

Network Readiness Index 2025

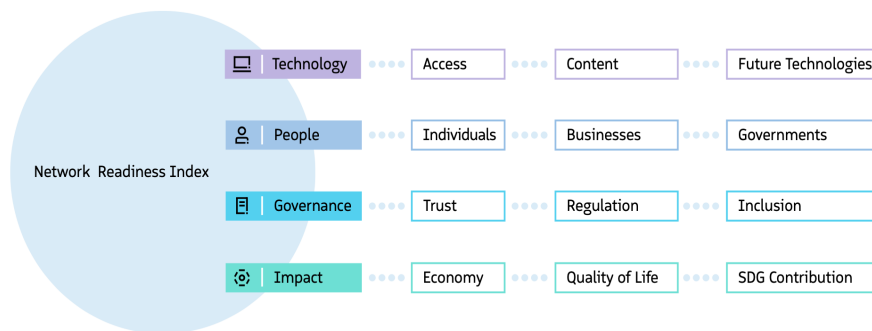
With support from:



Singapore

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.

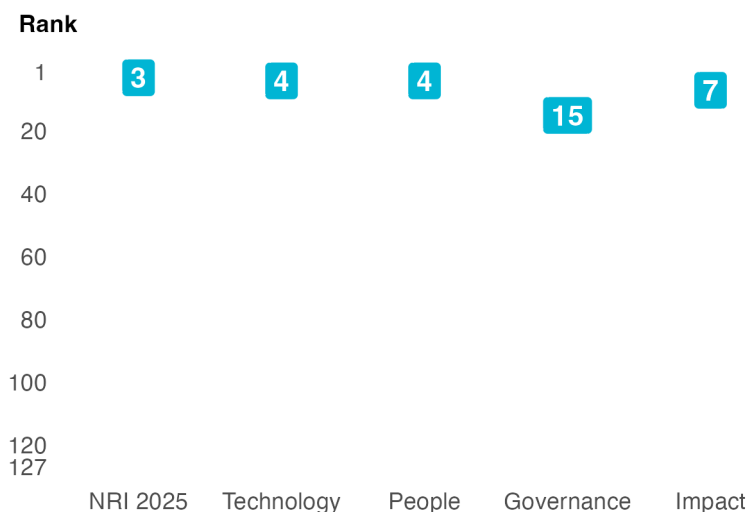
Figure 1: The NRI 2025 model



Global NRI position of Singapore

Singapore ranks 3 out of the 127 economies included in the NRI 2025 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Technology and People. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Governance.

Figure 2: Singapore global ranking, overall and by pillar



Performance at sub-pillar level

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

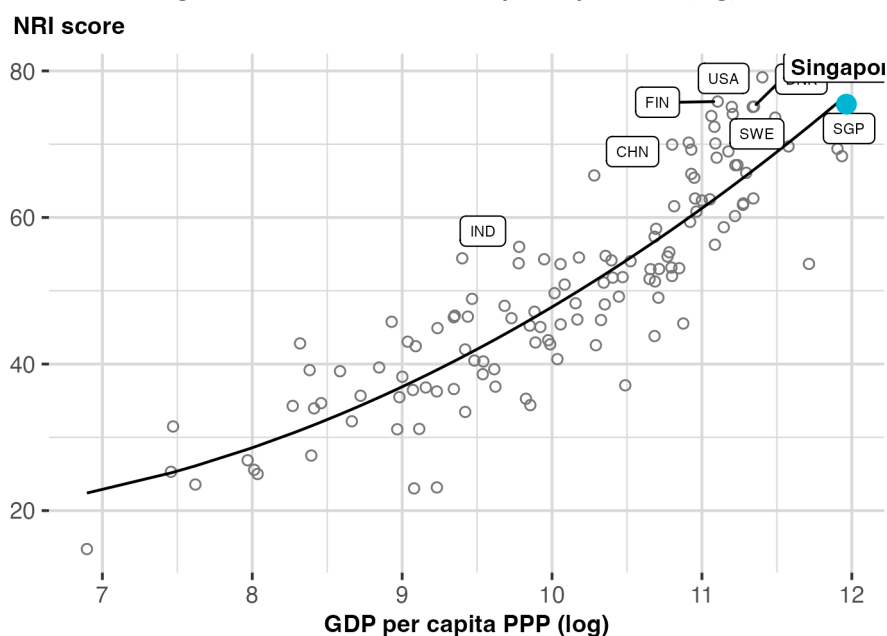
Table 1: Singapore rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Future Technologies	2	Inclusion	9
Individuals	3	Trust	12
Access	4	Content	14
Governments	4	Businesses	14
SDG Contribution	4	Quality of Life	17
Economy	6	Regulation	19

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Singapore 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, Singapore is slightly below the trend line, which suggests that its network readiness is more or less in line with what 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

High-income countries

Singapore is ranked 3rd 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 each of the four pillars. At the sub-pillar level, it has a higher score than the average of high-income countries in all of them.

Asia & Pacific

Singapore is ranked 1st within Asia & Pacific (Figure 4, right panel). It outperforms its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it has a higher score than the regional average in each of the twelve sub-pillars.

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



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

Dimension	Singapore	High-income countries	Asia & Pacific
NRI	75.46	62.71	53.68
Technology	70.42	55.47	50.06
People	68.10	52.36	46.80
Governance	84.41	77.18	61.33
Impact	78.91	65.84	56.53

NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: Singapore

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 3 (out of 127)

Score: 75.46

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	4	70.42	C. Governance pillar	15	84.41
1st sub-pillar: Access	4	85.70	1st sub-pillar: Trust	12	88.57
2nd sub-pillar: Content	14	52.55	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	19	80.27
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	2	73.02	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	9	84.38
B. People pillar	4	68.10	D. Impact pillar	7	78.91
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	3	74.43	1st sub-pillar: Economy	6	68.20
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	14	56.80	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	17	81.41
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	4	73.08	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	4	87.13

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score		Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	4	70.42		C. Governance pillar	15	84.41	
1st sub-pillar: Access	4	85.70		1st sub-pillar: Trust	12	88.57	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	4	96.74		3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	3	98.69	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	1	100.00	●	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	13	99.83	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	84	24.48	○	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	23	67.18	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	4	92.95		2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	19	80.27	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	14	52.55		3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	25	87.81	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	1	100.00	●	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	3	93.77	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	34	20.26		3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	○
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	3	84.52	●	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	95	44.79	○
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	65	5.42		3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	9	84.38	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	2	73.02		3.3.1 E-Participation	7	95.65	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	5	97.38		3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	26	91.83	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	13	78.50		3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	52	65.66	
1.3.3 Robot density	1	100.00	●	3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	69	16.21		D. Impact pillar	7	78.91	
B. People pillar	4	68.10		1st sub-pillar: Economy	6	68.20	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	3	74.43		4.1.1 ICT patent applications	6	98.31	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	71	12.66	○	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	34	64.39	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	2	90.38	●	4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	4	85.96	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	4	91.66		4.1.4 ICT services exports	41	24.13	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	28	96.92		2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	17	81.41	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	2	80.55	●	4.2.1 Happiness	31	73.84	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	14	56.80		4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	49	79.69	

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Indicator	Rank	Score
2.2.1 Firms with website	51	61.38
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	5	83.57
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	50	45.18
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	18	37.07
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	4	73.08
2.3.1 Government online services	6	97.96
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	3	92.24 ●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	19	29.04

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

Indicator	Rank	Score	
4.2.3 Income inequality	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	1	100.00	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	4	87.13	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	2	91.94	●
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	72	74.55	○
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	22	86.87	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	18	90.37	

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