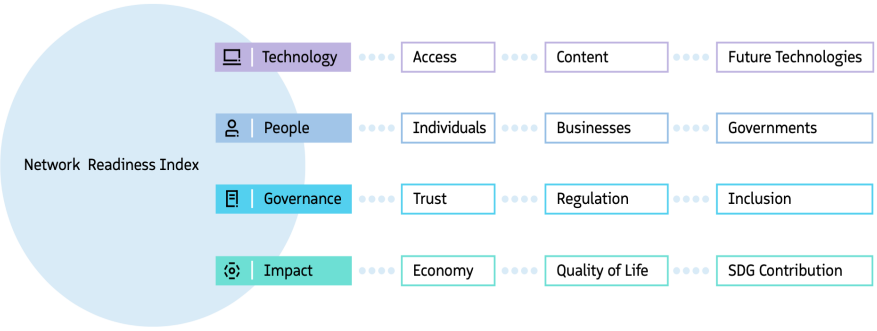
# Madagascar

*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.*

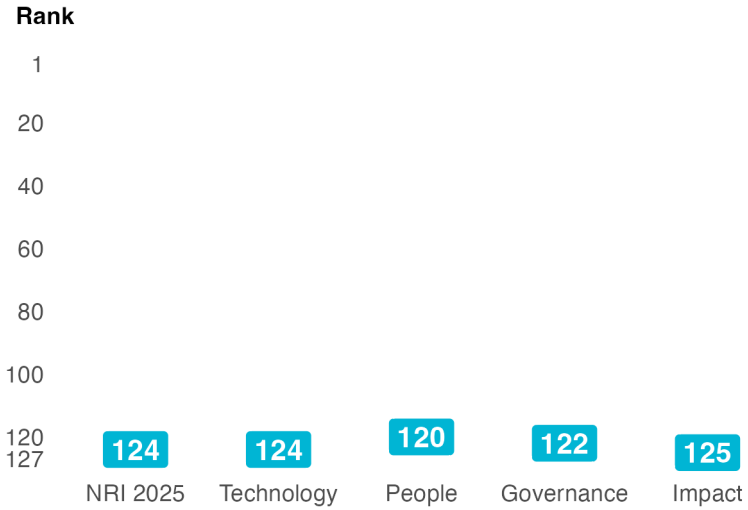
**Figure 1: The NRI 2025 model**




**Global NRI position of Madagascar**

Madagascar ranks 124 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 Impact.

**Figure 2: Madagascar global ranking, overall and by pillar**



**Performance at sub-pillar level**

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

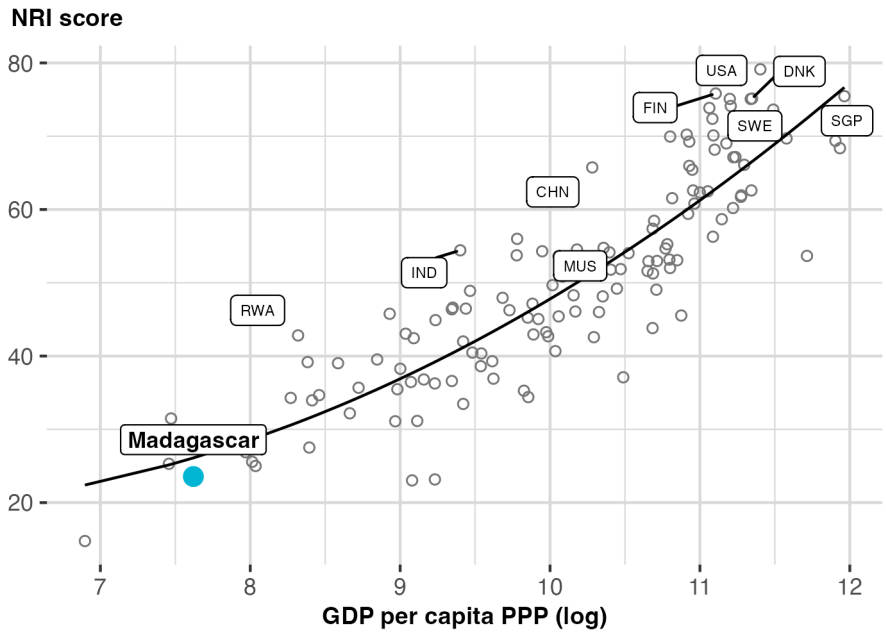
**Table 1: Madagascar rankings by sub-pillar**

| Sub-pillar | Rank | Sub-pillar | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|
| Economy | 52 | Inclusion | 121 |
| Regulation | 81 | Access | 123 |
| Future Technologies | 114 | Quality of Life | 124 |
| Businesses | 115 | Content | 125 |
| Individuals | 119 | Trust | 126 |
| Governments | 121 | SDG Contribution | 126 |

**NRI score and income**

Figure 3 shows the position of Madagascar 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, Madagascar 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).

