

Network Readiness Index 2025

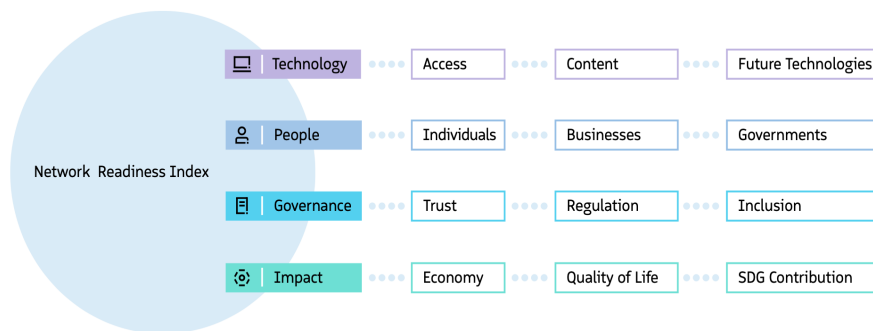
With support from:



Mauritania

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.

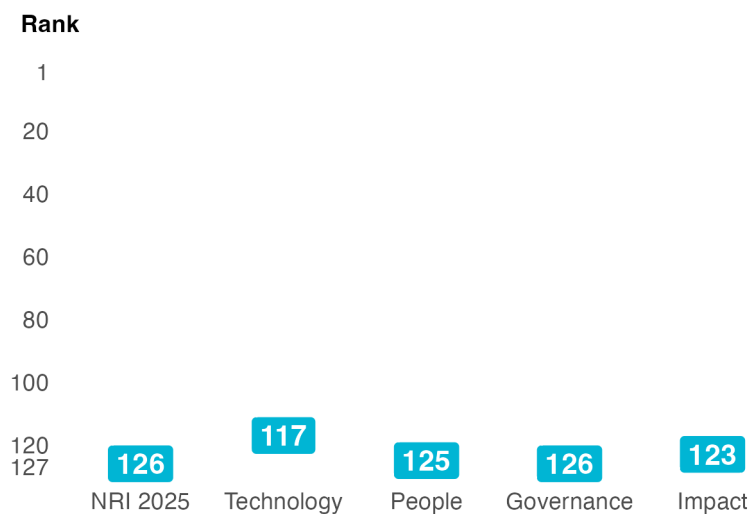
Figure 1: The NRI 2025 model



Global NRI position of Mauritania

Mauritania ranks 126 out of the 127 economies included in the NRI 2025 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Technology. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Governance.

Figure 2: Mauritania global ranking, overall and by pillar



Performance at sub-pillar level

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

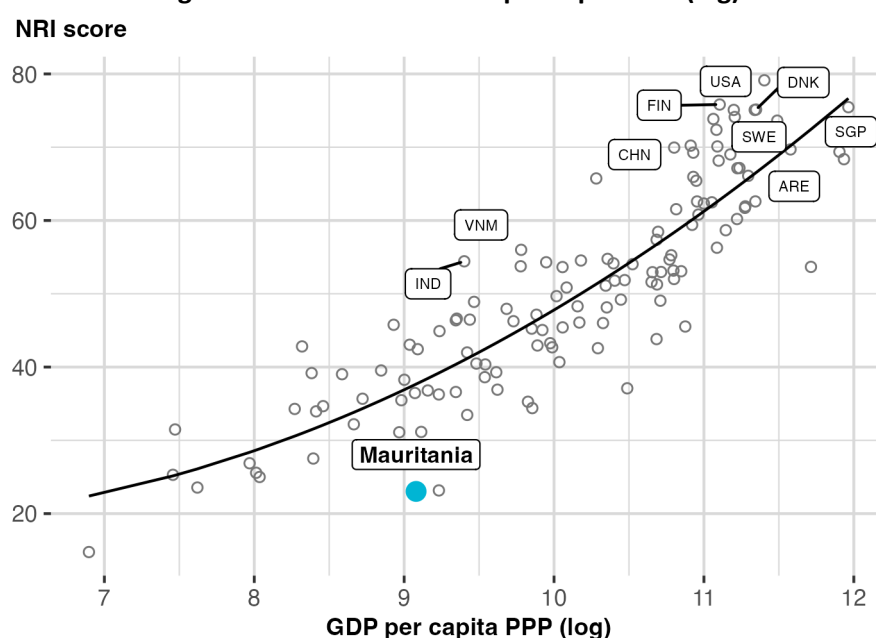
Table 1: Mauritania rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Future Technologies	97	Individuals	121
Businesses	98	Trust	121
Quality of Life	114	Access	122
Content	117	SDG Contribution	123
Economy	119	Regulation	126
Inclusion	120	Governments	127

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Mauritania 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, Mauritania 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

Lower-middle-income countries

Mauritania is ranked 32nd in the group of lower-middle-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 trails lower-middle-income countries in all of them.

