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REPORT

Network Readiness Index 2025

AI Governance in a Global Context:
Policy and Regulatory Approaches

Editors: Rafael Escalona Reynoso
and Bruno Lanvin

in collaboration with

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CNi Confederação Nacional da Indústria

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To Inspire and Enable The Next Generation of Governments

The World Governments Summit is a global platform dedicated to shaping the future of governments worldwide. Each year, the Summit sets the agenda for the next generation of governments with a focus on how they can harness innovation and technology to solve universal challenges facing humanity.

The World Governments Summit is a knowledge exchange center at the intersection of government, futurism, technology, and innovation. It functions as a thought leadership platform and networking hub for policymakers, experts and pioneers in human development.

The Summit is a gateway to the future as it functions as the stage for analysis of future trends, concerns and opportunities facing humanity. It is also an arena to showcase innovations, best practice and smart solutions to inspire creativity to tackle these future challenges.

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NRI 2025 Preface

The rapid advance of artificial intelligence marks a turning point in the digital era. Just as earlier revolutions in connectivity reshaped economies and societies, today's AI-driven transformation is rewriting the rules of global competitiveness. This is not simply about faster algorithms or smarter machines. It is about how governments craft policies that shape innovation, protect public interest, and secure prosperity in a world where independent regulation and transparent governance are needed more than ever.

Unlike traditional competition over natural resources or industrial capacity, the global AI challenge is defined by the capacity to govern technology responsibly and effectively. From a global point of view, public entities are far from a unified approach in this regard. For example, most of Europe emphasizes regulation, while many in Asia and the United States prioritize innovation-led growth. These choices reveal more than policy preferences. They signal how societies balance opportunity with risk, agility with accountability, and innovation with inclusion.

This challenge is not confined to markets. AI now sits at the intersection of economic competitiveness, social cohesion, and national security. Its applications blur the boundaries between civilian and military use, raising questions about stability, equity, and trust. Governments that fail to keep pace with regulatory demands risk not only economic displacement but also deeper societal divides and diminished influence in global value chains. China's recently updated AI strategy underscores this dynamic, as it seeks to integrate AI into both industrial modernization and defense capabilities, positioning itself as a central player in shaping global AI norms. This ambition is also reflected in China's multilateral efforts: in September 2025, through the Tianjin Declaration, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Heads of State reaffirmed their commitment to the UN General Assembly Resolution on AI capacity building.

The lessons of recent years underscore that governance must evolve alongside technology. Regulatory agility has become as critical as capital, talent, or infrastructure. Policies that foster innovation while addressing concerns over workforce disruption, data governance, and ethical use will determine who leads and who lags in the decades ahead.

The Network Readiness Index offers a compass for this new frontier. By examining how countries design, implement, and adapt policies in the face of rapid AI advancement, the 2025 report highlights the central role of regulation in shaping competitiveness. From case studies of emerging governance models to insights on international cooperation, this edition underscores the importance of preparing for an AI-driven future that is both innovative and inclusive.

We thank our Knowledge Partners, Amazon Web Services (AWS) and the Brazilian National Confederation of Industry (CNI), for their continued support of the NRI. Our gratitude also extends to our Advisory Board, the NRI Technical Advisory Group, and the Joint Research Centre (JRC) for ensuring the precision and relevance of our analysis.

And to all of you reading this report, your perspectives remain vital as we track the world's digital and regulatory evolution. We welcome your feedback as we continue this journey together.

Bruno Lanvin
Co-editor and Co-author

Rafael Escalona Reynoso
Co-editor and Co-author

The global AI challenge is no longer defined by technology alone, but by the capacity of governments to regulate responsibly and govern transparently.

Forewords

Artificial intelligence is reshaping the world at a scale and speed few technologies ever have.

AWS

Artificial intelligence is reshaping the world at a scale and speed few technologies ever have. For countries everywhere, this moment is not only a technological inflection point – it is a cultural one. AI is changing how people work, how governments serve, how knowledge is created, and how innovation moves from experimentation to real-world impact. The Network Readiness Index 2025 arrives at a pivotal time, when decisions taken today will shape long-term competitiveness, resilience, and social progress.

The opportunity before us is extraordinary. Recent studies by AWS and Telecom Advisory Services estimate that cloud-enabled AI could add $1.5 trillion to global GDP between 2024 and 2030. Productivity gains are already emerging across science, industry, and public services. Yet these gains are not automatic. Countries and regions that succeed are those that create the conditions for AI to be adopted at scale – through skills, infrastructure, and policies that allow innovation to move beyond pilots and into everyday use.

At AWS, we believe responsible innovation and transformative progress are inseparable. While attention rightly focuses on preventing misuse, there is an equally important challenge: missed use. When societies fail to adopt AI thoughtfully and decisively, it can mean delayed medical breakthroughs, fewer tools to address climate change, and lost opportunities to improve education, productivity, and public services.

Governments play a decisive role in translating potential into impact as enablers of scale. By investing in digital skills, enabling access to cloud infrastructure, supporting small and growing businesses, and adopting AI within public services, governments help innovators grow from local success stories into engines of national and regional competitiveness. Public sector leadership sends a powerful signal, building confidence and accelerating adoption across the wider economy.

We see this dynamic through our customers every day. Startups are using cloud-based AI to accelerate drug discovery. Researchers are applying AI on AWS to advance brain cancer research, unlocking insights that were previously unreachable. Climate innovators are leveraging AI to model emissions, optimize energy systems, and accelerate climate change mitigation. These examples demonstrate how AI, when responsibly deployed, strengthens both economic performance and societal well-being.

None of this happens in isolation. Unlocking the full value of AI requires collaboration—between governments and innovators, across industries, and across borders. Shared international standards, pro innovation policies, and trusted infrastructure allow ideas to scale and benefits to flow more widely.

The Network Readiness Index provides essential insight into how countries and regions are building these foundations – across technology, skills, policy, and culture. In a world where adoption shapes competitiveness, AI represents not a contest to be won, but a catalyst to be harnessed - one that, with leadership and cooperation, can deliver inclusive, sustainable progress for societies everywhere.

Tanuja Randery
Managing Director of Amazon
Web Services (AWS) EMEA

AI is not just a technological shift—it is a cultural one.

CNI

The rapid ascent of artificial intelligence is more than a technological shift; it is a fundamental force reshaping global economic competitiveness. For nations and industries, the central question is about adopting AI, as well as creating the conditions for it to thrive responsibly and inclusively. This year's Network Readiness Index theme, "AI Governance in a Global Context: Policy and Regulatory Approaches," could not be timelier. It rightly frames regulation not as a barrier, but as a strategic asset in the 21st century economy.

At the Brazilian National Confederation of Industry (CNI), our mission is to enhance the competitiveness of Brazilian industry. We recognize that in the digital age, this competitiveness is inextricably linked to a nation's digital readiness. This is why we actively promote initiatives that foster innovation, from advocating for a modern legal framework for AI that balances development and innovation with ethical guardrails, to supporting massive workforce reskilling programs. Our goal is to ensure that the transition to a digital-driven economy generates broad-based prosperity, not just within our borders but across Latin America.

The NRI's findings underscore a critical insight: regulatory agility is now a key determinant of national competitiveness. The nations that will lead are those that craft policies which foster innovation while building public trust, manage risks without stifling growth, and promote international cooperation amidst geopolitical competition. This complex balancing act requires precisely the kind of robust, data-driven analysis that the Portulans Institute provides.

Our collaboration on the NRI is invaluable. It offers a crucial mirror for Brazil, highlighting our strengths, such as our leadership in renewable energy, a vital asset for the data center infrastructure AI requires, and areas where we must accelerate our efforts. The NRI provides the empirical foundation necessary for policymakers and industry leaders to make strategic decisions that will define our economic future. We are proud to support this essential work and believe it is a cornerstone for building a more innovative, inclusive, and competitive global economy.

Antonio Ricardo Alvarez Alban
President of CNI

The countries that lead in AI will be those that balance innovation, trust, and responsible governance.

AI Governance in a Global Context: Policy and Regulatory Approaches

Chinasa T. Okolo PhD
Portulans Institute
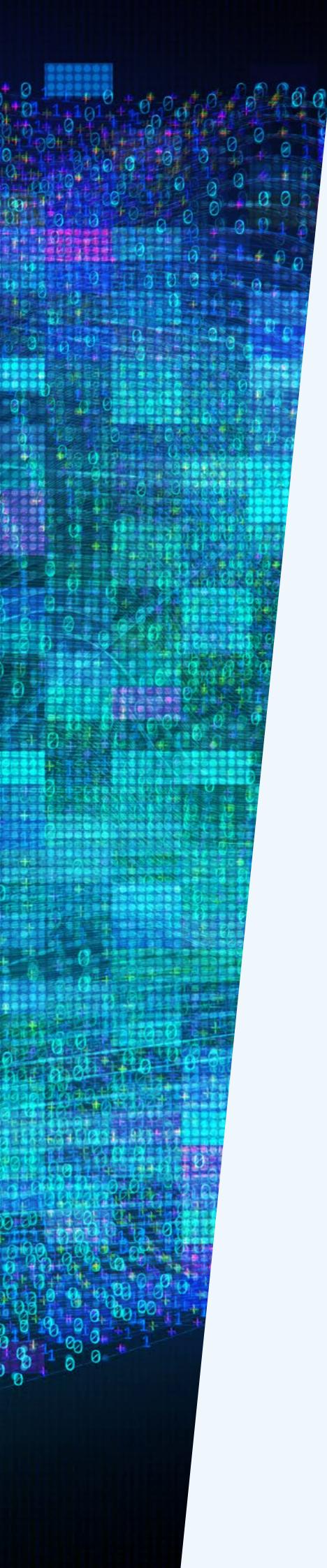
Governments are increasingly judged not by their ambition for innovation, but by their readiness to translate that ambition into effective regulatory frameworks.

Introduction

The Dawn of Global AI Governance

Network societies face a new defining challenge: the ability of their governments to craft policies that shape, rather than simply react to, rapid technological advancement. The trajectory of artificial intelligence (AI) governance has shifted dramatically from the theoretical debates of the early 2020s to a hard-edged geopolitical and economic reality by mid-decade. The period spanning from ChatGPT's emergence in late 2022 through the first half of 2025 witnessed an unprecedented acceleration in the development and deployment of AI technologies, initially catalyzed by the commercialization of generative AI and subsequently by the integration of agentic systems into critical infrastructure. This rapid technological evolution has precipitated a parallel urgency in global governance, compelling nations to navigate a complex dual imperative: fostering domestic innovation to secure economic and geopolitical competitiveness while simultaneously establishing regulatory frameworks to manage the profound risks associated with advanced AI systems.

This year's edition of the Network Readiness Index (NRI) examines AI as a pivotal force reshaping how societies function, how economies compete, and how individuals connect. The NRI provides insights into the regulatory responses and policy innovations emerging across different regions by tracking trends in policy development, identifying potential driving forces behind successful approaches, and proposing actionable recommendations for governments seeking to enhance their competitive position. By examining global developments, such as the cognitive conflict surrounding AI governance philosophies and the emergence of new international cooperation frameworks, this report draws attention to the critical importance of regulatory readiness in our increasingly interconnected and AI-driven world.

As of 2025, there is a fragmented global landscape of regulatory philosophies. The framing question for policymakers is no longer whether to regulate AI, but how to calibrate governance to strike a balance between the speed of innovation and the necessity of responsibility. The stakes of this regulatory race are existential; effective governance is increasingly viewed not merely as a safety mechanism, but as a determinant of long-term economic viability, social acceptability and national security. The divergence in approaches, from the European Union's comprehensive, risk-based legislation to the United States' distinct pivot in 2025 toward market leadership and deregulation (Branch

et al., 2025) and China's state-coordinated industrial policy threatens to splinter the global digital ecosystem (Chan et al., 2025). This fragmentation poses significant barriers to cross-border AI development, complicating data flows and interoperability while potentially exacerbating the digital divide between frontier AI powers, emerging middle powers, and countries within the Global Majority—regions encompassing most of the world's population, particularly across Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and South and Southeast Asia—that have historically faced challenges in socioeconomic development and access to digital services (Okolo, 2023).

The proliferation of national AI strategies, numbering nearly 70 as of December 2025, signals a shift from aspirational documents to actionable policy frameworks (OECD, 2025). However, the transition from strategy to statute has revealed deep fissures. While some regions prioritize ethical guardrails and fundamental rights, others view such constraints as impediments to technological dominance. This chapter provides an exhaustive analysis of the global AI policy landscape as it stands in 2025. It examines the distinct national and regional strategies that have emerged, highlighting specific cases of regulatory innovation, the sector-specific implications of these frameworks, and the emerging challenges posed by frontier AI models. By synthesizing data from legislative texts, national strategy documents, and industry reports, this analysis explores the complex interplay between competitiveness and responsibility in the age of AI.

The Global AI Policy Landscape: Divergent Paths to Governance

The global map of AI governance in 2025 is characterized by a "race to regulate" that has produced distinct, and occasionally conflicting, philosophical models. While the number of national AI strategies has surged, particularly in Global Majority countries, the implementation phase has underscored the varying capacities and priorities of countries. The divergence is most visible in the contrast between the North American focus on innovation, the European emphasis on rights, the 'Chinese way', and the developmentalist models of Asia and Africa.

Mapping National AI Strategies

North America: The Innovation-First Paradigm and Regulatory Volatility

The North American approach to AI governance has historically favored market-driven innovation tempered by sectoral regulation. However, political shifts in the United States have introduced significant volatility to this model, creating a complex regulatory environment characterized by federal deregulation and state-level intervention.

United States: The Pendulum of Federal Policy

The United States' approach to AI governance underwent a paradigmatic shift in January 2025 with the inauguration of the Trump administration. The new administration moved swiftly to dismantle the regulatory architecture established by the previous administration, viewing it as a constraint on American technological supremacy. On January 20, 2025, President Trump signed Executive Order 14148 titled "Initial Rescissions of Harmful Executive Orders and Actions," which explicitly revoked Executive Order 14110 on the "Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence" (The White House, 2025). This rescission effectively nullified the comprehensive federal strategy that had emphasized safety testing, rights protection, and mandatory reporting for dual-use foundation models.

This deregulatory shift was further codified through Executive Order 14179 and the policy directive *"Removing Barriers to American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence,"* signed on January 23, 2025. These actions directed federal agencies to suspend, revise, or eliminate AI-related policies deemed inconsistent with the administration's new national strategy, which explicitly prioritized sustaining and enhancing U.S. global leadership in artificial intelligence to promote "human flourishing, economic competitiveness, and national security" (The White House, 2025). The administration criticized previous frameworks as being driven by "ideological bias" and "social agendas," replacing them with a directive to federal agencies to review and suspend any policies inconsistent with the new pro-innovation mandate (National Institute of Standards and Technology, n.d.).

The institutional impact of this shift was immediate. The U.S. AI Safety Institute (AISI), previously housed within the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and modeled after the UK's safety-first approach, was rebranded as the "Center for AI Standards and Innovation" (CAISI). This rebranding signaled a fundamental repurposing of the body; rather than focusing on safety evaluations and risk mitigation, the new Center is tasked with evaluating and enhancing U.S. innovation in commercial AI systems while ensuring they meet national security standards (Alder, 2025). The administration's "AI Action Plan," released in July 2025, outlines three pillars: Accelerating Innovation, Building AI Infrastructure, and Leading International Diplomacy and Security (The National Artificial Intelligence Initiative, n.d.).

A centerpiece of this new strategy is the "Genesis Mission," launched via executive order in late 2025 (The White House, 2025). This initiative is framed as a historic national effort comparable to the Manhattan Project. It directs the Department of Energy and national laboratories to build an integrated AI platform that harnesses federal scientific datasets to train foundation models and create AI agents capable of accelerating scientific discovery. This move underscores the administration's reliance on "compute diplomacy" and state-backed R&D to maintain a competitive edge against China.

However, the federal retreat from safety regulation has catalyzed a surge in state-level legislative activity, creating a fragmented compliance landscape. In the absence of federal guardrails, states have stepped into the vacuum, despite opposition from the Trump administration, which has passed an Executive Orders (14365) to preempt state legislation (White House, 2025). Colorado's AI Act (SB 24-205), the first comprehensive state-level AI law, faced intense scrutiny during a special legislative session (Rodriguez, 2024). While industry pressure led to amendments via SB 25B-004 that delayed its implementation from February 2026 to June 30, 2026, the core of the law remains: it imposes a duty of reasonable care on developers of high-risk AI systems to prevent algorithmic discrimination (Baker Botts, 2025).

Similarly, California finalized regulations under the Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), effective October 1, 2025 (California Department of Rehabilitation, n.d.). These regulations mandate that employers using automated decision systems (ADS) for hiring or promotion must conduct bias testing and maintain records for four years, establishing a de facto national standard for companies wishing to do business in the largest U.S. state.

Canada: The Stalled Ethics-First Approach

Canada has sought to position itself as a global leader in ethical AI, anchored by a vibrant research ecosystem centered in Toronto and Montreal. However, its legislative efforts to codify this leadership have faltered. The proposed Artificial Intelligence and Data Act (AIDA), introduced as part of Bill C-27, failed to pass before the prorogation of Parliament in January 2025 (McInnes Cooper, 2025). This legislative collapse has left Canada without a binding statutory AI framework, forcing the government and industry to rely on interim measures.

In the vacuum left by AIDA, Canada relies on the "Voluntary Code of Conduct on the Responsible Development and Management of Advanced Generative AI Systems" and the Directive on Automated Decision-Making (DADM), which governs the use of AI by the federal government itself (Government of Canada, 2023). The DADM was updated in 2025 to include stricter transparency and accountability requirements for government algorithms (Government of Canada, 2025), yet the private sector remains largely unregulated by specific AI statutes. Despite this policy paralysis, Canada continues to invest heavily in its innovation ecosystem. The government has allocated over $568 million CAD to the Pan-Canadian Artificial Intelligence Strategy, supporting research institutes like the Vector Institute and CIFAR to maintain Canada's status as a talent hub.

European Union: The Comprehensive Rights-Based Model

In stark contrast to the volatility of North American policy, the European Union has solidified its position as the global regulatory hegemon with the implementation of the EU AI Act. This regulatory leadership is reflected in this year's Networked Readiness Index, where Northern European economies rank among the top 10 globally. These countries achieve high marks in areas such as transparent governance, robust regulatory frameworks, and inclusive digital policies that foster trust, accountability, and equitable access in AI systems.

Phased into effect throughout 2025 and 2026, the AI Act represents the world's first comprehensive, risk-based AI law, designed to function as a "CE marking" system (a conformity marking that indicates a product meets EU health, safety, and environmental requirements, allowing it to be sold freely in the European Economic Area) for digital products.

The EU AI Act Implementation

The EU AI Act moved from legislation to implementation in 2025. Importantly, the Act's implementation timeline has dictated the compliance strategies of global corporations. On February 2, 2025, the general provisions and prohibitions on "unacceptable risk" AI practices, including social scoring, cognitive behavioral manipulation, and untargeted scraping of facial images, took effect (European Commission, 2025). By August 2, 2025, the rules governing General-Purpose AI (GPAI) models took effect. These rules mandate that providers of powerful foundation models, such as GPT-5 or Gemini, must adhere to transparency obligations, including maintaining technical documentation and respecting EU copyright law.

The Act classifies AI systems into four risk categories: unacceptable, high, limited, and minimal. High-risk systems, which include AI used in critical infrastructure, education, employment, and law enforcement, are subject to stringent obligations regarding data governance, record-keeping, transparency, and human oversight. The "Brussels Effect" is evident here: because the Act imposes extraterritorial obligations on any provider placing AI systems on the EU market, multinational companies are effectively forced to adopt EU standards globally to avoid maintaining bifurcated product lines.

National Variations: France and Italy

Within the harmonized EU framework, member states are developing distinct national strategies that strike a balance between regulation and competitiveness. France, positioning itself as the continent's AI hub, released a pivotal report by its AI Commission in March 2024, titled "AI: Our Ambition for France". The report outlines 25 recommendations to boost competitiveness, including a proposal to make France a global hub for computing power and to reform data access policies to facilitate innovation while protecting rights (DATAIA Institute, 2024). President Macron's administration has aggressively championed "technological sovereignty" and "radical simplification," often pushing back against overly prescriptive interpretations of the AI Act that might stifle European champions like Mistral AI (Science Business, 2025).

Italy has taken a more legislative route, becoming the first EU member state to introduce a comprehensive national law complementing the EU AI Act. Law No. 132/2025, which entered into force on October 10, 2025, establishes specific rules for AI in healthcare, labor, and copyright (Orrick, 2025). Notably, the law introduces criminal penalties for the malicious use of AI, such as the creation of deepfakes that damage a person's reputation, punishable by imprisonment. It also clarifies that copyright protection applies to works created with the aid of AI only if the human author's contribution is "creative, relevant, and demonstrable," thereby setting a clear standard for the creative industries.

Denmark

Denmark has pursued an ethics-first approach to AI governance, building on its 2019 "National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence" (Danish Government, 2019) with a renewed effort called "Strategic Approach to AI" launched in December 2024 (DIGST (Denmark), 2024). The new strategy centers on three guiding principles: citizen-centric AI development, global competitiveness for Danish companies, and world leadership in public sector AI adoption. Key initiatives include the establishment of a Digital Taskforce in collaboration with municipalities and regions to scale AI solutions across the public sector, with an ambitious target of freeing up to 99,999 full-time equivalent positions through AI by 2030. For implementation of the EU AI Act, Denmark designated three competent authorities in August 2025, with the Danish Agency for Digital Government serving as the central coordinating authority (Rijo, 2025).

Sweden

In response to growing competition from Nordic neighbors like Finland and Denmark, the Swedish government presented its "Digitalisation Strategy 2025-2030" in May 2025, with plans to develop a specific AI strategy by the first half of 2026 (Government of Sweden, 2025). This strategy builds upon the government's AI Commission Roadmap for Sweden, presented in November 2024 (Government Offices of Sweden, 2024). A centerpiece of Sweden's approach is the "AI-for-all" reform initiative, which provides free access to advanced AI tools for 2.3 million Swedes including civil servants, teachers, students, and researchers, echoing the country's 1990s PC Reform that democratized computer access (Taipei Times, 2021). The strategy emphasizes five main policy areas: digital competence, business digitization, welfare digitization, public administration digitization, and connectivity, with AI, data, and security as cross-cutting themes. 25 national authorities are required to report on their AI use to build oversight.

Estonia

Estonia has distinguished itself as a global exemplar of AI-driven digital governance, building on its comprehensive national AI strategy first introduced in 2019 (AI Watch (European Commission), 2019). Updated through the "Kratt Strategy" for 2022-2023, with a White Paper on Data and Artificial Intelligence, Estonia is setting strategic objectives through 2030 (Kratid (Estonia), n.d.). Estonia's governance model emphasizes reusable AI components that can be shared across administrations, establishing Chief Data Officers in every public body, and creating technological sandboxes to test public sector AI applications in safe environments. Estonia has also developed a "Defence AI Strategy for 2025," positioning AI as critical to national security and establishing a Force Transformation Command within the Estonian Defense Forces to integrate AI into military operations (Defence Artificial Intelligence Centre (Estonia), 2025). This presents the country's whole-of-government commitment to AI adoption as both an economic imperative and a geopolitical necessity in light of geopolitical threats.

China: State-Coordinated Control and Development

China pursues a "whole-of-government" approach that integrates AI development with broader social governance and national security objectives. Following the "Interim Measures for the Management of Generative Artificial Intelligence Services" in 2023 (China Law Translate, 2023), China announced a new "Action Plan for Global AI Governance" in July 2025 (Mission of the People's Republic of China to the UN, 2025). This plan reinforces China's ambition to shape global norms, emphasizing infrastructure development, data security, and "sovereignty" over digital spaces. This ambition is further reflected in China's multilateral initiatives: in September 2025, the Tianjin Declaration saw the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Heads of State reaffirm their commitment to the UN General Assembly Resolution on AI capacity building.

The Chinese model is characterized by a dual focus: aggressive industrial policy to achieve self-reliance in semiconductors and compute, and strict information control to ensure AI outputs align with "core socialist values" (ANSI, 2025). Despite U.S. export controls, Chinese firms like Alibaba, Bytedance, and DeepSeek have managed to train high-performance models by stockpiling chips, optimizing architecture, and in some cases training models in Southeast Asian countries (Reuters, 2025), demonstrating resilience in the face of external pressure. Domestically, the government focuses on mobilizing computing resources through national projects like "Eastern Data, Western Computing," creating a unified national computing network to support AI training.

Asia-Pacific: Diverse Models of Developmentalism

The Asia-Pacific region demonstrates a high degree of regulatory diversity, ranging from state-directed developmental models to pragmatic, innovation-centric frameworks.

Singapore: The Pragmatic Hub

Singapore has cemented its status as a global leader in "pragmatic governance." Rejecting broad, omnibus legislation, the city-state relies on its "Model AI Governance Framework," which was updated in 2024 to address Generative AI (Infocomm Media Development Authority, 2024). In 2025, Singapore focused on "governance through assurance" via the AI Verify Foundation (Microsoft, 2024). This initiative provides an open-source testing toolkit that allows companies to voluntarily validate the safety, fairness, and robustness of their models (Infocomm Media Development Authority, 2023).

The AI Verify toolkit helps developers conduct technical tests (e.g., for bias or adversarial robustness) and process checks, generating a standardized report that can be shared with stakeholders. By fostering a community of over 90 member organizations, including global tech giants like Google and Microsoft, Singapore aims to make AI Verify a global standard for AI assurance, promoting interoperability between Western and Asian markets.

Republic of Korea

The Republic of Korea passed the "Basic Act on Artificial Intelligence" in January 2025, set to take effect in 2026 (Ministry of Science and ICT, 2025). This law establishes a legal basis for a national AI control tower and an AI safety institute, prioritizing the promotion of the AI industry while defining "high-impact" systems that require oversight. Critics have noted that the law focuses more on industrial promotion than strict enforcement, reflecting the country's desire to nurture its chaebol[1]-led tech sector (Min, 2025).

Japan

Japan continues to follow a soft-law approach, emphasizing the "Hiroshima AI Process" initiated during its G7 presidency (Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2023). In February 2025, Japan launched a global reporting framework to monitor voluntary compliance with the International Code of Conduct for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Japan), 2025). This approach allows Japan to maintain a flexible regulatory environment that encourages innovation while aligning with G7 partners on high-level principles.

ASEAN

There are a growing number of AI strategies across southeast Asia, such as in Singapore (Smart Nation Singapore, 2025), Malaysia (Malaysian Science and Technology Innovation Centre, 2023), Thailand (AI Thailand, 2023), and Indonesia (Delaney, 2025). The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has become the main convening authority for developing harmonized AI governance frameworks across the region. ASEAN released its "Guide on AI Governance and Ethics" in February 2024, representing the region's first comprehensive framework to promote alignment and interoperability of AI governance across its member states. The Guide articulates seven core principles: transparency, fairness, security, reliability, privacy, accountability, and human centricity, adopting a voluntary, non-binding approach that contrasts sharply with the European Union's more stringent AI Act. In January 2025, ASEAN released an Expanded Guide specifically addressing Generative AI, recognizing unique risks such as hallucinations, deepfakes, and disinformation, while providing policy recommendations on accountability, data governance, trusted development and deployment, and incident reporting. To operationalize these frameworks, ASEAN established a Working Group on AI Governance to coordinate member states' AI policies, develop guidance for generative AI, and align ethical standards across the diverse political and economic landscape of Southeast Asia (Infocomm Media Development Authority, 2024).

The Middle East: Resource-Backed Ambition

Gulf economies are leveraging sovereign wealth to pivot from oil-based economies to AI-driven futures, investing heavily in infrastructure and compute capacity.

United Arab Emirates (UAE)

The UAE continues to execute its "National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence 2031," aiming to become a global testbed for AI technology (UAE Government, 2023). Over the past few years, the UAE has emphasized data sovereignty and infrastructure, with state-backed entities like G42 partnering with U.S. firms like OpenAI in 2023 (G42, 2023) and Microsoft in 2024 (Althoff, 2024) to secure access to advanced chips and deploy frontier models. These partnerships require the UAE to navigate complex U.S. concerns over technology transfer to China, often necessitating that they strip Chinese hardware from sensitive infrastructure (Bartenstein et al., 2024). The governance model remains centralized and agile, utilizing regulatory sandboxes in Dubai to attract global talent and test autonomous systems in real-world environments (Sandbox Dubai, 2026).

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia, through the Saudi Data and Artificial Intelligence Authority (SDAIA), is aggressively implementing its Vision 2030 goals. The Kingdom has experienced notable growth in AI, largely due to an increase in academic publications in AI and a high year-over-year hiring rate for AI jobs (Stanford University, 2024). SDAIA has signed strategic agreements with US tech giants, including Dell, Cisco, and Microsoft, to build local capacity and data centers, positioning the Kingdom as a regional data hub (Arab News, 2025).

Emerging Players: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, and Qatar

In July 2025, Bahrain launched its National Policy for the Use of Artificial Intelligence, establishing a comprehensive AI governance framework aligned with Bahrain Economic Vision 2030 and integrating local legislation with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Guiding Manual on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence Use, which provides regional guidance for responsible AI development (Information and eGovernment Authority (Bahrain), 2025). Kuwait formally drafted its National AI Strategy (2025-2028), prioritizing the establishment of a national AI Centre of Excellence and data sovereignty infrastructure to support its Vision 2035. Oman is advancing its "National Programme for AI and Advanced Digital Technologies" (2024-2026), targeting the digitization of curricula and economic diversification (Ministry of Transport, Communications and Information Technology (Oman), 2023). Qatar launched the second phase of its National AI Strategy in 2025, focusing on sectoral implementation in healthcare and government services (Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Qatar), 2025).

Africa: Governance for Development and Sovereignty

African economies are increasingly asserting agency in the AI discourse, rejecting the role of passive consumers. The focus is heavily placed on "data sovereignty" to prevent "digital colonialism," known as the extraction of African data to train Western models without local benefit.

Continental Strategy and National Leaders

The **African Union** (AU) adopted the Continental Artificial Intelligence Strategy in 2025, urging member states to develop unified legal frameworks and data governance policies that align with the AU Data Policy Framework (African Union, 2024). The strategy emphasizes the need for African-led research to assess the risks of AI to African labor markets and value systems. While a significant number of national AI strategies across Africa were already in place before the strategy was adopted, the document sets a solid framework for the remaining member states to develop their respective strategies.

Algeria: Algeria launched its National Artificial Intelligence Strategy in December 2024 at the 3rd African Start-up Conference in Algiers, building on its initial National Research and Innovation Strategy on Artificial Intelligence first introduced in 2019 and revised over five years (Malin, 2024).

Kenya: Kenya released its National AI Strategy (2025–2030) in March 2025. The strategy prioritizes the use of AI for enhancing agricultural productivity and improving public service delivery, while also outlining a roadmap for a "soft" regulatory framework that evolves into legislation as the ecosystem matures (Ministry of Information, Communications and the Digital Economy (Kenya), 2025).

Mauritius: Mauritius became the first African country to publish a national AI strategy in November 2018, establishing itself as a pioneer in the continent's AI governance landscape (Mauritius Government, 2018). The government established the Mauritius Artificial Intelligence Council (MAIC) to oversee implementation and advise on policy development, while the broader Digital Mauritius 2030 Strategic Plan, launched in 2018, backs AI initiatives with $50 million in funding, supporting 20 AI training programs that have certified 5,000 professionals by 2024 through partnerships with Coursera and Huawei (Mauritius Government, 2024).

Morocco: Morocco unveiled its Digital Morocco 2030 Strategy in September 2024, positioning AI as a central pillar of national modernization and aiming to boost GDP by 10% through digital initiatives (Ministry of Digital Transition and Administration Reform (Morocco), 2024). In July 2025, Morocco held a national conference on AI and announced several agreements with local universities, multilateral agencies, and companies to advance AI development within the country (Government of Morocco, 2025)

Nigeria: In August 2024, Nigeria adopted its National AI Strategy, and in 2024, the National Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics (NCAIR) launched a 100 million AI Fund to support local startups and research labs (NITDA, 2024). In 2025, the government developed an open-source, multilingual Large Language Model (LLM) called N-ATLAS, designed to support 3 Nigerian languages and accented English (Awarri Technologies and National Information Technology Development Agency, 2025).

Rwanda: Rwanda adopted its National AI Policy in April 2023, establishing a comprehensive AI framework with the vision to leverage AI for economic growth, improve quality of life, and position the country as a global innovator for responsible and inclusive AI (Ministry of ICT and Innovation (Rwanda), 2023). To operationalize this vision, Rwanda has attracted major international partnerships, including BioNTech-owned InstaDeep establishing an AI research office in Kigali and hosting the Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution (C4IR) in partnership with the World Economic Forum (Doran, 2023). The country made history by hosting the International Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR) in 2023, the first time this top AI global conference was held in Africa (ICLR, 2023).

Senegal: Senegal's National Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence (SNDIA) is a government initiative launched in September 2023, aiming to use AI as a catalyst for socio-economic growth and job creation (UNESCO, n.d.). To supplement this effort, the President launched the "New Technological Deal" in February 2025, a digital strategy positioning Senegal as a regional AI hub, supported by a previously released National Data Strategy to ensure technological sovereignty (BMZ Digital Global, 2025).

South Africa: The Department of Communications and Digital Technologies (DCDT) released a draft National AI Policy Framework in October 2024. As of late 2024 and into 2025, the framework has undergone extensive public consultation. It is the first stage of a comprehensive policymaking cycle that will ultimately lead to a formal National AI Policy and a potential AI Act, which will establish enforceable rules and standards for AI development and oversight.

Latin America: Emerging Cross-Regional Cooperation

Latin America has witnessed significant momentum in AI governance coordination through multilateral initiatives, despite uneven national capacity and implementation challenges. The OECD–IDB's November 2025 ministerial gathering at the LAC Governance Summit in Paraguay highlighted the region's move toward integrating AI governance with digital government strategies (OECD, 2023). In September 2025, the European Union and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) adopted a joint Ministerial Declaration (Council of the European Union, 2025) and New Agenda for Cooperation in Research and Innovation (European Commission, 2025). At least 13 Latin American countries have developed or are developing national AI strategies (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela). These regional and multilateral efforts demonstrate Latin America's commitment to shaping responsible AI development through coordinated governance frameworks, yet the gap between strategic ambition and institutional capacity remains a defining challenge for the region's digital transformation.

Argentina

Argentina's AI regulatory landscape is characterized by a layered approach combining the National AI Plan ("ArgenIA"), agency-level guidance from the national data protection

authority (Fernandez, 2023), provincial protocols (University of Oxford, 2023), and multiple legislative proposals (Nemko Digital, 2024). The most advanced legislative proposal is Bill 3003-D-2024 on responsible AI use, introduced in April 2024, which proposes banning high-risk AI systems (Government of Argentina, 2024). The current administration has signaled strong support for positioning Argentina as an AI hub through an anti-regulatory stance aligned with U.S. values of free enterprise and technological openness (CSIS, 2025).

Brazil

In July 2024, the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation released the Brazilian Artificial Intelligence Plan (PBIA) 2024-2028, titled "AI for the Good of All," allocating funding for AI infrastructure, training initiatives, public service improvements, and regulatory measures. The Federal Senate approved the Brazil AI Act under Bill No. 2,338/2023 in December 2024 (Government of Brazil, 2025), which proposes a comprehensive AI regulatory framework, though the bill remains under review by the Chamber of Deputies with no expected enactment date and details subject to change. Additionally, Brazil's National Data Protection Authority (ANPD) launched a Regulatory Sandbox on Artificial Intelligence and Data Protection in July 2025, establishing a supervised experimental environment for organizations to test innovative AI projects (Agência Nacional de Proteção de Dados (ANPD), 2025).

Colombia

Colombia approved its National Artificial Intelligence Policy (CONPES 4144) in February 2025, establishing a comprehensive six-year roadmap through 2030 with 106 specific actions and an investment of COP 479 billion (approximately USD $115.9-479 million)(Departamento Nacional de Planeación (DNP), 2025). In May 2025, the government proposed comprehensive AI legislation to Congress that introduced a risk-based classification system for AI systems, establishing the Ministry of Science as the National Authority on AI, creating a National Advisory Council on Artificial Intelligence, and providing clear rules to protect privacy, non-discrimination, and human dignity, though the bill remains under legislative review with no expected enactment date (Chohan, 2025). Additionally, Colombia recently adopted the ISO/IEC 42001:2023 standard, becoming the first country in the region to enable certification for AI management systems (Baker Mckenzie, 2023).

Mexico

Mexico's AI governance landscape has been shaped by the "National Alliance on Artificial Intelligence" (ANIA), a unique multi-stakeholder coalition that brings together government agencies, legislators, major tech companies, SMEs, civil society, and academia, which presented the National Artificial Intelligence Agenda for Mexico 2024-2030 to the Senate in May 2024 (Galicia Abogados, S.C., 2024). In 2024, Mexico's National Data Protection Authority (INAI) issued non-binding recommendations for processing personal data when using

AI, emphasizing privacy by design principles, though INAI was subsequently dissolved in 2024. However, in February 2025, legislators introduced a constitutional amendment bill granting Congress authority to legislate on AI and adopt a General Law on the Use of AI, setting a 180-day deadline for Congress to pass comprehensive AI legislation and harmonize secondary laws (Gaceta Parlamentaria, 2025).

Peru

Peru's AI Law No. 31814, enacted in July 2023 and implemented through detailed regulations published in September 2025, establishes a comprehensive risk-based framework that will take full effect for most provisions by December 2025 (Ferreira de Carvalho, 2025). Peru stands out as the most legislatively active country on AI in Latin America, accounting for 17 of 79 identified AI-related bills across the region as of January 2025 and becoming the only Latin American country with two enacted AI-specific laws: Law 31814 promoting AI for national development and Law 32082 regulating AI use in consular services (Congreso de la República (Peru), 2023).

Oceania: Cautious Adoption and Delayed Strategy

The two major economies of Oceania, Australia and New Zealand, have pursued markedly different timelines in developing national AI governance frameworks. However, both have converged on adoption-focused strategies that prioritize existing regulatory mechanisms over dedicated AI legislation. While New Zealand was the last OECD member to publish a national AI strategy in mid-2025, Australia released its comprehensive National AI Plan only in December 2025. Both countries face the challenge of translating strategic ambition into regulatory clarity amid public skepticism and mounting industry pressure for certainty.

Australia

Australia released its National AI Plan on December 2, 2025, establishing three core goals: capturing opportunities through infrastructure investment and domestic capability development, spreading benefits through widespread adoption and workforce training, and keeping Australians safe through legislative frameworks and the establishment of an AI Safety Institute (Department of Industry, Science and Resources, 2025). The plan is backed by a $29.9 million commitment to establish the AI Safety Institute in early 2026, which will monitor and respond to emerging AI risks. This strategy forms a central component of the Albanese government's "Future Made in Australia" agenda, which has already attracted over $100 billion in private sector AI infrastructure investments from companies including Microsoft, Amazon, and Firmus (Prime Minister of Australia, 2025). The government has reportedly moved away from plans for dedicated AI legislation, such as an Australian AI Act, with the Ministry for Industry, Innovation, and Science planning to rely largely on existing laws in areas such as copyright and privacy (Williams, 2025).

