

Network Readiness Index 2025

With support from:



Slovakia

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.

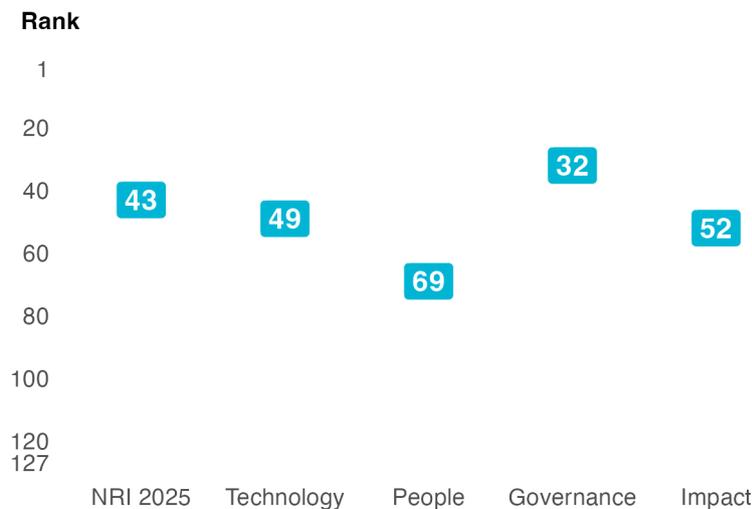
Figure 1: The NRI 2025 model



Global NRI position of Slovakia

Slovakia ranks 43 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: Slovakia global ranking, overall and by pillar



Performance at sub-pillar level

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

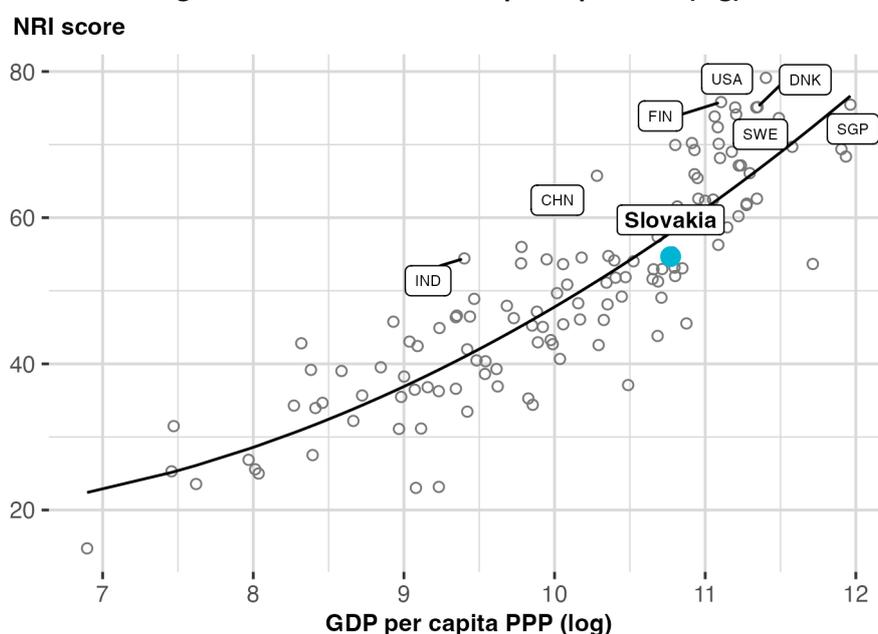
Table 1: Slovakia rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Trust	19	Content	53
Access	28	Businesses	53
Regulation	42	Governments	63
SDG Contribution	44	Future Technologies	67
Quality of Life	48	Individuals	94
Inclusion	49	Economy	102

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Slovakia 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, Slovakia 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

Slovakia is ranked 40th in the group of high-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 high-income countries in two of the twelve sub-pillars: Access and Trust.

Europe

Slovakia is ranked 28th within Europe (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 Europe in two of the twelve sub-pillars: Access and Trust.

