	1st sub-pillar: Trust	88	44.44
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	88	54.71	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	70	57.70
1.1.2 Handset prices	114	31.69	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	100	58.67
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	42	40.07	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	31	40.25
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	54	97.89	3.1.4 Internet shopping	70	21.13
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	65	71.31	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	108	43.65
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	67	41.37	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	103	26.80
2nd sub-pillar: Content	89	18.08	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	112	40.00
1.2.1 GitHub commits	69	5.76	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	91	26.81
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	102	0.65	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	68	63.18	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	88	49.65
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	79	2.74	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	62	64.85
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	109	19.84	3.3.1 E-Participation	88	43.48
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	96	36.26	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	59	75.24
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	117	19.25	3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	20	75.84
1.3.4 Computer software spending	101	4.02	D. Impact pillar	54	55.19
B. People pillar	94	32.22	1st sub-pillar: Economy	106	22.74
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	71	49.81	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	53	19.11	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	111	37.22
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	83	40.21	4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	82	27.11
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	96	40.51	4.1.4 ICT services exports	100	3.89
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	12	99.41	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	26	77.35
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	4.2.1 Happiness	73	58.04
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	114	18.47	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	5	95.96

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Indicator	Rank	Score	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	83	36.78	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	118	0.16	o
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3rd sub-pillar: Governments	97	28.38	
2.3.1 Government online services	87	52.75	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	75	19.11	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	51	40.80	•
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	102	0.84	o

Indicator	Rank	Score	
4.2.3 Income inequality	12	91.33	•
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	72	64.76	
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3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	60	65.48	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	79	75.56	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	95	66.36	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	98	62.11	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	69	60.36	

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

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