New Zealand

New Zealand released its first national AI strategy in July 2025, becoming the last OECD member country to publish such a framework (Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment, 2025). The strategy was developed with the explicit goal of accelerating private sector AI adoption and addressing barriers that have kept New Zealand behind other small, advanced economies. The strategy emphasizes adoption over development, focusing on implementing proven AI solutions rather than creating new foundation models. Notably, the strategy incorporates Treaty of Waitangi obligations, recognizing New Zealand's unique bicultural context and the need to ensure Māori communities benefit equitably from AI technologies. The strategy is supplemented by the government's Responsible Artificial Intelligence Guidance for Businesses which emphasizes a practical, risk-based approach that integrates with existing business functions (Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment, 2025).

Conclusion

Three broad paradigms have emerged in the global AI policy landscape: the innovation-first approach of North America, marked by recent federal deregulation and compensating state-level activism; the comprehensive, rights-based framework of the European Union, which has established itself as the de facto global standard through extraterritorial reach; and the developmentalist models of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, where AI governance is explicitly tied to industrial policy, sovereignty, and economic transformation. The Middle East presents a distinct approach to AI governance, focusing on implementing billion-dollar projects with prominent AI companies and doubling down on data center expansion (Crowell & Moring, 2025).

Notably absent from the AI arena are comprehensive national strategies across much of the (non-Hispanic) Caribbean and Pacific island economies, with the exception of Australia and New Zealand, underscoring their marginalization in the emerging global governance architecture. By contrast, African economies are beginning to assert data sovereignty and pursue continental coordination through the African Union, while Asian approaches span China's state-directed control to Singapore's pragmatic assurance frameworks.

The divergence in regulatory philosophies, between promoting innovation, protecting rights, and advancing development, suggests that harmonization of global AI governance remains distant. Instead, the current trajectory points toward a multipolar regulatory order characterized by competing standards, jurisdictional conflicts, and strategic maneuvering, with significant implications for how AI systems are developed, deployed, and governed in the years ahead.

Institutional Models for AI Governance

The divergence in the development of national AI strategies and policies has led to distinct institutional models.

The Centralized Model: Exemplified by China and Saudi Arabia, this model consolidates policy, funding, and regulation under a single high-level authority. This allows for rapid implementation and resource mobilization but risks creating single points of failure and lacking diverse stakeholder input.

The Distributed Model: Seen in the United States, this model relies on sectoral agencies, such as the FDA, FCC, FTC, and EEOC, to interpret existing laws for AI contexts. While flexible, it can lead to fragmentation and regulatory gaps, particularly when central coordination (like the rescinded EO 14110) is weak.

The Hybrid/Co-Regulatory Model: Favored by the EU and Canada, this combines binding legislative baselines with technical standards developed by industry and civil society bodies. It offers legal certainty but can be slow to adapt to technological changes.

The Consultative Model: Observed in Japan and Singapore, this emphasizes voluntary guidelines, public-private partnerships, and "soft law." It builds consensus and allows for experimentation, but lacks enforcement authority against malicious actors.

Sectoral Applications and Domain-Specific Governance

While national strategies set the high-level tone, the tangible impact of AI governance is felt most acutely at the sectoral level, where abstract principles collide with operational realities.

High-Stake Domains Requiring Specialized Oversight

Healthcare and Life Sciences

Healthcare remains a primary focus for risk-based regulation due to the direct implications for patient safety. In the United States, the FDA continues to evolve its regulatory framework for AI-enabled medical devices (U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 2025). In 2025, the FDA issued final guidance on "Predetermined Change Control Plans" (PCCPs) (U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 2024). This innovative mechanism enables manufacturers to pre-specify future modifications to AI models (e.g., retraining on new data), thereby eliminating the need for a new pre-market submission for every algorithmic update. This regulatory innovation is crucial for the "learning" nature of AI, allowing devices to improve over time without regulatory bottlenecks.

Similarly, the European Medicines Agency (EMA) finalized its reflection paper on AI in the medicinal product lifecycle in 2024 (European Medicines Agency, 2024). The paper emphasizes a risk-based approach to using AI in drug discovery and clinical trials, mandating that AI systems used to generate evidence for marketing authorization must be explainable and validated.

Financial Services

The financial sector faces unique risks regarding systemic stability and algorithmic bias in lending. The US Treasury Department, in its 2024 report on "Managing Artificial Intelligence-Specific Cybersecurity Risks in the Financial Services Sector," highlighted a growing "capability gap" between large financial institutions and smaller firms. The report recommends enhanced public-private information sharing to combat AI-driven fraud, which has become increasingly sophisticated.

Globally, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision continued to refine standards in 2025, focusing on model governance structures (Bank for International Settlements,

n.d.). The Committee is analyzing the extent to which the outcomes of "black box" AI models can be understood and explained, a critical factor for capital allocation and risk management. The prominence of AI in financial governance discussions was evident at the December 2025 Abu Dhabi Finance Week (ADFW), which convened over 300 speakers representing firms managing over $60 trillion in assets, reflecting how emerging technologies, especially AI and quantum computing, are reshaping modern finance.

The identification of systemic financial risks posed by AI has also entered the regulatory debate. The European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) Advisory Scientific Committee Report No. 16 on "Artificial Intelligence and Systemic Risk," (ESRB, 2025) examined how AI's properties can interact with five categories of systemic financial risks: liquidity mismatches, common exposures, interconnectedness, lack of substitutability, and leverage. This underscores the urgent need for regulatory frameworks that address both institution-level and system-wide vulnerabilities arising from AI adoption in finance.

Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement and Citizen Surveillance

This domain represents the flashpoint for civil rights concerns. In 2025, the Council on Criminal Justice released a framework for AI in the justice system (Council on Criminal Justice, 2025), warning against the uncritical deployment of predictive policing tools that ingest historically biased crime data. The framework outlines five key principles to guide responsible integration, emphasizing the need for human oversight and rigorous testing for bias.

Simultaneously, civil rights organizations like the NAACP, ACLU, and EFF intensified calls for bans on government use of facial recognition technology. An ACLU report in late 2025 highlighted how Customs and Border Protection (CBP) uses AI-driven mass surveillance to target travelers, often without sufficient due process (Stanley, 2025). A federal judge in Chicago underscored the risks of generative AI in legal documentation when noting that immigration agents had used ChatGPT to write use-of-force reports, leading to factual errors and undermining agent credibility (Lauer, 2025).

The use of AI in governance itself represents an emerging regulatory frontier, with Poland and Albania conducting high-profile experiments that reveal both the promise and perils of algorithmic administration. Poland launched the Polish Large Language Model (PLLuM) in 2025, allocating

What to Expect from Courts in the AI Era? Insights from the Brazilian Experience

Center for Comparative Constitutional Studies (University of Brasilia)

Brazil offers a distinct case study of AI use in the court system. The Brazilian Judiciary faces a structural challenge, carrying a backlog of approximately 79 million pending lawsuits in 2025. In the context of this significant overload, Brazil has become a laboratory for innovation, developing AI systems to automate tasks ranging from document classification to case clustering based on thematic similarity. The Brazilian Judiciary has developed several proprietary systems and, according to 2023 data, has registered 140 AI projects across 62 courts. While the nation has been a regulatory pioneer, issuing its first directive on the use of AI in courts in 2020 and updating these provisions in 2025, its decentralized implementation strategy has resulted in uncoordinated initiatives. This fragmentation has undermined effective civil society oversight and created legal uncertainty about the application of these tools.

The case of Brazil suggests that a transition to a technologically-driven system of justice is not free of risks to fundamental rights. While AI offers the opportunity to produce more coherent, predictable, and expeditious decisions, it also raises deep concerns about algorithmic bias and the preservation of due process of law. In response to these challenges, national and international debates have converged on a risk-based governance model that prohibits "unacceptable-risk" tools and requires strict human oversight to ensure that technology serves as a support rather than a substitute for judicial activity. However, the responsible implementation of these principles is yet to be seen.

As a lesson for the future of justice, the case of Brazil offers several insights. First, transparency is key; judicial systems must implement robust accountability mechanisms regarding algorithmic functionality. Second, civil society participation in auditing AI systems is essential to preserve democratic values. Third, enhancing the digital literacy of judges and court staff is crucial for meaningful human oversight of algorithmic outputs. Ultimately, while there are no simple solutions, safeguarding fundamental rights requires a sustained agenda of multidisciplinary research and adaptive institutional reform.

For more information on the use of AI in Brazilian Courts, see: Matheus de Souza Depieri and Ian Ferrare Meier, "Artificial Intelligence in Brazilian Courts: A Case Study" (Portulans Institute 2025), available here.

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19 million zloty (€4.5 million) for its implementation across public administration, with the city of Częstochowa becoming the first municipality to pilot the system for automating official tasks, analyzing citizen inquiries, and summarizing documents (National Information Processing Institute, 2023).

Albania's experiment has been far more controversial: in September 2025, Prime Minister Edi Rama appointed "Diella," an AI-generated virtual minister depicted as a woman in traditional Albanian costume, to oversee public procurement with the stated goal of making tenders "100% corruption-free". However, critics have raised serious concerns about "avatar democracy," noting that the appointment was made without constitutional basis: Albania's constitution requires ministers to be adult Albanian citizens, and warning that in a semi-authoritarian context with weak rule of law, AI oversight could actually obscure corruption by allowing the government to deflect responsibility to algorithmic decisions while potentially encoding existing patterns of favoritism into automated systems.

Culture and Education

The intersection of AI with culture and education has emerged as a critical domain requiring specialized oversight, with mounting concerns about AI's capacity to erode cultural diversity, stifle human creativity, and perpetuate epistemic biases rooted in Western-centric datasets. In her 2025 report to the UN General Assembly, Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights Alexandra Xanthaki warned that AI systems restrict creativity in all its dimensions and that the technology continues to be hailed as transformational while sidestepping urgently needed measures to ensure human rights compliance (OHCHR, 2025).

In education, UNESCO's 2025 report "AI and Education: Protecting the Rights of Learners" (UNESCO, 2025) analyzed how AI impacts access, equity, quality, and governance, examining implications for privacy, cultural rights, protection from violence, and the right to information. These challenges underscore the urgent need for governance frameworks that prioritize community consent, cultural sovereignty, and participatory design in AI systems affecting education and cultural heritage, ensuring that technology amplifies rather than erases human creativity and cultural diversity.

Defense

The deployment of AI in military and defense applications represents one of the most ethically fraught and strategically consequential domains of AI governance, with concerns centering on lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS) that can identify, select, and eliminate human targets without a human-on-the-loop (UN Office for Disarmament Affairs, 2025). Major military states such as Japan, India, the Republic of Korea, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States remain opposed to any new legally binding instrument on autonomous weapons (Vestner and Cleobury, 2024). Meanwhile the Stop Killer Robots campaign, led by a global coalition of NGOs, calls for an international treaty banning the development and deployment of fully autonomous weapons operating beyond meaningful human control, arguing that categorical prohibition is the only way to prevent ethical, legal, and humanitarian risks posed by delegating life-and-death decisions to machines.

Since 2023, diplomatic talks on regulating autonomous weapons and military AI have occurred along three concurrent tracks: at the UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, at the Summit on Responsible Artificial Intelligence in the Military Domain (REAIM), and in the UN First Committee which adopted a second resolution on restricting AWS in November 2024.

Cross-Cutting Issues in AI Deployment

Labor Markets and Workforce Transformation

The displacement of labor by AI moved from a theoretical forecast to observable reality in 2025. A pivotal report by the Stanford Digital Economy Lab, titled *"Canaries in the Coal Mine?,"* utilized ADP payroll data to reveal a 13% relative decline in employment for entry-level workers (ages 22-25) in AI-exposed professions like software development and customer service between 2022 and 2025 (Brynjolfsson, Chandar and Chen, 2025). This contrasts with older workers in the same fields, whose employment remained stable. The findings suggest that AI is creating a "ladder-pulling" effect, where entry-level rungs are automated away, making it difficult for new workers to gain the experience needed to advance. This structural shift poses a significant challenge for workforce development policy.

Environmental Sustainability

The environmental cost of the "AI arms race" has garnered increasing scrutiny. Research from HuggingFace has quantified the massive energy disparity between task-specific models and general-purpose generative AI (Luccioni, Jernite and Strubell, 2024). The study found that generating an image with a powerful generative model can consume as much energy as fully charging a smartphone, orders of magnitude more than specific non-generative tasks. The International AI Safety Report (2025), chaired by Yoshua Bengio, explicitly warned that improvements in AI efficiency are failing to keep pace with the rising demand for compute. While it's challenging to project how much power

will be needed for data centers, the IEA expects electricity consumption to double by 2030 (IEA, 2025). The report highlighted that water consumption for data center cooling poses a rising environmental and human rights threat, creating a potential conflict between AI development and environmental sustainability goals.

Media and Information Integrity

The proliferation of deepfakes and AI-generated disinformation remains a top security threat. The US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) identified AI-generated synthetic media as a critical vector for adversarial influence operations in its 2025 Homeland Threat Assessment. The ease of creating realistic fake content has lowered the barrier to entry for malign actors.

In response, the Center for News, Technology and Innovation (CNTI) reported on the global rise of "fake news" legislation (Center for News, Technology & Innovation, 2024). The CNTI found that while such laws are intended to combat disinformation, they often inadvertently restrict journalistic freedom by granting governments broad powers to define "truth." The report recommends a nuanced approach focused on provenance and authentication standards (like C2PA) rather than content suppression, arguing that helping the public distinguish authentic content is more effective than trying to ban fake content.
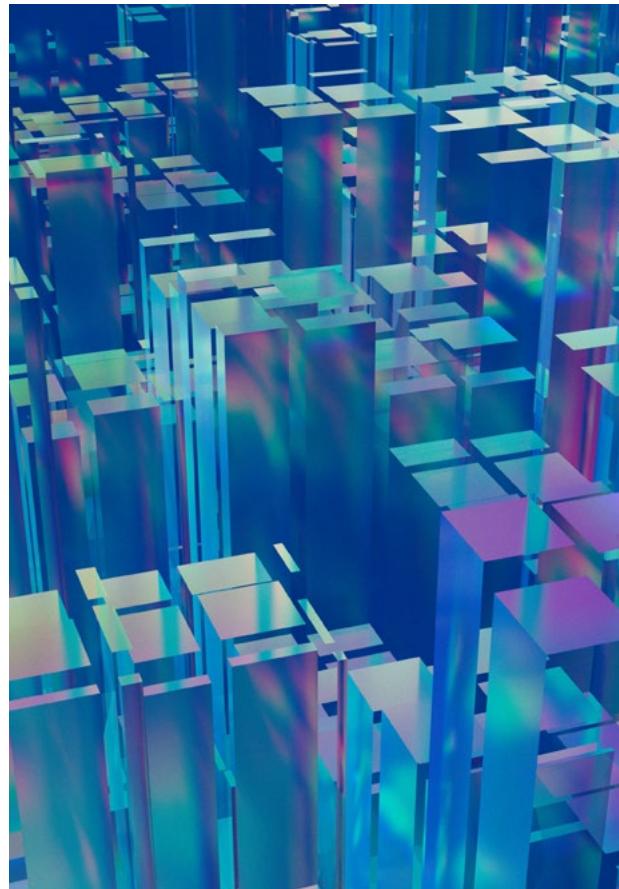
Cross-Border Cooperation and Global Governance Architectures

The borderless nature of AI technologies necessitates international coordination to prevent regulatory arbitrage and ensure collective safety. However, 2025 has highlighted the friction between the need for global cooperation and the reality of geopolitical competition.

The Need for International Coordination

The risk of regulatory fragmentation is acute. With major powers like the US, EU, and China pursuing divergent regulatory paths, multinational developers face a "compliance thicket" that complicates global deployment. The United Nations has attempted to bridge this gap. Following the recommendations of its High-Level Advisory Body on AI, the UN General Assembly established the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI and the Global Dialogue on AI Governance in August 2025. These bodies aim to create a shared scientific consensus on AI risks, modeled after the IPCC for climate change, to inform global policy. By providing an impartial, evidence-based assessment of AI capabilities and risks, the UN hopes to create a consensual baseline for global norms that should transcend geopolitical rivalries.

Emerging International Forums and Initiatives

G7 Hiroshima AI Process: Under the Japanese presidency in May 2023 and continuing into 2025, the G7 finalized a reporting framework for the International Code of Conduct. The OECD launched this global monitoring mechanism in February 2025 to track voluntary compliance by advanced AI developers (OECD, 2025c). This initiative represents a "coalition of the willing" attempting to set standards for the democratic world.

AI Summits: The 2025 AI Action Summit in Paris, held in February 2025, marked a continuation of earlier summits in Bletchley Park (UK AI Safety Summit) and Seoul (AI Seoul Summit). The summit focused on "Public Interest AI," emphasizing the need to bridge the compute divide for LMICs and ensuring that AI benefits are shared equitably (Élysée Palace, 2025).

EU-US Trade and Technology Council (TTC): Despite political shifts in the US, the TTC remains a venue for trans-Atlantic alignment. The sixth ministerial meeting in 2024 laid the groundwork for cooperation on AI terminology and risk methodologies (European Commission, 2024). However, the divergence in domestic enforcement strategies (EU regulation vs. US deregulation) limits the depth of harmonization possible.

Data Governance and Cross-Border Flows

Data sovereignty has emerged as a defining fault line in global AI governance, with competing visions threatening to fragment the digital economy into incompatible regulatory zones. The African Union's Continental AI Strategy explicitly promotes data sovereignty to prevent "digital colonialism," ensuring African datasets benefit African economies rather than being extracted to train Western models without local benefit while the April 2025 African Declaration on Artificial Intelligence committed to establishing a $60 billion Africa AI Fund and creating frameworks for African open data sets governed by standardized security protocol (Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution Rwanda, 2025). Simultaneously, the concept of "Data Free Flow with Trust" (DFFT) championed by the G7 faces challenges (OECD, 2024). China and India have also taken greater measures to increase localization requirements and cybersecurity obligations within their respective data protection regulations (Bigg, 2025). While many of these protective actions are warranted, this complicates the training of global AI models, which rely on diverse, cross-border datasets to reduce bias and improve performance.

Balancing Competitiveness and Responsibility

The Innovation-Regulation Dilemma

AI governance has uncovered new challenges to the narrative that regulation inevitably stifles innovation (Bradford, 2024). In the European Union, despite initial complaints from some industry leaders, the AI Act has provided the regulatory certainty and liability clarity needed to encourage enterprise adoption in high-risk sectors like healthcare (Wu and Lipstaite, 2024). The "Brussels Effect" has provided a stable framework that allows companies to plan long-term.

Conversely, the regulatory vacuum in the United States created by the rescission of EO 14110 and the introduction of EO 14365 limiting state-level AI legislation has led to greater uncertainty (Saeed, 2025). Businesses face a patchwork of state laws (e.g., Colorado, California) that could potentially increase compliance costs and litigation risks (Crenshaw, 2025). While the federal government's hands-off approach aims to unleash innovation, the lack of a unified national standard may inadvertently hinder the scalability of AI products across state lines.

Fostering Responsible Innovation Ecosystems

Countries are increasingly using "compute diplomacy" and infrastructure investment as tools of industrial policy. The US "Genesis Mission," launched in late 2025, aims to marshal federal datasets and compute resources to accelerate scientific discovery (The White House, 2025c). This state-directed innovation strategy highlights a bipartisan consensus on the strategic importance of AI, even if the regulatory approaches differ.

France has announced significant investments to become a computing and AI hub for Europe (DataIa, 2024), while Saudi Arabia is directing billions toward AI infrastructure to diversify its economy away from oil (Satariano, Mozur, 2025). Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) continue to be vital. In Singapore, the AI Verify Foundation brings together government regulators and tech giants (Google, Microsoft) to co-develop testing tools, effectively crowdsourcing governance and ensuring that standards remain technically feasible (Microsoft News Center, Source Singapore, 2023).

Ensuring Inclusive and Equitable AI Development

The Global AI Divide is widening. A World Bank report notes that while AI adoption is accelerating, the gap in "AI readiness," which is defined by infrastructure, skills, and data availability, between high-income and low-income economies is growing (Mandon, 2026). High-income countries are capturing the majority of productivity gains, while low-income economies risk being left behind.

To counter this, initiatives like the UNESCO Caribbean AI Initiative are working to develop regional policies that protect Small Island Developing States (SIDS) from being mere data subjects. The roadmap focuses on cultural preservation and resilience, ensuring that AI systems respect the unique linguistic and cultural contexts of the Caribbean (UNESCO, 2024). Similarly, the African Union is promoting "sovereign AI" infrastructure to ensure that the continent controls its own digital destiny (Pan-African Parliament, 2025).

Box 2
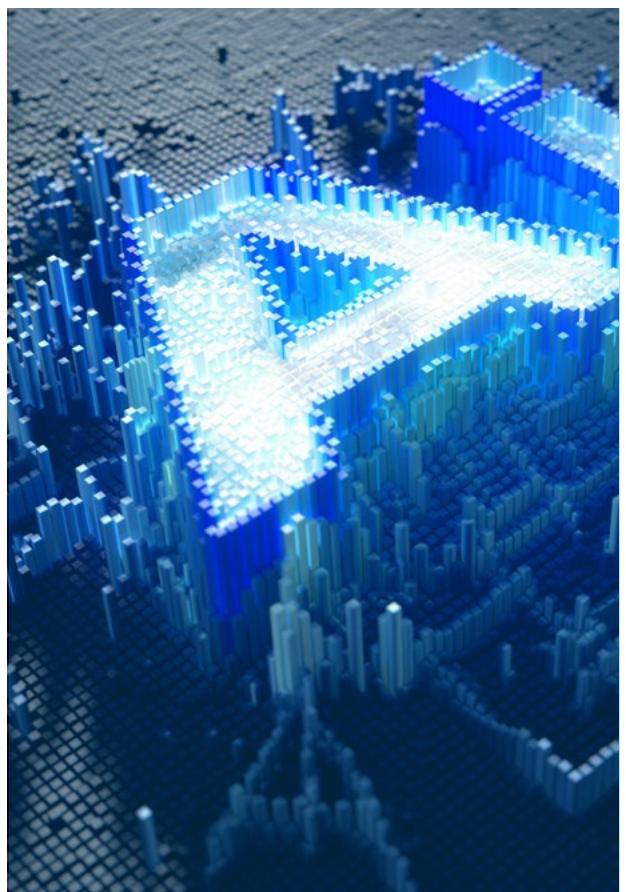
Caribbean SIDS and AI Governance: Momentum, Fragmentation, and the Case for Practical Regional Standards

Authors:
C. S. B. Charles, Phd., President and CEO, FutureLogic Architecture, LLC

Bevil Wooding, Director of Caribbean Affairs, American Registry for Internet Numbers

Across the Caribbean, AI adoption is accelerating. Early governance measures are emerging alongside applied initiatives, capacity-building efforts, and growing public-sector experimentation. Despite wide variation in state capacity and institutional maturity, momentum is unmistakable.

Governments across the Caribbean are progressing towards national AI frameworks, while regional bodies convene expertise and develop practical instruments, and universities, the private sector, and civil society expand research, training, and public engagement. A clear regional consensus is emerging: AI is now a critical enabler of competitiveness, public-sector effectiveness, and institutional resilience. The central policy challenge is no longer whether Caribbean SIDS should govern AI, but whether they can convert high-level principles into implementable rules, oversight mechanisms, and trusted public-sector use at a pace that matches AI's growing implications for competitiveness and security.

At the regional level, the UNESCO Caribbean AI Policy Roadmap offers a shared ethical foundation for SIDS-focused AI governance. The Caribbean Telecommunications Union's Caribbean AI Task Force signals a shift toward coordination through harmonised policy recommendations, model legislative provisions, and pilot initiatives, while warning against the region becoming a passive standards-taker. Complementing these efforts, CARICOM and UNDP initiatives emphasise institutional readiness and workforce capability as prerequisites for effective governance. In parallel, the Caribbean Agency for Justice Solutions is advancing a justice-sector programme spanning data readiness, applied tools, policy development, and capacity-building to support responsible AI adoption.

National approaches vary in maturity and emphasis. The Dominican Republic's ENIA reflects a strategy-led model for ecosystem development and governance. Jamaica's National AI Task Force recommendations outline staged reforms prioritising ethical innovation, fairness, privacy, and security. Trinidad and Tobago has institutionalised AI at Cabinet level, is advancing readiness work with UNESCO support, and has launched Anansi, a public-facing AI digital assistant to improve access to government services. Barbados is pairing skills development with applied public-sector problem-solving through a government-supported deep-tech fellowship and GovTech-led challenges focused on AI-enabled digitisation.

Civil society actors further reinforce these efforts through regional convenings, sector-led training, and policy engagement that broaden AI awareness beyond government.

For Caribbean SIDS, global competitiveness will increasingly depend on practical, enforceable AI governance: shared procurement standards, clear oversight and accountability, fit-for-purpose risk controls for high-impact domains such as justice, security, finance, and health, and regional cooperation that translates guidance into operational, resourced standards rather than aspirational principles.

Emerging Challenges and Future Directions

Geopolitics of AI Governance

The US-China technological rivalry continues to bifurcate the global AI landscape. In 2025, the US Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) updated export controls on advanced AI chips and model weights, aiming to restrict China's ability to train frontier models (Bureau of Industry and Security, 2025). These controls now extend to "gatekeeper" technologies, such as high-bandwidth memory and specialized manufacturing equipment.

China has responded by accelerating domestic semiconductor independence and restricting the export of critical raw materials needed for chip manufacturing (Shivakumar, Wessner and Howell, 2025). This "decoupling" forces third-party countries in the Middle East and Southeast Asia to navigate a delicate diplomatic path. Countries like the UAE and Malaysia are adopting "multi-aligned" strategies, attempting to access technology from both blocs while adhering to the strict end-use monitoring required by US export controls (Confino, 2025).

The Role of Civil Society and Democratic Participation

There is a growing recognition that AI governance cannot be left solely to technocrats. The U.S. Public Assembly on High Risk AI (2023-2024) demonstrated that lay citizens, when informed, can produce nuanced governance recommendations (Center for New Democratic Processes, 2025). Participants in the assembly favored stricter liability and human oversight than industry typically prefers, showing a public appetite for accountability. Integrating such citizen assemblies into the policymaking process is emerging as a mechanism to address the "democratic deficit" in AI governance, ensuring that the rules of the road reflect societal values rather than just corporate interests (McKinney, 2024).

Frontier AI and Advanced Systems

As AI models approach "frontier" capabilities, exhibiting reasoning and planning abilities, traditional regulation struggles to keep pace. In the absence of binding global treaties, major AI labs such as Anthropic have adopted "Responsible Scaling Policies" (RSPs) (Anthropic, 2023), with OpenAI defining a similar measure, titled "Preparedness Framework" (OpenAI, 2025). These voluntary frameworks commit companies to pausing development or deployment if specific risk thresholds (e.g., facilitation of biological weapons) are breached (Anthropic, 2024).

While RSPs represent a proactive industry step, their efficacy is debated. Critics argue that voluntary self-regulation is insufficient against competitive pressures to release powerful models (Walters and Wiseman, 2025). The rescission of the US mandate for reporting safety tests for dual-use models leaves these voluntary commitments as the primary line of defense in the US, raising concerns about enforceability.

Moving Forward: Principles for Effective AI Governance

The analysis of the 2025 landscape suggests that effective AI governance must be built on four pillars:

Evidence-Based and Risk-Proportionate: Regulation should target specific high-risk applications (e.g., biometric surveillance, critical infrastructure) rather than broad categories of technology. The FDA's PCCP approach for medical devices serves as a model for flexible, iterative oversight that protects safety without stifling low-risk innovation.

Multistakeholder and Inclusive: Governance must include voices from the Global Majority and marginalized communities to prevent "digital colonialism." The UN's new Scientific Panel offers a platform to internationalize the evidence base and ensure that the benefits of AI are shared globally.

Interoperable and Harmonized: While identical laws are impossible, interoperability of *standards* (e.g., what constitutes a "safe" model) is essential to maintain a global digital market. The G7 Hiroshima Process and ISO standards are crucial vehicles for this harmonization, enabling companies to develop once and deploy globally.

Flexible and Adaptive: Static laws are ill-suited for exponential technologies. Regulatory sandboxes (as seen in Singapore, Spain, and Brazil) and "living" guidelines allow for experimentation and rapid adjustment as technology evolves.

Governance must include voices from the Global Majority and marginalized communities to prevent "digital colonialism."

Conclusion: Navigating the AI Governance Challenge

By late-2025, the global AI race has evolved from a sprint for technological supremacy into a marathon for sustainable governance. The initial "Wild West" phase of generative AI is coming to an end, replaced by a complex geopolitical landscape where regulation, infrastructure, and values intersect. With new risks emerging from nascent domains like agentic AI, existing AI regulatory and strategic governance frameworks will need to be adapted for these concerns.

The divergence between the US market-driven approach, the EU's rights-based framework, and China's state-centric model presents a challenge for global cohesion. Yet, distinct commonalities are emerging: the need for massive compute infrastructure, the demand for workforce adaptation strategies, and the imperative to secure information integrity against deepfakes. Additionally, this fragmentation masks a deeper shift in the locus of power where corporations and leaders of frontier AI companies wield the most consequential decision-making authority over AI development, deployment, and governance.
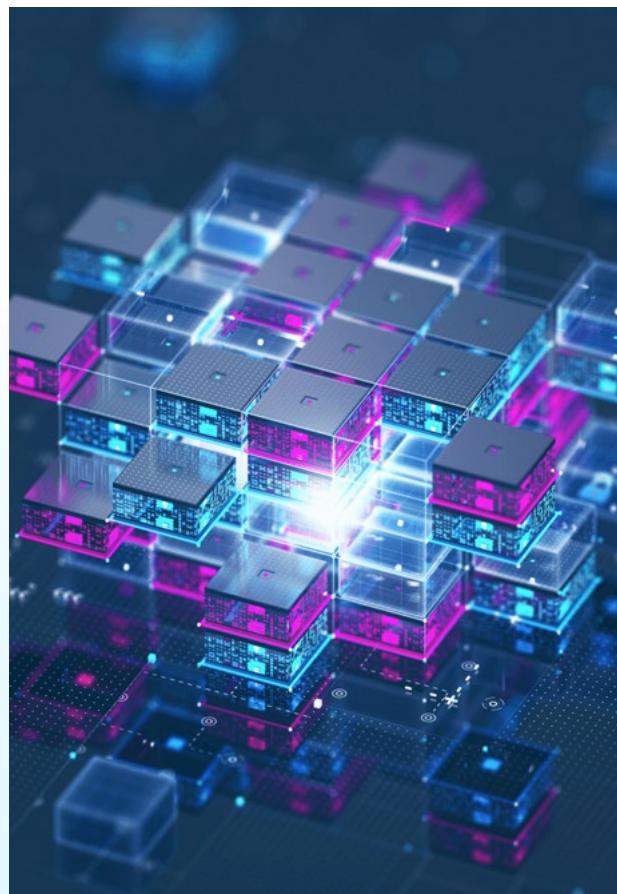
OpenAI, Anthropic, Google, Meta, Microsoft operate as de facto regulators through their voluntary Responsible Scaling Policies (Metr, 2023) and voluntary safety commitments (Biden- Harris Administration, 2023). These firms control the foundational infrastructure of AI: the compute clusters, the proprietary training datasets scraped from the public internet, and the model architectures that will shape economic and social life for decades. In the absence of binding federal regulation, the United States has effectively privatized AI governance, creating a system where corporate self-interest, moderated by reputational concerns and competitive dynamics, serves as the primary constraint on one of the most powerful technologies in human history.

The choices made in the next few years, specifically regarding international cooperation and the inclusion of the Global Majority countries, will determine whether AI becomes a tool for shared human advancement or a driver of deeper inequality. As economies refine their strategies, the focus must shift from performative declarations to the hard work of building institutions capable of governing the most transformative technology of our time. AI competitiveness is no longer just about who builds the fastest model, but who builds the most resilient society to house it.
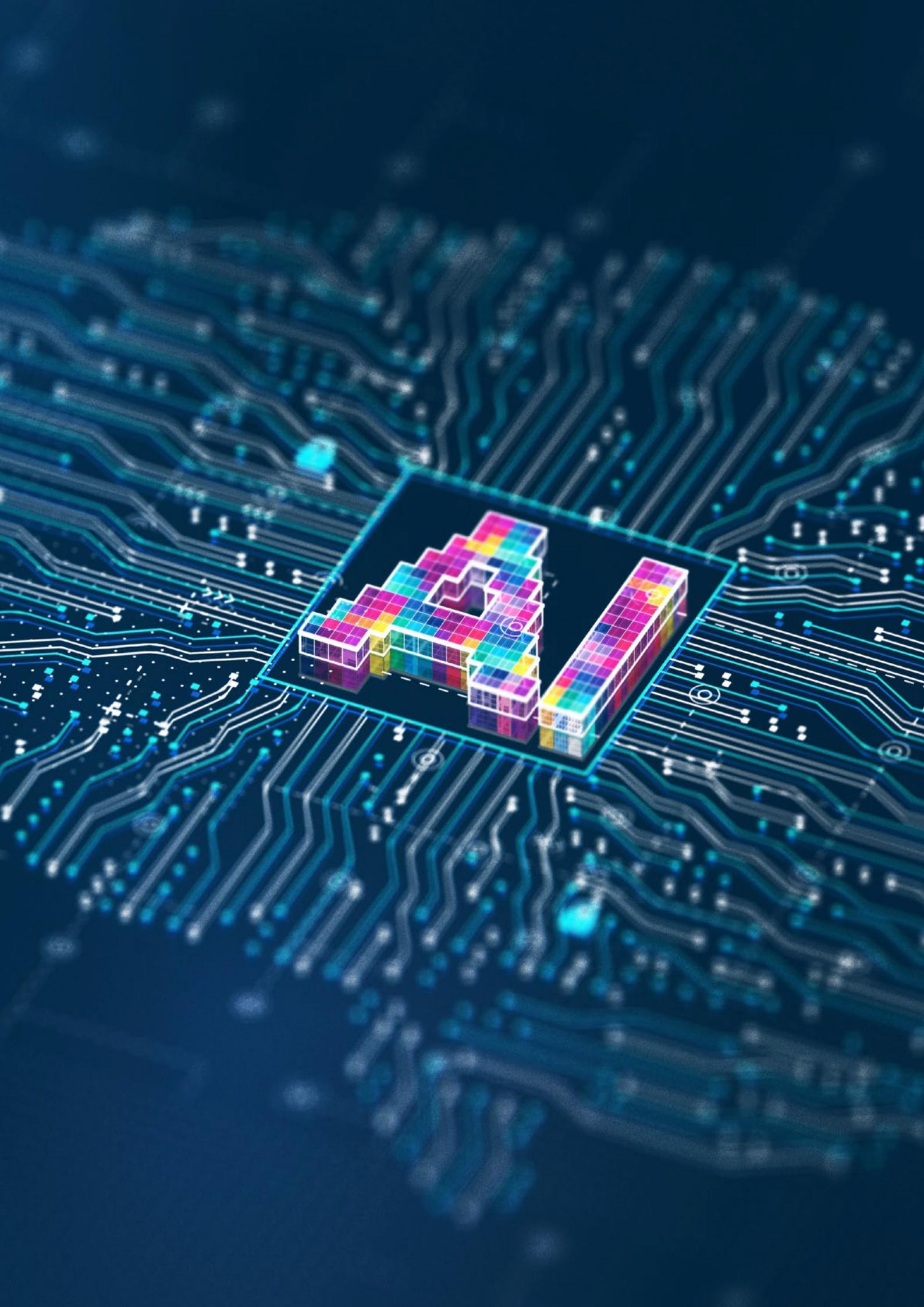
Section 2

Key messages
NRI 2025

Effective AI governance must be adaptive, inclusive, and sector-specific, evolving alongside fast-moving technologies while protecting human rights and public interests.

1

AI governance has become a source of economic and geopolitical power

AI governance is no longer a technical or purely domestic policy issue. Divergent regulatory models, defined by political systems, economic priorities, and strategic interests, are shaping global digital and economic competition. North America emphasizes innovation and market leadership, the European Union prioritizes rights and legal certainty, China advances a state-coordinated approach, and many countries across Asia, Africa, and Latin America link AI governance to development and sovereignty. These divergences are fragmenting the global digital ecosystem, complicating cross-border data flows, interoperability, and market access. Governance capacity itself has emerged as a determinant of economic resilience, strategic authority, and global influence.

2

Effective AI governance is sector-specific, adaptive, and increasingly shaped by private actors

The most consequential effects of AI governance emerge at the sectoral level, where abstract principles intersect with real-world risks in healthcare, finance, law enforcement, education, defense, labor markets, and environmental sustainability. Risk-based and adaptive regulatory approaches have shown promise, particularly in safety-critical domains. At the same time, gaps in binding international rules have allowed voluntary standards, industry codes of conduct, and corporate commitments to function as de facto governance mechanisms for frontier AI. While these instruments offer speed and flexibility, they raise concerns about accountability and democratic legitimacy, as private actors increasingly influence safety thresholds, transparency norms, and deployment decisions with broad societal implications. Without inclusive participation and public-sector counterweights, reliance on such mechanisms risks privileging commercial and geopolitical interests over public values, particularly in regions with limited regulatory leverage.

3

Global cooperation on AI remains essential but structurally constrained

Despite widespread recognition that AI risks transcend borders, meaningful global coordination remains elusive. Geopolitical rivalry, asymmetric capabilities, and competing values constrain harmonization, while existing multilateral initiatives prioritize principles over enforcement. The emerging reality is not convergence but a multipolar governance landscape, requiring pragmatic coordination, trust-building, and targeted cooperation to manage shared risks without assuming uniform regulatory models.

4

Digital readiness outperformance reflects governance quality and institutional execution, not income level alone

Across regions, overall network readiness outcomes are not evenly distributed by income level. A diverse set of middle- and low-income economies achieves levels of digital readiness that exceed what would typically be anticipated given income, while some high-income economies record slower-than-expected performance. These patterns highlight the role of governance quality, institutional capacity, and policy execution, alongside structural conditions, in shaping digital readiness outcomes.

5

Distinct areas of digital readiness progress are emerging across middle- and low-income economies, even when overall performance remains uneven

Among middle- and low-income economies, digital progress frequently takes the form of differentiated strengths in specific areas of digital readiness, such as technology deployment, human capital and usage, governance frameworks, or societal impact, rather than uniformly high performance across all dimensions. These area-specific strengths cluster unevenly across regions. Governance-related progress is most prominent across parts of Africa; broad-based strengths across multiple areas are most common in Asia and the Pacific; and more targeted advances, often linked to service delivery or social outcomes, are observed in the Americas, the Arab States, and the CIS. This pattern underscores the diversity of digital development pathways and illustrates how meaningful advances can emerge even where broader capabilities remain uneven.