**Performance against its income group and region**

*Low-income countries*

Madagascar is ranked 8th in the group of low-income countries (Figure 4, left panel). In terms of pillar performance, it has a score below the income group average in each of the four pillars. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms low-income countries in three of the twelve sub-pillars: Individuals, Regulation and Economy.

*Africa*

Madagascar is ranked 24th within Africa (Figure 4, right panel). It lags behind its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Africa in two of the twelve sub-pillars: Regulation and Economy.

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

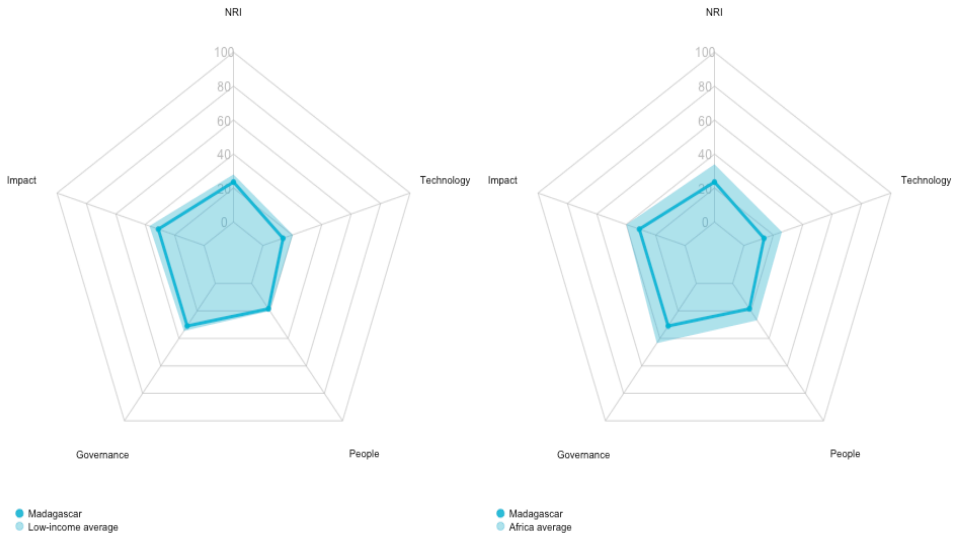



**Table 2: Madagascar scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar**

| Dimension | Madagascar | Low-income countries | Africa |
|---|---|---|---|
| NRI | 23.56 | 28.02 | 34.00 |
| Technology | 13.69 | 20.32 | 25.85 |
| People | 18.47 | 19.98 | 26.78 |
| Governance | 30.97 | 34.60 | 43.45 |
| Impact | 31.12 | 37.17 | 39.92 |

# NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: Madagascar

## Network Readiness Index  Rank: 124 (out of 127)  Score: 23.56

| Pillar/sub-pillar | Rank | Score |
|---|---|---|
| A. Technology pillar | 124 | 13.69 |
| 1st sub-pillar: Access | 123 | 22.76 |
| 2nd sub-pillar: Content | 125 | 0.50 |
| 3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies | 114 | 17.81 |
| B. People pillar | 120 | 18.47 |
| 1st sub-pillar: Individuals | 119 | 23.66 |
| 2nd sub-pillar: Businesses | 115 | 17.52 |
| 3rd sub-pillar: Governments | 121 | 14.23 |

| Pillar/sub-pillar | Rank | Score |
|---|---|---|
| C. Governance pillar | 122 | 30.97 |
| 1st sub-pillar: Trust | 126 | 13.74 |
| 2nd sub-pillar: Regulation | 81 | 53.97 |
| 3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion | 121 | 25.19 |
| D. Impact pillar | 125 | 31.12 |
| 1st sub-pillar: Economy | 52 | 35.83 |
| 2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life | 124 | 25.94 |
| 3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution | 126 | 31.60 |