Arab States

Mauritania is ranked 12th within Arab States (Figure 4, right panel). It lags behind its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it trails the regional average in each of them.

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

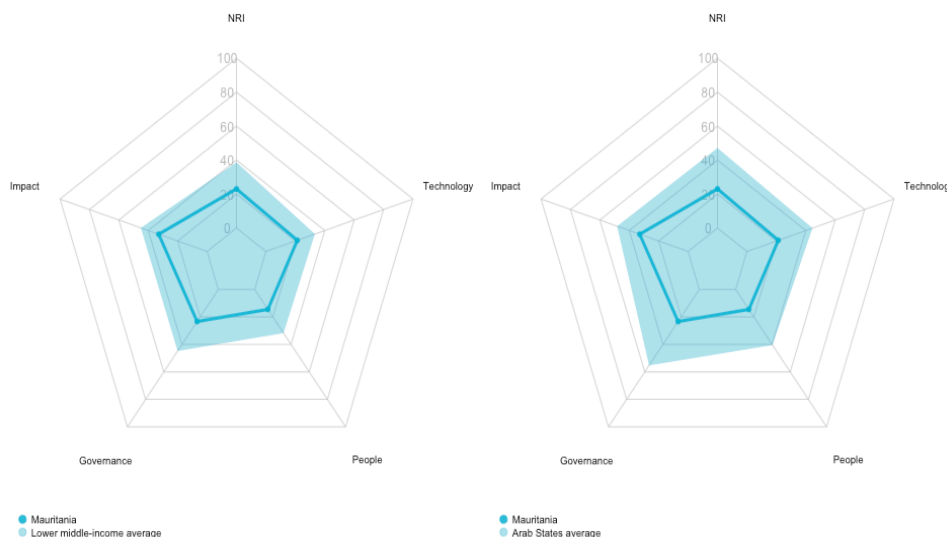


Table 2: Mauritania scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Mauritania	Lower-middle-income countries	Arab States
NRI	23.03	38.70	47.13
Technology	21.36	33.29	44.56
People	14.51	31.73	40.45
Governance	23.33	44.79	55.27
Impact	32.92	45.00	48.24

NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: Mauritania

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 126 (out of 127)

Score: 23.03

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	117	21.36	C. Governance pillar	126	23.33
1st sub-pillar: Access	122	29.07	1st sub-pillar: Trust	121	22.41
2nd sub-pillar: Content	117	9.31	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	126	21.41
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	97	25.71	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	120	26.17
B. People pillar	125	14.51	D. Impact pillar	123	32.92
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	121	20.83	1st sub-pillar: Economy	119	17.23
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	98	22.66	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	114	40.89
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	127	0.04	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	123	40.63

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	117	21.36	C. Governance pillar	126	23.33
1st sub-pillar: Access	122	29.07	1st sub-pillar: Trust	121	22.41
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	112	37.11	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	116	30.22
1.1.2 Handset prices	94	41.68	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	115	27.10
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	n/a	n/a	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	42	25.54
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	121	0.00	3.1.4 Internet shopping	103	6.77
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	126	37.48	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	126	21.41
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	122	17.28
2nd sub-pillar: Content	117	9.31	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	114	36.25
1.2.1 GitHub commits	116	0.38	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	115	0.00
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	119	0.14	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	107	50.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	115	36.62	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	126	3.53
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	120	0.08	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	120	26.17
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	97	25.71	3.3.1 E-Participation	125	7.25
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	67	71.26
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	58	41.25	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	81	0.00
1.3.4 Computer software spending	81	10.16	D. Impact pillar	123	32.92
B. People pillar	125	14.51	1st sub-pillar: Economy	119	17.23
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	121	20.83	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	97	4.57	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	120	33.08
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	n/a	n/a	4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	107	20.18	4.1.4 ICT services exports	119	1.39
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	90	37.74	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	114	40.89
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	4.2.1 Happiness	103	28.64
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	98	22.66	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	119	27.34

Network Readiness Index 2025

With support from:



Indicator	Rank	Score	
2.2.1 Firms with website	90	34.44	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	101	33.31	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	116	0.24	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	127	0.04	
2.3.1 Government online services	126	0.00	○
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	107	0.07	○

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

Indicator	Rank	Score	
4.2.3 Income inequality	35	79.08	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	94	54.32	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	123	40.63	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	120	11.11	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	123	24.55	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	71	73.84	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	105	35.89	

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>