Key Results of NRI 2025
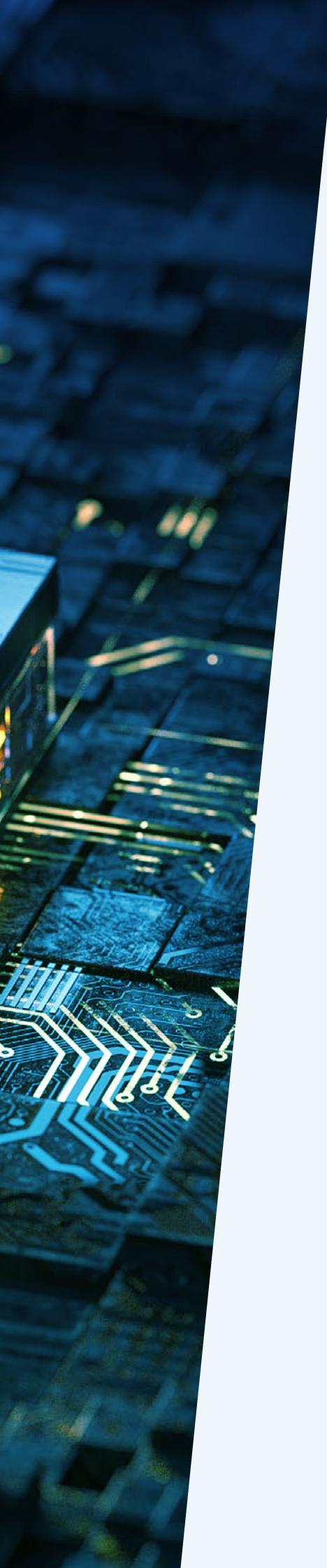
The Network Readiness Index 2025 reveals a diverse global digital landscape, with regional leaders combining strong governance, inclusive access, and targeted technology adoption.

Top 10

The United States has maintained its leading position in the NRI for the fourth consecutive year, demonstrating strong performance across all four pillars. Finland has advanced to second place, while Singapore has moved to third. Denmark ranks fourth, followed closely by Sweden in fifth place. The Netherlands, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland occupy positions six through nine, respectively. The Republic of Korea rounds out the top ten, falling to tenth place.

Overall, the top ten economies exhibit consistently strong performance across the four NRI pillars: Technology, People, Governance, and Impact. All ten economies rank within the top ten for both the Technology and People pillars, underscoring their shared strengths in these areas. European economies in particular show strong outcomes in the Governance pillar, with Finland, Denmark, and the Netherlands achieving notably high scores. Performance in the Impact pillar is broadly similar across the top-ranked economies, indicating relatively comparable outcomes in this dimension.

In terms of regional distribution, 7 of 10 economies are from Europe. Singapore and the Republic of Korea remain the only economies from Asia and Pacific, while the United States is the only representation from the Americas.

Table A: Top 10 performers in NRI 2025

Country	NRI rank	NRI score	Pillar Rank			
			Technology	People	Governance	Impact
United States of America	1	79,13	1	1	9	16
Finland	2	75,82	9	10	4	1
Singapore	3	75,46	4	4	15	7
Denmark	4	75,14	8	17	1	3
Sweden	5	75,09	6	11	8	4
Netherlands	6	75,08	3	18	3	5
Germany	7	74,12	5	9	6	9
United Kingdom	8	73,85	7	5	13	11
Switzerland	9	73,63	2	15	17	8
Republic of Korea	10	72,38	10	2	20	22

Source: Network Readiness Index Database, Portulans Institute, 2025.

Regional Leaders

The Network Readiness Index 2025 points to a diverse and uneven global digital landscape, with clear leaders emerging across regions and distinctive strengths spanning technology, governance, and societal impact. At the top of the rankings, the United States leads globally, reflecting sustained strength in technology adoption and innovation, underpinned by significant investments in emerging technologies, advanced telecommunications, and software-intensive industries.

Europe continues to outperform other regions, with 28 economies placing among the top 50 performers, a pattern closely linked to the region's high concentration of high-income economies. Finland (2nd), Denmark (4th), and Sweden (5th) stand out in particular for their strong institutional frameworks and ability to translate digital progress into broad societal outcomes, as reflected in their leading positions across governance and impact-related dimensions.

In Africa, Mauritius (58th) emerges as the region's top performer, combining relatively strong human capital, societal outcomes, and business engagement. Nonetheless, gaps in regulatory and privacy frameworks remain an area for further progress. South Africa (69th) and Kenya (77th) demonstrate solid foundations in digital infrastructure, AI research, and emerging technology adoption, yet converting these capabilities into more inclusive gains and improved quality-of-life outcomes remains an ongoing challenge.

Within the Arab States, the United Arab Emirates (26th) and Saudi Arabia (34th) display advanced digital ecosystems supported by robust infrastructure, strong uptake of emerging technologies, and extensive digital government services. Bahrain (36th) similarly pairs active public-sector engagement with comparatively strong regulatory conditions.

Across the region, further strengthening contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals, privacy protections, and inclusive access will be critical to extending the societal benefits of digital transformation.

In the Asia-Pacific region, Japan (11th) maintains a high level of digital readiness, particularly in human capital and technological capabilities, supported by strong business adoption and public-sector innovation. Singapore (3rd) and the Republic of Korea (10th) continue to set global benchmarks, combining world-class connectivity with effective governance and advanced technological uptake.

Among CIS economies, Russia (56th) and Armenia (62nd) benefit from relatively strong digitally skilled populations and ICT service capacity, although regulatory and privacy-related gaps limit the broader impact of digitalization. Kazakhstan (65th) performs well in governance and social outcomes, while challenges persist in scaling advanced technology adoption among businesses. In the Americas, Canada (12th) demonstrates balanced performance across all dimensions of network readiness, while Costa Rica (42nd) illustrates how medium-sized economies can leverage digital adoption to support financial inclusion and social well-being.

Taken together, these regional leaders reflect the diversity of pathways through which economies achieve high levels of network readiness. Strong rankings are associated with a combination of advanced digital infrastructure, institutional effectiveness, and broad-based adoption across society. Nevertheless, recurring constraints, including limitations in international Internet bandwidth, remain visible across regions, indicating that digital readiness continues to vary in both depth and resilience.

Table B: Top 3 countries by region

Africa	Arab States	Asia & Pacific	CIS	Europe	The Americas
1. Mauritius (58)	1. United Arab Emirates (26)	1. Singapore (3)	1. Russian Federation (56)	1. Finland (2)	1. United States of America (1)
2. South Africa (69)	2. Saudi Arabia (34)	2. Republic of Korea (10)	2. Armenia (62)	2. Denmark (4)	2. Canada (12)
3. Kenya (77)	3. Bahrain (36)	3. Japan (11)	3. Kazakhstan (65)	3. Sweden (5)	3. Costa Rica (42)

Note: Global ranks in parentheses. CIS = Commonwealth of Independent States.
Source: Network Readiness Index Database, Portulans Institute, 2025.

Income Group Leaders

Income group leaders exhibit consistent patterns in innovation capacity, access to digital technologies, and the presence of governance arrangements that shape how these technologies are deployed. Among high-income economies, the United States, Finland, and Singapore occupy the top positions in the rankings, placing 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, respectively. Their standing reflects strong and balanced performance across all dimensions of network readiness, distinguishing them from other economies at similar income levels.

Within the upper middle-income group, China (24th) remains the only economy in this income category positioned in the top quartile of the rankings, followed by Malaysia (38th) and Thailand (44th). These economies are characterized by comparatively strong capabilities among people, firms, and institutions in engaging with and applying digital technologies, as reflected in their relative positions within the overall distribution.

Lower-middle-income economies are led by Viet Nam, India, and the Philippines, ranking 40th, 45th, and 66th, respectively. Their performance is associated with expanding digital content creation, the wider availability of digital services, and growing digitally skilled workforces, placing them ahead of most peers within the same income group.

Low-income economies also record measurable gains in network readiness. Rwanda, Uganda, and Malawi rank 87th, 112th, and 116th, respectively, representing the highest-performing economies within this income category. Despite more constrained resource environments, these economies display relatively strong outcomes in innovation activity and technological literacy compared with other low-income peers.

Several middle- and low-income economies—including India, Viet Nam, China, Indonesia, Kenya, and Rwanda—exhibit levels of network readiness that are comparatively high relative to their GDP per capita. Economies in Asia and the Pacific feature prominently in this group, while a number of African economies, including Rwanda, Kenya, and the United Republic of Tanzania, also register strong relative positions within their regions. Although high-income economies continue to dominate the upper tiers of the rankings, the distribution of results among middle- and low-income economies points to substantial variation in digital performance within income groups. Further detail on these patterns is presented in Table 3 of the Detailed Results section.

Table C: Top 3 Countries by income group

High-income economies	Upper middle-income economies	Lower middle-income economies	Low-income economies
United States of America (1)	China (24)	Viet Nam (40)	Rwanda (87)
Finland (2)	Malaysia (38)	India (45)	Uganda (112)
Singapore (3)	Thailand (44)	Philippines (66)	Malawi (116)

Note: Global ranks in parentheses.
Source: Network Readiness Index Database, Portulans Institute, 2025.

Network Readiness Outperformance Relative to Income and Pillar-Level Patterns

Overall network readiness outcomes in the NRI 2025 are not evenly distributed across income groups. A set of economies records aggregate performance that exceeds what would typically be anticipated given income level, as illustrated by their position relative to the income-based trendline in Figure 1 in the Detailed Results section. These economies span multiple regions and income categories, indicating that relative outperformance is not confined to a particular development stage. At the same time, a smaller group of high-income economies records outcomes below the trendline, reflecting slower-than-expected performance in the context of mature digital systems. Tables 3 and 4 in the Detailed Results section document these patterns for non–high-income and high-income economies, respectively.

Disaggregating results at the pillar level reveals that overall outperformance often reflects concentrated strengths in specific dimensions rather than uniformly high performance across the full framework. Among middle- and low-income economies, relative strengths in Technology, People, Governance, or Impact frequently underpin above-expected aggregate outcomes, even where constraints persist

elsewhere. A subset of economies—including Rwanda, China, Viet Nam, India, Sri Lanka, and Ukraine—records relative strength across all four pillars, while a broader group demonstrates strong results across three pillars. These patterns highlight the diversity of digital development pathways and show how pillar-level strengths can translate into aggregate outperformance, even in resource-constrained contexts.

Network readiness in the NRI 2025 is not determined by income alone: economies across regions and income levels outperform expectations by building strength in key digital pillars.

Continuing to Improve the NRI Model

Digital transformation requires the Network Readiness Index to be supported by data that remains both relevant and analytically robust. Each year, the NRI team reviews a wide range of general and technology-specific data sources to identify indicators that capture evolving dimensions of digital development and network readiness.

At the same time, stability remains a central consideration. While periodic updates to the model are necessary to reflect changes in technology and digital practices, continuity across editions is essential to preserving the Index's credibility and analytical comparability over time. Refinements to the NRI therefore arise through the introduction, adjustment, or integration of selected metrics, rather than through fundamental changes to the underlying structure. Throughout these updates, the model continues to reflect the central interaction between People and Technology as a defining feature of network readiness.

As digital technologies advance, their interaction with individuals, organizations, and institutions becomes increasingly embedded across social and economic contexts. Within the NRI framework, this interaction is examined alongside the governance arrangements that shape trust, security, and inclusion in digital environments. Together, these elements form the basis for assessing how digital engagement is associated with outcomes across three broad domains of societal well-being:

- Economic activity and productivity

- Quality of life

- Progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

These domains provide a structured lens through which the NRI examines the broader implications of participation in the networked economy, drawing on internationally comparable data aligned with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

The Network Readiness Index

The Network Readiness Index 2025 builds on three core principles articulated by the NRI Technical Advisory Group in 2019, which continue to guide the evolution of the framework and its analytical scope. These principles are intended to:

- Ensure continuity with earlier editions of the Index

- Reflect emerging issues in information and communication technology (ICT) deployment

- Reserve the relevance of the model as digital technologies evolve

Figure A: NRI 2025 model

Network Readiness Index				
Technology	Access	Content	Future Technologies
People	Individuals	Businesses	Governments
Governance	Trust	Regulation	Inclusion
Impact	Economy	Quality of Life	SDG Contribution
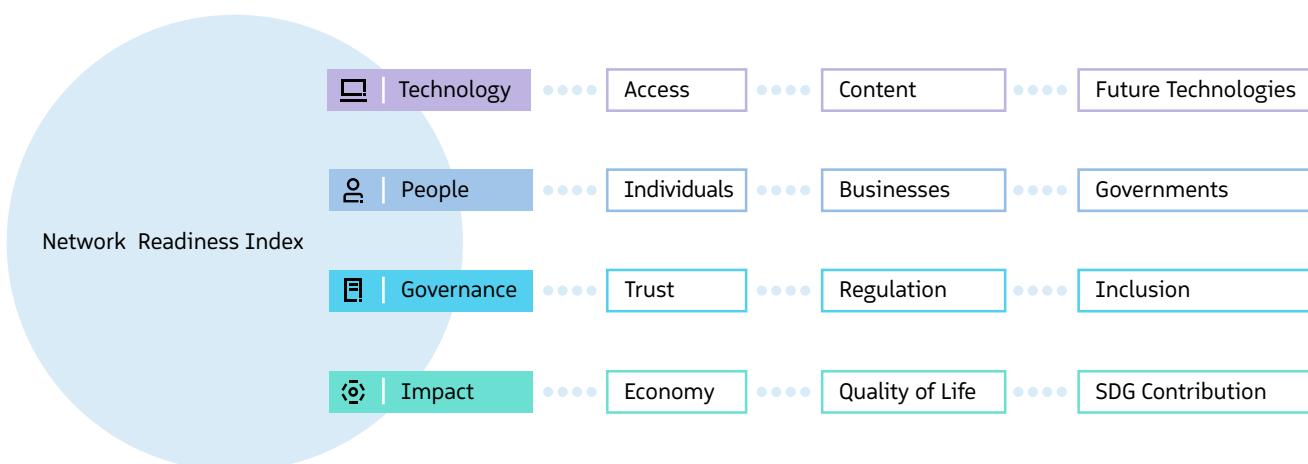
Consistent with previous editions, the NRI 2025 retains its four-pillar structure: Technology, People, Governance, and Impact. Each pillar is composed of three sub-pillars, as illustrated in Figure A.

For the 2025 edition, technical updates apply to eight indicators across seven sub-pillars, covering Content, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Inclusion, and Economy. In addition, two indicators within the Inclusion sub-pillar were subject to code revisions. In total, the NRI 2025 comprises 53 indicators distributed across 12 sub-pillars. Detailed documentation of these adjustments is provided in Appendix I: Technical Notes and Appendix II: Sources and Definitions.

An overview of the NRI structure, including its pillars and sub-pillars, is presented below.

Technology

The Technology pillar captures the digital infrastructure and technological foundations that enable economies to participate in the networked economy. It examines the availability, development, and adoption of core and emerging technologies through three sub-pillars:

- **Access:** Assesses baseline ICT availability and affordability, including the reach and cost of communication infrastructure.

- **Content:** Examines the generation and deployment of digital technologies and locally relevant content, drawing on data related to scientific publications, software expenditure, open-source contributions, and mobile application development and use.

- **Future Technologies:** Evaluates exposure to and uptake of emerging technological paradigms, including artificial intelligence, the Internet of Things, and investment in nascent technologies.

People

The People pillar reflects the extent to which individuals, enterprises, and public institutions are able to make effective use of digital technologies. It assesses ICT application across three domains:

- **Individuals:** Captures patterns of individual technology use and the capacity to engage in the networked economy.

- **Businesses:** Examines the integration of ICT within firms, including adoption of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence and public cloud computing. This dimension draws on indicators such as venture capital investment activity in AI and measures of public cloud market scale.

- **Governments:** Reviews public-sector deployment of ICT in service delivery and data management, as well as government investment in digital capabilities. Recent updates also incorporate measures related to gross expenditure on research and development.

Governance

The Governance pillar focuses on the institutional and regulatory environments that shape participation in the networked economy and influence user confidence and inclusion. It is structured around three sub-pillars:

- **Trust:** Assesses the security and reliability of digital environments for individuals and organizations, capturing conditions that support confidence in digital interactions.

- **Regulation:** Examines the role of public policy, regulatory frameworks, and strategic foresight in enabling participation in the networked economy.

- **Inclusion:** Identifies digital divides within economies, including disparities linked to gender, disability, and income, and the extent to which governance arrangements address these gaps.

Impact

The Impact pillar examines the outcomes associated with participation in the networked economy, focusing on economic and societal dimensions. It is organized around three sub-pillars:

- **Economy:** Considers the economic effects of digital integration, including domestic market scale, and innovation outputs such as ICT-related patent applications. Recent updates also incorporate measures related to technology-enabled work practices.

- **Quality of Life:** Captures social outcomes associated with digital engagement, reflecting broader well-being effects.

- **SDG Contribution:** Assesses the relationship between digital technologies and progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals, drawing on indicators related to health, education, gender equality, and environmental sustainability.

Section 4

Detailed Results
of NRI 2025

While high-income economies dominate the upper tiers of the NRI 2025, progress among upper- and lower-middle-income economies highlights a gradually broadening global digital landscape.

Overall Rankings

The NRI 2025 provides a comprehensive assessment of 127 economies, evaluating each economy's capacity to leverage digital technologies. In the latest rankings, the United States retains its leading position, ranking 1st overall. Finland has moved into 2nd place, overtaking Singapore, which now ranks 3rd.

Denmark records one of the most notable movements among the top performers, rising to 4th place from 10th in 2024. Sweden slips one position to 5th, while the Netherlands remains stable at 6th. Germany advances two places to 7th, and the United Kingdom maintains its position at 8th. Switzerland declines to 9th from 7th in the previous edition, while the Republic of Korea completes the top ten, ranking 10th after a decline from 5th in 2024.

Beyond the top ten, several economies experience notable shifts. Bahrain registers the largest upward movement, advancing from 51st to 36th. By contrast, the Russian Federation declines from 41st to 56th. Costa Rica improves its position from 52nd to 42nd, while Kuwait falls eleven places to 78th. Qatar and North Macedonia both record declines of twelve positions, ranking 50th and 89th, respectively. These changes reflect a combination of evolving digital performance across economies and ongoing refinements to the NRI framework, which affect the precision and coverage of the rankings. Further, China's upward movement in earlier editions is reversed, with its position shifting from 17th in 2024 to 24th in 2025.

The composition of the leading group remains largely stable. The top ten performers once again consist primarily of advanced economies from Europe, the Americas, Asia, and the Pacific. Similarly, the top 25 economies remain unchanged in terms of membership, despite internal rank repositioning. Within this group, Europe accounts for 17 economies, predominantly from Northern and Western Europe. East and Southeast Asia contribute four economies—Singapore, the Republic of Korea, China, and Japan—while Oceania is represented by Australia and New Zealand. North America comprises Canada and the United States.

From an income-group perspective, the 2025 rankings include 52 high-income economies, 34 upper middle-income economies, 32 lower middle-income economies, and 9 low-income economies. Regionally, Europe is the most represented region with 41 economies, followed by Africa with 26, Asia and the Pacific with 21, the Americas with 21, the Arab States with 12, and the CIS with 6 economies. This distribution underscores the continued concentration of top rankings among high-income economies, alongside the presence of a growing number of emerging economies across the Index.

In the 2025 edition, six economies—the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, Chad, and Yemen—are excluded due to limitations in data coverage. As in previous editions, year-to-year comparisons of NRI rankings should be interpreted with caution, as changes may reflect both shifts in data availability and methodological updates to the Index.

Note: Economies are classified according to the World Bank income classifications (1 July 2025).

Network readiness leadership remains concentrated in advanced economies across Europe, Asia, and North America.

Table 1. NRI 2025 rankings and scores

Rank	Economy	Score	Income	Region
1	United States of America	79,13	● High-income	The Americas
2	Finland	75,82	● High-income	Europe
3	Singapore	75,46	● High-income	Asia & Pacific
4	Denmark	75,14	● High-income	Europe
5	Sweden	75,09	● High-income	Europe
6	Netherlands	75,08	● High-income	Europe
7	Germany	74,12	● High-income	Europe
8	United Kingdom	73,85	● High-income	Europe
9	Switzerland	73,63	● High-income	Europe
10	Republic of Korea	72,38	● High-income	Asia & Pacific
11	Japan	70,22	● High-income	Asia & Pacific
12	Canada	70,11	● High-income	The Americas
13	Estonia	69,95	● High-income	Europe
14	Norway	69,70	● High-income	Europe
15	Ireland	69,38	● High-income	Europe
16	Israel	69,26	● High-income	Europe
17	Australia	69,02	● High-income	Asia & Pacific
18	Luxembourg	68,37	● High-income	Europe
19	France	68,16	● High-income	Europe
20	Belgium	67,15	● High-income	Europe
21	Austria	67,13	● High-income	Europe
22	Iceland	66,10	● High-income	Europe
23	New Zealand	65,95	● High-income	Asia & Pacific
24	China	65,74	● Upper middle-income	Asia & Pacific
25	Spain	65,42	● High-income	Europe
26	United Arab Emirates	62,60	● High-income	Arab States
27	Lithuania	62,60	● High-income	Europe
28	Italy	62,48	● High-income	Europe
29	Czechia	62,32	● High-income	Europe
30	Hong Kong, China	61,93	● High-income	Asia & Pacific
31	Malta	61,72	● High-income	Europe
32	Portugal	61,54	● High-income	Europe
33	Slovenia	60,81	● High-income	Europe
34	Saudi Arabia	60,20	● High-income	Arab States
35	Poland	59,40	● High-income	Europe
36	Bahrain	58,67	● High-income	Arab States
37	Latvia	58,45	● High-income	Europe
38	Malaysia	57,37	● Upper middle-income	Asia & Pacific
39	Cyprus	56,29	● High-income	Europe
40	Viet Nam	56,00	● Lower middle-income	Asia & Pacific
41	Hungary	55,26	● High-income	Europe
42	Costa Rica	54,76	● High-income	The Americas
43	Slovakia	54,67	● High-income	Europe
44	Thailand	54,54	● Upper middle-income	Asia & Pacific
45	India	54,43	● Lower middle-income	Asia & Pacific
46	Ukraine	54,30	● Upper middle-income	Europe
47	Serbia	54,15	● Upper middle-income	Europe
48	Uruguay	54,04	● High-income	The Americas
49	Indonesia	53,75	● Upper middle-income	Asia & Pacific
50	Qatar	53,67	● High-income	Arab States
51	Brazil	53,64	● Upper middle-income	The Americas
52	Romania	53,16	● High-income	Europe
53	Croatia	53,08	● High-income	Europe
54	Greece	52,98	● High-income	Europe
55	Bulgaria	52,94	● High-income	Europe
56	Russian Federation	52,01	● High-income	CIS
57	Chile	51,87	● High-income	The Americas
58	Mauritius	51,79	● Upper middle-income	Africa
59	Oman	51,61	● High-income	Arab States
60	Turkiye	51,27	● Upper middle-income	Europe
61	Georgia	51,11	● Upper middle-income	Europe
62	Armenia	50,85	● Upper middle-income	CIS
63	Colombia	49,67	● Upper middle-income	The Americas

Rank	Economy	Score	Income	Region
64	Montenegro	49,20	● Upper middle-income	Europe
65	Kazakhstan	49,06	● Upper middle-income	CIS
66	Philippines	48,89	● Lower middle-income	Asia & Pacific
67	Mexico	48,29	● Upper middle-income	The Americas
68	Argentina	48,14	● Upper middle-income	The Americas
69	South Africa	47,94	● Upper middle-income	Africa
70	Republic of Moldova	47,14	● Upper middle-income	Europe
71	Jordan	46,60	● Lower middle-income	Arab States
72	Uzbekistan	46,47	● Lower middle-income	CIS
73	Morocco	46,38	● Lower middle-income	Arab States
74	Ecuador	46,26	● Upper middle-income	The Americas
75	Azerbaijan	46,08	● Upper middle-income	CIS
76	Dominican Republic	46,00	● Upper middle-income	The Americas
77	Kenya	45,77	● Lower middle-income	Africa
78	Kuwait	45,53	● High-income	Arab States
79	Albania	45,41	● Upper middle-income	Europe
80	Peru	45,24	● Upper middle-income	The Americas
81	Mongolia	45,05	● Upper middle-income	Asia & Pacific
82	Bangladesh	44,90	● Lower middle-income	Asia & Pacific
83	Panama	43,82	● High-income	The Americas
84	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	43,25	● Upper middle-income	Asia & Pacific
85	Ghana	43,05	● Lower middle-income	Africa
86	Paraguay	42,95	● Upper middle-income	The Americas
87	Rwanda	42,82	● Low-income	Africa
88	Egypt	42,70	● Lower middle-income	Arab States
89	North Macedonia	42,58	● Upper middle-income	Europe
90	Kyrgyzstan	42,44	● Lower middle-income	CIS
91	Cabo Verde	41,99	● Upper middle-income	Africa
92	Bosnia and Herzegovina	40,67	● Upper middle-income	Europe
93	Sri Lanka	40,48	● Lower middle-income	Asia & Pacific
94	Jamaica	40,35	● Upper middle-income	The Americas
95	Pakistan	39,53	● Lower middle-income	Asia & Pacific
96	Tunisia	39,29	● Lower middle-income	Arab States
97	United Republic of Tanzania	39,18	● Lower middle-income	Africa
98	Senegal	39,03	● Lower middle-income	Africa
99	El Salvador	38,62	● Upper middle-income	The Americas
100	Cote d'Ivoire	38,27	● Lower middle-income	Africa
101	Trinidad and Tobago	37,10	● High-income	The Americas
102	Guatemala	36,92	● Upper middle-income	The Americas
103	Nigeria	36,81	● Lower middle-income	Africa
104	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	36,60	● Lower middle-income	The Americas
105	Cambodia	36,46	● Lower middle-income	Asia & Pacific
106	Lao People's Democratic Republic	36,26	● Lower middle-income	Asia & Pacific
107	Nepal	35,68	● Lower middle-income	Asia & Pacific
108	Honduras	35,48	● Lower middle-income	The Americas
109	Algeria	35,27	● Upper middle-income	Arab States
110	Benin	34,67	● Lower middle-income	Africa
111	Botswana	34,40	● Upper middle-income	Africa
112	Uganda	34,29	● Low-income	Africa
113	Zambia	33,95	● Lower middle-income	Africa
114	Namibia	33,47	● Lower middle-income	Africa
115	Cameroon	32,19	● Lower middle-income	Africa
116	Malawi	31,48	● Low-income	Africa
117	Nicaragua	31,15	● Lower middle-income	The Americas
118	Zimbabwe	31,10	● Lower middle-income	Africa
119	Ethiopia	27,52	● Low-income	Africa
120	Mali	26,87	● Low-income	Africa
121	Burkina Faso	25,57	● Low-income	Africa
122	Mozambique	25,30	● Low-income	Africa
123	Lesotho	25,00	● Lower middle-income	Africa
124	Madagascar	23,56	● Low-income	Africa
125	Angola	23,17	● Lower middle-income	Africa
126	Mauritania	23,03	● Lower middle-income	Arab States
127	Burundi	14,76	● Low-income	Africa

Note: CIS = Commonwealth of Independent States
Source: Network Readiness Index Database, Portulans Institute, 2025.

Pillar-Level Performances

Results across the four pillars reveal distinct patterns in how economies perform across different dimensions of network readiness. While economies at the top of the overall rankings tend to record strong results across multiple pillars, the relative balance among Technology, People, Governance, and Impact varies across regions and income groups.

In the 2025 edition, the United States, Switzerland, and the Netherlands record the highest scores in the Technology pillar. The United States also leads the People pillar, followed by the Republic of Korea and Israel. Northern European economies continue to feature prominently in Governance, with Denmark, Norway, and the Netherlands occupying the top positions. The Impact pillar is led by Finland, with Ireland and Denmark following closely.

Technology

The United States ranks 1st in the Technology pillar, recording high positions across all three sub-pillars, including the top results in Content and Future Technologies. Its position reflects strong performance in areas such as investment in emerging technologies and computer software expenditure. Switzerland (2nd) also records high results in Content and Future Technologies, alongside near-universal mobile network coverage and Internet access in schools. The Netherlands (3rd) performs strongly in Content, supported by high levels of Internet domain registrations and sustained activity in open-source software development.

China (12th) stands out among upper middle-income economies, ranking 1st globally in the Access sub-pillar. This position reflects extensive fiber and mobile network coverage, as well as comparatively high international Internet bandwidth capacity.

Singapore (4th) records strong results in Future Technologies, supported by high robot density and widespread adoption of emerging technologies. The United Arab Emirates (17th) leads the Arab States in the Technology pillar, ranking 5th in Access and 6th in Future Technologies, reflecting affordable handset prices, near-universal mobile network coverage, and strong uptake of advanced technologies. India, ranking 33rd in the Technology pillar, records high positions in AI scientific publications, international Internet bandwidth, and Internet subscriptions, outperforming many higher-income economies on these indicators.

People

The United States ranks 1st in the People pillar, supported by high levels of digital uptake among Businesses and Governments. Its position reflects strong performance in telecommunication services investment and public cloud computing market scale, alongside high scores in government engagement with emerging technologies. The Republic of Korea (2nd) ranks 1st in the Governments sub-pillar, ranking highly in online government services, open data use, and research and development expenditure. Israel (3rd) records strong results across all three sub-pillars, including top positions in AI talent concentration, venture capital activity in AI, and research intensity.

Several economies from Asia and the Pacific rank in the top quartile of the Individuals sub-pillar. China (6th) leads this dimension, supported by very high levels of mobile broadband data usage. Japan (8th) records strong positions in public cloud computing market scale and research and development investment, supporting digital deployment across both public and private sectors. A number of upper and lower middle-income economies, including Malaysia (25th), the Philippines (33rd), and India (34th), also record comparatively strong positions in this sub-pillar.
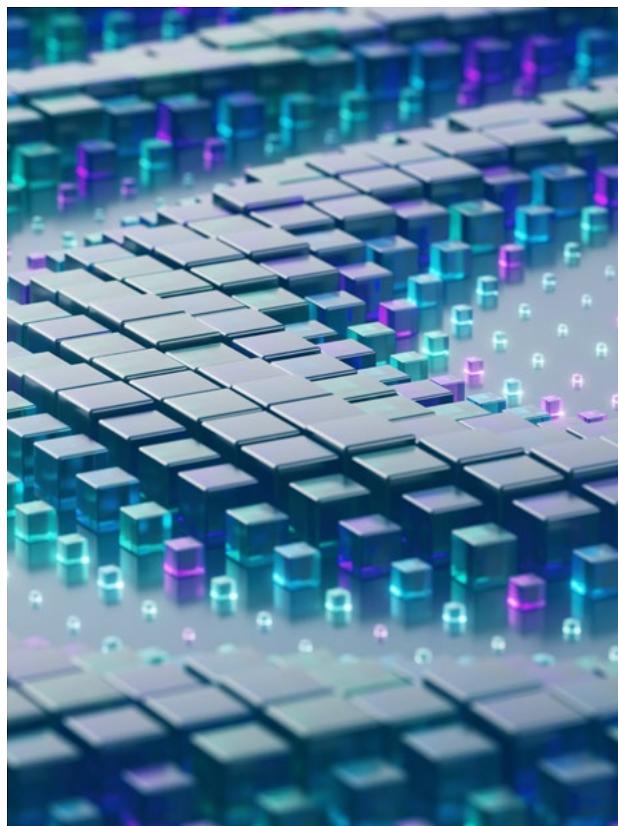
Governance

Northern European economies dominate the Governance pillar, with Denmark ranking 1st, followed by Norway, the Netherlands, Finland, and Estonia. These economies consistently record high scores across Trust, Regulation, and Inclusion.

Denmark's leading position reflects strong results in cybersecurity and ICT regulatory conditions, alongside top rankings in the Trust sub-pillar and high placement in Inclusion. Estonia (5th) records strong performance in e-participation and ranks highly in Inclusion. Luxembourg (7th) leads the Regulation sub-pillar, ranking 1st globally in both the regulation of emerging technologies and e-commerce legislation. Among non-European economies, New Zealand (11th) records the highest position in Inclusion, while the Republic of Korea and Singapore also rank within the top ten in this sub-pillar.

1Results within the Governance pillar remain concentrated among high-income economies, with no middle-income economies appearing in the top quartile. Several upper middle-income economies, including Brazil, Malaysia, and Ukraine, nevertheless record comparatively strong positions within their income group, particularly in Regulation and Inclusion.

Impact

Finland ranks 1st in the Impact pillar, supported by a top result in Quality of Life, including top positions in reported happiness and a high degree of freedom in life choices. Finland also ranks 2nd in the Economy sub-pillar, reflecting strong performance in ICT patenting. Ireland (2nd) ranks 1st in SDG Contribution, recording high positions across indicators related to health outcomes, women's economic opportunity, and clean energy. Denmark (3rd) records strong results across all three sub-pillars, including a top position in technology-enabled work flexibility and high rankings in SDG-related outcomes.

Israel ranks 1st in the Economy sub-pillar, reflecting high levels of ICT services exports and patent activity. Among non-European economies, Hong Kong and Singapore rank 3rd and 4th, respectively, in SDG Contribution. India records a comparatively strong position in the Economy sub-pillar, supported by its leading role in ICT exports, while China ranks 17th, reflecting the scale of its domestic market. Several Latin American economies, including Costa Rica (28th) and Uruguay (39th), also record notable results in the Impact pillar.

Table 2. Rankings by pillar

Economy	NRI ranking	Technology	People	Governance	Impact
United States of America	1	1	1	9	16
Finland	2	9	10	4	1
Singapore	3	4	4	15	7
Denmark	4	8	17	1	3
Sweden	5	6	11	8	4
Netherlands	6	3	18	3	5
Germany	7	5	9	6	9
United Kingdom	8	7	5	13	11
Switzerland	9	2	15	17	8
Republic of Korea	10	10	2	20	22
Japan	11	16	8	24	15
Canada	12	11	12	18	19
Estonia	13	32	7	5	17
Norway	14	18	23	2	12
Ireland	15	24	30	14	2
Israel	16	31	3	38	6
Australia	17	19	14	10	18
Luxembourg	18	14	35	7	10
France	19	15	16	21	21
Belgium	20	21	20	23	14
Austria	21	20	29	19	13
Iceland	22	22	13	12	41
New Zealand	23	28	31	11	20
China	24	12	6	50	30
Spain	25	23	21	22	25
United Arab Emirates	26	17	19	42	34
Lithuania	27	37	28	16	38
Italy	28	30	24	28	35

Economy	NRI ranking	Technology	People	Governance	Impact
Czechia	29	29	42	25	24
Hong Kong, China	30	13	36	36	36
Malta	31	39	22	33	27
Portugal	32	25	45	29	26
Slovenia	33	34	49	27	23
Saudi Arabia	34	27	27	31	55
Poland	35	41	40	34	29
Bahrain	36	55	26	30	47
Latvia	37	50	38	26	40
Malaysia	38	38	25	44	50
Cyprus	39	42	68	37	37
Viet Nam	40	35	41	60	33
Hungary	41	45	60	40	46
Costa Rica	42	67	54	49	28
Slovakia	43	49	69	32	52
Thailand	44	46	46	46	58
India	45	33	34	73	42
Ukraine	46	59	43	45	49
Serbia	47	78	55	47	31
Uruguay	48	57	53	53	39
Indonesia	49	26	37	70	71
Qatar	50	36	47	56	67
Brazil	51	53	52	41	63
Romania	52	61	71	52	32
Croatia	53	71	63	35	61
Greece	54	52	65	39	75
Bulgaria	55	51	51	48	72
Russian Federation	56	62	32	63	79
Chile	57	60	73	43	59
Mauritius	58	76	48	59	45
Oman	59	65	61	51	60
Turkiye	60	40	50	58	94
Georgia	61	64	57	54	74
Armenia	62	58	74	62	43
Colombia	63	63	39	78	68
Montenegro	64	56	75	65	69
Kazakhstan	65	81	66	61	56
Philippines	66	74	33	92	53
Mexico	67	77	58	81	48
Argentina	68	73	78	69	51
South Africa	69	66	72	55	100
Republic of Moldova	70	83	79	68	57
Jordan	71	54	44	80	108
Uzbekistan	72	75	77	71	82
Morocco	73	47	80	75	99
Ecuador	74	88	62	76	70
Azerbaijan	75	72	70	93	65
Dominican Republic	76	93	67	67	80
Kenya	77	70	90	66	92
Kuwait	78	69	91	82	66
Albania	79	97	59	77	73
Peru	80	91	56	86	77
Mongolia	81	85	85	57	102
Bangladesh	82	43	93	94	88
Panama	83	82	86	96	64
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	84	44	76	79	124
Ghana	85	87	82	74	101
Paraguay	86	99	83	83	78
Rwanda	87	86	92	72	97
Egypt	88	79	87	98	89
North Macedonia	89	89	110	64	90
Kyrgyzstan	90	98	94	90	54

Economy	NRI ranking	Technology	People	Governance	Impact
Cabo Verde	91	113	64	88	83
Bosnia and Herzegovina	92	105	81	89	96
Sri Lanka	93	80	102	102	87
Jamaica	94	92	95	97	93
Pakistan	95	48	101	112	104
Tunisia	96	68	84	105	117
United Republic of Tanzania	97	100	96	91	103
Senegal	98	90	118	84	95
El Salvador	99	95	89	117	62
Cote d'Ivoire	100	94	105	103	91
Trinidad and Tobago	101	107	107	87	109
Guatemala	102	106	97	110	85
Nigeria	103	96	114	99	107
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	104	102	100	116	81
Cambodia	105	103	104	106	98
Lao People's Democratic Republic	106	110	98	118	76
Nepal	107	101	112	114	86
Honduras	108	112	108	109	84
Algeria	109	84	99	119	110
Benin	110	115	117	85	111
Botswana	111	114	109	95	118
Uganda	112	111	116	101	113
Zambia	113	119	88	100	119
Namibia	114	109	106	108	112
Cameroon	115	108	113	115	116
Malawi	116	122	115	104	106
Nicaragua	117	123	111	125	44
Zimbabwe	118	116	103	111	120
Ethiopia	119	104	121	124	115
Mali	120	121	123	120	105
Burkina Faso	121	125	127	113	114
Mozambique	122	118	122	121	122
Lesotho	123	126	119	107	126
Madagascar	124	124	120	122	125
Angola	125	120	124	123	121
Mauritania	126	117	125	126	123
Burundi	127	127	126	127	127

Source: Network Readiness Index Database, Portulans Institute, 2025.

Top 10 NRI Performers

The United States

The United States retains its 1st position in the NRI for the fourth consecutive year, supported by a relatively balanced performance across pillars. In Technology (1st), it ranks 1st globally in Internet access in schools, AI scientific publications, Investment in emerging technologies, and Computer software spending. The United States also ranks 1st in People, leading in Public cloud computing market scale and Government promotion of emerging technologies, while ranking 2nd in Annual investment in telecommunication services. In Governance (9th), the United States performs strongly in E-commerce legislation (1st) and Secure Internet servers (5th), while there remains scope for stronger performance in the ICT regulatory environment (61st), Privacy protection by law content (63rd), and the Socioeconomic gap in the use of digital payments (33rd). In Impact (16th), the United States ranks 1st globally in ICT patent applications and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), with additional headroom in Freedom to make life choices (103rd), Income inequality (87th), and Affordable and Clean Energy (83rd).

Finland

Finland moves up to 2nd place overall in the NRI. In Technology (9th), it records top positions in Handset prices (1st) and Internet access in schools (1st), alongside strong results in Investment in emerging technologies (5th) and Adoption of emerging technologies (7th). Performance in Access is more mixed, with additional headroom in International Internet bandwidth (89th) and FTTH/building Internet subscriptions (68th).

