

# Network Readiness Index 2025

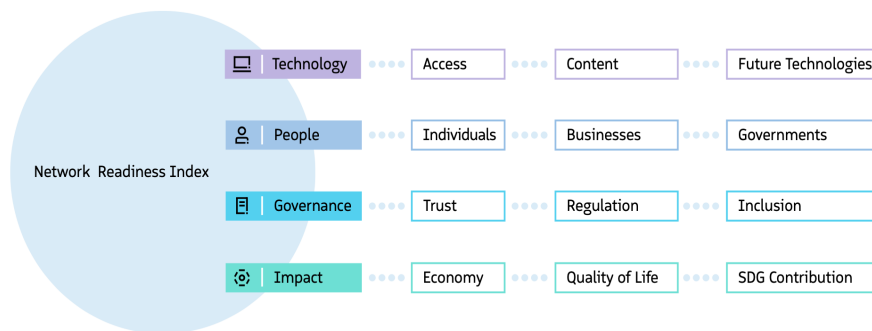
With support from:



## Luxembourg

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.

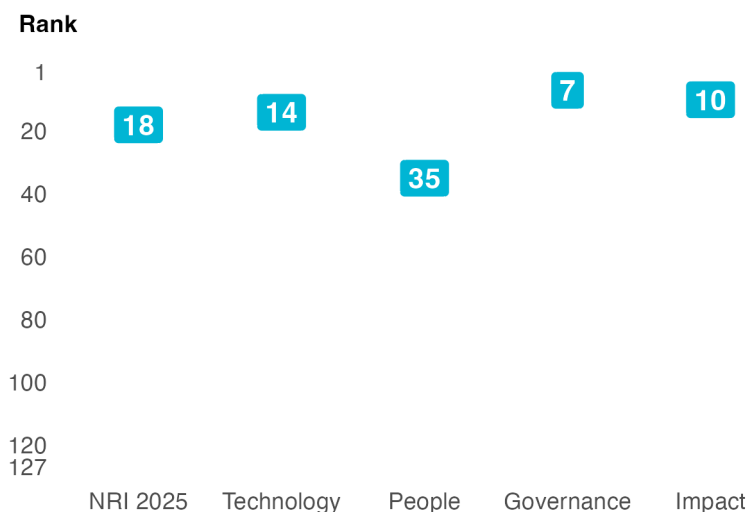
Figure 1: The NRI 2025 model



### Global NRI position of Luxembourg

Luxembourg ranks 18 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 People.

Figure 2: Luxembourg global ranking, overall and by pillar



### Performance at sub-pillar level

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

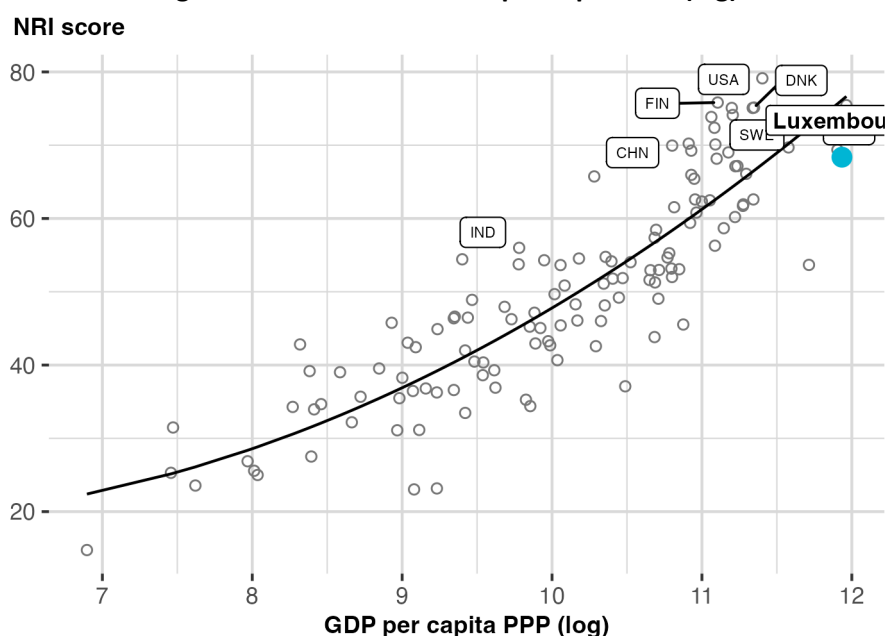
**Table 1: Luxembourg rankings by sub-pillar**

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Regulation	1	Businesses	20
Trust	5	Economy	20
SDG Contribution	5	Access	23
Quality of Life	8	Inclusion	39
Future Technologies	15	Governments	41
Content	16	Individuals	87

### NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Luxembourg 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, Luxembourg 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:



## Performance against its income group and region

### High-income countries

Luxembourg is ranked 18th 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: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Businesses, Trust, Regulation, Economy, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

### Europe

Luxembourg is ranked 12th within Europe (Figure 4, right panel). It has a score above the regional average in three of the four pillars: Technology, Governance and Impact. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Europe in ten of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Businesses, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion, Economy, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

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



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

Dimension	Luxembourg	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	68.37	62.71	61.14
Technology	62.82	55.47	53.04
People	48.73	52.36	50.07
Governance	86.81	77.18	76.41
Impact	75.10	65.84	65.05

# NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: Luxembourg

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 18 (out of 127)

Score: 68.37

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	14	62.82	C. Governance pillar	7	86.81
1st sub-pillar: Access	23	79.14	1st sub-pillar: Trust	5	93.43
2nd sub-pillar: Content	16	50.40	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	1	92.51
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	15	58.91	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	39	74.50
B. People pillar	35	48.73	D. Impact pillar	10	75.10
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	87	45.51	1st sub-pillar: Economy	20	51.84
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	20	52.89	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	8	86.36
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	41	47.80	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	5	87.09

## The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	14	62.82	C. Governance pillar	7	86.81
1st sub-pillar: Access	23	79.14	1st sub-pillar: Trust	5	93.43
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	5	96.55	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	17	88.40
1.1.2 Handset prices	25	92.00	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	26	98.46
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	116	6.28	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	3.1.4 Internet shopping	n/a	n/a
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	22	80.03	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	1	92.51
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	3	90.50
2nd sub-pillar: Content	16	50.40	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	46	80.31
1.2.1 GitHub commits	22	48.21	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	1	100.00
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	5	82.59	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	39	70.27	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	10	91.75
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	106	0.53	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	39	74.50
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	15	58.91	3.3.1 E-Participation	67	60.87
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	15	85.29	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	13	96.37
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	10	79.50	3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	46	66.27
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a
1.3.4 Computer software spending	79	11.96	D. Impact pillar	10	75.10
B. People pillar	35	48.73	1st sub-pillar: Economy	20	51.84
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	87	45.51	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	13	62.37
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	115	1.72	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	91	43.49
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	43	60.11	4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	13	76.13
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	91	50.77	4.1.4 ICT services exports	38	25.38
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	8	86.36
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	3	69.42	4.2.1 Happiness	9	86.28
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	20	52.89	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	17	89.45

# Network Readiness Index 2025

With support from:



Indicator	Rank	Score	
2.2.1 Firms with website	20	83.34	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	15	39.91	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	90	35.42	○
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	n/a	n/a	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	41	47.80	
2.3.1 Government online services	64	70.59	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	30	56.59	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	40	16.23	

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

Indicator	Rank	Score	
4.2.3 Income inequality	46	75.00	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	5	91.68	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	5	87.09	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	32	57.65	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	6	93.43	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	11	94.51	●

## 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>