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

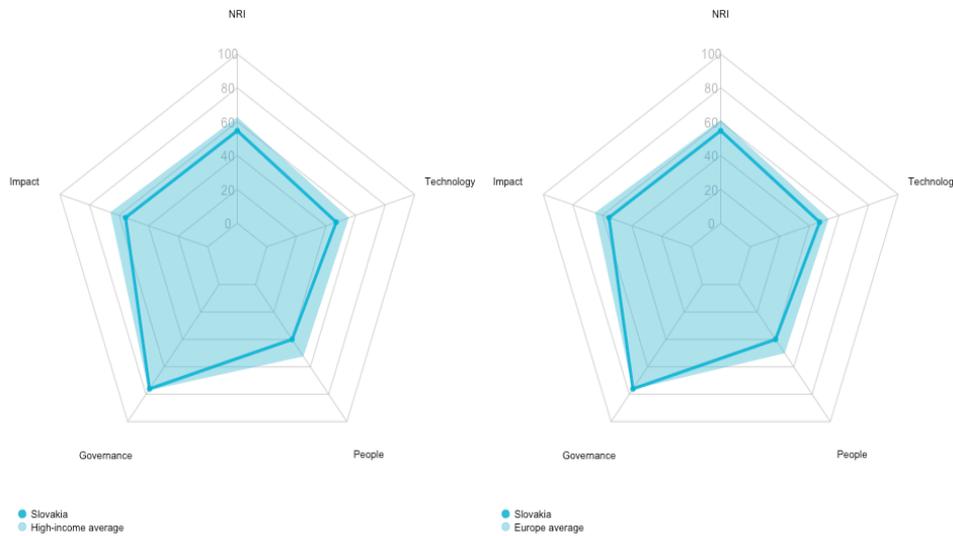


Table 2: Slovakia scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Slovakia	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	54.67	62.71	61.14
Technology	46.98	55.47	53.04
People	39.98	52.36	50.07
Governance	76.12	77.18	76.41
Impact	55.62	65.84	65.05

NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: Slovakia

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 43 (out of 127)

Score: 54.67

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	49	46.98	C. Governance pillar	32	76.12
1st sub-pillar: Access	28	78.47	1st sub-pillar: Trust	19	85.82
2nd sub-pillar: Content	53	28.86	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	42	70.60
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	67	33.62	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	49	71.94
B. People pillar	69	39.98	D. Impact pillar	52	55.62
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	94	43.97	1st sub-pillar: Economy	102	23.22
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	53	33.58	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	48	70.35
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	63	42.38	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	44	73.28

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	49	46.98	C. Governance pillar	32	76.12
1st sub-pillar: Access	28	78.47	1st sub-pillar: Trust	19	85.82
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	16	87.68	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	24	85.99
1.1.2 Handset prices	33	88.96	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	48	93.33
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	69	29.95	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	63	94.74	3.1.4 Internet shopping	17	78.13
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	73	69.49	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	42	70.60
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	44	57.29
2nd sub-pillar: Content	53	28.86	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	49	78.44
1.2.1 GitHub commits	41	20.89	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	48	53.98
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	32	22.38	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	46	68.75	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	15	88.30
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	75	3.44	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	49	71.94
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	67	33.62	3.3.1 E-Participation	53	68.11
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	43	83.90
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	44	49.25	3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	66	63.81
1.3.3 Robot density	18	25.62	3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a
1.3.4 Computer software spending	32	25.98	D. Impact pillar	52	55.62
B. People pillar	69	39.98	1st sub-pillar: Economy	102	23.22
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	94	43.97	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	39	4.23
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	76	10.01	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	71	52.20
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	78	43.97	4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	36	77.93	4.1.4 ICT services exports	63	13.23
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	48	70.35
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	4.2.1 Happiness	48	66.15
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	53	33.58	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	86	59.90

Network Readiness Index 2025

With support from:



Indicator	Rank	Score
2.2.1 Firms with website	39	69.00
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	48	9.67
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	62	41.29
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	48	14.35
3rd sub-pillar: Governments		
2.3.1 Government online services	73	65.07
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	22	57.13
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	75	30.99
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	39	16.34

Indicator	Rank	Score
4.2.3 Income inequality	1	100.00
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	52	69.99
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution		
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	39	49.78
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	56	81.82
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	74	73.41
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	40	76.24

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

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>