In People (10th), Finland ranks 1st in ICT skills in the education system and Firms with websites, and records a high position in AI talent concentration (6th). Governance (4th) is among Finland's strongest pillars, driven by Cybersecurity (1st), E-commerce legislation (1st), and Regulation of emerging technologies (2nd). Finland ranks 1st globally in Impact (1st), explicitly ranking 1st in Quality of Life, ICT patent applications, Happiness, and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), with further scope for improvement in Technology-enabled work flexibility (3rd), Freedom to make life choices (4th), and Sustainable Cities and Communities (4th).

Singapore

Singapore ranks 3rd overall in the NRI. In Technology (4th), it ranks 1st globally in Handset prices, Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network, and Internet access in schools. People (4th) is supported by strong results in ICT skills in the education system (2nd), AI talent concentration (2nd), Government promotion of emerging technologies (3rd), and venture capital activity in AI (5th). In Governance (15th), Singapore records high positions in Regulatory quality (1st), Regulation of emerging technologies (3rd), and Secure Internet servers (3rd), while there remains scope for stronger performance in Privacy protection by law content (95th), E-commerce legislation (72nd), and the Gender gap in Internet use (52nd). In Impact (7th), Singapore ranks 1st globally in Healthy life expectancy at birth and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), with additional headroom in quality education (2nd) and technology-enabled work flexibility (4th).

Denmark

Denmark advances to 4th place overall. In Technology (8th), performance is driven by Access, with top positions in Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (1st) and Internet access in schools (1st). People (17th) shows a more mixed profile, with strengths in Government online services (2nd) and venture capital investment in AI (9th), alongside additional headroom in Government promotion of emerging technologies (55th) and mobile broadband data usage (48th). Denmark ranks 1st globally in Governance (1st), including ranking 1st in Trust, supported by Secure Internet servers (1st) and Cybersecurity (1st). It also ranks highly in Regulation (8th) and Inclusion (2nd), with strong results in E-commerce legislation (1st) and E-participation (2nd). In Impact (3rd), Denmark ranks 1st globally in Technology-enabled work flexibility, SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), and SDG 5 (Women's economic opportunity), while Happiness ranks 2nd.

Sweden

Sweden ranks 5th overall, with relatively even results across pillars. In Technology (6th), it ranks 1st globally in Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network and Internet access in schools, alongside strong performance in Investment in emerging technologies (3rd) and Computer software spending (4th). People (11th) is supported by

high research intensity (3rd) and strong ICT skills (6th), while mobile broadband data usage suggests room for improvement (41st). In Governance (8th), Sweden performs well in Trust (7th) and Regulation (5th), including ranking 1st in E-commerce legislation and recording strong results in Privacy protection by law (7th). In Impact (4th), Sweden ranks 1st globally in ICT patent applications and records top positions in SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG 5 (Women's economic opportunity), while Quality of Life outcomes rank slightly lower (5th).

Netherlands

The Netherlands ranks 6th overall. In Technology (3rd), it records strong results in Content (3rd), ranking 1st globally in Internet domain registrations and 4th in GitHub commits, alongside high Adoption of emerging technologies (6th). Access (15th) performance is mixed, with Internet access in schools ranking 1st, while Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (63rd) and FTTH subscriptions (54th) indicate additional headroom. In People (18th), strengths in government data capabilities (5th) and AI talent concentration (9th) contrast with more moderate results among Individuals (45th), particularly in mobile broadband data usage (49th). The Netherlands ranks 3rd in Governance (3rd), with strong results in Trust (2nd) and Regulation (4th), including ranking 1st in E-commerce legislation, while the Gender gap in Internet use shows additional headroom (65th). In Impact (5th), the Netherlands ranks 1st globally in SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG 5 (Women's economic opportunity), with more moderate positions in Income inequality (5th) and Happiness (5th).

Germany

Germany ranks 7th overall in the NRI. In Technology (5th), it records strong performance across Access (13th), Content (4th), and Future Technologies (8th), supported by Investment in emerging technologies (7th) and Robot density (4th), alongside robust International Internet bandwidth (27th). In People (9th), performance is driven by strong results among Businesses (8th) and Governments (8th), including Public cloud computing market scale (3rd), firm digitalization (4th), and Government online services (12th). Results among Individuals (32nd) are more mixed, with scope for stronger performance in ICT skills in the education system (41st). Germany ranks 6th in Governance (6th), with high positions in E-commerce legislation (1st), reduced socioeconomic gaps in digital payments (2nd), and E-participation (4th). In Impact (9th), performance is anchored in the Economy (9th), supported by ICT patent applications (9th) and Domestic market scale (6th), alongside strong results in SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG 5 (Women's economic opportunity).

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom ranks 8th overall. In Technology (7th), it performs well across Access (11th), Content (5th), and Future Technologies (17th), including ranking 1st in Handset prices, alongside strong International Internet bandwidth (7th) and Investment in emerging technologies (8th). In the People (5th) pillar, the United Kingdom records high positions in Public cloud computing market scale (4th), Data capabilities (6th), venture capital investment in AI (7th), and Government online services (7th), while Individuals (33rd) show additional headroom in ICT skills in the education system. In Governance (13th), performance is stronger in Trust (14th) and Inclusion (6th) than in Regulation (24th), where gender gaps in Internet use persist (45th). In Impact (11th), SDG Contribution (6th) ranks relatively high, including ranking 1st in SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), while economy-related outcomes record more moderate positions.

Switzerland

Switzerland ranks 9th overall. In Technology (2nd), it ranks 1st globally in Internet access in schools, Internet domain registrations, GitHub commits, and Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network. People (15th) records strong ICT skills in the education system (5th) and AI talent concentration (5th), alongside more moderate results among Individuals (25th). In Governance (17th), Switzerland ranks 1st globally in the Socioeconomic gap in the use of digital payments, while Cybersecurity (63rd), gender gaps in Internet use (57th), and E-commerce legislation (72nd) indicate additional headroom. In Impact (8th), Switzerland ranks 1st globally in SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), with more moderate positions in Technology-enabled work flexibility and ICT patenting (8th).

Republic of Korea

The Republic of Korea ranks 10th overall. In Technology (10th), it ranks 1st globally in Adoption of emerging technologies, Robot density, and Internet access in schools, alongside strong FTTH/building Internet subscriptions (14th). People (2nd) is a core strength, with the Republic of Korea ranking 1st globally in the Governments sub-pillar, including Government online services, research and development expenditure (2nd), and Data capabilities (2nd). In Governance (20th), strong performance in Cybersecurity (1st) and E-commerce legislation (1st) contrasts with more mixed results in the ICT regulatory environment (85th) and Privacy protection by law content (55th). In Impact (22nd), the Republic of Korea ranks 1st globally in ICT patent applications and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), while Technology-enabled work flexibility (51st) and Affordable and Clean Energy (93rd) show additional headroom.

Overall Network Readiness Outperformance Relative to Income Levels

Rather than being evenly distributed across income groups, overall network readiness outcomes reveal a set of economies whose aggregate performance stands out to be higher than would be anticipated given income level. These economies achieve levels of network readiness that are higher than would be anticipated given their income levels and the distribution of performance observed across all economies in the NRI 2025 sample. Such outcomes are associated with differences in how economies mobilize available resources and capabilities to deliver system-wide digital readiness beyond structural constraints.

These economies span a wide range of income levels and regions. Several upper middle-income and lower middle-income economies—including China, Ukraine, India, Viet Nam, the Philippines, Kenya, Pakistan, and Senegal—combine scale, policy focus, and institutional capacity to achieve network readiness levels above expectations. Africa is also well represented, with economies such as Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Malawi illustrating associations between targeted digital strategies and above-expected outcomes even in low- and lower-middle income contexts. The inclusion of economies such as Ghana, Benin, Uganda, Bangladesh, and Jordan further highlights the widening geographic reach of digital outperformance.

Table 3 identifies non–high-income economies whose overall NRI 2025 scores place them above the income-based trendline shown in Figure 1, indicating levels of network readiness that exceed what would typically be anticipated given income level.

Figure 1: NRI scores and GDP per capita in PPP$ NRI 2025 (bubble size: population)
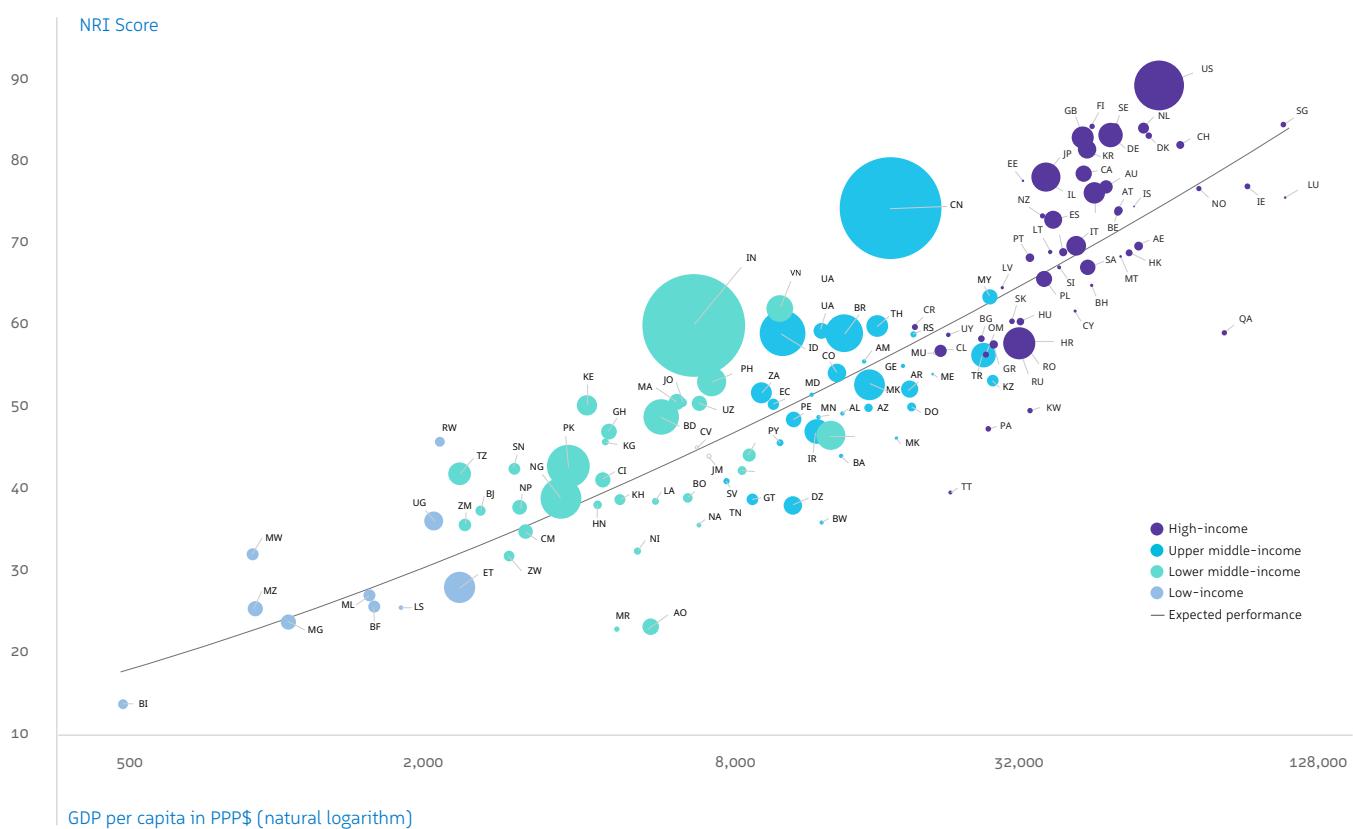
Notes:
1. GDP per capita is in PPP$ (natural logarithms). Both GDP per capita and population data (represented by the size of the bubbles) are for 2025 or the latest year available. The data are drawn from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. The general trend line is a polynomial of degree two (R2 = 0.776).
2. Countries are grouped according to the World Bank Income Classifications (FY 2026) with the exception of Venezuela classified as an upper middle-income country until FY21.
3. Population for Sri Lanka for the year 2022.
Source: Network Readiness Index Database, Portulans Institute, 2025.

Country/Economy codes

Code	Economy		Code	Economy		Code	Economy		Code	Economy
US	United States of America		SA	Saudi Arabia		MX	Mexico		CI	Cote d'Ivoire
FI	Finland		PL	Poland		AR	Argentina		TT	Trinidad and Tobago
SG	Singapore		BH	Bahrain		ZA	South Africa		GT	Guatemala
DK	Denmark		LV	Latvia		MD	Republic of Moldova		NG	Nigeria
SE	Sweden		MY	Malaysia		JO	Jordan		BO	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
NL	Netherlands		CY	Cyprus		UZ	Uzbekistan		KH	Cambodia
DE	Germany		VN	Viet Nam		MA	Morocco		LA	Lao People's Democratic Republic
GB	United Kingdom		HU	Hungary		EC	Ecuador		NP	Nepal
CH	Switzerland		CR	Costa Rica		AZ	Azerbaijan		HN	Honduras
KR	Republic of Korea		SK	Slovakia		DO	Dominican Republic		DZ	Algeria
JP	Japan		TH	Thailand		KE	Kenya		BJ	Benin
CA	Canada		IN	India		KW	Kuwait		BW	Botswana
EE	Estonia		UA	Ukraine		AL	Albania		UG	Uganda
NO	Norway		RS	Serbia		PE	Peru		ZM	Zambia
IE	Ireland		UY	Uruguay		MN	Mongolia		NA	Namibia
IL	Israel		ID	Indonesia		BD	Bangladesh		CM	Cameroon
AU	Australia		QA	Qatar		PA	Panama		MW	Malawi
LU	Luxembourg		BR	Brazil		IR	Iran (Islamic Republic of)		NI	Nicaragua
FR	France		RO	Romania		GH	Ghana		ZW	Zimbabwe
BE	Belgium		HR	Croatia		PY	Paraguay		ET	Ethiopia
AT	Austria		GR	Greece		RW	Rwanda		ML	Mali
IS	Iceland		BG	Bulgaria		EG	Egypt		BF	Burkina Faso
NZ	New Zealand		RU	Russian Federation		MK	North Macedonia		MZ	Mozambique
CN	China		CL	Chile		KG	Kyrgyzstan		LS	Lesotho
ES	Spain		MU	Mauritius		CV	Cabo Verde		MG	Madagascar
AE	United Arab Emirates		OM	Oman		BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina		AO	Angola
LT	Lithuania		TR	Turkiye		LK	Sri Lanka		MR	Mauritania
IT	Italy		GE	Georgia		JM	Jamaica		BI	Burundi
CZ	Czechia		AM	Armenia		PK	Pakistan			
HK	Hong Kong, China		CO	Colombia		TN	Tunisia			
MT	Malta		ME	Montenegro		TZ	United Republic of Tanzania			
PT	Portugal		KZ	Kazakhstan		SN	Senegal			
SI	Slovenia		PH	Philippines		SV	El Salvador			

Table 3: NRI 2025 Digital Outperformers Relative to Income Level (Non–High-Income Economies)

NRI Ranking	Region	Economy	Income
21	Asia & Pacific	China	● Upper middle-income
39	Asia & Pacific	Viet Nam	● Lower middle-income
43	Asia & Pacific	India	● Lower middle-income
46	Europe	Ukraine	● Upper middle-income
48	Asia & Pacific	Indonesia	● Upper middle-income
66	Asia & Pacific	Philippines	● Lower middle-income
71	Arab States	Morocco	● Lower middle-income
72	Arab States	Jordan	● Lower middle-income
73	CIS	Uzbekistan	● Lower middle-income
75	Africa	Kenya	● Lower middle-income
81	Asia & Pacific	Bangladesh	● Lower middle-income
84	Africa	Ghana	● Lower middle-income
88	Africa	Rwanda	● Low-income
89	CIS	Kyrgyzstan	● Lower middle-income
95	Asia & Pacific	Pakistan	● Lower middle-income
96	Africa	Senegal	● Lower middle-income
98	Africa	United Republic of Tanzania	● Lower middle-income
110	Africa	Benin	● Lower middle-income
111	Africa	Uganda	● Low-income
117	Africa	Malawi	● Low-income

Source: Network Readiness Index Database, Portulans Institute, 2025.
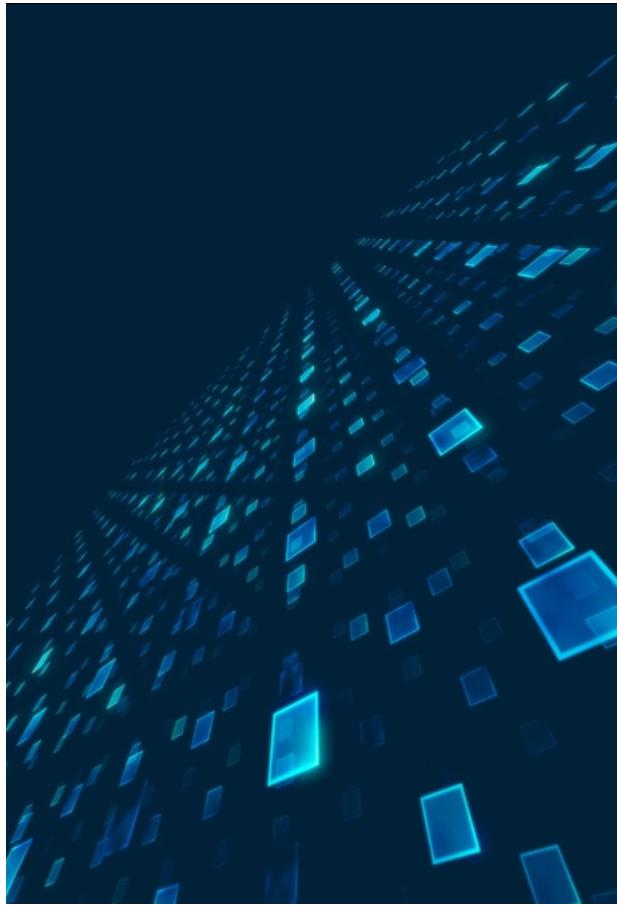
At the same time, a subset of high-income economies displays signs of relative deceleration, where observed levels of network readiness fall short of what would be expected given their overall position in the global digital landscape. This pattern points to the growing challenge of sustaining above-expected performance as digital systems mature and marginal gains become harder to achieve.

Table 4 presents high-income economies whose overall NRI 2025 scores fall below the income-based trendline in Figure 1, reflecting network readiness outcomes that are lower than would typically be anticipated given income level.

Overall, these results underscore that digital outperformance is not confined to a particular income group or region. While structural conditions remain important, the 2025 findings suggest that policy choices, institutional capacity, and strategic prioritization continue to shape how effectively economies convert available resources into network readiness outcomes. Additional detail on the pillar-level drivers of some of these outperformers is provided in the section Outstanding Pillar Performance Among Middle- and Low-Income Economies.

Table 4: NRI 2025 High-Income Economies with Slower-than-Expected Network Readiness Performance

NRI Ranking	Region	Economy	Income
47	Arab States	Qatar	High income
53	Europe	Croatia	High income
54	Europe	Romania	High income
55	CIS	Russian Federation	High income
78	Arab States	Kuwait	High income
83	The Americas	Panama	High income
101	The Americas	Trinidad and Tobago	High income

Source: Network Readiness Index Database, Portulans Institute, 2025.

NRI Performance by Income Group

The 2025 Network Readiness Index covers 127 economies, grouped into four income categories: 52 high-income economies, 34 upper middle-income economies, 32 lower middle-income economies, and 9 low-income economies. Examining the distribution of NRI scores across these income groups highlights systematic differences in overall network readiness, as well as substantial variation within each category.

Low-income economies record NRI scores ranging from 14.76 to 42.82, with most economies positioned below the 25th percentile threshold of 39. Rwanda stands out within this group, ranking above the 25th percentile, although its score remains below the overall median value of 49. This distribution illustrates the extent to which low-income economies cluster toward the lower end of the NRI score range.

Lower middle-income economies display a broader spread of outcomes, with scores ranging from approximately 25 to 52. While a small number of economies in this group record scores above the overall median of 49, many remain below the 25th percentile threshold. This pattern reflects considerable heterogeneity in network readiness among lower middle-income economies.

Upper middle-income economies also exhibit wide dispersion, with NRI scores ranging from 34.40 to 65.74. Around half of the economies in this group score above the overall median, while others fall below the 25th percentile. Taken together, the distribution places upper middle-income economies largely in the middle range of the global NRI score spectrum, bridging lower- and higher-income performance profiles.

High-income economies predominantly occupy the upper end of the distribution, with scores ranging from 37.10 to 79.13. The majority score well above the overall median, with only a small number falling below this threshold. Although variation persists within this group, including a limited number of lower-scoring outliers, high-income economies remain concentrated at the top of the NRI score distribution.

Upper Middle-Income Economies

China ranks 24th in the NRI 2025, marking a year-on-year decline from its 17th-place position in the previous edition. As outlined in the general caveats on year-on-year comparisons, such movements reflect a combination of relative performance shifts, changes in indicator composition, and variations in data availability. Despite this repositioning,

Figure 2: Box plot by income group

Table 5: Top 3 countries by income group

No	High-income economies	Upper middle-income economies	Lower middle-income economies	Low-income economies
1	United States of America (1)	China (24)	Viet Nam (40)	Rwanda (87)
2	Finland (2)	Malaysia (38)	India (45)	Uganda (112)
3	Singapore (3)	Thailand (44)	Philippines (66)	Malawi (116)

Note: Global ranks in parentheses.
Source: Network Readiness Index Database, Portulans Institute, 2025.

China remains the only upper middle-income economy positioned among the global top 25, reflecting its continued strength in several dimensions of digital readiness.

China's results continue to be anchored in societal-level digital integration, particularly within the People pillar (6th). The country records global leadership in access- and usage-related dimensions, including Access (1st) and individual-level digitization, reflecting the scale and intensity of digital adoption across its population. These outcomes are supported by extensive infrastructure, widespread connectivity, and high levels of technology use.

Performance in Technology (12th) and People (6th) remains broadly stable relative to previous editions. By contrast, results in Governance (50th) and Impact (30th) register more pronounced year-on-year shifts. In Governance, lower placements are observed across Trust (36th), Regulation (106th), and Inclusion (38th), including weaker results in the ICT regulatory environment (119th) and Privacy protection by law (124th).

Within the Impact pillar, part of the year-on-year change is associated with weaker relative results in the Economy sub-pillar (17th). As discussed in the general caveats, such shifts may reflect changes in data coverage and indicator composition as well as underlying performance. In this context, the absence of Executive Opinion Survey data affects the measurement of Technology-enabled work flexibility in the current edition—an indicator that replaces a previous survey-based measure in which China recorded leading results. This illustrates how indicator transitions and data availability can affect pillar-level positioning across editions.

Malaysia ranks 38th in the NRI 2025 and—together with China—is among the non–high-income economies closest to the top 25, as highlighted earlier in the analysis. Performance is strongest in People (25th), notably in Individuals (11th) and Governments (24th), alongside solid results in Technology (38th), supported by Investment in emerging technologies (12th), International Internet bandwidth (9th), and mobile Internet traffic (10th). Outcomes in Inclusion (56th) remain more mixed, particularly in the Socioeconomic gap in the use of digital payments (71st), with additional headroom also observed in the ICT regulatory environment (64th) and Privacy protection by law (89th)..

Indonesia (49th) demonstrates solid digital readiness, outperforming its income-group average in the Technology (26th) and People (37th) dimensions. Its performance is anchored in strong technological capabilities, driven by excellent Access to digital infrastructure (8th). High

levels of FTTH/building internet subscriptions (6th) and International internet bandwidth (5th) reflect sustained investment in connectivity at scale. Indonesia also performs well in Future Technologies (28th), supported by strong Adoption of emerging technologies (17th) and Computer software spending (19th). Within the People pillar (37th), Individuals display relatively high digital engagement (29th), underpinned by strong mobile broadband internet traffic (5th) and solid ICT skills in the education system (13th), while Government digital capacity remains robust (30th), with notable leadership in the Government promotion of emerging technologies (4th). However, constraints persist in Governance (70th), particularly in Regulation (83rd), reflecting weaknesses in the ICT regulatory environment (123rd) and Privacy protection by law (106th). Performance in the Impact pillar (71st) is mixed: despite benefits from a large Domestic market scale (8th) and strong Technology-enabled work flexibility (21st), innovation outcomes such as ICT patent applications (78th) and ICT services exports (82nd) remain limited.

Lower Middle-Income Economies

Viet Nam ranks 40th in the NRI 2025 and leads the lower middle-income economy group, a position noted earlier in the discussion of income-group performance. Its overall placement situates it ahead of most upper middle-income economies, with the exception of China. Strengths are most visible in Access (12th), supported by high levels of Internet subscriptions (4th) and strong International Internet bandwidth (11th). Performance in People (41st) reflects comparatively high digital engagement among Individuals (11th), consistent with earlier findings on Viet Nam's widespread digitization at the user level. Results in Governance (60th) are more mixed, with additional headroom in the ICT regulatory environment (101st) and Privacy protection by law (117th), contributing to lower placement in Regulation (92nd). Outcomes in Inclusion (88th) also indicate scope for strengthening, particularly in the Socioeconomic gap in the use of digital payments (115th) and the availability of local online content (79th).

India ranks 45th in the NRI 2025, a placement discussed earlier in the context of middle-income economies exhibiting relatively strong digital performance. Its results are anchored in Technology (33rd) and People (34th), reflecting India's scale and intensity of digital activity. India records global leadership in AI scientific publications, Annual investment in telecommunication services, and ICT services exports, alongside high positions in International Internet bandwidth (2nd) and Domestic market scale (3rd). Usage of digital

technologies is comparatively strong among Businesses (24th) and Governments (52nd), with digitalization also translating into measurable outcomes in Economy (14th) within the Impact pillar. At the same time, outcomes in Inclusion (80th) remain more mixed, particularly in the Socioeconomic gap in the use of digital payments (95th). Results in Regulation (56th) and Trust (78th) also indicate additional headroom, notably in Privacy protection by law content (101st) and Regulatory quality (78th).

Morocco ranks 73rd in the NRI 2025 and 6th among lower middle-income economies, placing it among the group of economies performing above what would typically be anticipated given income level, as noted earlier in the analysis. Relative strengths are most visible in Technology (47th), supported by Internet subscriptions (35th), strong International Internet bandwidth (23rd), and expanding mobile network coverage (48th).

Performance in People (80th) reflects broadly even outcomes across sub-dimensions, with digitally engaged Individuals (78th) supported by Mobile broadband Internet traffic (32nd) and ICT skills in the education system (51st). Results in Governance (75th) are more mixed, with relatively strong outcomes in narrowing the Socioeconomic (41st) and Rural (50th) gaps in the use of digital payments, alongside lower placements in E-participation (92nd) and the Gender gap in Internet use (76th). Outcomes in Impact (99th) remain comparatively weaker, shaped by lower results in Quality of Life (95th) and more moderate positions in Domestic market scale (56th), ICT patent applications (64th), and Technology-enabled work flexibility (77th).

Low-Income Economies

Rwanda ranks 87th in the NRI 2025 and represents a consistent case of performance exceeding what would typically be anticipated given income level, as noted earlier in the analysis. Its results are strongest in public-sector digital engagement, with notable placements in Government online services (43rd) and Government promotion of emerging technologies (23rd). Performance in Governance (72nd) is comparatively strong, supported by Cybersecurity (30th) and Regulatory quality (65th), alongside solid outcomes in Future Technologies (51st) and Economy (61st). At the same time, additional headroom remains in digital infrastructure, particularly International Internet bandwidth (111th), mobile Internet traffic (99th), and Inclusion (96th), including the Socioeconomic gap in the use of digital payments (116th).

Ethiopia ranks 119th in the NRI 2025 and 4th among low-income economies, indicating a comparatively strong position within its income group, as noted earlier in the analysis. Despite persistent constraints, the country records relative strengths in core digital infrastructure, including FTTH/building Internet subscriptions (56th), International Internet bandwidth (81st), and Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (74th).

Performance in Economy (62nd) is comparatively solid, supported by Domestic market scale (54th) and ICT services

exports (85th). Results among Businesses (102nd) remain more mixed, although outcomes in Annual investment in telecommunication services (26th) and Public cloud computing market scale (69th) indicate growing capacity in selected areas. By contrast, outcomes in Governance (124th) and Inclusion (124th) weigh on overall performance, with lower placements in E-participation (124th) and the Socioeconomic gap in the use of digital payments (113th). Social outcome indicators also remain weaker, including Good Health and Well-Being (125th), although Ethiopia records a relatively strong position in reducing income inequality (29th), standing out as an area of relative strength.

Mali ranks 120th in the NRI 2025 and records relative strengths in selected economic and skills-related areas despite broader constraints. Performance in the Economy sub-dimension (56th) stands out, supported by Technology-enabled work flexibility (58th), ICT services exports (48th), and comparatively favorable outcomes in Income inequality (62nd) and Freedom to make life choices (69th). Results in ICT skills within the education system (57th) and Annual investment in telecommunication services (84th) also register moderate placements. At the same time, outcomes in People (123rd) remain weak, with lower rankings among Individuals (126th) and Businesses, including Adult literacy (96th), Mobile broadband adoption (123rd), and Firms with an online presence (109th). Performance in Technology (121st) is similarly constrained, driven by low placements in Access (125th), including Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (121st) and Digital content (127th). By contrast, Future Technologies (88th) records comparatively stronger results, supported by Investment in emerging technologies (86th).
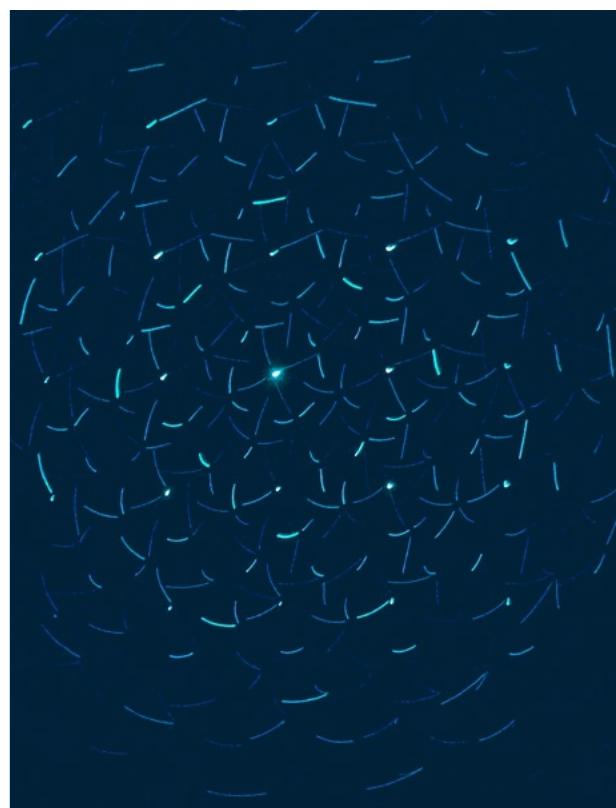
NRI Performances by Region

Europe records the highest regional average score at 56.36 and includes the largest number of economies in the sample (41).
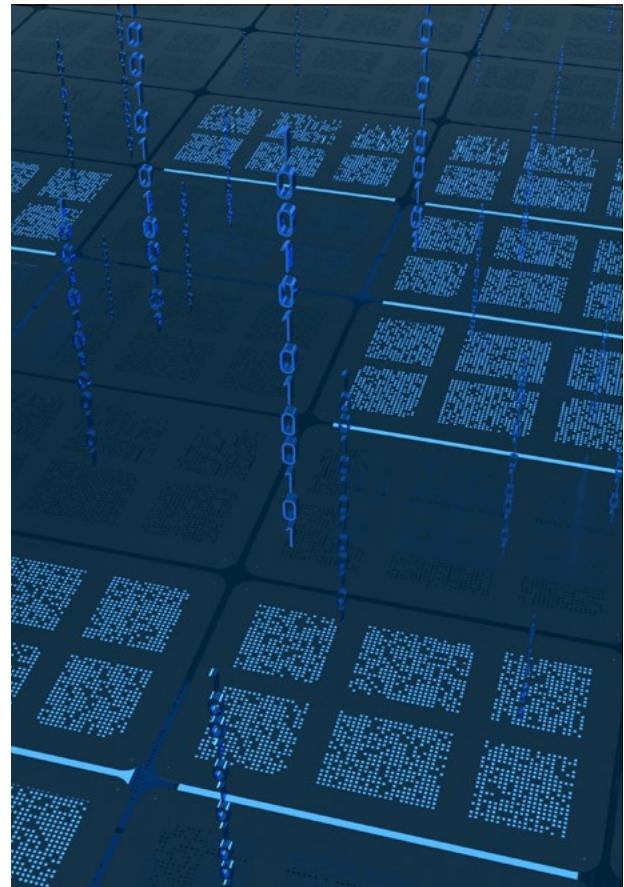
Regional performance in the NRI 2025 varies considerably across regions and reflects differences in both average network readiness outcomes and the dispersion of results within each region. As in previous editions, these patterns are closely associated with the distribution of income groups, shaping regional averages as well as the range of performance observed across economies.

Europe records the highest regional average score at 56.36 and includes the largest number of economies in the sample (41). This performance reflects a high concentration of high-income economies, with 28 European economies placing among the top 50 in the NRI. A small number of European economies—such as Romania, Croatia, Greece, and Bulgaria—rank outside this group, placing below two upper middle-income economies from the region, Ukraine (46th) and Serbia (47th). By contrast, Africa, comprising 26 economies, records

the lowest regional average score at 39.62 and includes the highest share of low-income and lower middle-income economies.

Asia and the Pacific follows closely behind Europe, with an average score of 53.56, despite including nine lower middle-income economies. The region's 21 economies span upper middle-income, lower middle-income, and high-income countries, resulting in greater performance variability than observed in Europe. A similarly wide dispersion is evident in the Americas, where a standard deviation of 12.52 highlights pronounced differences across 21 economies ranging from high-income to lower middle-income, with an average regional score of 52.26. Within the Americas, the United States is the only economy to place within the top 10, ranking 1st overall.

The CIS region, composed of six economies across lower middle-income, upper middle-income, and high-income groups, records the lowest performance variability among regions, alongside an average score of 46.92. The Arab States, comprising 12 economies across a similar income mix, follow closely with a regional average score of 45.29.

These regional distributions and differences in dispersion are illustrated in Figure 3, which presents average scores and variability across regions. While the highest individual NRI performance originates in the Americas, the majority of top-10 economies are located in Northern Europe, alongside two economies from Asia and the Pacific, reinforcing Europe's strong aggregate positioning in the NRI 2025.

Table 6: Top 3 countries by region

No	Africa	Arab States	Asia & Pacific	CIS	Europe	The Americas
1	Mauritius (58)	United Arab Emirates (26)	Singapore (3)	Russian Federation (56)	Finland (2)	United States of America (1)
2	South Africa (69)	Saudi Arabia (34)	Republic of Korea (10)	Armenia (62)	Denmark (4)	Canada (12)
3	Kenya (77)	Bahrain (36)	Japan (11)	Kazakhstan (65)	Sweden (5)	Costa Rica (42)

Note: Global ranks in parentheses. CIS = Commonwealth of Independent States.
Source: Network Readiness Index Database, Portulans Institute, 2025.

Figure 3: Box plot by Region group
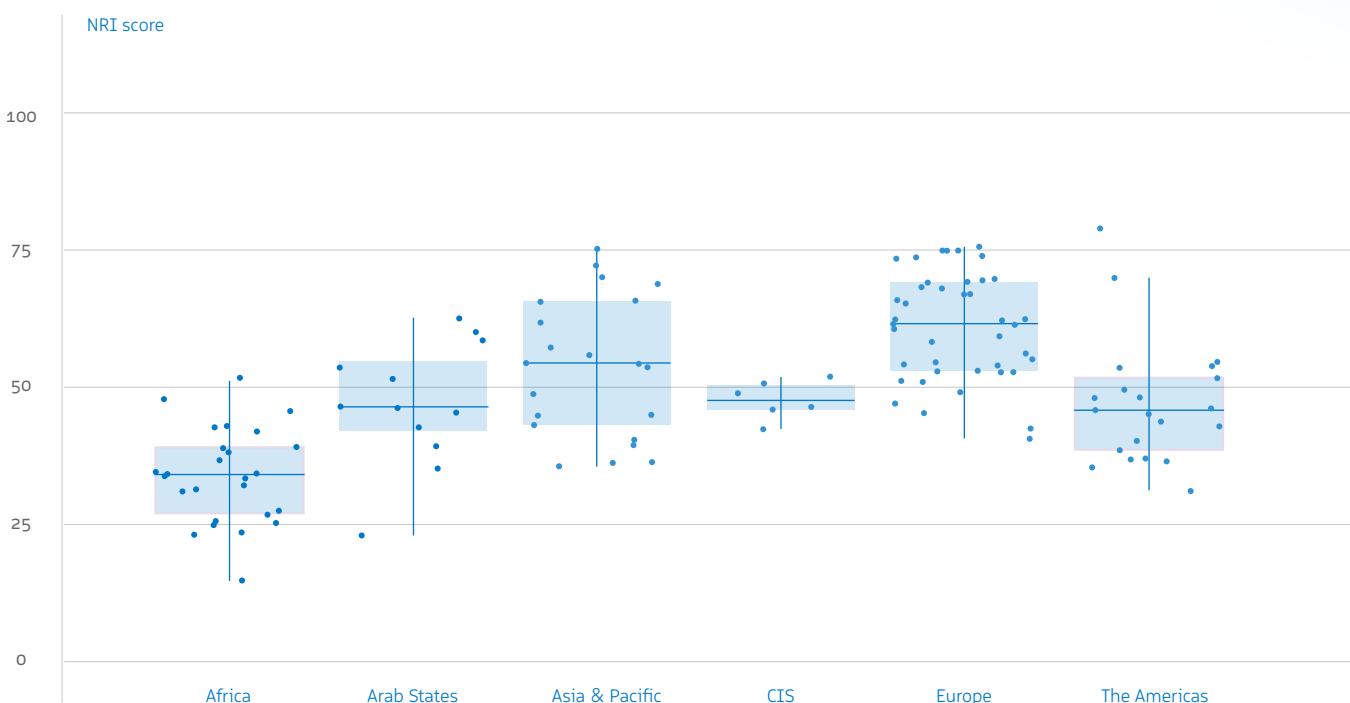
Notable Scores by Individual Countries

Africa

Mauritius ranks 58th in the NRI 2025 and continues to lead African economies in the overall ranking, a position noted earlier in the regional analysis. Its performance stands out relative to regional peers, particularly in People (48th) and Impact (45th). Within the People pillar, Mauritius records strong results in Businesses (17th), reflecting a comparatively active digital business environment, and ranks 43rd in Firms with a website. Performance in Impact is supported by results in SDG Contribution (24th), with notable placements in Affordable and Clean Energy (15th) and Women's economic opportunity (45th). Results in Governance (59th) are more mixed. While Mauritius records relatively strong positions in Regulatory quality (29th) and ranks 1st in E-commerce legislation, outcomes in Privacy protection by law content (112th) weigh on overall performance within Regulation (69th). In Technology (76th), Mauritius ranks 1st in Internet access in schools and records solid results in Internet domain registrations (50th). At the same time, outcomes in Content (80th) remain more moderate, including AI scientific publications (108th). Taken together, Mauritius's results reflect solid digital foundations, alongside additional headroom in governance- and content-related dimensions.