### The Network Readiness Index in detail

| Indicator | Rank | Score | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Technology pillar | 124 | 13.69 | |
| 1st sub-pillar: Access | 123 | 22.76 | |
| 1.1.1 Mobile tariffs | 125 | 15.09 | ○ |
| 1.1.2 Handset prices | 110 | 33.33 | |
| 1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions | 74 | 28.19 | ● |
| 1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network | 121 | 0.00 | ○ |
| 1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth | 117 | 59.82 | |
| 1.1.6 Internet access in schools | 87 | 0.12 | ○ |
| 2nd sub-pillar: Content | 125 | 0.50 | |
| 1.2.1 GitHub commits | 113 | 0.85 | |
| 1.2.2 Internet domain registrations | 122 | 0.09 | |
| 1.2.3 Mobile apps development | 120 | 0.00 | ○ |
| 1.2.4 AI scientific publications | 95 | 1.04 | ● |
| 3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies | 114 | 17.81 | |
| 1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies | n/a | n/a | |
| 1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies | 84 | 33.75 | ● |
| 1.3.3 Robot density | n/a | n/a | |
| 1.3.4 Computer software spending | 114 | 1.86 | |
| B. People pillar | 120 | 18.47 | |
| 1st sub-pillar: Individuals | 119 | 23.66 | |
| 2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country | 107 | 2.97 | |
| 2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system | n/a | n/a | |
| 2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks | 119 | 6.95 | |
| 2.1.4 Adult literacy rate | 79 | 61.06 | ● |
| 2.1.5 AI talent concentration | n/a | n/a | |
| 2nd sub-pillar: Businesses | 115 | 17.52 | |

| Indicator | Rank | Score | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. Governance pillar | 122 | 30.97 | |
| 1st sub-pillar: Trust | 126 | 13.74 | |
| 3.1.1 Secure Internet servers | 123 | 22.05 | |
| 3.1.2 Cybersecurity | 121 | 17.94 | |
| 3.1.3 Online access to financial account | n/a | n/a | |
| 3.1.4 Internet shopping | 117 | 1.22 | ○ |
| 2nd sub-pillar: Regulation | 81 | 53.97 | |
| 3.2.1 Regulatory quality | 113 | 22.22 | |
| 3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment | 107 | 42.81 | |
| 3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies | n/a | n/a | |
| 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation | 72 | 75.00 | |
| 3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content | 40 | 75.86 | ● |
| 3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion | 121 | 25.19 | |
| 3.3.1 E-Participation | 107 | 26.09 | |
| 3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments | 121 | 6.85 | |
| 3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use | n/a | n/a | |
| 3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments | 58 | 42.64 | ● |
| D. Impact pillar | 125 | 31.12 | |
| 1st sub-pillar: Economy | 52 | 35.83 | |
| 4.1.1 ICT patent applications | n/a | n/a | |
| 4.1.2 Domestic market scale | 106 | 38.27 | ● |
| 4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility | n/a | n/a | |
| 4.1.4 ICT services exports | 28 | 33.38 | ● |
| 2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life | 124 | 25.94 | |
| 4.2.1 Happiness | 113 | 20.04 | |
| 4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices | 123 | 6.25 | ○ |

# Network Readiness Index 2025



| Indicator | Rank | Score | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2.2.1 Firms with website | 106 | 17.05 | |
| 2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI | n/a | n/a | |
| 2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services | 92 | 35.13 | ● |
| 2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale | 110 | 0.38 | |
| 3rd sub-pillar: Governments | 121 | 14.23 | |
| 2.3.1 Government online services | 113 | 28.35 | |
| 2.3.2 Data Capabilities | n/a | n/a | |
| 2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies | n/a | n/a | |
| 2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D | 106 | 0.11 | ○ |

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

| Indicator | Rank | Score | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.2.3 Income inequality | 68 | 66.84 | ● |
| 4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth | 113 | 36.20 | |
| 3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution | 126 | 31.60 | |
| 4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being | 125 | 0.00 | ○ |
| 4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education | n/a | n/a | |
| 4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity | 109 | 55.45 | |
| 4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy | 120 | 22.39 | |
| 4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities | 107 | 33.90 | |

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