Kenya ranks 77th in the NRI 2025 and, as noted earlier in the discussion of income-group and regional performance, records network readiness outcomes that are comparatively strong relative to several peers at similar income levels. Its results are most visible in Technology (70th) and Governance (66th). In Technology, Kenya records solid outcomes in Future Technologies (42nd), supported by Investment in emerging technologies (32nd), alongside comparatively strong digital infrastructure results, including International Internet bandwidth (14th), FTTH/building broadband subscriptions (24th), and Mobile tariffs (46th). Performance in Governance is reinforced by results in Cybersecurity (28th), E-commerce legislation (1st), and the ICT regulatory environment (27th). Outcomes in Inclusion are more mixed. Kenya records strong positions in the Rural gap in the use of digital payments (19th) and the Socioeconomic gap in digital payment usage (44th), while the Gender gap in Internet use shows additional headroom (93rd). At the same time, results in People (90th) remain comparatively weaker, particularly in Use of virtual social networks (108th) and Data capabilities (88th), despite stronger performance in ICT skills in the education system (40th). In Impact (92nd), Kenya records moderate outcomes in ICT patent applications (75th), while quality-of-life-related indicators remain lower, including Quality of Life (108th) and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) (104th).

Ghana ranks 85th in the NRI 2025, coming in 4th within Africa and 9th among lower middle-income economies. The country's strongest performance is in Governance (74th), showcasing a relatively balanced performance, across all sub-pillars. Ghana also stands out for its scores in the Governments sub-pillar (49th), where Government promotion of emerging technologies (40th) and Data capabilities (47th) reflect progress towards digital transformation in the public sector. Robust cybersecurity frameworks (19th) and increasing Online access to financial accounts (21st) do well to strengthen Trust (71st) in digital technologies, while a narrowing Rural gap in use of digital payments (48th) reflects positive efforts towards enhancing Inclusion (72nd). However, persistent gaps in digital infrastructure and accessibility are evidenced through high Handset prices (107th), low levels of Internet domain registrations (113th) and marginal Mobile apps development (114th). Room for improvement also remains in realizing the full social and economic Impact (101st) of digital transformation. While Ghana has made progress towards SDG Contribution (84th), especially related to Affordable and Clean Energy (31st), the country's Domestic market scale (66th), ICT services exports (93rd), and Technology-enabled work flexibility (97th) hinder the development of a robust digital Economy (96th).

Arab States

The United Arab Emirates advances two positions in the NRI 2025, ranking 26th overall and leading the Arab States region, as reflected earlier in the regional analysis. Its strongest results are observed in Technology (17th), particularly in the Adoption of emerging technologies (3rd) and broad access to digital services (5th). The UAE attains top rankings in handset affordability (1st), Internet access in schools (1st), and Population coverage by at least a 3G mobile network (1st), alongside strong placements in Investment in emerging technologies (10th) and mobile application development (12th). Performance in People (19th) further supports the UAE's digital profile, with strong outcomes in Government promotion of emerging technologies (2nd). Within Individuals, the UAE ranks highly in ICT skills in the education system (7th) and Use of virtual social networks (2nd), while additional headroom is observed in AI talent concentration (36th). Results in Governance are also strong, including Regulation of emerging technologies (9th) and top placements in E-commerce legislation (1st) and Cybersecurity (1st). Outcomes in Impact (34th) are more mixed. The UAE records a strong position in Quality of Life (11th), supported by low Income inequality and top performance in SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) (1st).

At the same time, results in SDG Contribution (61st) indicate scope for further strengthening, particularly in Women's economic opportunity (72nd) and Affordable and Clean Energy (105th).

Saudi Arabia ranks 34th in the NRI 2025 and, as highlighted earlier in the regional analysis, stands among the leading economies in the Arab States region. Its strongest results are observed in Access (7th) and Future Technologies (12th), supported by top placements in Internet access in schools (1st) and Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (1st). The country also records strong outcomes in International Internet bandwidth (8th) and Adoption of emerging technologies (8th).

Performance in People reflects comparatively high levels of digital uptake among Individuals (10th) and Governments (22nd). Saudi Arabia ranks highly in Government online services (4th) and Government promotion of emerging technologies (6th). Within the Individuals sub-pillar, results are strong in mobile broadband Internet traffic (6th), ICT skills in the education system (11th), and Use of virtual social networks (1st). By contrast, outcomes among Businesses (69th) are more mixed, particularly in Firms with websites (103rd).

Results in Governance include top placements in Cybersecurity (1st) and E-commerce legislation (1st), consistent with regional peers. At the same time, outcomes in Impact indicate additional headroom, particularly in SDG Contribution (110th), including Women's economic opportunity (107th) and Affordable and Clean Energy (109th).

Jordan ranks 71st in the NRI 2025 and is the highest-scoring lower middle-income economy in the Arab States, a position noted earlier in the regional analysis. Its strongest results are observed in People (44th), reflecting a digitally engaged population and active public-sector involvement.

Within Individuals (24th), performance is supported by Mobile broadband Internet traffic (45th) and ICT skills in the education system (22nd). Public-sector engagement is reflected in Government promotion of emerging technologies (19th) and Gross expenditure on R&D (51st). Results in Technology are reinforced by Investment in emerging technologies (44th), Adoption of emerging technologies (29th), Computer software spending (42nd), and comparatively strong outcomes in Future Technologies (23rd) and Content (46th), including Mobile application development (22nd) and AI scientific publications (15th). By contrast, outcomes in Governance (80th) are more mixed, with lower placements in Secure Internet servers (96th) and Privacy protection by law (103rd). Results in Inclusion (75th) also remain more moderate, shaping how digital gains are distributed across the population.

Asia and the Pacific

Find a detailed review of Singapore's NRI 2025 performance in the Top 10 NRI performers section.

Find a detailed review of the Republic of Korea's NRI 2025 performance in the Top 10 NRI performers section.

New Zealand (23rd) ranks among the global leaders in digital readiness, excelling in Governance (11th) and Impact (20th). It leads in Inclusion (1st), E-commerce legislation (1st), and internet shopping trust (6th), supported by a strong regulatory framework (17th). In Technology (28th), New Zealand stands out in its digital Content landscape (20th), with strong GitHub commits (12th) and Internet domain registrations (16th), and has the lowest Handset prices (1st). The People pillar (31st) shows mixed results, with strong government digital engagement (20th) but lower individual usage (77th), hindered by low mobile broadband traffic (84th) and AI talent concentration (30th). New Zealand's Impact is driven by a high Quality of Life (14th), including Happiness (12th) and healthy life expectancy (18th). Opportunities remain in Robot density, mobile broadband traffic, and Cybersecurity. Overall, New Zealand's robust governance and infrastructure underpin its digital leadership, with scope to boost individual engagement and economic impact further.

CIS

Armenia ranks 62nd in the NRI 2025, with results that reflect a mix of solid digital foundations and remaining structural constraints. Strengths are most visible in digital production and access, with notable placements in Mobile application development (40th), GitHub commits (40th), and Access (55th), including top rankings in Internet access in schools (1st) and Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (1st). Performance in Impact (43rd) is comparatively strong, supported by ICT services exports (11th), reduced Income inequality (12th), and SDG Contribution (42nd), including Women's economic opportunity (40th). These outcomes indicate that digitalization is translating into measurable economic and social effects. At the same time, results in business-related adoption remain more mixed. Armenia records lower positions in Annual investment in telecommunication services (98th) and Public cloud computing market scale (102nd), alongside weaker outcomes in Trust (92nd) and Cybersecurity (108th). By contrast, Inclusion (31st) stands out as a relative strength, with strong results in the Gender gap in Internet use (5th) and the Rural gap in the use of digital payments (18th).

Uzbekistan (72nd) performs strongly among lower-middle-income economies, outperforming the income-group average across all dimensions of digital readiness. Its overall digital readiness reflects a balanced approach across Technology (75th), People (77th), Governance (71st), and Impact (82nd). The country delivers an exceptional Quality of Life (28th), supported by strengths in Freedom to make life choices (6th), and promotes digital inclusion (37th), underpinned by a low Socioeconomic gap in the use of digital

payments (7th). Uzbekistan is a global leader in E-commerce legislation and Adult literacy rate (1st). It also demonstrates relative strengths in FTTH/building Internet subscriptions (7th), International Internet bandwidth (18th), and Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country (21st). To further enhance its digital readiness, Uzbekistan could benefit from strengthening its digital regulatory ecosystem and implementing policies that support the digital economy.

Azerbaijan ranks 75th overall, showcasing pockets of digital leadership alongside areas for development. It demonstrates its strongest performance in the Impact dimension (65th) of digital readiness, supported by particular strength in the Economy sub-pillar (33rd). Its greatest opportunity lies in Governance (93rd), particularly in Inclusion (106th). Despite its overall ranking, Azerbaijan exhibits leadership in several key areas, including E-commerce legislation (1st), adult literacy (1st), and Population coverage by at least a 3G mobile network (1st). It also performs strongly in Technology-enabled work flexibility (15th) and Investment in emerging technologies (23rd). Access to Technology (57th) remains a relative strength, complemented by a highly digitized Business sector (48th). Azerbaijan could further enhance its digital readiness through a more inclusive digital ecosystem, by addressing its socioeconomic gap in the use of digital payments and the gender gap in Internet use.

Europe

Finland (2nd), Denmark (4th), and Sweden (5th) are the top three performers in the region of Europe. Detailed remarks about each country can be found in the Top 10 NRI performers section. In this section, we focus on other European countries that are not in the Top 10.

Norway ranks 14th in the NRI 2025 and records particularly strong results in Governance (2nd). Performance in Regulation (2nd) stands out, supported by E-commerce legislation (1st), a sound ICT regulatory environment (10th), and Privacy protection by law content (11th). Results in Inclusion (13th) are reinforced by relatively strong outcomes in E-participation (22nd) and a narrow Socioeconomic gap in the use of digital payments (10th). Performance in People (23rd) reflects solid digital uptake across society, particularly among Governments (7th), supported by Government online services (18th), Government promotion of emerging technologies (5th), and Gross expenditure on R&D (18th). In Technology (18th), Norway records strong placements in Investment in emerging technologies (16th) and Computer software spending (11th), indicating advanced digital infrastructure and sustained innovation capacity. Outcomes in Impact (12th) are driven by strong results in Quality of Life (3rd), including Freedom to make life choices (9th), Income inequality (8th), Happiness (7th), and Technology-enabled work flexibility (8th). At the same time, results in the Economy (27th) are more moderate, shaped by Domestic market scale (47th) and ICT services exports (55th), alongside lower digital engagement among Individuals (72nd) and Mobile broadband internet traffic (74th).

Belgium ranks 20th in the NRI 2025, reflecting a relatively balanced performance across the main areas of digital readiness. Results in Impact (14th) are comparatively strong, supported by contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals, low levels of Income inequality (9th), and solid outcomes in Technology-enabled work flexibility (17th). Performance in People (20th) is more uneven. While Businesses (16th) and Governments (17th) show comparatively high digital engagement, outcomes among Individuals (79th) are more moderate. In Technology (21st), Belgium records stable placements in Investment in emerging technologies (21st), Adoption of emerging technologies (21st), and Computer software spending (18th), indicating steady digital transformation capacity. Results in Governance (23rd) are mixed. Belgium performs strongly in Regulation of emerging technologies (8th) and maintains a sound ICT regulatory environment (5th). At the same time, outcomes in Inclusion (53rd) remain more moderate, shaped by lower placements in E-participation (83rd) and the Availability of local online content (54th).

Iceland ranks 22nd in the NRI 2025 and records particularly strong results in Governance (12th). Performance in Inclusion (4th) stands out, supported by a low Socioeconomic gap in the use of digital payments (4th) and high levels of E-participation (7th). Outcomes in Trust (8th) are reinforced by the presence of Secure Internet servers (13th) and a robust Cybersecurity (24th) framework. Results in People (13th) reflect strong digital engagement among Businesses (2nd) and Governments (23rd), supported by Venture capital investment in AI (1st), Gross expenditure on R&D (13th), and Government promotion of emerging technologies (36th). Iceland also records strong outcomes in Content (6th), driven by Internet domain registrations (1st) and GitHub commits (7th). By contrast, outcomes in Impact (41st) are more mixed. While Iceland records very strong results in Quality of Life (2nd) and several SDG-related indicators—including Women's Economic Opportunity (1st), Good Health and Well-Being (1st), and Sustainable Cities and Communities (1st)—results in the Economy (99th) remain more moderate, shaped in particular by Domestic market scale (123rd).

The Americas

Find a detailed review of the United States' NRI 2025 performance in the Top 10 NRI performers section.

Canada ranks 12th in the NRI 2025, with broadly balanced performance across pillars and particularly strong results in People (12th) and Technology (11th). Its digital profile is supported by solid outcomes in business adoption and infrastructure, including Public cloud computing market scale (7th), firms with websites (7th), and Annual investment in telecommunication services (8th). Canada also records strong positions in innovation-related indicators, such as Computer software spending (7th), GitHub commits (11th), and Internet domain registrations (12th). Results in Impact are reinforced by generally strong outcomes across SDG Contribution, although performance in SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) is notably lower (110th). Canada's policy and regulatory environment remains a relative strength, with

Regulatory quality (11th) and top placement in E-commerce legislation (1st). At the same time, several indicators point to more mixed outcomes. Canada records lower positions in Privacy protection by law content (82nd), the Gender gap in Internet use (49th), and Freedom to make life choices (59th), indicating additional headroom in inclusiveness and regulatory protections.

Costa Rica ranks 42nd in the NRI 2025, continuing a commendable upward trend in overall network readiness, as noted earlier in the analysis. Its performance is supported by comparatively strong outcomes in Impact (28th) and People, reflecting sustained digital adoption and favorable social outcomes. Results in Impact are reinforced by solid placements in Quality of Life and SDG Contribution, alongside strengths in financial inclusion-related indicators. In People, Costa Rica records comparatively strong engagement across society and the public sector, contributing to its improved overall standing. At the same time, outcomes in Technology and Governance remain more mixed. While core digital infrastructure and access indicators perform adequately, additional headroom is observed in advanced technology adoption and selected regulatory dimensions. Taken together, Costa Rica's results point to steady progress, with recent gains positioning the country closer to higher-performing peers.

Box 3: Amazon Web Services

Enabling Customer Choice in the AI Era

As nations navigate the global AI transformation, customer choice has emerged as critical to maintaining competitive markets and fostering innovation. In an era where AI governance frameworks rapidly evolve, the principle of customer choice serves as a cornerstone for both economic competitiveness and regulatory flexibility.

Amazon Web Services champions open systems that empower customers to build solutions tailored to their specific needs. Through Amazon Bedrock, AWS provides access to foundation models from leading AI providers including Anthropic's Claude, Meta's Llama, Mistral AI, OpenAI, AI21 Labs and Amazon's Nova models via a single API, enabling customers to select the best model for each use case without architectural constraints. AWS has designed its toolkits for building AI applications and AI agents to give customers options and flexibility, with Amazon Bedrock providing access to more than 100 different foundational AI models from dozens of different companies. Customers can now use AI tools like AWS's Kiro, AWS Transform, Claude, or ChatGPT to help rewrite their software to work with different providers quickly and efficiently.

Research demonstrates that businesses adopting AI report striking productivity gains: 95% of AI adopters see significant productivity improvements, with 93% reporting revenue increases averaging 31%.[1] However, these benefits depend critically on competitive markets that preserve customer choice. When businesses can select from multiple AI providers and switch between solutions, they achieve deeper integration, moving beyond basic efficiency gains to strategic reinvention that drives innovation and new product development.

The importance of customer choice extends beyond commercial considerations to national competitiveness. Countries implementing AI strategies recognize that regulatory environments must preserve competition while ensuring safety and accountability. AWS's commitment to open standards, interoperability, and portability enables governments and enterprises to adopt AI technologies while maintaining sovereignty over their data and infrastructure decisions.

As the Network Readiness Index 2026 examines how nations balance innovation with responsibility, the preservation of customer choice emerges as essential to both objectives. Countries seeking to maximize AI adoption should consider policies that enable responsible experimentation that address genuine concerns without creating unnecessary friction, and support skills development to deploy and manage these systems effectively.

The intensity of competition in AI—spanning foundation model development, cloud infrastructure, and application layers—suggests that customer choice will remain central to innovation. Regulatory approaches that preserve this choice while addressing legitimate concerns position nations to capture AI's economic and social benefits, turning the technology from a contest to be won into a catalyst for inclusive, sustainable progress.

Outstanding Pillar Performance among Middle- and Low-Income Economies

Building on the analysis of overall network readiness outperformance, this section examines how such patterns are reflected at the pillar level among middle- and low-income economies. It focuses on areas of relative strength across the four NRI pillars—Technology, People, Governance, and Impact—highlighting the specific dimensions through which differences in institutional capacity and policy orientation are associated with stronger digital outcomes.

It is important to note that the group of economies highlighted here for pillar-level strengths is broader than the set identified as overall network readiness outperformers. Strong results in one or more pillars do not necessarily translate into aggregate performance that exceeds expectations across the full framework, as pillar-level strengths may coexist with constraints in other dimensions.

Several economies exhibit broad-based performance across multiple pillars. Rwanda in Africa; China, Viet Nam, India, and Sri Lanka in Asia and the Pacific; and Ukraine in Europe demonstrate relative strength across all four pillars, reflecting comparatively balanced digital readiness profiles within their respective income groups.

A second group of economies records strong results across three pillars, indicating more focused yet still diversified digital capabilities. This group includes Kenya, Ghana, Senegal, and the United Republic of Tanzania in Africa; the Philippines in Asia and the Pacific; Uzbekistan in the CIS; and Jordan and Morocco in the Arab States.

Africa continues to account for the largest number of economies exceeding expectations in at least one pillar, with Governance remaining the most prominent area of relative strength across the region. At the same time, several economies also display notable results in Technology and People, pointing to a gradual broadening of digital capabilities beyond institutional capacity alone. Rwanda remains the only economy in the region to record relative strength across all four pillars.

The Asia and the Pacific region features the highest concentration of economies with broad-based pillar-level outperformance, including several four-pillar performers. Technology emerges as a particularly strong area across the region, complemented by results in People and Governance. In addition, a number of lower middle-income economies—including Nepal and the Lao People's Democratic Republic—display relative strength in Impact, indicating localized digital outcomes even where broader capabilities remain uneven.

In the Americas, economies exceeding expectations tend to do so in specific pillars rather than across the full framework. Brazil continues to stand out in Technology and Governance, while several economies, including Honduras and Nicaragua, show relative strength in Impact. This pattern reflects more targeted forms of digital progress, often concentrated in service delivery and usage-related dimensions.

The Arab States show more concentrated outperformance in Technology and People, with Jordan and Morocco demonstrating strength across multiple pillars. In the CIS, pillar-level outperformance remains more limited in scope, although Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan record notable results in Governance and Impact. Europe continues to be led by Ukraine's broad-based performance, alongside more focused strengths in Governance and Impact in Serbia.

Taken together, these patterns indicate that while income level is often associated with broader digital readiness, meaningful pillar-level progress is evident across a wide range of income groups. The regional distribution of pillar-specific outperformers highlights the diversity of digital development pathways and illustrates how differentiated strengths can emerge even in more resource-constrained contexts.

Table 7: Middle- and low-income economies with outstanding pillar performance by region, income group, and pillar

Region	Economy	Income	Technology	People	Governance	Impact
Africa	South Africa	Upper middle-income	•		•	
	Kenya	Lower middle-income	•	•	•	
	Ghana	Lower middle-income	•	•	•	
	Rwanda	Low-income	•	•	•	•
	Cabo Verde	Upper middle-income		•		
	United Republic of Tanzania	Lower middle-income	•	•	•	
	Senegal	Lower middle-income	•		•	•
	Cote d'Ivoire	Lower middle-income	•			
	Benin	Lower middle-income			•	
	Uganda	Low-income			•	
	Zambia	Lower middle-income		•	•	
	Malawi	Low-income		•	•	
	Ethiopia	Low-income	•			
	Lesotho	Lower middle-income			•	
Arab States	Jordan	Lower middle-income	•	•	•	
	Morocco	Lower middle-income	•	•	•	
	Tunisia	Lower middle-income	•	•		
Asia & Pacific	China	Upper middle-income	•	•	•	•
	Viet Nam	Lower middle-income	•	•	•	•
	Thailand	Upper middle-income	•		•	
	India	Lower middle-income	•	•	•	•
	Indonesia	Upper middle-income	•	•		
	Philippines	Lower middle-income	•	•		•
	Mongolia	Upper middle-income			•	
	Bangladesh	Lower middle-income	•			
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Upper middle-income	•			
	Sri Lanka	Lower middle-income	•	•	•	•
	Pakistan	Lower middle-income	•			
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Lower middle-income				•
	Nepal	Lower middle-income				•
CIS	Armenia	Upper middle-income				•
	Uzbekistan	Lower middle-income	•	•	•	
	Kyrgyzstan	Lower middle-income			•	•
Europe	Ukraine	Upper middle-income	•	•	•	•
	Serbia	Upper middle-income			•	•
The Americas	Brazil	Upper middle-income	•		•	
	Colombia	Upper middle-income		•		
	Ecuador	Upper middle-income		•		
	Peru	Upper middle-income		•		
	El Salvador	Upper middle-income				•
	Honduras	Lower middle-income				•
	Nicaragua	Lower middle-income				•

Source: Network Readiness Index Database, Portulans Institute, 2025.

Section 5

Annex

Annex 1: Pillar Tables

Table A-1.1 Rankings in the Technology pillar and associated sub-pillars

Economy	Pillar	Sub-Pillars		
	Technology	Access	Content	Future Technologies
United States of America	1	2	1	1
Switzerland	2	14	2	5
Netherlands	3	15	3	7
Singapore	4	4	14	2
Germany	5	13	4	8
Sweden	6	19	9	3
United Kingdom	7	11	5	17
Denmark	8	16	8	9
Finland	9	22	10	10
Republic of Korea	10	29	17	4
Canada	11	30	7	14
China	12	1	15	22
Hong Kong, China	13	3	19	16
Luxembourg	14	23	16	15
France	15	9	24	18
Japan	16	10	41	11
United Arab Emirates	17	5	54	6
Norway	18	20	11	34
Australia	19	18	12	39
Austria	20	35	21	20
Belgium	21	24	27	19
Iceland	22	52	6	36
Spain	23	6	31	27
Ireland	24	39	28	21
Portugal	25	38	23	29
Indonesia	26	8	36	28
Saudi Arabia	27	7	60	12
New Zealand	28	46	20	32
Czechia	29	34	25	35
Italy	30	43	33	26
Israel	31	44	22	41
Estonia	32	37	18	52
India	33	40	30	47
Slovenia	34	27	43	40
Viet Nam	35	12	37	66
Qatar	36	32	92	13
Lithuania	37	21	44	49
Malaysia	38	31	56	31
Malta	39	66	39	33
Turkiye	40	17	38	75
Poland	41	26	42	68
Cyprus	42	59	26	77
Bangladesh	43	41	35	86
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	44	92	34	30
Hungary	45	33	47	62
Thailand	46	36	59	44
Morocco	47	74	32	58
Pakistan	48	104	29	24
Slovakia	49	28	53	67
Latvia	50	48	45	90
Bulgaria	51	51	50	65
Greece	52	53	48	69
Brazil	53	71	40	70
Jordan	54	100	46	23
Bahrain	55	61	88	25
Montenegro	56	97	13	87

| | Pillar | Sub-Pillars | | |
Economy	Technology	Access	Content	Future Technologies
Uruguay	57	47	63	56
Armenia	58	55	64	48
Ukraine	59	63	49	63
Chile	60	54	73	50
Romania	61	45	57	85
Russian Federation	62	25	51	100
Colombia	63	67	67	46
Georgia	64	49	66	73
Oman	65	62	82	43
South Africa	66	73	58	54
Costa Rica	67	78	84	37
Tunisia	68	75	70	45
Kuwait	69	56	87	57
Kenya	70	72	90	42
Croatia	71	50	52	104
Azerbaijan	72	57	94	60
Argentina	73	64	71	79
Philippines	74	84	65	55
Uzbekistan	75	60	76	82
Mauritius	76	69	80	64
Mexico	77	70	68	81
Serbia	78	65	55	99
Egypt	79	80	62	74
Sri Lanka	80	89	72	53
Kazakhstan	81	58	83	94
Panama	82	96	74	61
Republic of Moldova	83	42	69	125
Algeria	84	79	79	92
Mongolia	85	68	95	96
Rwanda	86	93	107	51
Ghana	87	83	105	72
Ecuador	88	99	85	83
North Macedonia	89	76	75	111
Senegal	90	102	97	59
Peru	91	87	77	103
Jamaica	92	86	103	89
Dominican Republic	93	82	102	98
Cote d'Ivoire	94	88	115	78
El Salvador	95	81	101	108
Nigeria	96	111	61	91
Albania	97	77	93	120
Kyrgyzstan	98	94	89	109
Paraguay	99	85	99	113
United Republic of Tanzania	100	105	108	76
Nepal	101	107	78	101
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	102	95	106	106
Cambodia	103	103	91	102
Ethiopia	104	101	81	119
Bosnia and Herzegovina	105	98	100	115
Guatemala	106	109	111	80
Trinidad and Tobago	107	90	116	116
Cameroon	108	115	98	71
Namibia	109	110	86	105
Lao People's Democratic Republic	110	113	122	38
Uganda	111	106	96	112
Honduras	112	112	110	93
Cabo Verde	113	108	120	95
Botswana	114	91	121	123
Benin	115	119	114	84
Zimbabwe	116	120	104	107
Mauritania	117	122	117	97
Mozambique	118	117	113	122
Zambia	119	114	124	117
Angola	120	116	118	126
Mali	121	125	127	88

	Pillar	Sub-Pillars		
Economy	Technology	Access	Content	Future Technologies
Malawi	122	121	123	110
Nicaragua	123	118	119	127
Madagascar	124	123	125	114
Burkina Faso	125	126	109	124
Lesotho	126	124	126	118
Burundi	127	127	112	121

Source: Network Readiness Index Database, Portulans Institute, 2025.

Table A– 1.2 Rankings in the People pillar and associated sub-pillars

	Pillar	Sub-Pillars		
Economy	People	Individuals	Businesses	Governments
United States of America	1	14	1	2
Republic of Korea	2	4	10	1
Israel	3	7	5	5
Singapore	4	3	14	4
United Kingdom	5	33	3	3
China	6	1	25	21
Estonia	7	21	4	9
Japan	8	6	9	15
Germany	9	32	8	8
Finland	10	17	18	10
Sweden	11	34	12	6
Canada	12	40	7	16
Iceland	13	92	2	23
Australia	14	46	15	13
Switzerland	15	25	22	12
France	16	37	19	14
Denmark	17	54	11	18
Netherlands	18	45	13	19
United Arab Emirates	19	16	41	11
Belgium	20	79	16	17
Spain	21	26	21	27
Malta	22	42	6	51
Norway	23	72	29	7
Italy	24	36	23	34
Malaysia	25	11	56	24
Bahrain	26	15	44	25
Saudi Arabia	27	10	69	22
Lithuania	28	22	28	35
Austria	29	56	26	26
Ireland	30	47	27	29
New Zealand	31	77	30	20
Russian Federation	32	2	73	50
Philippines	33	5	76	47
India	34	68	24	52
Luxembourg	35	87	20	41
Hong Kong, China	36	18	36	73
Indonesia	37	29	64	30
Latvia	38	50	32	59
Colombia	39	19	50	55
Poland	40	20	47	57
Viet Nam	41	9	83	46
Czechia	42	73	31	44
Ukraine	43	12	93	39
Jordan	44	24	55	56
Portugal	45	39	51	45
Thailand	46	13	103	40
Qatar	47	8	123	32

Economy	Pillar	Sub-Pillars		
	People	Individuals	Businesses	Governments
Mauritius	48	66	17	90
Slovenia	49	82	40	37
Turkiye	50	67	60	31
Bulgaria	51	38	72	42
Brazil	52	83	39	54
Uruguay	53	69	59	36
Costa Rica	54	51	34	87
Serbia	55	35	66	64
Peru	56	28	43	86
Georgia	57	27	58	70
Mexico	58	75	33	83
Albania	59	86	67	33
Hungary	60	49	52	71
Oman	61	23	109	58
Ecuador	62	61	63	61
Croatia	63	70	57	62
Cabo Verde	64	80	90	28
Greece	65	85	61	48
Kazakhstan	66	41	113	38
Dominican Republic	67	65	77	60
Cyprus	68	55	54	81
Slovakia	69	94	53	63
Azerbaijan	70	53	48	89
Romania	71	52	78	76
South Africa	72	102	38	68
Chile	73	60	85	67
Armenia	74	58	71	85
Montenegro	75	44	49	104
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	76	43	42	112
Uzbekistan	77	62	87	74
Argentina	78	99	45	69
Republic of Moldova	79	63	79	82
Morocco	80	78	70	78
Bosnia and Herzegovina	81	74	37	116
Ghana	82	103	75	49
Paraguay	83	96	35	106
Tunisia	84	48	82	98
Mongolia	85	59	110	77
Panama	86	30	121	93
Egypt	87	81	106	72
Zambia	88	97	84	75
El Salvador	89	88	46	110
Kenya	90	93	88	84
Kuwait	91	31	124	96
Rwanda	92	107	104	43
Bangladesh	93	91	122	65
Kyrgyzstan	94	71	114	97
Jamaica	95	111	65	80
United Republic of Tanzania	96	106	118	53
Guatemala	97	89	68	114
Lao People's Democratic Republic	98	95	127	66
Algeria	99	57	116	109
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	100	90	96	102
Pakistan	101	101	91	95
Sri Lanka	102	76	108	108
Zimbabwe	103	100	95	94
Cambodia	104	64	107	118
Cote d'Ivoire	105	113	80	88
Namibia	106	109	62	113
Trinidad and Tobago	107	110	74	105
Honduras	108	98	81	120
Botswana	109	105	92	103
North Macedonia	110	114	119	79
Nicaragua	111	84	117	117
Nepal	112	108	86	107

Economy	Pillar	Sub-Pillars		
	People	Individuals	Businesses	Governments
Cameroon	113	115	105	91
Nigeria	114	104	112	101
Malawi	115	116	100	100
Uganda	116	118	111	92
Benin	117	120	94	99
Senegal	118	117	97	115
Lesotho	119	112	101	122
Madagascar	120	119	115	121
Ethiopia	121	123	102	123
Mozambique	122	124	89	124
Mali	123	126	125	111
Angola	124	125	99	126
Mauritania	125	121	98	127
Burundi	126	122	126	125
Burkina Faso	127	127	120	119

Source: Network Readiness Index Database, Portulans Institute, 2025.

Table A-1.3 Rankings in the Governance pillar and associated sub-pillars

Economy	Pillar	Sub-Pillars		
	Governance	Trust	Regulation	Inclusion
Denmark	1	1	8	2
Norway	2	4	2	13
Netherlands	3	2	4	11
Finland	4	6	3	17
Estonia	5	10	10	3
Germany	6	16	14	5
Luxembourg	7	5	1	39
Sweden	8	7	5	24
United States of America	9	3	18	12
Australia	10	9	11	18
New Zealand	11	28	17	1
Iceland	12	8	28	4
United Kingdom	13	14	24	6
Ireland	14	11	21	8
Singapore	15	12	19	9
Lithuania	16	31	7	14
Switzerland	17	30	6	19
Canada	18	18	23	10
Austria	19	27	13	23
Republic of Korea	20	13	38	7
France	21	25	15	22
Spain	22	23	22	16
Belgium	23	17	9	53
Japan	24	33	25	15
Czechia	25	15	26	46
Latvia	26	38	16	25
Slovenia	27	24	31	29
Italy	28	26	20	45
Portugal	29	37	12	50
Bahrain	30	20	37	34
Saudi Arabia	31	47	30	20
Slovakia	32	19	42	49
Malta	33	45	27	33
Poland	34	34	45	36
Croatia	35	46	34	30
Hong Kong, China	36	22	59	41
Cyprus	37	21	65	44
Israel	38	40	35	52
Greece	39	29	54	51

Economy	Pillar	Sub-Pillars		
	Governance	Trust	Regulation	Inclusion
Hungary	40	35	39	58
Brazil	41	52	43	40
United Arab Emirates	42	55	50	28
Chile	43	56	40	43
Malaysia	44	44	46	56
Ukraine	45	48	74	26
Thailand	46	51	60	35
Serbia	47	53	47	48
Bulgaria	48	58	29	59
Costa Rica	49	66	32	42
China	50	36	106	38
Oman	51	65	63	21
Romania	52	39	51	87
Uruguay	53	54	36	76
Georgia	54	59	33	74
South Africa	55	61	58	55
Qatar	56	42	64	85
Mongolia	57	57	99	27
Turkiye	58	43	72	78
Mauritius	59	60	69	64
Viet Nam	60	32	92	88
Kazakhstan	61	49	115	32
Armenia	62	92	62	31
Russian Federation	63	41	117	47
North Macedonia	64	68	49	63
Montenegro	65	84	48	60
Kenya	66	67	57	69
Dominican Republic	67	95	52	57
Republic of Moldova	68	64	44	91
Argentina	69	73	61	68
Indonesia	70	62	83	67
Uzbekistan	71	82	101	37
Rwanda	72	50	95	96
India	73	78	56	80
Ghana	74	71	75	72
Morocco	75	97	55	73
Ecuador	76	74	86	61
Albania	77	80	41	105
Colombia	78	98	53	86
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	79	63	107	70
Jordan	80	93	76	75
Mexico	81	76	67	101
Kuwait	82	70	90	83
Paraguay	83	100	80	65
Senegal	84	94	79	77
Benin	85	102	70	81
Peru	86	85	78	89
Trinidad and Tobago	87	75	94	84
Cabo Verde	88	77	102	79
Bosnia and Herzegovina	89	103	87	66
Kyrgyzstan	90	88	108	62
United Republic of Tanzania	91	91	73	100
Philippines	92	90	71	104
Azerbaijan	93	79	77	106
Bangladesh	94	69	112	82
Botswana	95	89	82	93
Panama	96	86	68	112
Jamaica	97	107	66	102
Egypt	98	83	100	99
Nigeria	99	72	96	108
Zambia	100	99	93	97
Uganda	101	108	91	90
Sri Lanka	102	105	121	71
Cote d'Ivoire	103	101	84	113
Malawi	104	110	109	94

Economy	Pillar	Sub-Pillars		
	Governance	Trust	Regulation	Inclusion
Tunisia	105	81	88	118
Cambodia	106	96	113	111
Lesotho	107	122	122	54
Namibia	108	106	124	92
Honduras	109	123	98	95
Guatemala	110	118	97	110
Zimbabwe	111	116	114	98
Pakistan	112	87	89	125
Burkina Faso	113	112	85	117
Nepal	114	111	120	107
Cameroon	115	113	104	116
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	116	117	116	109
El Salvador	117	120	103	114
Lao People's Democratic Republic	118	104	119	115
Algeria	119	109	111	122
Mali	120	125	118	103
Mozambique	121	114	105	123
Madagascar	122	126	81	121
Angola	123	115	110	126
Ethiopia	124	119	123	124
Nicaragua	125	124	125	119
Mauritania	126	121	126	120
Burundi	127	127	127	126

Source: Network Readiness Index Database, Portulans Institute, 2025.

Table A-1.4 Rankings in the Impact pillar and associated sub-pillars

Economy	Pillars	Sub-Pillars		
	Impact	Economy	Quality of life	SDG Contribution
Finland	1	2	1	25
Ireland	2	4	10	1
Denmark	3	7	4	2
Sweden	4	5	5	10
Netherlands	5	8	7	8
Israel	6	1	27	36
Singapore	7	6	17	4
Switzerland	8	10	13	7
Germany	9	9	22	12
Luxembourg	10	20	8	5
United Kingdom	11	13	20	6
Norway	12	27	3	14
Austria	13	15	19	15
Belgium	14	23	9	18
Japan	15	11	42	26
United States of America	16	3	73	34
Estonia	17	21	25	19
Australia	18	26	16	17
Canada	19	18	24	28
New Zealand	20	29	14	20
France	21	22	38	13
Republic of Korea	22	12	56	31
Slovenia	23	71	6	23
Czechia	24	51	12	29
Spain	25	37	41	9
Portugal	26	49	37	11
Malta	27	45	33	22
Costa Rica	28	36	18	43
Poland	29	39	32	27
China	30	17	60	48
Serbia	31	16	44	59
Romania	32	28	30	47
Viet Nam	33	34	21	56

Economy	Pillars	Sub-Pillars		
	Impact	Economy	Quality of life	SDG Contribution
United Arab Emirates	34	42	11	61
Italy	35	48	59	16
Hong Kong, China	36	24	93	3
Cyprus	37	25	69	38
Lithuania	38	41	51	33
Uruguay	39	55	31	45
Latvia	40	58	52	30
Iceland	41	99	2	71
India	42	14	77	83
Armenia	43	54	63	42
Nicaragua	44	73	47	40
Mauritius	45	74	72	24
Hungary	46	60	70	35
Bahrain	47	30	43	88
Mexico	48	83	39	51
Ukraine	49	19	91	78
Malaysia	50	35	40	95
Argentina	51	59	54	62
Slovakia	52	102	48	44
Philippines	53	31	46	99
Kyrgyzstan	54	106	26	60
Saudi Arabia	55	46	23	110
Kazakhstan	56	78	35	82
Republic of Moldova	57	67	49	65
Thailand	58	68	29	89
Chile	59	92	57	52
Oman	60	40	36	107
Croatia	61	84	89	32
El Salvador	62	104	34	68
Brazil	63	75	68	58
Panama	64	103	50	54
Azerbaijan	65	33	90	79
Kuwait	66	50	15	121
Qatar	67	32	45	117
Colombia	68	81	84	49
Montenegro	69	72	64	70
Ecuador	70	122	82	21
Indonesia	71	38	58	106
Bulgaria	72	43	87	69
Albania	73	91	53	73
Georgia	74	47	67	93
Greece	75	82	94	37
Lao People's Democratic Republic	76	66	71	81
Peru	77	97	80	50
Paraguay	78	100	55	66
Russian Federation	79	70	76	77
Dominican Republic	80	77	61	92
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	81	120	79	46
Uzbekistan	82	107	28	100
Cabo Verde	83	124	83	39
Honduras	84	115	74	57
Guatemala	85	86	62	102
Nepal	86	89	78	90
Sri Lanka	87	80	99	55
Bangladesh	88	63	86	97
Egypt	89	44	112	74
North Macedonia	90	98	88	76
Cote d'Ivoire	91	79	96	72
Kenya	92	64	108	67
Jamaica	93	123	65	85
Turkiye	94	76	119	41
Senegal	95	95	92	87
Bosnia and Herzegovina	96	118	66	98
Rwanda	97	61	120	53
Cambodia	98	93	81	108

Economy	Pillars	Sub-Pillars		
	Impact	Economy	Quality of life	SDG Contribution
Morocco	99	85	95	91
South Africa	100	65	117	64
Ghana	101	96	104	84
Mongolia	102	117	85	94
United Republic of Tanzania	103	69	98	103
Pakistan	104	57	109	111
Mali	105	56	102	118
Malawi	106	53	118	96
Nigeria	107	87	101	112
Jordan	108	90	103	109
Trinidad and Tobago	109	125	75	114
Algeria	110	101	97	113
Benin	111	111	106	104
Namibia	112	112	121	63
Uganda	113	94	105	120
Burkina Faso	114	105	111	105
Ethiopia	115	62	115	115
Cameroon	116	88	110	116
Tunisia	117	113	116	101
Botswana	118	110	122	86
Zambia	119	109	113	119
Zimbabwe	120	116	125	80
Angola	121	114	127	75
Mozambique	122	121	100	125
Mauritania	123	119	114	123
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	124	108	107	127
Madagascar	125	52	124	126
Lesotho	126	127	123	124
Burundi	127	126	126	122

Source: Network Readiness Index Database, Portulans Institute, 2024.

Section 6

Country/Economy Profiles

While high-income economies dominate the upper tiers of the NRI 2025, progress among upper- and lower-middle-income economies highlights a gradually broadening global digital landscape.

How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles
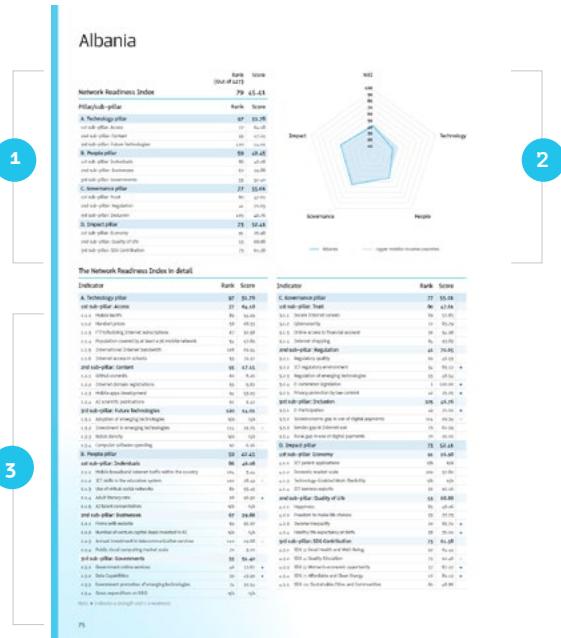
The Country/Economy Profiles presents a scorecard that summarizes the individual performance of each economy (127 total) covered in The Network Readiness Index 2025.

Each country profile consists of three parts:

1. Performance Highlights

The first section displays each Country/ Economy's overall performance across the NRI, the four primary pillars, and the twelve sub-pillars. For each level of the NRI, the economy's ranking (out of the 127 economies) and individual score (on a 0 to 100 scale) is shown.

2. Radar chart

The second section uses a radar chart to visually depict the individual economy's performance in the overall NRI, its four pillars, and sub-pillars. The blue solid line plots the economy's score, while the light blue shaded region represents the average score of all economies found in the same income class. Economies are classified according to the World Bank Income Classifications (1 July 2025).

3. Detailed Network Readiness Index Reporting

The third section demonstrates how a particular economy performed across each of the 53 indicators comprising the NRI. All indicators are organized into primary and secondary level pillars, and their numbering matches the data tables found in the other report sections with additional information such as descriptions, years, rankings, values, and normalized scores for all the indicators.

Strengths and Weaknesses

The indicators considered a strength of a particular economy are notated on the far right-hand side by a solid circle. Indicators signaled as a weakness receive a hollow circle. For all economies, indicators with the highest rankings are highlighted as strengths, while indicators with the lowest rankings represent weaknesses.

For any remaining indicators, the strengths and weaknesses of a particular economy are based on the percentage of economies with scores that fall above or below a score determined by percent ranks. Indicators highlighted as strengths earn a score in the 10th largest percent rank among the 53 indicators of each economy.

Indicators highlighted as weaknesses include scores that rank below the 5th lowest percent rank of the 53 indicators.

It is important to note that the absence of data may have an effect on the rankings of those sub-pillars, pillars where these absences are noted. Thus, caution should be exercised when reviewing the rankings of elements in the NRI under these circumstances. This includes the signaling of strengths and weaknesses.

The NRI Online

The NRI website (https://networkreadinessindex.org/) offers additional analysis, analytical tools, individual country/ economy profiles, and visualizations such as sortable rankings and maps.

Index of Country/Economy Profiles

Albania

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	79	45.41

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	97	31.78
1st sub-pillar: Access	77	64.18
2nd sub-pillar: Content	93	17.15
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	120	14.01
B. People pillar	59	42.45
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	86	46.08
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	67	29.88
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	33	51.40
C. Governance pillar	77	55.01
1st sub-pillar: Trust	80	47.61
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	41	70.65
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	105	46.76
D. Impact pillar	73	52.41
1st sub-pillar: Economy	91	26.98
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	53	68.88
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	73	61.38
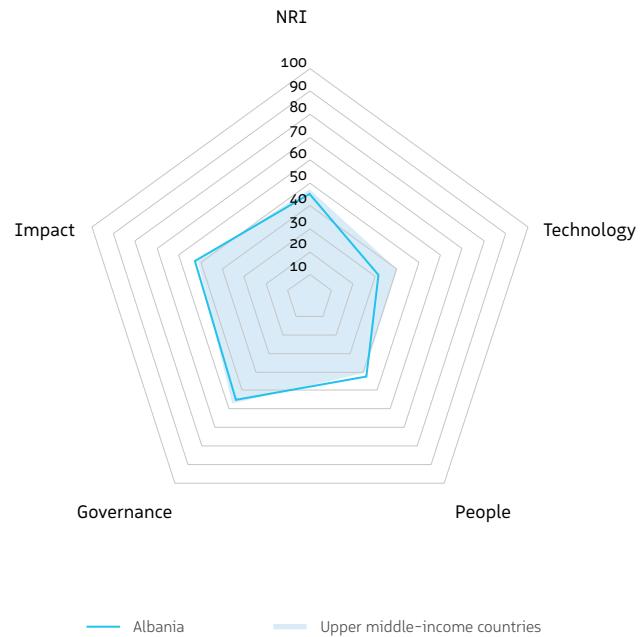
Albania — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	97	31.78	
1st sub-pillar: Access	77	64.18	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	89	54.29	
1.1.2 Handset prices	58	68.33	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	67	30.38	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	54	97.89	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	108	61.94	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	53	72.27	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	93	17.15	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	60	8.20	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	55	5.82	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	94	53.15	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	91	1.42	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	120	14.01	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	114	21.75	○
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	92	6.26	
B. People pillar	59	42.45	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	86	46.08	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	104	3.44	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	100	28.49	○
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	82	55.45	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	28	96.92	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	67	29.88	
2.2.1 Firms with website	59	56.27	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	110	29.68	○
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	70	3.70	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	33	51.40	
2.3.1 Government online services	46	77.67	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	39	43.99	●
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	74	32.54	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	77	55.01	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	80	47.61	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	69	57.85	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	72	83.79	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	36	34.98	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	84	13.83	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	41	70.65	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	60	46.53	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	34	83.12	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	53	48.54	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	42	75.05	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	105	46.76	
3.3.1 E-Participation	49	71.01	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	114	29.34	○
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	73	61.59	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	70	25.11	
D. Impact pillar	73	52.41	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	91	26.98	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	109	37.80	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	56	16.16	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	53	68.88	
4.2.1 Happiness	85	48.06	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	53	77.73	
4.2.3 Income inequality	20	85.71	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	38	76.01	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	73	61.38	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	92	64.44	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	73	12.46	○
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	37	87.27	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	16	89.13	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	82	48.86	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Algeria

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**109**	**35.27**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**84**	**37.23**
1st sub-pillar: Access	79	63.09
2nd sub-pillar: Content	79	20.60
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	92	28.01
B. People pillar	**99**	**31.06**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	57	53.08
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	116	17.33
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	109	22.76
C. Governance pillar	**119**	**32.93**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	109	34.70
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	111	41.31
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	122	22.76
D. Impact pillar	**110**	**39.85**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	101	23.35
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	97	49.55
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	113	46.66
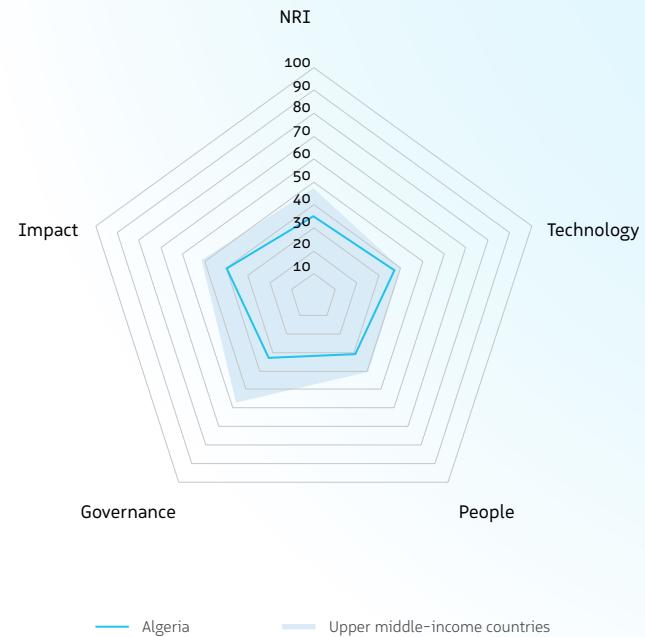
— Algeria —— Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**84**	**37.23**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**79**	**63.09**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	70	63.27	
1.1.2 Handset prices	88	45.74	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	40	41.29	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	81	90.42	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	36	76.86	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	58	60.98	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**79**	**20.60**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	106	1.37	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	111	0.31	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	96	51.05	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	28	29.65	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**92**	**28.01**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	80	49.76	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	82	34.00	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	126	0.27	○
B. People pillar	**99**	**31.06**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**57**	**53.08**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	30	32.92	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	59	54.50	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	87	52.88	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	71	72.04	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**116**	**17.33**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	88	0.84	○
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	49	45.52	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	59	5.63	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**109**	**22.76**	
2.3.1 Government online services	122	19.64	○
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	49	41.19	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	63	7.46	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**119**	**32.93**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**109**	**34.70**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	103	37.84	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	97	59.18	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	101	7.09	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**111**	**41.31**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	120	18.50	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	114	36.25	
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	107	35.50	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**122**	**22.76**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	126	0.00	○
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	74	64.78	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	98	26.27	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	81	0.00	○
D. Impact pillar	**110**	**39.85**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**101**	**23.35**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	79	0.01	○
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	39	63.79	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	81	28.47	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	121	1.14	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**97**	**49.55**	
4.2.1 Happiness	80	51.63	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	116	36.20	
4.2.3 Income inequality	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	43	72.09	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**113**	**46.66**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	63	86.67	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	75	10.05	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	120	38.18	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	94	63.72	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	64	62.66	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Angola

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**125**	**23.17**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**120**	**16.91**
1st sub-pillar: Access	116	33.02
2nd sub-pillar: Content	118	7.14
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	126	10.57
B. People pillar	**124**	**15.60**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	125	15.54
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	99	22.41
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	126	8.86
C. Governance pillar	**123**	**26.46**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	115	28.48
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	110	42.19
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	126	8.70
D. Impact pillar	**121**	**33.69**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	114	19.01
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	127	21.30
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	75	60.75
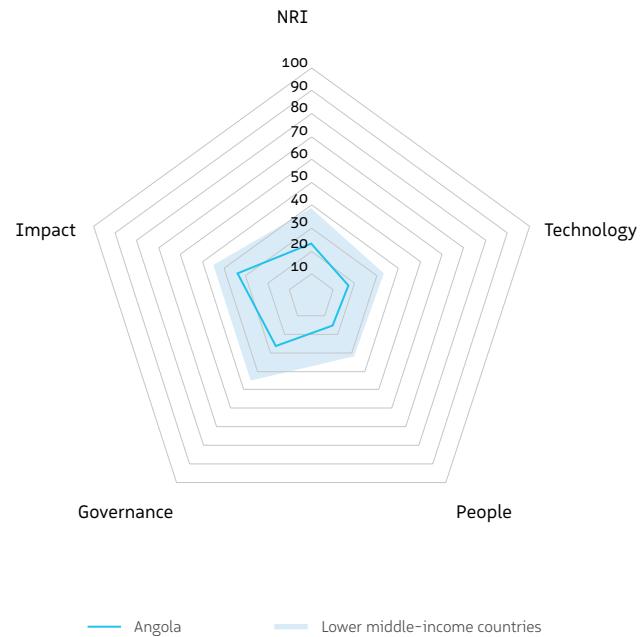
NRI

— Angola   — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**120**	**16.91**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**116**	**33.02**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	103	46.83	
1.1.2 Handset prices	109	33.38	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	83	24.79	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	118	24.53	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	97	65.89	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	84	2.70	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**118**	**7.14**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	121	0.28	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	124	0.09	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	117	28.18	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	124	0.00	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**126**	**10.57**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	103	19.23	○
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	125	0.00	○
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	76	12.49	●
B. People pillar	**124**	**15.60**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**125**	**15.54**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	90	6.13	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	112	0.00	○
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	116	7.99	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	86	48.06	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**99**	**22.41**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	97	29.21	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	85	35.86	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	79	2.14	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**126**	**8.86**	
2.3.1 Government online services	116	27.36	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	92	3.11	○
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	108	4.56	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	105	0.42	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**123**	**26.46**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**115**	**28.48**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	118	29.49	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	114	27.47	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**110**	**42.19**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	111	23.17	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	89	54.38	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	114	0.80	○
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	77	57.61	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**126**	**8.70**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	117	17.39	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	124	0.00	○
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**121**	**33.69**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**114**	**19.01**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	58	56.21	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	105	0.00	○
4.1.4 ICT services exports	125	0.83	○
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**127**	**21.30**	
4.2.1 Happiness	120	11.95	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	n/a	n/a	
4.2.3 Income inequality	107	29.85	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	118	31.46	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**75**	**60.75**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	124	4.44	○
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	88	70.00	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	18	88.16	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	88	43.75	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Argentina

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**68**	**48.14**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**73**	**40.82**
1st sub-pillar: Access	64	68.64
2nd sub-pillar: Content	71	22.91
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	79	30.91
B. People pillar	**78**	**37.58**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	99	38.82
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	45	35.93
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	69	38.00
C. Governance pillar	**69**	**58.37**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	73	48.83
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	61	63.47
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	68	62.82
D. Impact pillar	**51**	**55.79**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	59	33.59
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	54	68.87
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	62	64.90
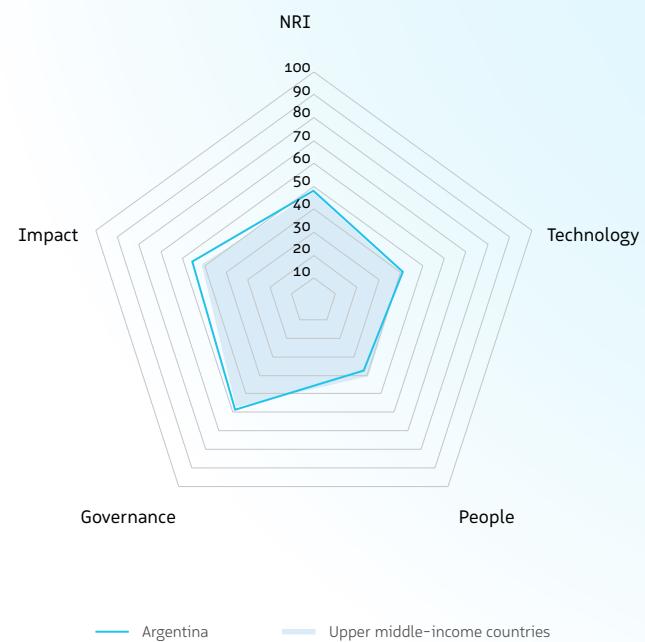
— Argentina   — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**73**	**40.82**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**64**	**68.64**	
1.1.1　Mobile tariffs	21	86.36	●
1.1.2　Handset prices	83	49.01	
1.1.3　FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	22	48.49	●
1.1.4　Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	79	92.11	
1.1.5　International Internet bandwidth	52	73.52	
1.1.6　Internet access in schools	56	62.38	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**71**	**22.91**	
1.2.1　GitHub commits	48	15.86	
1.2.2　Internet domain registrations	61	4.91	
1.2.3　Mobile apps development	53	67.53	
1.2.4　AI scientific publications	76	3.34	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**79**	**30.91**	
1.3.1　Adoption of emerging technologies	54	64.71	
1.3.2　Investment in emerging technologies	81	34.50	
1.3.3　Robot density	43	2.77	
1.3.4　Computer software spending	47	21.67	
B. People pillar	**78**	**37.58**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**99**	**38.82**	
2.1.1　Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	51	20.45	
2.1.2　ICT skills in the education system	56	55.22	
2.1.3　Use of virtual social networks	49	75.39	
2.1.4　Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5　AI talent concentration	44	4.22	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**45**	**35.93**	
2.2.1　Firms with website	41	67.07	
2.2.2　Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	81	2.13	○
2.2.3　Annual investment in telecommunication services	24	53.19	●
2.2.4　Public cloud computing market scale	39	21.33	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**69**	**38.00**	
2.3.1　Government online services	52	75.52	
2.3.2　Data Capabilities	24	54.73	●
2.3.3　Government promotion of emerging technologies	105	12.36	○
2.3.4　Gross expenditure on R&D	59	9.39	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**69**	**58.37**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**73**	**48.83**	
3.1.1　Secure Internet servers	56	69.29	
3.1.2　Cybersecurity	110	41.76	○
3.1.3　Online access to financial account	28	42.73	
3.1.4　Internet shopping	51	41.55	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**61**	**63.47**	
3.2.1　Regulatory quality	94	30.15	
3.2.2　ICT regulatory environment	61	74.69	
3.2.3　Regulation of emerging technologies	77	34.95	
3.2.4　E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5　Privacy protection by law content	33	77.54	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**68**	**62.82**	
3.3.1　E-Participation	67	60.87	
3.3.2　Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	50	79.35	
3.3.3　Gender gap in Internet use	51	65.68	
3.3.4　Rural gap in use of digital payments	57	45.37	
D. Impact pillar	**51**	**55.79**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**59**	**33.59**	
4.1.1　ICT patent applications	70	0.16	○
4.1.2　Domestic market scale	30	68.51	●
4.1.3　Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	57	44.05	
4.1.4　ICT services exports	47	21.64	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**54**	**68.87**	
4.2.1　Happiness	39	70.08	●
4.2.2　Freedom to make life choices	57	75.52	
4.2.3　Income inequality	90	52.55	
4.2.4　Healthy life expectancy at birth	54	69.49	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**62**	**64.90**	
4.3.1　SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	42	97.78	●
4.3.2　SDG 4: Quality Education	64	23.75	
4.3.3　SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	88	70.00	
4.3.4　SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	47	79.98	
4.3.5　SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	45	73.95	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Armenia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	62	50.85

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	58	44.98
1st sub-pillar: Access	55	71.42
2nd sub-pillar: Content	64	25.12
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	48	38.40
B. People pillar	74	38.41
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	58	52.85
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	71	28.92
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	85	33.47
C. Governance pillar	62	61.39
1st sub-pillar: Trust	92	43.31
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	62	63.02
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	31	77.84
D. Impact pillar	43	58.62
1st sub-pillar: Economy	54	35.35
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	63	66.51
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	42	74.00
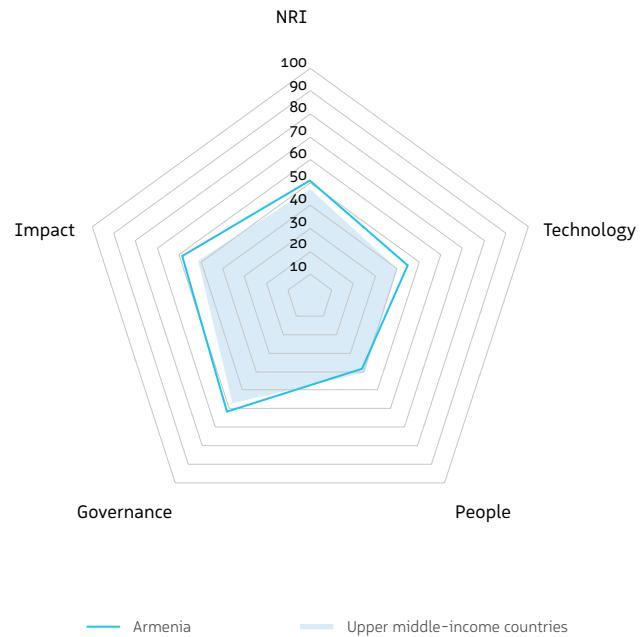
NRI

— Armenia — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	58	44.98	
1st sub-pillar: Access	55	71.42	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	48	75.82	
1.1.2 Handset prices	79	54.41	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	66	30.59	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	86	67.72	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	64	25.12	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	40	24.06	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	56	5.56	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	40	70.25	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	103	0.62	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	48	38.40	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	58	62.68	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	51	46.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	90	6.29	
B. People pillar	74	38.41	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	58	52.85	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	89	6.34	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	70	47.81	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	79	57.50	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	9	99.75	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	71	28.92	
2.2.1 Firms with website	45	66.39	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	38	14.63	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	98	34.07	○
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	102	0.60	○
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	85	33.47	
2.3.1 Government online services	53	75.00	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	79	18.32	○
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	62	37.79	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	85	2.77	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	62	61.39	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	92	43.31	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	67	60.03	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	108	44.68	○
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	29	42.60	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	62	25.91	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	62	63.02	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	71	43.42	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	54	76.56	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	42	59.15	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	71	60.95	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	31	77.84	
3.3.1 E-Participation	27	84.06	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	66	71.72	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	5	77.50	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	18	78.09	●
D. Impact pillar	43	58.62	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	54	35.35	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	71	0.14	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	100	39.60	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	53	46.06	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	11	55.58	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	63	66.51	
4.2.1 Happiness	83	49.91	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	63	70.57	
4.2.3 Income inequality	12	91.33	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	60	66.79	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	42	74.00	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	81	73.33	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	40	86.36	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	64	75.46	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	84	47.02	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Australia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**17**	**69.02**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**19**	**59.70**
1st sub-pillar: Access	18	80.28
2nd sub-pillar: Content	12	54.30
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	39	44.51
B. People pillar	**14**	**59.51**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	46	55.46
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	15	56.39
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	13	66.67
C. Governance pillar	**10**	**86.28**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	9	90.32
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	11	86.12
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	18	82.42
D. Impact pillar	**18**	**70.57**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	26	46.71
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	16	81.60
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	17	83.40
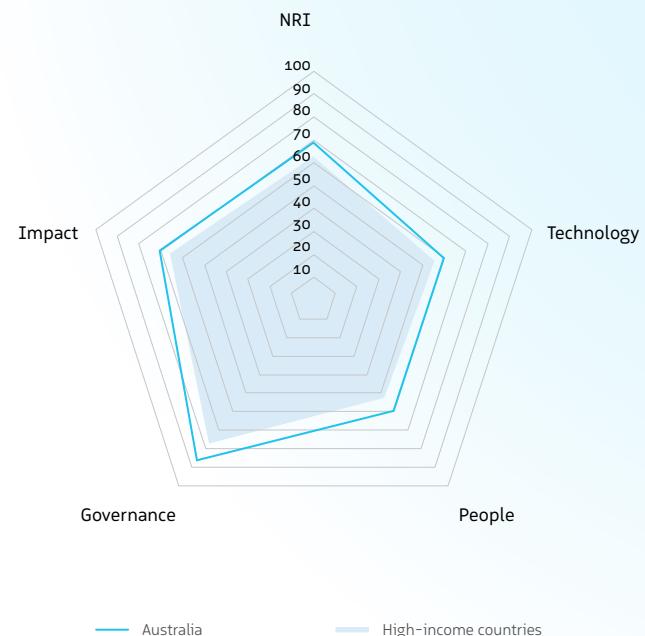
— Australia — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**19**	**59.70**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**18**	**80.28**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	54	73.52	
1.1.2 Handset prices	1	100.00	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	50	36.02	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	48	98.42	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	51	73.71	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**12**	**54.30**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	23	47.25	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	9	68.82	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	35	70.49	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	27	30.65	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**39**	**44.51**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	14	85.73	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	24	65.75	
1.3.3 Robot density	31	7.87	○
1.3.4 Computer software spending	58	18.69	○
B. People pillar	**14**	**59.51**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**46**	**55.46**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	31	32.08	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	21	76.21	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	23	81.22	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	21	32.34	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**15**	**56.39**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	27	80.25	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	20	31.67	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	11	63.82	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	8	49.84	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**13**	**66.67**	
2.3.1 Government online services	14	90.64	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	11	69.74	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	10	80.16	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	24	26.14	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**10**	**86.28**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**9**	**90.32**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	23	86.17	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	45	95.49	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	5	89.29	●
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**11**	**86.12**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	2	90.83	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	19	89.69	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	22	73.95	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	39	76.11	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**18**	**82.42**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	22	85.51	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	18	95.76	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	48	66.00	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**18**	**70.57**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**26**	**46.71**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	24	21.83	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	19	71.73	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	6	82.80	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	73	10.51	○
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**16**	**81.60**	
4.2.1 Happiness	11	82.98	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	48	79.82	
4.2.3 Income inequality	48	74.49	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	13	89.52	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**17**	**83.40**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	10	66.20	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	20	95.45	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	70	74.06	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	9	95.80	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Austria

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**21**	**67.13**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**20**	**59.68**
1st sub-pillar: Access	35	76.86
2nd sub-pillar: Content	21	47.80
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	20	54.38
B. People pillar	**29**	**52.36**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	56	53.23
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	26	48.32
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	26	55.52
C. Governance pillar	**19**	**82.74**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	27	82.39
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	13	85.60
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	23	80.24
D. Impact pillar	**13**	**73.74**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	15	56.22
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	19	80.97
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	15	84.04
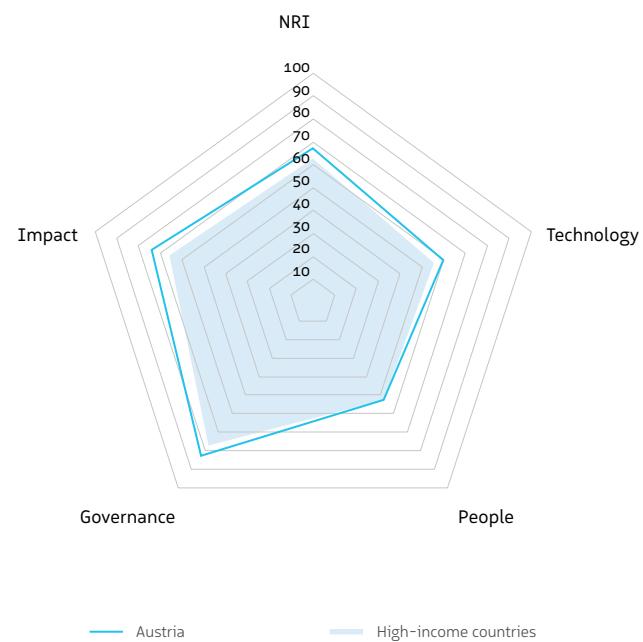
Radar chart: NRI — Impact, Technology, People, Governance. Legend: Austria, High-income countries.

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	20	59.68	
1st sub-pillar: Access	35	76.86	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	8	92.57	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	16	96.07	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	101	15.99	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	83	89.47	○
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	89	67.05	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	21	47.80	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	18	58.29	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	13	57.99	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	49	68.55	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	59	6.38	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	20	54.38	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	34	74.90	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	26	64.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	13	33.21	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	16	45.15	●
B. People pillar	29	52.36	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	56	53.23	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	35	31.13	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	37	65.04	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	14	83.96	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	20	32.80	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	26	48.32	
2.2.1 Firms with website	13	91.51	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	25	24.46	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	43	47.30	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	25	30.02	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	26	55.52	
2.3.1 Government online services	39	80.55	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	70	34.16	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	8	51.84	●

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	19	82.74	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	27	82.39	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	22	86.67	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	66	86.96	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	19	73.55	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	13	85.60	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	19	76.30	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	30	85.94	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	13	80.70	●
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	20	85.05	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	23	80.24	
3.3.1 E-Participation	37	76.81	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	8	97.87	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	47	66.03	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	13	73.74	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	15	56.22	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	14	60.71	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	43	61.74	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	14	74.89	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	33	27.53	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	19	80.97	
4.2.1 Happiness	17	79.31	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	49	79.69	
4.2.3 Income inequality	31	81.12	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	22	86.70	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	15	84.04	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	19	61.62	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	20	95.45	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	29	85.79	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	23	86.56	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Azerbaijan

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**75**	**46.08**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**72**	**41.26**
1st sub-pillar: Access	57	71.12
2nd sub-pillar: Content	94	16.91
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	60	35.76
B. People pillar	**70**	**39.77**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	53	53.75
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	48	34.91
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	89	30.65
C. Governance pillar	**93**	**50.04**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	79	47.67
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	77	56.05
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	106	46.39
D. Impact pillar	**65**	**53.24**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	33	43.29
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	90	55.99
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	79	60.44
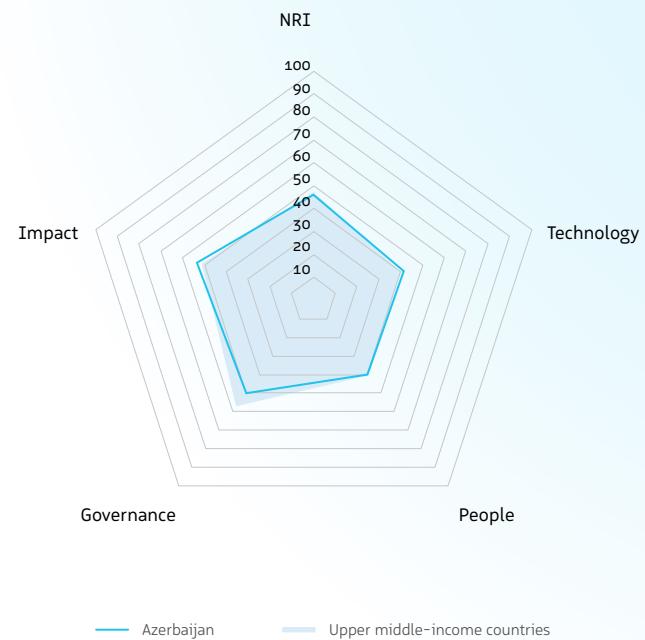
Legend: — Azerbaijan — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**72**	**41.26**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**57**	**71.12**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	56	70.48	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	67	63.11	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	39	41.38	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	38	76.47	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	52	75.27	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**94**	**16.91**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	78	4.78	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	90	1.45	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	84	58.61	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	78	2.81	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**60**	**35.76**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	23	67.00	●
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	98	4.53	
B. People pillar	**70**	**39.77**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**53**	**53.75**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	91	5.98	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	83	55.27	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	1	100.00	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**48**	**34.91**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	49	61.72	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	64	41.16	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	84	1.84	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**89**	**30.65**	
2.3.1 Government online services	66	68.56	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	73	20.60	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	84	2.78	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**93**	**50.04**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**79**	**47.67**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	81	50.55	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	50	92.70	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	37	34.14	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	85	13.30	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**77**	**56.05**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	75	39.51	
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	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	98	41.87	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**106**	**46.39**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	85	46.38	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	110	36.53	○
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	88	53.21	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	53	49.43	
D. Impact pillar	**65**	**53.24**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**33**	**43.29**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	68	52.42	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	15	74.09	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	103	3.36	○
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**90**	**55.99**	
4.2.1 Happiness	97	36.08	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	64	70.44	
4.2.3 Income inequality	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	59	66.90	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**79**	**60.44**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	86	68.89	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	68	17.92	○
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	62	78.18	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	76	72.66	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	39	77.11	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Bahrain

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	36	58.67

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	55	45.87
1st sub-pillar: Access	61	70.31
2nd sub-pillar: Content	88	18.15
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	25	49.16
B. People pillar	26	53.06
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	15	66.48
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	44	36.44
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	25	56.26
C. Governance pillar	30	77.58
1st sub-pillar: Trust	20	84.45
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	37	71.64
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	34	76.66
D. Impact pillar	47	58.18
1st sub-pillar: Economy	30	44.19
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	43	72.80
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	88	57.57
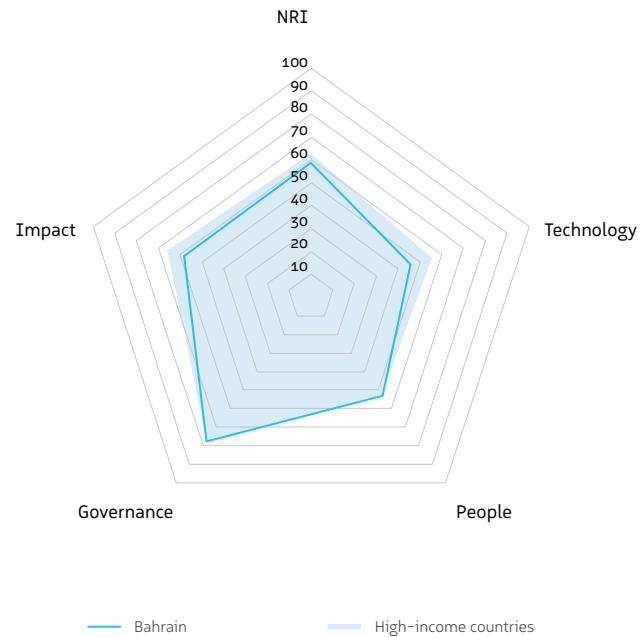
Bahrain — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	55	45.87	
1st sub-pillar: Access	61	70.31	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	78	60.35	
1.1.2 Handset prices	54	74.44	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	109	12.48	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	47	74.58	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	88	18.15	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	58	8.66	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	70	3.13	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	81	59.50	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	92	1.32	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	25	49.16	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	57	63.64	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	22	34.68	●
B. People pillar	26	53.06	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	15	66.48	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	79	9.63	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	26	72.25	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	8	87.11	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	28	96.92	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	44	36.44	
2.2.1 Firms with website	24	81.73	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	24	24.76	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	76	38.08	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	94	1.18	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	25	56.26	
2.3.1 Government online services	23	88.34	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	77	18.77	○
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	24	61.67	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	30	77.58	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	20	84.45	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	49	71.38	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	32	97.52	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	37	71.64	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	28	69.20	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	54	76.56	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	19	76.30	●
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	105	36.13	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	34	76.66	
3.3.1 E-Participation	18	89.85	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	65	72.20	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	31	67.93	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	47	58.18	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	30	44.19	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	89	43.85	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	32	61.80	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	36	26.92	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	43	72.80	
4.2.1 Happiness	57	61.89	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	29	86.33	
4.2.3 Income inequality	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	57	67.57	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	88	57.57	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	53	91.11	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	110	53.64	○
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	119	25.51	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	8	96.00	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Bangladesh

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**82**	**44.90**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**43**	**48.60**
1st sub-pillar: Access	41	75.40
2nd sub-pillar: Content	35	40.37
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	86	30.01
B. People pillar	**93**	**33.55**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	91	44.44
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	122	15.92
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	65	40.29
C. Governance pillar	**94**	**49.65**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	69	51.39
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	112	41.00
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	82	56.56
D. Impact pillar	**88**	**47.82**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	63	32.22
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	86	57.97
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	97	53.27
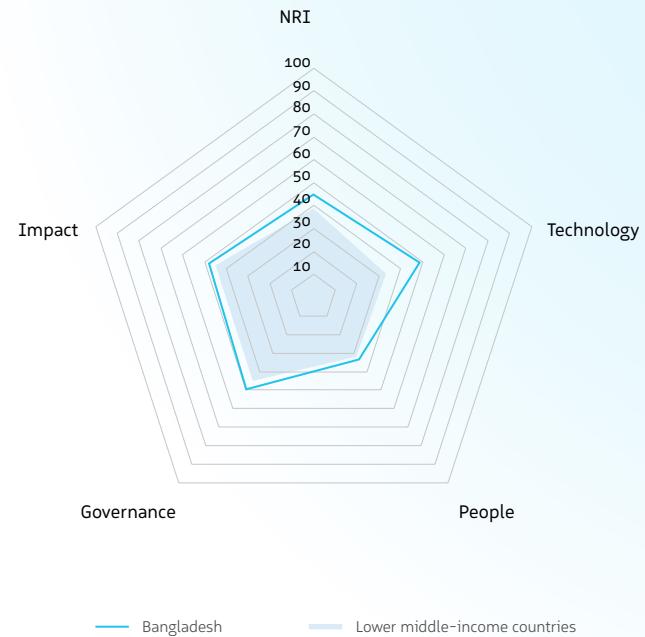
Radar chart with axes: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact. Scale 10 to 100.

— Bangladesh   — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**43**	**48.60**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**41**	**75.40**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	32	82.69	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	99	39.38	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	5	71.17	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	47	98.53	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	20	81.44	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	51	79.23	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**35**	**40.37**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	91	3.24	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	114	0.23	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	69	62.81	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	7	95.21	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**86**	**30.01**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	81	48.87	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	95	29.00	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	77	12.16	
B. People pillar	**93**	**33.55**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**91**	**44.44**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	13	46.83	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	92	35.16	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	102	28.07	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	74	67.69	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**122**	**15.92**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	104	17.62	○
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	87	0.88	○
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	68	39.64	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	60	5.55	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**65**	**40.29**	
2.3.1 Government online services	67	68.41	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	69	24.00	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	80	28.46	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**94**	**49.65**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**69**	**51.39**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	83	50.33	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	39	96.35	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	100	7.47	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**112**	**41.00**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	117	19.35	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	117	35.31	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	90	28.25	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	93	47.10	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**82**	**56.56**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	69	59.42	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	83	57.30	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	100	15.97	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	2	93.54	●
D. Impact pillar	**88**	**47.82**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**63**	**32.22**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	23	70.64	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	96	18.83	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	83	7.18	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**86**	**57.97**	
4.2.1 Happiness	117	13.20	○
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	21	88.02	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	28	81.89	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	75	63.48	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**97**	**53.27**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	106	37.78	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	122	26.36	○
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	9	92.47	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	87	44.19	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Belgium

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	20	67.15

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	21	59.57
1st sub-pillar: Access	24	78.91
2nd sub-pillar: Content	27	45.19
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	19	54.63
B. People pillar	20	55.86
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	79	47.47
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	16	55.81
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	17	64.30
C. Governance pillar	23	81.03
1st sub-pillar: Trust	17	86.51
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	9	87.41
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	53	69.18
D. Impact pillar	14	72.15
1st sub-pillar: Economy	23	47.96
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	9	85.28
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	18	83.20
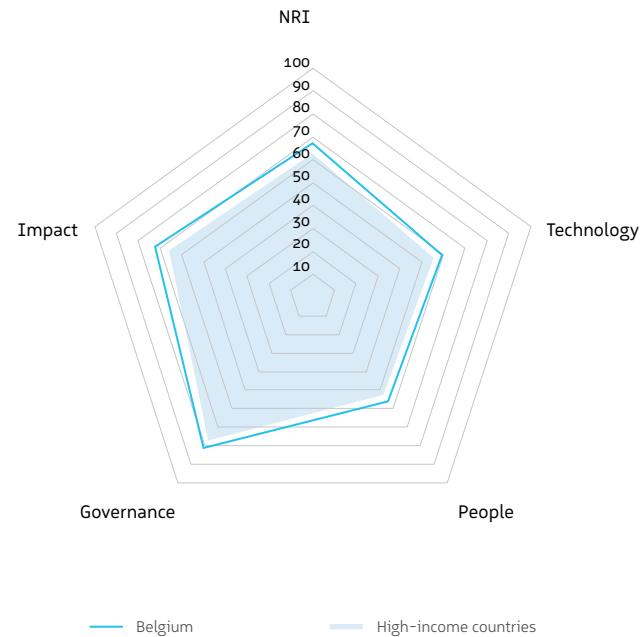
NRI radar chart — Belgium vs High-income countries (axes: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact)

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	21	59.57	
1st sub-pillar: Access	24	78.91	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	25	85.70	
1.1.2 Handset prices	18	95.74	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	95	18.62	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	53	73.40	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	27	45.19	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	13	66.09	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	18	47.19	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	75	61.37	○
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	62	6.09	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	19	54.63	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	21	79.98	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	21	67.50	
1.3.3 Robot density	16	28.26	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	18	42.77	
B. People pillar	20	55.86	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	79	47.47	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	68	13.36	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	32	69.07	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	20	81.62	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	27	25.84	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	16	55.81	
2.2.1 Firms with website	5	93.44	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	16	37.22	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	22	56.59	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	19	36.01	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	17	64.30	
2.3.1 Government online services	70	66.61	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	17	73.95	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	6	52.33	●

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	23	81.03	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	17	86.51	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	27	84.65	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	40	96.18	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	16	78.71	●
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	9	87.41	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	24	71.46	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	5	94.38	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	8	82.14	●
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	14	89.07	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	53	69.18	
3.3.1 E-Participation	83	47.82	○
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	21	94.32	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	54	65.39	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	14	72.15	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	23	47.96	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	23	26.89	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	35	64.22	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	17	73.35	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	34	27.40	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	9	85.28	
4.2.1 Happiness	14	81.55	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	32	84.77	
4.2.3 Income inequality	9	92.35	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	21	86.72	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	18	83.20	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	20	61.62	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	51	78.69	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	28	84.99	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Benin

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**110**	**34.67**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**115**	**23.93**
1st sub-pillar: Access	119	30.68
2nd sub-pillar: Content	114	10.73
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	84	30.37
B. People pillar	**117**	**23.98**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	120	21.55
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	94	23.05
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	99	27.33
C. Governance pillar	**85**	**51.79**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	102	38.12
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	70	60.21
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	81	57.02
D. Impact pillar	**111**	**38.97**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	111	20.56
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	106	45.58
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	104	50.78
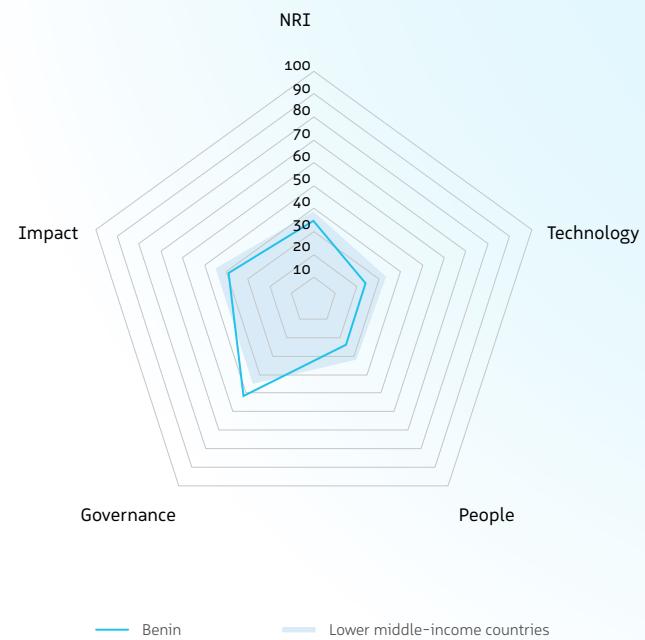
— Benin   — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**115**	**23.93**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**119**	**30.68**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	120	22.53	○
1.1.2 Handset prices	118	27.82	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	103	14.66	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	119	21.05	○
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	88	67.34	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**114**	**10.73**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	114	0.84	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	112	0.30	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	111	39.99	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	85	1.78	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**84**	**30.37**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	51	65.07	●
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	113	22.00	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	100	4.05	
B. People pillar	**117**	**23.98**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**120**	**21.55**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	92	5.44	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	73	46.04	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	115	9.52	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	92	25.20	○
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**94**	**23.05**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	93	33.19	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	88	35.49	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	108	0.48	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**99**	**27.33**	
2.3.1 Government online services	100	42.27	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	84	12.38	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**85**	**51.79**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**102**	**38.12**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	126	19.16	○
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	62	89.84	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	110	5.36	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**70**	**60.21**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	87	34.83	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	106	43.75	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	62	44.20	●
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	31	78.29	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**81**	**57.02**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	103	33.34	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	87	55.47	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	9	82.26	●
D. Impact pillar	**111**	**38.97**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**111**	**20.56**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	105	38.71	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	109	2.42	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**106**	**45.58**	
4.2.1 Happiness	108	24.51	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	94	56.64	
4.2.3 Income inequality	56	72.96	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	111	38.20	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**104**	**50.78**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	122	6.67	○
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	69	76.36	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	97	62.22	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	119	20.87	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	104	36.60

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	102	29.87
1st sub-pillar: Access	95	56.14
2nd sub-pillar: Content	106	12.75
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	106	20.73
B. People pillar	100	30.94
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	90	45.11
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	96	22.92
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	102	24.80
C. Governance pillar	116	35.52
1st sub-pillar: Trust	117	25.81
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	116	36.77
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	109	43.99
D. Impact pillar	81	50.04
1st sub-pillar: Economy	120	17.16
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	79	60.53
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	46	72.45
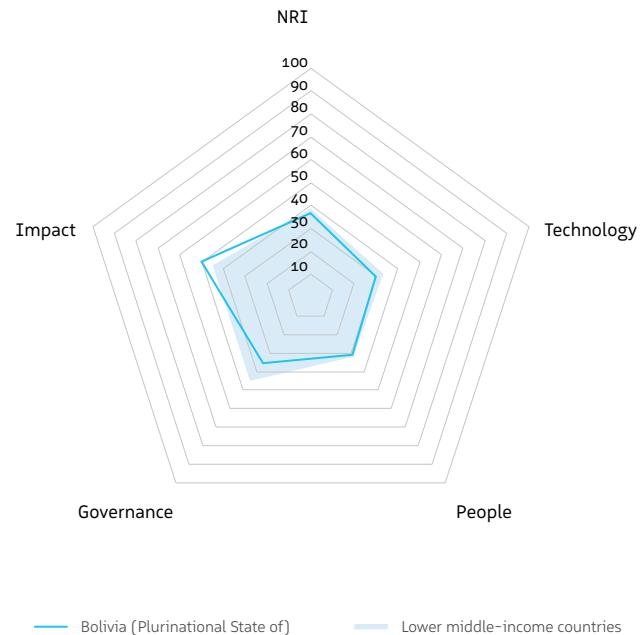
— Bolivia (Plurinational State of)   — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	102	29.87	
1st sub-pillar: Access	95	56.14	
1.1.1　Mobile tariffs	94	50.95	
1.1.2　Handset prices	95	41.50	
1.1.3　FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	29	45.99	●
1.1.4　Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	100	73.68	
1.1.5　International Internet bandwidth	80	68.58	
1.1.6　Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	106	12.75	
1.2.1　GitHub commits	77	4.87	
1.2.2　Internet domain registrations	96	1.02	
1.2.3　Mobile apps development	104	44.80	
1.2.4　AI scientific publications	110	0.31	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	106	20.73	
1.3.1　Adoption of emerging technologies	102	26.21	
1.3.2　Investment in emerging technologies	124	12.00	○
1.3.3　Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4　Computer software spending	41	23.99	●
B. People pillar	100	30.94	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	90	45.11	
2.1.1　Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	124	0.00	○
2.1.2　ICT skills in the education system	105	25.06	
2.1.3　Use of virtual social networks	74	61.53	●
2.1.4　Adult literacy rate	39	93.85	●
2.1.5　AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	96	22.92	
2.2.1　Firms with website	73	44.45	
2.2.2　Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	56	7.31	●
2.2.3　Annual investment in telecommunication services	81	37.52	
2.2.4　Public cloud computing market scale	77	2.40	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	102	24.80	
2.3.1　Government online services	90	51.72	
2.3.2　Data Capabilities	70	22.69	
2.3.3　Government promotion of emerging technologies	109	0.00	○
2.3.4　Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	116	35.52	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	117	25.81	
3.1.1　Secure Internet servers	93	47.29	
3.1.2　Cybersecurity	111	31.70	
3.1.3　Online access to financial account	53	11.91	
3.1.4　Internet shopping	87	12.33	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	116	36.77	
3.2.1　Regulatory quality	125	12.77	○
3.2.2　ICT regulatory environment	91	54.06	
3.2.3　Regulation of emerging technologies	112	2.32	
3.2.4　E-commerce legislation	107	50.00	
3.2.5　Privacy protection by law content	58	64.70	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	109	43.99	
3.3.1　E-Participation	95	39.13	
3.3.2　Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	85	55.69	
3.3.3　Gender gap in Internet use	85	55.29	
3.3.4　Rural gap in use of digital payments	68	25.86	
D. Impact pillar	81	50.04	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	120	17.16	
4.1.1　ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2　Domestic market scale	84	46.58	
4.1.3　Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	104	2.08	○
4.1.4　ICT services exports	108	2.81	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	79	60.53	
4.2.1　Happiness	72	58.27	●
4.2.2　Freedom to make life choices	58	74.61	●
4.2.3　Income inequality	88	53.32	
4.2.4　Healthy life expectancy at birth	107	44.09	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	46	72.45	
4.3.1　SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	89	66.67	
4.3.2　SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3　SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	47	83.64	●
4.3.4　SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	78	72.34	
4.3.5　SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	74	56.09	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Bosnia and Herzegovina

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**92**	**40.67**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**105**	**29.44**
1st sub-pillar: Access	98	55.62
2nd sub-pillar: Content	100	15.32
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	115	17.38
B. People pillar	**81**	**36.66**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	74	49.11
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	37	42.33
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	116	18.54
C. Governance pillar	**89**	**51.33**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	103	37.84
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	87	52.39
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	66	63.76
D. Impact pillar	**96**	**45.26**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	118	17.64
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	66	66.03
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	98	52.09
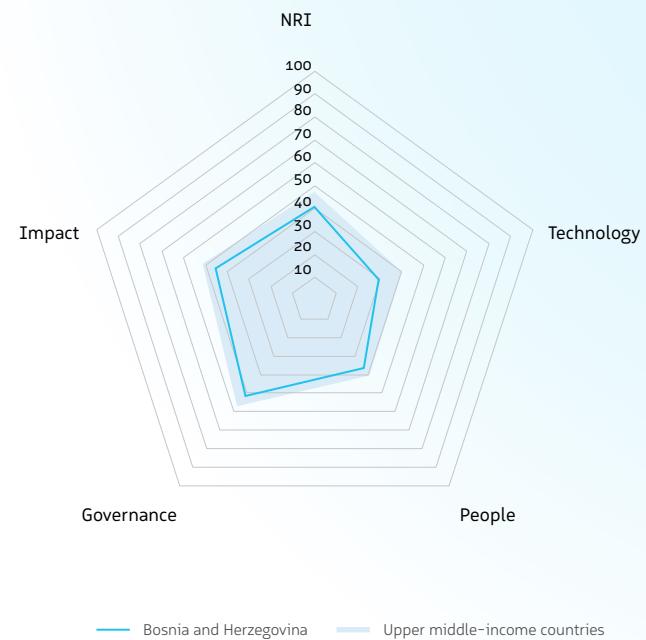
— Bosnia and Herzegovina   — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**105**	**29.44**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**98**	**55.62**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	86	55.28	
1.1.2 Handset prices	80	53.06	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	96	18.45	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	83	89.47	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	110	61.85	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**100**	**15.32**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	59	8.59	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	65	3.90	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	102	47.03	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	86	1.77	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**115**	**17.38**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	87	46.06	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	121	17.00	○
1.3.3 Robot density	53	0.42	○
1.3.4 Computer software spending	94	6.06	
B. People pillar	**81**	**36.66**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**74**	**49.11**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	105	3.43	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	97	29.98	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	69	65.76	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	26	97.28	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**37**	**42.33**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	18	87.64	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	93	35.08	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	65	4.25	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**116**	**18.54**	
2.3.1 Government online services	102	39.88	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	103	12.79	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	83	2.95	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**89**	**51.33**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**103**	**37.84**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	54	69.44	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	120	20.23	○
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	41	29.45	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	56	32.23	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**87**	**52.39**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	79	38.69	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	34	83.12	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	106	16.19	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	107	50.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	43	73.93	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**66**	**63.76**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	77	52.17	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	61	74.45	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	69	62.38	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	37	66.03	●
D. Impact pillar	**96**	**45.26**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**118**	**17.64**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	50	1.30	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	99	40.31	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	103	5.89	○
4.1.4 ICT services exports	42	23.07	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**66**	**66.03**	
4.2.1 Happiness	54	64.25	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	77	65.76	
4.2.3 Income inequality	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	51	70.15	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**98**	**52.09**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	86	68.89	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	59	26.98	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	62	78.18	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	103	57.16	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	117	23.22	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Botswana

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	111	34.40

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	114	24.53
1st sub-pillar: Access	91	57.67
2nd sub-pillar: Content	121	2.54
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	123	13.37
B. People pillar	109	27.21
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	105	34.39
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	92	23.19
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	103	24.04
C. Governance pillar	95	49.62
1st sub-pillar: Trust	89	44.32
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	82	53.80
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	93	50.74
D. Impact pillar	118	36.24
1st sub-pillar: Economy	110	20.94
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	122	29.30
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	86	58.48
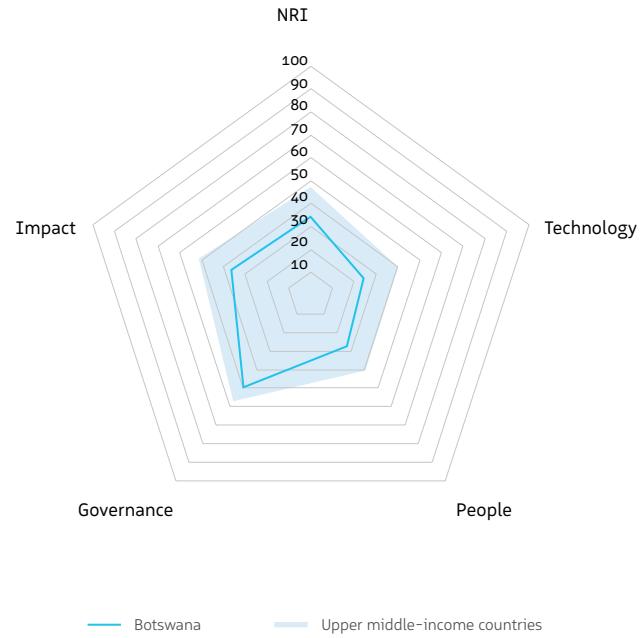
Legend: — Botswana — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator		Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar		114	24.53	
1st sub-pillar: Access		91	57.67	
1.1.1	Mobile tariffs	96	50.30	
1.1.2	Handset prices	56	71.56	●
1.1.3	FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	121	3.14	○
1.1.4	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	83	89.47	
1.1.5	International Internet bandwidth	76	69.47	●
1.1.6	Internet access in schools	57	62.10	
2nd sub-pillar: Content		121	2.54	
1.2.1	GitHub commits	104	1.94	
1.2.2	Internet domain registrations	84	1.80	
1.2.3	Mobile apps development	119	5.41	○
1.2.4	AI scientific publications	96	1.00	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies		123	13.37	
1.3.1	Adoption of emerging technologies	105	0.00	○
1.3.2	Investment in emerging technologies	93	30.75	
1.3.3	Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4	Computer software spending	84	9.37	
B. People pillar		109	27.21	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals		105	34.39	
2.1.1	Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	106	3.11	
2.1.2	ICT skills in the education system	62	53.22	●
2.1.3	Use of virtual social networks	94	46.84	
2.1.4	Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5	AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses		92	23.19	
2.2.1	Firms with website	79	40.47	
2.2.2	Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3	Annual investment in telecommunication services	112	28.63	
2.2.4	Public cloud computing market scale	109	0.47	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments		103	24.04	
2.3.1	Government online services	115	27.64	
2.3.2	Data Capabilities	78	18.73	
2.3.3	Government promotion of emerging technologies	87	25.74	
2.3.4	Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator		Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar		95	49.62	
1st sub-pillar: Trust		89	44.32	
3.1.1	Secure Internet servers	87	49.41	
3.1.2	Cybersecurity	84	74.48	
3.1.3	Online access to financial account	24	47.01	●
3.1.4	Internet shopping	105	6.41	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation		82	53.80	
3.2.1	Regulatory quality	48	54.68	●
3.2.2	ICT regulatory environment	75	66.25	●
3.2.3	Regulation of emerging technologies	100	21.58	
3.2.4	E-commerce legislation	107	50.00	○
3.2.5	Privacy protection by law content	37	76.50	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion		93	50.74	
3.3.1	E-Participation	112	23.19	
3.3.2	Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	96	48.86	
3.3.3	Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4	Rural gap in use of digital payments	14	80.17	●
D. Impact pillar		118	36.24	
1st sub-pillar: Economy		110	20.94	
4.1.1	ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2	Domestic market scale	112	36.96	
4.1.3	Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	90	22.67	
4.1.4	ICT services exports	106	3.21	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life		122	29.30	
4.2.1	Happiness	123	3.98	○
4.2.2	Freedom to make life choices	90	58.98	
4.2.3	Income inequality	111	20.66	○
4.2.4	Healthy life expectancy at birth	120	29.19	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution		86	58.48	
4.3.1	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	100	44.44	
4.3.2	SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3	SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	114	47.27	
4.3.4	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	41	81.27	●
4.3.5	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	81	49.33	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Brazil

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**51**	**53.64**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**53**	**45.99**
1st sub-pillar: Access	71	66.82
2nd sub-pillar: Content	40	37.90
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	70	33.24
B. People pillar	**52**	**44.28**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	83	46.42
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	39	41.11
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	54	45.30
C. Governance pillar	**41**	**70.85**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	52	68.50
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	43	69.83
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	40	74.21
D. Impact pillar	**63**	**53.46**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	75	29.99
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	68	64.24
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	58	66.16
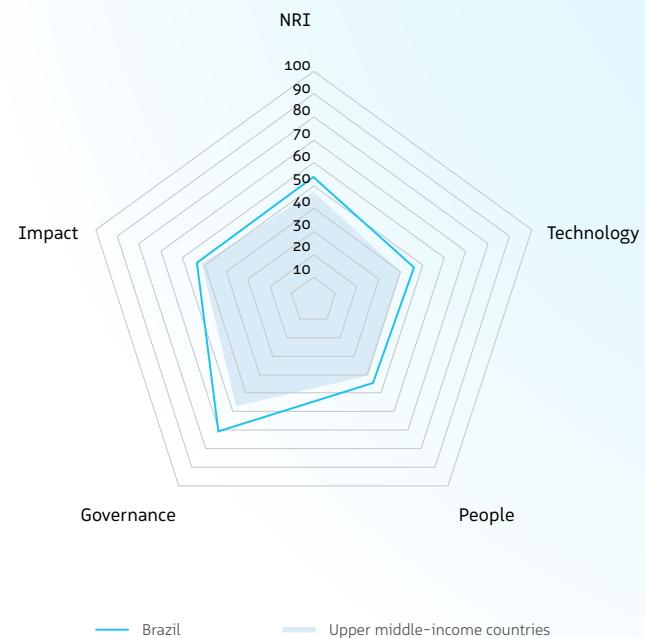
Radar chart legend: —— Brazil · —— Upper middle-income countries. Axes: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact.

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**53**	**45.99**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**71**	**66.82**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	61	68.83	
1.1.2 Handset prices	75	58.22	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	3	73.52	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	107	61.32	○
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	26	79.21	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	59	59.81	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**40**	**37.90**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	53	12.44	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	51	6.76	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	33	70.57	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	10	61.82	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**70**	**33.24**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	60	62.32	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	64	39.00	
1.3.3 Robot density	47	2.19	○
1.3.4 Computer software spending	26	29.47	●
B. People pillar	**52**	**44.28**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**83**	**46.42**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	19	42.40	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	104	26.31	○
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	60	71.39	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	51	92.00	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	47	0.00	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**39**	**41.11**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	67	51.22	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	55	7.66	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	18	57.71	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	9	47.86	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**54**	**45.30**	
2.3.1 Government online services	21	88.73	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	37	46.33	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	81	28.17	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	36	17.98	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**41**	**70.85**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**52**	**68.50**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	50	71.23	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	43	95.85	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	16	59.20	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	47	47.72	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**43**	**69.83**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	88	34.81	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	11	92.50	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	59	45.49	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	38	76.36	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**40**	**74.21**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	22	85.51	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	58	76.67	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	55	64.90	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	30	69.76	
D. Impact pillar	**63**	**53.46**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**75**	**29.99**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	53	1.05	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	7	80.36	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	83	26.88	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	68	11.65	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**68**	**64.24**	
4.2.1 Happiness	33	72.25	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	55	76.30	
4.2.3 Income inequality	109	29.08	○
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	82	59.26	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**58**	**66.16**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	62	24.80	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	62	78.18	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	66	74.81	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	47	73.71	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Bulgaria

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	55	52.94

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	51	46.11
1st sub-pillar: Access	51	73.03
2nd sub-pillar: Content	50	31.05
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	65	34.26
B. People pillar	51	44.49
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	38	57.34
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	72	28.63
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	42	47.49
C. Governance pillar	48	68.64
1st sub-pillar: Trust	58	63.45
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	29	76.46
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	59	66.01
D. Impact pillar	72	52.52
1st sub-pillar: Economy	43	38.30
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	87	57.41
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	69	61.85
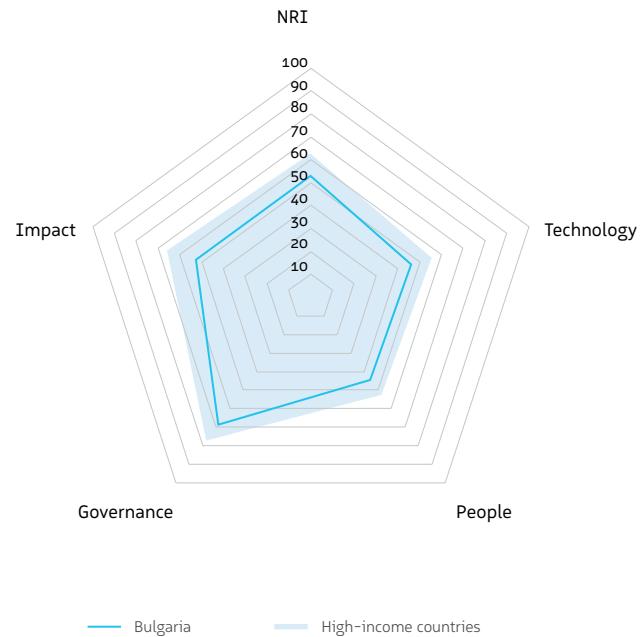
Radar chart: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact — Bulgaria and High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	51	46.11	
1st sub-pillar: Access	51	73.03	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	51	74.06	
1.1.2 Handset prices	51	75.78	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	48	36.90	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	25	99.95	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	28	78.45	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	50	31.05	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	30	36.26	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	39	15.82	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	51	68.35	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	73	3.79	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	65	34.26	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	36	72.03	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	50	46.50	
1.3.3 Robot density	41	3.41	○
1.3.4 Computer software spending	71	15.11	
B. People pillar	51	44.49	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	38	57.34	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	61	16.22	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	69	47.89	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	67	67.73	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	25	97.53	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	72	28.63	
2.2.1 Firms with website	70	45.53	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	36	15.73	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	63	41.22	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	50	12.05	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	42	47.49	
2.3.1 Government online services	57	72.66	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	29	52.68	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	33	52.21	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	48	12.41	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	48	68.64	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	58	63.45	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	21	87.26	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	90	69.43	○
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	19	56.44	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	52	40.66	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	29	76.46	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	51	52.44	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	22	88.75	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	41	59.23	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	26	81.87	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	59	66.01	
3.3.1 E-Participation	59	65.21	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	64	72.77	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	61	64.31	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	44	61.75	
D. Impact pillar	72	52.52	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	43	38.30	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	44	2.80	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	70	52.26	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	45	52.95	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	15	45.20	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	87	57.41	
4.2.1 Happiness	81	51.25	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	85	60.42	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	80	59.95	○
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	78	61.20	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	69	61.85	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	68	84.44	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	50	31.77	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	40	86.36	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	86	68.35	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	103	37.39	○

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Burkina Faso

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	121	25.57

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	125	13.01
1st sub-pillar: Access	126	14.12
2nd sub-pillar: Content	109	11.91
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	124	13.01
B. People pillar	127	12.83
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	127	5.96
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	120	16.27
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	119	16.26
C. Governance pillar	113	37.61
1st sub-pillar: Trust	112	31.10
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	85	53.12
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	117	28.60
D. Impact pillar	114	38.84
1st sub-pillar: Economy	105	22.86
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	111	43.48
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	105	50.18
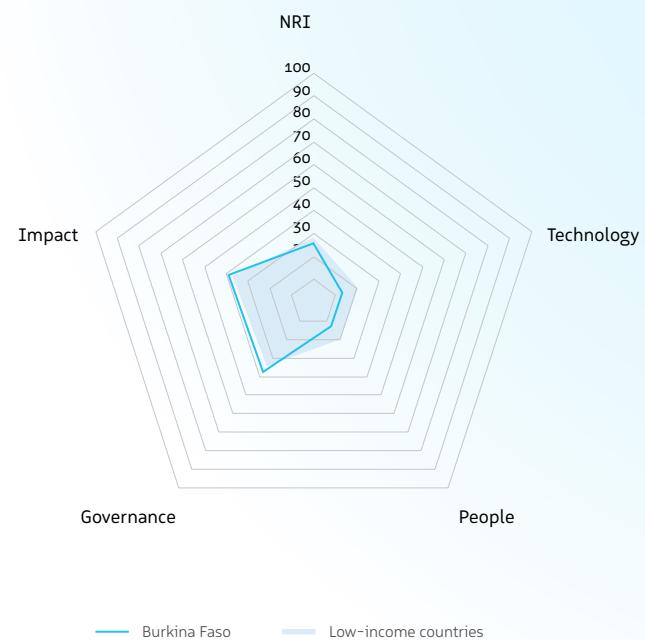
— Burkina Faso   — Low-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	125	13.01	
1st sub-pillar: Access	126	14.12	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	122	16.77	
1.1.2 Handset prices	125	10.94	○
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	122	0.22	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	121	0.00	○
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	120	56.37	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	86	0.42	○
2nd sub-pillar: Content	109	11.91	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	124	0.03	○
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	126	0.07	○
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	108	42.06	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	64	5.47	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	124	13.01	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	107	24.00	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	113	2.01	
B. People pillar	127	12.83	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	127	5.96	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	122	0.30	○
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	117	7.67	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	95	9.91	○
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	120	16.27	
2.2.1 Firms with website	107	15.91	○
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	103	32.38	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	107	0.50	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	119	16.26	
2.3.1 Government online services	120	20.31	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	68	24.60	●
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	79	3.88	●

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	113	37.61	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	112	31.10	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	121	23.81	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	91	64.43	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	111	5.08	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	85	53.12	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	95	30.08	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	72	70.00	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	107	50.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	64	62.42	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	117	28.60	
3.3.1 E-Participation	117	17.39	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	100	46.52	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	104	0.00	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	51	50.47	●
D. Impact pillar	114	38.84	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	105	22.86	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	101	39.49	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	89	6.23	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	111	43.48	
4.2.1 Happiness	107	25.09	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	99	55.60	
4.2.3 Income inequality	70	65.31	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	116	34.22	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	105	50.18	
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	72	74.55	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	102	57.48	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	115	25.90	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Burundi

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	127	14.76

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	127	11.88
1st sub-pillar: Access	127	10.45
2nd sub-pillar: Content	112	11.20
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	121	13.99
B. People pillar	126	13.71
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	122	19.83
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	126	10.88
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	125	10.41
C. Governance pillar	127	7.99
1st sub-pillar: Trust	127	0.00
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	127	15.26
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	126	8.70
D. Impact pillar	127	25.46
1st sub-pillar: Economy	126	12.11
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	126	23.46
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	122	40.81
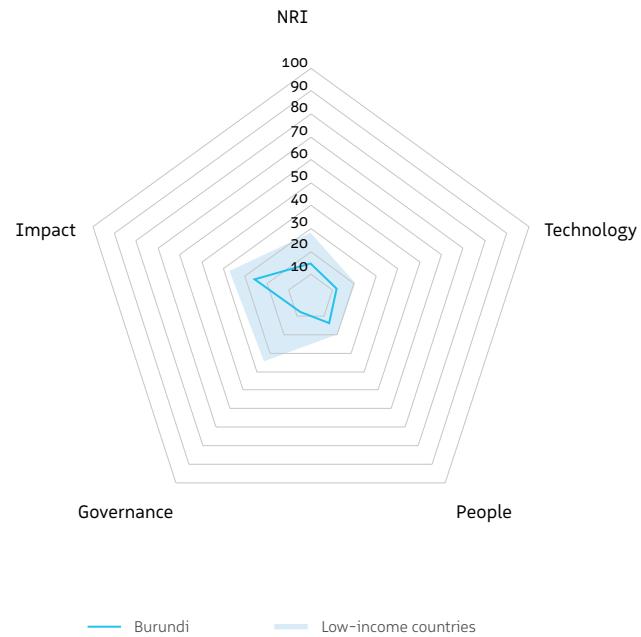
Legend: — Burundi   — Low-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	127	11.88	
1st sub-pillar: Access	127	10.45	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	126	7.91	○
1.1.2 Handset prices	126	5.58	○
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	123	0.00	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	121	0.00	○
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	125	49.18	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	88	0.00	○
2nd sub-pillar: Content	112	11.20	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	123	0.06	○
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	125	0.08	○
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	106	44.65	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	124	0.00	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	121	13.99	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	108	23.50	●
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	99	4.48	●
B. People pillar	126	13.71	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	122	19.83	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	117	1.50	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	124	1.98	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	82	56.01	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	126	10.88	
2.2.1 Firms with website	105	17.39	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	117	15.24	○
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	119	0.01	○
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	125	10.41	
2.3.1 Government online services	124	17.54	○
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	82	3.27	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	127	7.99	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	127	0.00	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	127	0.00	○
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	126	0.00	○
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	127	15.26	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	121	17.56	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	120	26.25	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	82	32.49	●
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	125	0.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	127	0.00	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	126	8.70	
3.3.1 E-Participation	117	17.39	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	104	0.00	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	127	25.46	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	126	12.11	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	125	20.17	○
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	99	4.06	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	126	23.46	
4.2.1 Happiness	121	11.51	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	122	7.03	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	71	65.05	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	110	38.64	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	122	40.81	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	118	13.33	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	96	65.45	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	117	42.20	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	121	16.21	

Cabo Verde

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**91**	**41.99**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**113**	**25.08**
1st sub-pillar: Access	108	46.27
2nd sub-pillar: Content	120	2.83
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	95	26.15
B. People pillar	**64**	**41.56**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	80	46.79
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	90	23.98
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	28	53.91
C. Governance pillar	**88**	**51.50**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	77	48.04
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	102	49.31
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	79	57.14
D. Impact pillar	**83**	**49.82**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	124	14.39
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	83	59.25
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	39	75.81
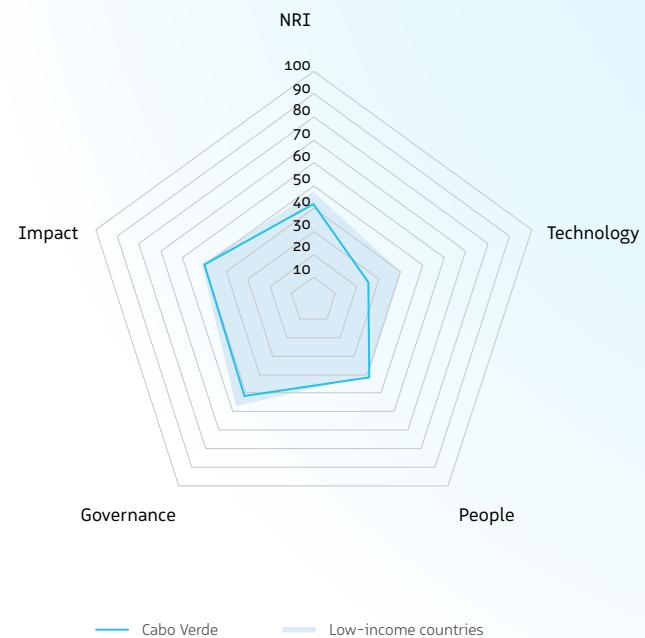
— Cabo Verde   — Low-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**113**	**25.08**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**108**	**46.27**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	107	43.94	
1.1.2 Handset prices	61	66.04	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	117	6.11	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	99	75.05	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	123	54.35	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	71	32.14	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**120**	**2.83**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	68	5.91	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	75	2.59	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	n/a	n/a	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	124	0.00	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**95**	**26.15**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	82	34.00	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	60	18.29	●
B. People pillar	**64**	**41.56**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**80**	**46.79**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	120	0.50	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	58	54.54	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	89	52.11	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	65	80.00	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**90**	**23.98**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	69	47.74	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	114	24.20	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	120	0.01	○
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**28**	**53.91**	
2.3.1 Government online services	78	62.61	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	44	45.22	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**88**	**51.50**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**77**	**48.04**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	75	54.31	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	109	41.78	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**102**	**49.31**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	58	48.31	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	95	51.25	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	86	30.80	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	107	50.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	56	66.20	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**79**	**57.14**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	77	52.17	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	71	62.11	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**83**	**49.82**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**124**	**14.39**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	127	0.00	○
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	68	36.49	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	86	6.69	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**83**	**59.25**	
4.2.1 Happiness	n/a	n/a	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	n/a	n/a	
4.2.3 Income inequality	90	52.55	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	66	65.94	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**39**	**75.81**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	72	80.00	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	58	80.00	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	25	86.33	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	94	42.18	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Cambodia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**105**	**36.46**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**103**	**29.84**
1st sub-pillar: Access	103	49.06
2nd sub-pillar: Content	91	17.69
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	102	22.78
B. People pillar	**104**	**29.63**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	64	51.72
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	107	20.31
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	118	16.85
C. Governance pillar	**106**	**41.50**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	96	42.67
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	113	40.58
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	111	41.26
D. Impact pillar	**98**	**44.87**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	93	26.38
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	81	59.44
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	108	48.78
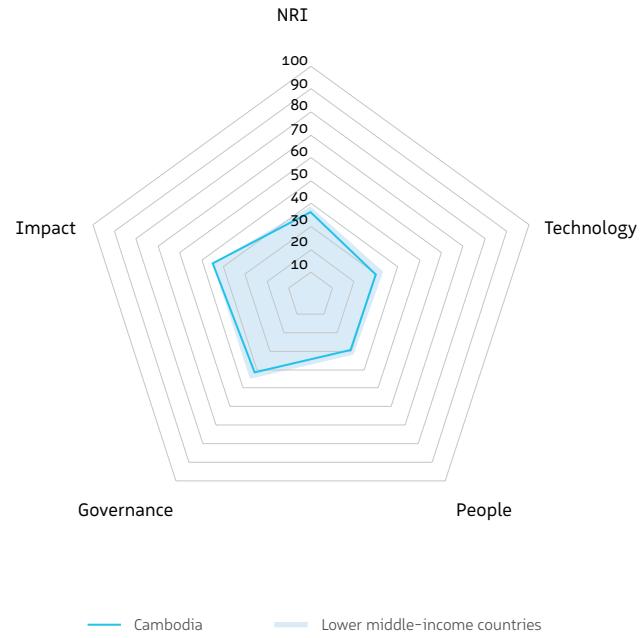
Legend: — Cambodia   — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**103**	**29.84**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**103**	**49.06**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	58	70.03	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	98	39.74	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	37	42.94	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	105	64.21	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	63	71.70	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	81	5.72	○
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**91**	**17.69**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	89	3.36	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	101	0.78	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	60	65.64	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	97	0.98	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**102**	**22.78**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	54	43.75	●
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	116	1.81	○
B. People pillar	**104**	**29.63**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**64**	**51.72**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	37	29.93	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	66	68.42	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	81	56.81	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**107**	**20.31**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	81	39.33	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	62	5.85	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	89	35.48	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	103	0.58	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**118**	**16.85**	
2.3.1 Government online services	109	33.87	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	82	14.90	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	95	1.78	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**106**	**41.50**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**96**	**42.67**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	77	53.92	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	117	24.41	○
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	6	77.05	●
3.1.4 Internet shopping	83	15.30	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**113**	**40.58**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	108	25.10	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	99	47.50	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	87	30.32	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	115	25.01	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**111**	**41.26**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	106	27.54	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	101	43.85	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	68	63.52	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	66	30.13	
D. Impact pillar	**98**	**44.87**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**93**	**26.38**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	83	46.62	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	90	6.13	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**81**	**59.44**	
4.2.1 Happiness	110	24.15	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	3	96.88	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	92	55.14	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**108**	**48.78**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	97	51.11	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	83	0.00	○
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	78	72.73	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	69	74.49	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	85	44.72	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Cameroon

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	115	32.19

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	108	27.49
1st sub-pillar: Access	115	33.78
2nd sub-pillar: Content	98	15.62
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	71	33.07
B. People pillar	113	26.69
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	115	29.37
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	105	21.08
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	91	29.64
C. Governance pillar	115	35.86
1st sub-pillar: Trust	113	30.43
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	104	48.10
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	116	29.05
D. Impact pillar	116	38.72
1st sub-pillar: Economy	88	27.07
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	110	44.49
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	116	44.61
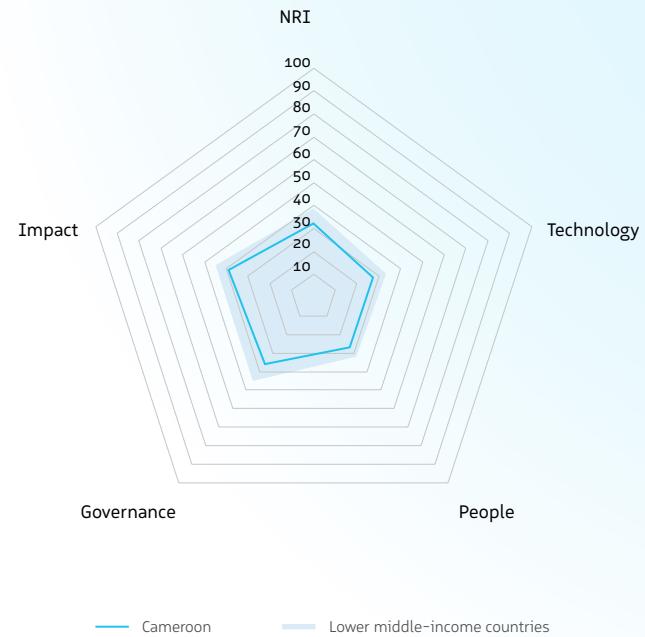
— Cameroon   — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	108	27.49	
1st sub-pillar: Access	115	33.78	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	110	41.72	
1.1.2 Handset prices	106	35.42	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	82	25.14	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	121	0.00	○
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	94	66.62	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	98	15.62	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	107	1.13	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	107	0.45	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	93	54.12	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	57	6.77	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	71	33.07	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	76	52.03	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	86	33.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	73	13.95	●
B. People pillar	113	26.69	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	115	29.37	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	118	0.71	○
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	72	46.28	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	112	12.74	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	80	57.76	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	105	21.08	
2.2.1 Firms with website	86	37.51	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	58	7.21	●
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	74	38.32	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	89	1.26	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	91	29.64	
2.3.1 Government online services	114	27.68	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	80	15.64	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	43	45.59	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	115	35.86	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	113	30.43	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	122	22.11	○
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	101	58.59	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	89	10.58	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	104	48.10	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	116	19.37	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	89	54.38	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	95	24.20	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	97	42.55	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	116	29.05	
3.3.1 E-Participation	95	39.13	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	98	47.47	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	102	11.92	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	74	17.66	
D. Impact pillar	116	38.72	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	88	27.07	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	80	48.14	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	94	21.79	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	69	11.27	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	110	44.49	
4.2.1 Happiness	95	36.35	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	100	54.43	
4.2.3 Income inequality	89	53.06	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	117	32.31	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	116	44.61	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	114	20.00	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	117	41.82	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	73	73.74	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	120	16.56	○

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Canada

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**12**	**70.11**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**11**	**65.57**
1st sub-pillar: Access	30	77.86
2nd sub-pillar: Content	7	59.89
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	14	58.95
B. People pillar	**12**	**61.37**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	40	56.50
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	7	62.55
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	16	65.06
C. Governance pillar	**18**	**82.96**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	18	85.95
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	23	78.58
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	10	84.36
D. Impact pillar	**19**	**70.52**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	18	53.23
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	24	79.09
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	28	79.24
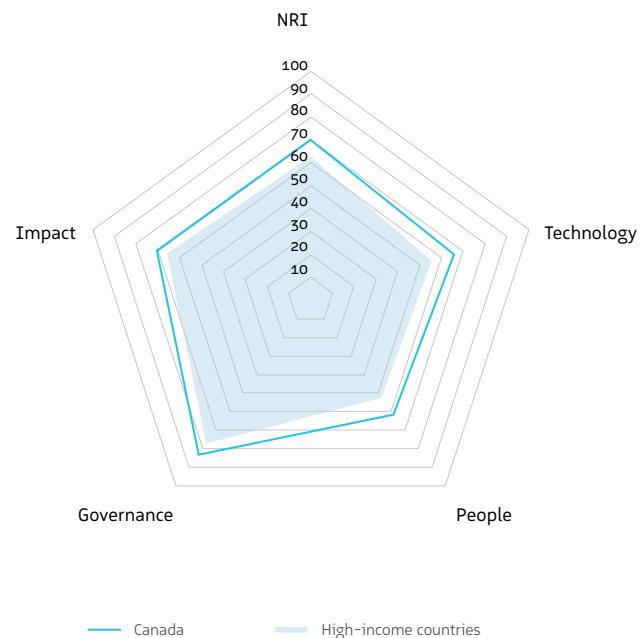
Radar chart with axes NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact. Legend: — Canada — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**11**	**65.57**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**30**	**77.86**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	49	75.56	
1.1.2 Handset prices	20	94.69	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	34	44.03	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	48	98.42	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	37	76.63	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**7**	**59.89**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	11	69.57	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	12	61.67	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	42	69.68	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	20	38.66	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**14**	**58.95**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	12	88.54	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	20	68.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	14	29.37	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	7	49.66	●
B. People pillar	**12**	**61.37**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**40**	**56.50**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	42	25.26	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	19	76.83	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	13	83.97	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	13	39.93	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**7**	**62.55**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	7	92.87	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	19	34.92	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	8	68.14	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	7	54.28	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**16**	**65.06**	
2.3.1 Government online services	34	82.57	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	10	70.12	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	12	79.39	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	22	28.16	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**18**	**82.96**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**18**	**85.95**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	26	85.29	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	55	91.80	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	14	80.74	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**23**	**78.58**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	11	83.39	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	54	76.56	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	16	79.06	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	82	53.88	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**10**	**84.36**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	15	91.30	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	17	95.81	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	49	65.96	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**19**	**70.52**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**18**	**53.23**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	15	48.47	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	16	74.66	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	19	72.92	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	54	16.86	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**24**	**79.09**	
4.2.1 Happiness	18	79.16	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	59	74.09	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	29	81.38	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	23	86.68	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**28**	**79.24**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	7	69.92	●
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	110	48.98	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	7	96.12	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Chile

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**57**	**51.87**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**60**	**44.01**
1st sub-pillar: Access	54	71.63
2nd sub-pillar: Content	73	22.37
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	50	38.02
B. People pillar	**73**	**39.03**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	60	52.56
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	85	25.02
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	67	39.50
C. Governance pillar	**43**	**69.95**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	56	65.30
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	40	70.73
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	43	73.82
D. Impact pillar	**59**	**54.48**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	92	26.62
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	57	68.04
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	52	68.77
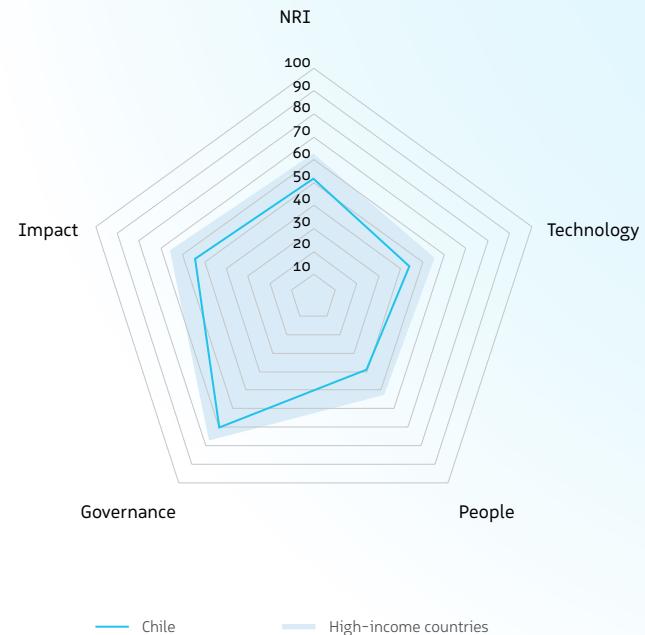
— Chile   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**60**	**44.01**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**54**	**71.63**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	41	77.89	
1.1.2 Handset prices	62	65.88	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	30	45.39	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	83	89.47	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	24	79.53	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**73**	**22.37**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	55	9.93	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	46	9.35	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	67	63.96	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	61	6.23	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**50**	**38.02**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	49	65.65	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	66	38.50	
1.3.3 Robot density	51	0.66	○
1.3.4 Computer software spending	13	47.25	●
B. People pillar	**73**	**39.03**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**60**	**52.56**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	28	34.39	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	71	47.54	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	21	81.53	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	39	93.85	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	41	5.48	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**85**	**25.02**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	65	4.61	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	37	48.54	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	38	21.93	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**67**	**39.50**	
2.3.1 Government online services	33	83.30	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	34	46.94	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	92	21.70	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	66	6.08	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**43**	**69.95**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**56**	**65.30**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	43	75.59	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	92	64.24	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	40	56.06	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**40**	**70.73**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	33	65.39	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	73	68.12	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	51	49.96	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	49	70.20	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**43**	**73.82**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	29	82.61	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	9	97.53	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	36	67.70	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	55	47.45	
D. Impact pillar	**59**	**54.48**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**92**	**26.62**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	46	2.03	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	42	61.85	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	64	38.39	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	97	4.20	○
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**57**	**68.04**	
4.2.1 Happiness	43	69.28	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	65	69.66	
4.2.3 Income inequality	93	51.02	○
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	31	79.34	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**52**	**68.77**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	44	40.14	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	84	70.91	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	59	77.18	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	46	73.72	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

China

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	24	65.74

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	12	64.37
1st sub-pillar: Access	1	89.23
2nd sub-pillar: Content	15	52.29
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	22	51.60
B. People pillar	6	67.83
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	1	91.62
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	25	50.00
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	21	61.88
C. Governance pillar	50	66.60
1st sub-pillar: Trust	36	78.08
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	106	46.99
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	38	74.74
D. Impact pillar	30	64.15
1st sub-pillar: Economy	17	54.16
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	60	67.62
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	48	70.66
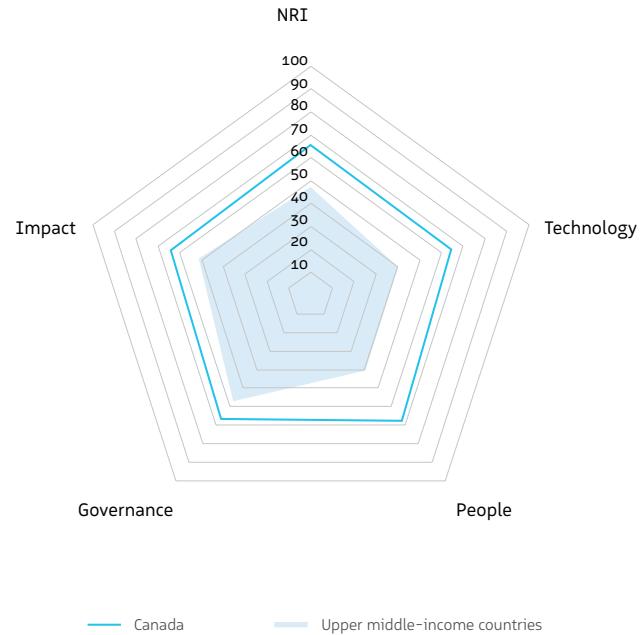
— Canada   — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	12	64.37	
1st sub-pillar: Access	1	89.23	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	38	78.96	
1.1.2 Handset prices	66	63.79	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	1	100.00	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	3	94.00	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	41	98.65	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	15	52.29	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	n/a	n/a	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	62	4.59	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	n/a	n/a	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	1	100.00	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	22	51.60	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	33	59.75	
1.3.3 Robot density	3	69.20	●
1.3.4 Computer software spending	33	25.84	
B. People pillar	6	67.83	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	1	91.62	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	1	100.00	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	31	79.46	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	34	95.38	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	25	50.00	
2.2.1 Firms with website	102	21.60	○
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	26	24.30	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	3	85.77	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	2	68.33	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	21	61.88	
2.3.1 Government online services	11	91.07	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	26	54.02	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	14	40.56	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	50	66.60	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	36	78.08	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	68	58.37	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	60	90.06	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	10	85.80	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	106	46.99	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	91	33.31	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	119	30.62	○
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	7	83.86	●
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	124	12.15	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	38	74.74	
3.3.1 E-Participation	12	92.75	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	55	77.12	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	40	67.17	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	43	61.91	
D. Impact pillar	30	64.15	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	17	54.16	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	19	42.64	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	1	100.00	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	49	19.83	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	60	67.62	
4.2.1 Happiness	66	59.45	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	72	67.71	
4.2.3 Income inequality	64	68.88	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	28	82.55	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	48	70.66	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	1	100.00	●
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	93	68.18	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	108	51.56	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	116	25.78	○

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Colombia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	63	49.67

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	63	43.74
1st sub-pillar: Access	67	67.31
2nd sub-pillar: Content	67	24.61
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	46	39.32
B. People pillar	39	47.61
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	19	63.14
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	50	34.72
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	55	44.97
C. Governance pillar	78	54.51
1st sub-pillar: Trust	98	41.99
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	53	66.42
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	86	55.12
D. Impact pillar	68	52.83
1st sub-pillar: Economy	81	29.11
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	84	59.15
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	49	70.23
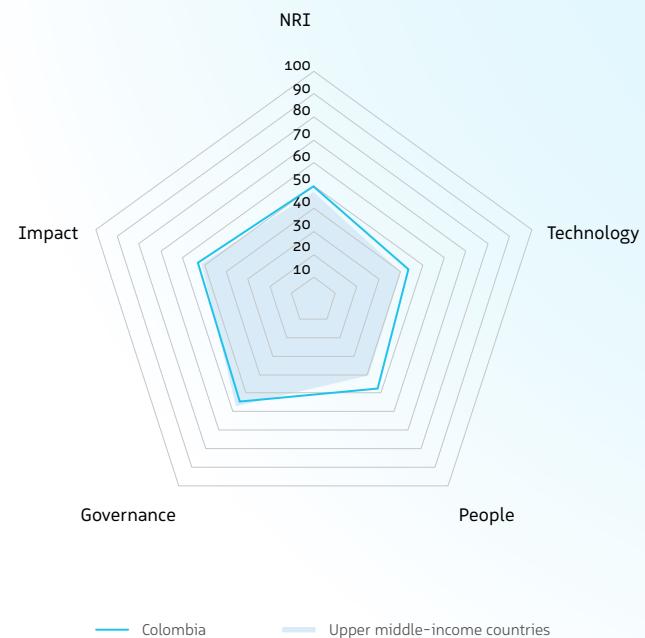
— Colombia   — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	63	43.74	
1st sub-pillar: Access	67	67.31	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	80	59.19	
1.1.2 Handset prices	68	62.98	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	20	50.11	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	13	84.38	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	63	47.17	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	67	24.61	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	57	8.97	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	40	15.30	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	73	61.70	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	45	12.45	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	46	39.32	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	45	67.10	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	65	38.75	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	78	12.10	
B. People pillar	39	47.61	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	19	63.14	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	34	31.19	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	55	56.18	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	58	72.35	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	47	92.84	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	50	34.72	
2.2.1 Firms with website	33	76.27	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	68	4.11	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	n/a	n/a	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	34	23.77	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	55	44.97	
2.3.1 Government online services	65	70.18	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	14	67.92	●
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	54	39.72	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	92	2.06	○

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	78	54.51	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	98	41.99	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	72	56.53	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	99	58.82	○
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	35	36.17	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	81	16.45	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	53	66.42	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	68	44.76	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	51	77.50	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	55	47.51	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	65	62.36	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	86	55.12	
3.3.1 E-Participation	46	72.46	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	107	38.96	○
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	10	72.30	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	61	36.74	
D. Impact pillar	68	52.83	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	81	29.11	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	65	0.30	○
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	31	66.78	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	67	37.06	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	67	12.31	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	84	59.15	
4.2.1 Happiness	59	61.30	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	66	69.40	
4.2.3 Income inequality	110	23.21	○
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	49	70.27	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	49	70.23	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	61	26.24	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	68	77.27	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	12	90.85	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	48	73.15	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Costa Rica

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	42	54.76

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	67	42.82
1st sub-pillar: Access	78	63.60
2nd sub-pillar: Content	84	19.55
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	37	45.32
B. People pillar	54	43.62
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	51	54.23
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	34	43.81
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	87	32.81
C. Governance pillar	49	67.47
1st sub-pillar: Trust	66	53.88
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	32	74.48
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	42	74.03
D. Impact pillar	28	65.13
1st sub-pillar: Economy	36	40.54
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	18	80.97
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	43	73.89
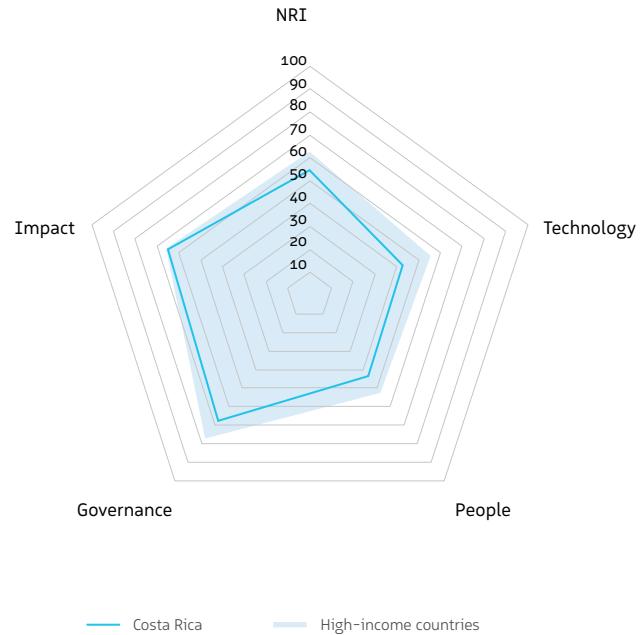
Legend: Costa Rica — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	67	42.82	
1st sub-pillar: Access	78	63.60	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	82	58.29	
1.1.2 Handset prices	73	59.22	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	70	29.76	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	100	73.68	○
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	48	74.39	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	49	86.29	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	84	19.55	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	51	13.00	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	53	6.37	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	85	58.27	○
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	104	0.56	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	37	45.32	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	43	68.06	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	48	48.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	54	19.65	
B. People pillar	54	43.62	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	51	54.23	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	87	6.66	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	36	66.90	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	39	77.53	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	27	96.96	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	31	23.10	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	34	43.81	
2.2.1 Firms with website	15	88.44	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	72	38.64	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	64	4.35	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	87	32.81	
2.3.1 Government online services	71	66.52	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	60	30.93	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	79	28.54	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	69	5.24	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	49	67.47	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	66	53.88	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	66	61.18	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	87	70.05	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	15	61.23	●
3.1.4 Internet shopping	67	23.07	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	32	74.48	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	46	55.83	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	34	83.12	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	43	56.86	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	36	76.61	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	42	74.03	
3.3.1 E-Participation	49	71.01	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	78	62.59	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	16	69.93	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	3	92.59	●
D. Impact pillar	28	65.13	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	36	40.54	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	61	0.39	○
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	81	47.87	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	28	64.00	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	13	49.90	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	18	80.97	
4.2.1 Happiness	6	89.68	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	14	91.67	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	102	43.88	○
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	32	79.28	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	43	73.89	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	57	27.38	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	34	88.18	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	10	91.39	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	38	77.18	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Cote d'Ivoire

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**100**	**38.27**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**94**	**33.46**
1st sub-pillar: Access	88	58.66
2nd sub-pillar: Content	115	10.55
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	78	31.17
B. People pillar	**105**	**29.47**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	113	29.96
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	80	25.84
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	88	32.60
C. Governance pillar	**103**	**43.30**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	101	38.43
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	84	53.19
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	113	38.28
D. Impact pillar	**91**	**46.84**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	79	29.27
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	96	49.78
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	72	61.46
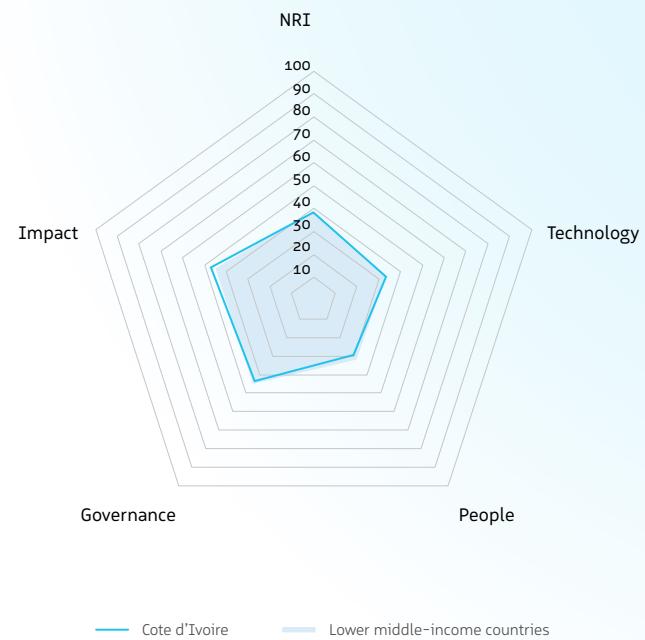
Legend: — Cote d'Ivoire — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**94**	**33.46**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**88**	**58.66**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	104	45.34	
1.1.2 Handset prices	86	48.73	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	51	35.72	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	80	91.05	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	58	72.44	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**115**	**10.55**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	120	0.29	○
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	108	0.39	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	110	40.72	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	100	0.79	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**78**	**31.17**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	56	63.75	●
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	97	28.50	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	118	1.25	○
B. People pillar	**105**	**29.47**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**113**	**29.96**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	65	15.09	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	39	64.55	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	111	17.12	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	94	23.08	○
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**80**	**25.84**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	63	54.22	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	64	5.11	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	61	42.02	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	81	2.00	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**88**	**32.60**	
2.3.1 Government online services	98	42.49	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	51	35.85	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	35	51.06	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	100	1.01	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**103**	**43.30**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**101**	**38.43**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	112	31.69	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	83	74.71	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	95	8.89	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**84**	**53.19**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	76	39.32	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	95	51.25	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	56	46.56	●
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	113	28.81	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**113**	**38.28**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	98	37.69	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	93	49.93	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	99	23.23	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	59	42.27	
D. Impact pillar	**91**	**46.84**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**79**	**29.27**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	72	52.09	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	72	32.47	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	105	3.27	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**96**	**49.78**	
4.2.1 Happiness	92	41.15	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	101	54.30	
4.2.3 Income inequality	61	70.66	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	112	37.13	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**72**	**61.46**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	116	17.78	○
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	25	92.73	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	63	75.57	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	123	14.41	○

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Croatia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	53	53.08

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	71	41.82
1st sub-pillar: Access	50	73.50
2nd sub-pillar: Content	52	29.46
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	104	22.50
B. People pillar	63	41.67
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	70	49.98
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	57	32.33
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	62	42.70
C. Governance pillar	35	74.57
1st sub-pillar: Trust	46	72.12
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	34	73.66
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	30	77.91
D. Impact pillar	61	54.25
1st sub-pillar: Economy	84	28.03
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	89	56.32
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	32	78.41
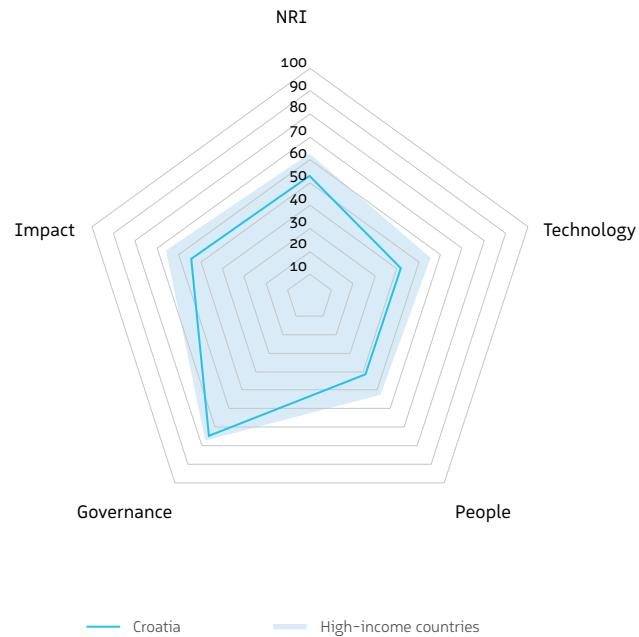
Croatia — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	71	41.82	
1st sub-pillar: Access	50	73.50	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	12	88.69	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	30	90.26	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	94	18.66	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	46	98.89	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	66	71.00	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	52	29.46	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	33	30.43	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	38	16.69	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	55	67.15	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	74	3.55	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	104	22.50	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	68	58.93	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	105	25.25	○
1.3.3 Robot density	45	2.52	○
1.3.4 Computer software spending	107	3.29	○
B. People pillar	63	41.67	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	70	49.98	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	64	15.61	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	87	38.16	○
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	47	75.68	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	13	99.13	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	34	21.33	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	57	32.33	
2.2.1 Firms with website	42	66.96	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	53	8.34	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	59	43.50	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	51	10.51	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	62	42.70	
2.3.1 Government online services	31	84.78	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	48	37.71	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	83	26.51	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	32	21.80	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	35	74.57	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	46	72.12	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	32	82.89	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	68	85.92	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	8	69.88	●
3.1.4 Internet shopping	45	49.79	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	34	73.66	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	43	58.34	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	22	88.75	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	69	42.68	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	30	78.54	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	30	77.91	
3.3.1 E-Participation	15	91.30	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	38	85.28	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	82	56.64	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	17	78.44	●
D. Impact pillar	61	54.25	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	84	28.03	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	48	1.82	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	75	49.48	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	74	31.36	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	29	29.44	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	89	56.32	
4.2.1 Happiness	70	58.31	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	117	30.47	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	25	83.93	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	34	76.41	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	32	78.41	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	34	56.42	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	28	90.91	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	33	85.25	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	66	62.08	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Cyprus

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**39**	**56.29**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**42**	**49.09**
1st sub-pillar: Access	59	70.61
2nd sub-pillar: Content	26	45.42
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	77	31.23
B. People pillar	**68**	**40.66**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	55	53.34
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	54	33.41
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	81	35.23
C. Governance pillar	**37**	**73.07**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	21	83.33
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	65	62.52
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	44	73.36
D. Impact pillar	**37**	**62.32**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	25	46.73
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	69	64.21
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	38	76.02
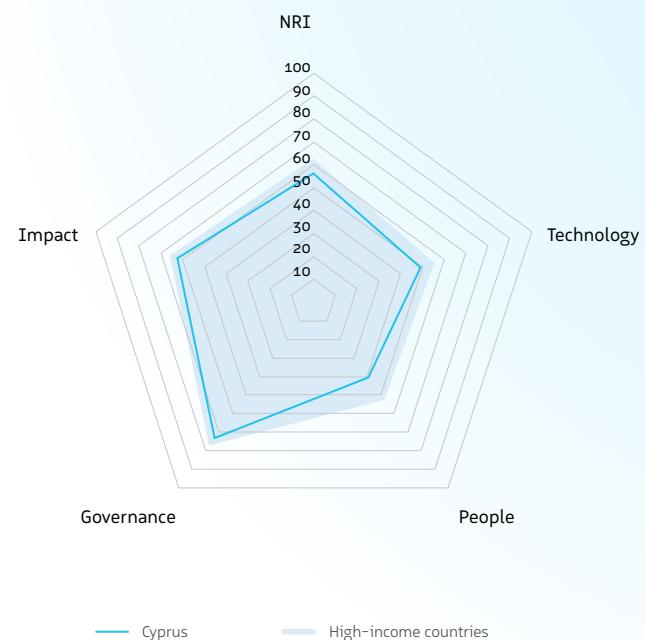
Legend: — Cyprus — High-income countries

Radar chart axes: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**42**	**49.09**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**59**	**70.61**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	64	66.49	
1.1.2 Handset prices	10	97.70	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	106	13.63	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	43	75.24	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**26**	**45.42**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	26	40.59	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	22	39.12	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	1	100.00	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	83	1.99	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**77**	**31.23**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	77	51.73	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	89	31.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	80	10.73	
B. People pillar	**68**	**40.66**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**55**	**53.34**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	103	3.84	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	52	57.10	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	64	69.10	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	14	99.08	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	16	37.59	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**54**	**33.41**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	36	71.39	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	23	27.26	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	97	34.15	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	98	0.86	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**81**	**35.23**	
2.3.1 Government online services	42	78.54	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	101	16.52	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	53	10.64	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**37**	**73.07**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**21**	**83.33**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	2	99.13	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	31	97.61	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	42	53.24	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**65**	**62.52**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	35	61.70	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	45	80.62	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	60	44.97	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	107	50.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	41	75.28	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**44**	**73.36**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	53	68.11	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	49	81.66	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	15	70.32	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**37**	**62.32**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**25**	**46.73**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	42	2.95	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	110	37.24	○
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**69**	**64.21**	
4.2.1 Happiness	65	59.92	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	109	47.92	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	33	79.59	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	11	89.99	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**38**	**76.02**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	58	27.31	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	20	95.45	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	20	87.41	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	21	87.82	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Czechia

Network Readiness Index	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	29	62.32

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	29	56.25
1st sub-pillar: Access	34	77.08
2nd sub-pillar: Content	25	46.07
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	35	45.60
B. People pillar	42	47.09
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	73	49.24
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	31	44.96
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	44	47.07
C. Governance pillar	25	79.41
1st sub-pillar: Trust	15	87.50
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	26	77.60
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	46	73.13
D. Impact pillar	24	66.52
1st sub-pillar: Economy	51	36.58
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	12	83.85
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	29	79.12

Radar chart with axes: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact. Legend: Czechia, High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	29	56.25	
1st sub-pillar: Access	34	77.08	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	35	81.37	
1.1.2 Handset prices	36	87.32	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	76	27.98	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	43	98.95	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	82	68.13	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	40	98.71	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	25	46.07	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	15	62.69	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	20	43.20	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	23	73.43	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	66	4.97	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	35	45.60	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	27	77.83	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	36	55.00	
1.3.3 Robot density	17	26.37	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	43	23.20	
B. People pillar	42	47.09	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	73	49.24	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	58	17.16	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	31	69.53	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	33	78.90	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	24	31.37	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	31	44.96	
2.2.1 Firms with website	2	95.14	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	47	10.25	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	40	48.29	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	30	26.15	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	44	47.07	
2.3.1 Government online services	76	63.98	○
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	18	59.48	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	65	35.96	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	21	28.83	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	25	79.41	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	15	87.50	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	14	90.88	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	69	85.50	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	9	86.11	●
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	26	77.60	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	21	74.87	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	47	79.38	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	36	62.47	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	5	96.31	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	46	73.13	
3.3.1 E-Participation	73	56.52	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	12	96.41	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	43	66.46	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	24	66.52	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	51	36.58	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	31	8.43	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	45	61.04	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	44	53.82	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	43	23.02	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	12	83.85	
4.2.1 Happiness	20	78.53	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	23	87.50	
4.2.3 Income inequality	5	95.15	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	39	75.91	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	29	79.12	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	15	63.61	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	28	90.91	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	66	74.81	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	43	74.32	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Denmark

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	4	75.14

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**8**	**67.47**
1st sub-pillar: Access	16	80.43
2nd sub-pillar: Content	8	57.90
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	9	64.09
B. People pillar	**17**	**58.75**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	54	53.69
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	11	58.59
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	18	63.97
C. Governance pillar	**1**	**92.02**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	1	99.98
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	8	87.46
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	2	88.64
D. Impact pillar	**3**	**82.30**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	7	67.60
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	4	91.27
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	2	88.03
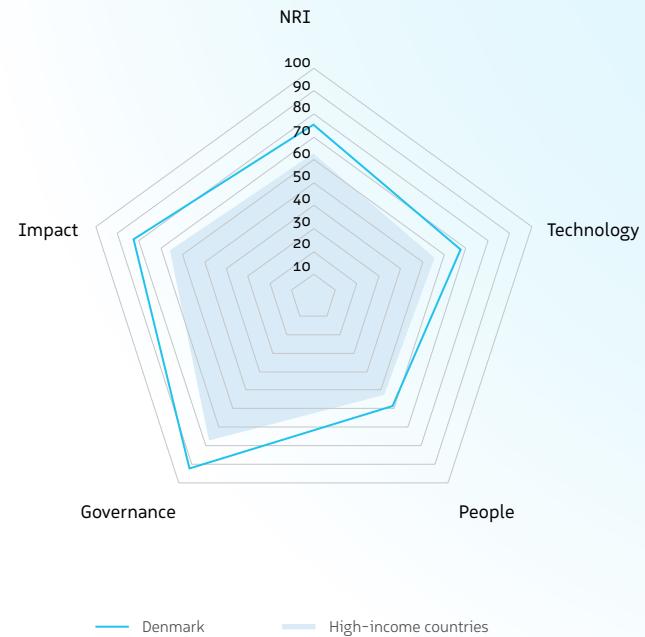
— Denmark   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**8**	**67.47**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**16**	**80.43**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	9	92.42	
1.1.2 Handset prices	23	93.04	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	73	29.12	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	84	68.01	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**8**	**57.90**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	9	74.28	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	6	79.59	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	21	73.52	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	69	4.20	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**9**	**64.09**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	11	90.64	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	14	76.75	
1.3.3 Robot density	8	40.16	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	8	48.82	●
B. People pillar	**17**	**58.75**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**54**	**53.69**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	48	20.90	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	15	78.93	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	17	83.26	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	23	31.66	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**11**	**58.59**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	11	92.25	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	9	54.91	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	28	51.51	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	20	35.67	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**18**	**63.97**	
2.3.1 Government online services	2	99.91	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	12	69.28	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	55	39.70	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	11	47.01	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**1**	**92.02**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**1**	**99.98**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	1	100.00	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	1	100.00	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	2	99.93	●
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**8**	**87.46**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	5	88.26	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	5	94.38	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	17	77.75	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	34	76.90	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**2**	**88.64**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	2	98.55	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	6	99.08	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	29	68.28	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**3**	**82.30**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**7**	**67.60**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	10	86.25	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	51	58.92	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	1	100.00	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	39	25.22	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**4**	**91.27**	
4.2.1 Happiness	2	95.20	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	11	92.58	
4.2.3 Income inequality	23	84.44	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	16	87.63	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**2**	**88.03**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	16	63.41	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	8	92.79	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	15	91.83	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Dominican Republic

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**76**	**46.00**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**93**	**33.51**
1st sub-pillar: Access	82	61.11
2nd sub-pillar: Content	102	13.99
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	98	25.44
B. People pillar	**67**	**40.73**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	65	51.50
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	77	27.24
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	60	43.43
C. Governance pillar	**67**	**58.96**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	95	42.75
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	52	66.93
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	57	67.20
D. Impact pillar	**80**	**50.81**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	77	29.45
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	61	67.33
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	92	55.65
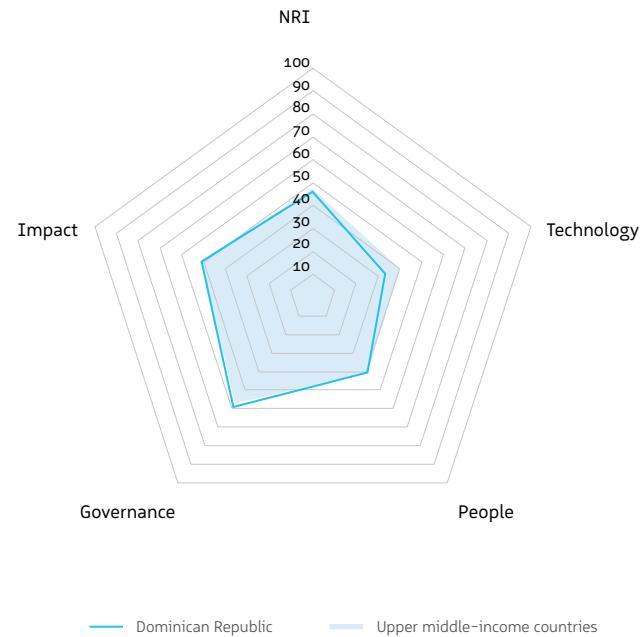
NRI radar chart: Dominican Republic vs Upper middle-income countries (axes: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact)

— Dominican Republic   — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**93**	**33.51**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**82**	**61.11**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	81	58.77	
1.1.2 Handset prices	69	62.64	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	63	31.40	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	75	93.16	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	85	68.00	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	62	52.69	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**102**	**13.99**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	82	4.31	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	80	2.04	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	99	49.50	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	119	0.11	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**98**	**25.44**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	86	46.36	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	95	29.00	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	120	0.96	○
B. People pillar	**67**	**40.73**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**65**	**51.50**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	66	14.22	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	90	35.99	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	70	65.04	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	53	90.77	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**77**	**27.24**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	89	36.03	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	67	39.88	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	57	5.82	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**60**	**43.43**	
2.3.1 Government online services	84	56.75	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	53	34.55	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	59	39.00	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**67**	**58.96**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**95**	**42.75**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	99	41.43	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	86	70.96	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	34	36.23	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	68	22.39	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**52**	**66.93**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	61	46.51	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	5	94.38	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	92	26.69	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	54	67.05	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**57**	**67.20**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	61	63.76	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	97	48.12	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	21	69.18	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	5	87.75	●
D. Impact pillar	**80**	**50.81**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**77**	**29.45**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	62	54.46	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	71	32.48	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	117	1.42	○
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**61**	**67.33**	
4.2.1 Happiness	74	57.77	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	42	80.99	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	77	61.22	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	71	65.24	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**92**	**55.65**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	50	93.33	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	82	5.31	○
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	58	80.00	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	13	90.64	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	126	0.00	○

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Ecuador

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**74**	**46.26**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**88**	**34.91**
1st sub-pillar: Access	99	55.54
2nd sub-pillar: Content	85	18.70
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	83	30.50
B. People pillar	**62**	**41.96**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	61	51.93
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	63	30.61
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	61	43.33
C. Governance pillar	**76**	**55.42**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	74	48.53
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	86	52.41
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	61	65.31
D. Impact pillar	**70**	**52.74**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	122	16.29
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	82	59.35
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	21	82.58
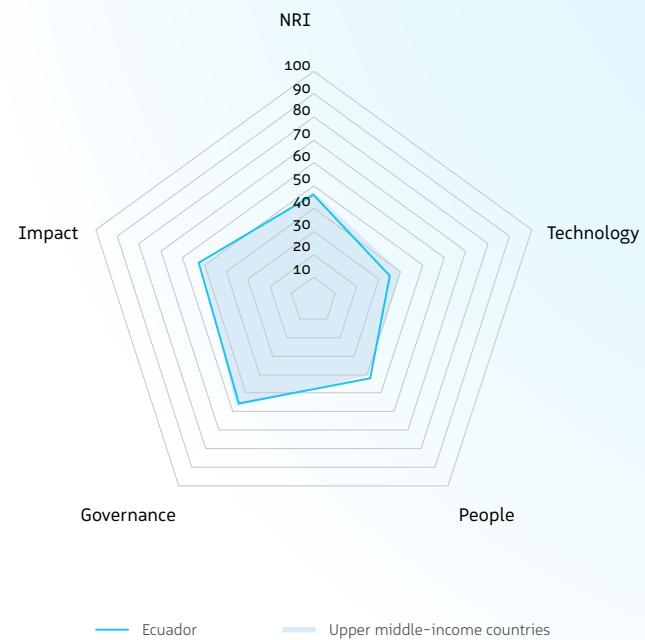
— Ecuador — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**88**	**34.91**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**99**	**55.54**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	85	55.80	
1.1.2 Handset prices	100	39.11	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	21	49.25	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	95	82.79	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	107	63.10	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	66	43.17	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**85**	**18.70**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	73	5.20	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	86	1.61	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	92	55.24	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	42	12.74	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**83**	**30.50**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	82	48.16	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	110	23.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	52	20.10	
B. People pillar	**62**	**41.96**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**61**	**51.93**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	73	11.04	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	101	28.19	○
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	51	74.64	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	39	93.85	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**63**	**30.61**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	21	83.32	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	75	2.80	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	n/a	n/a	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	58	5.72	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**61**	**43.33**	
2.3.1 Government online services	25	86.17	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	64	26.73	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	100	17.09	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**76**	**55.42**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**74**	**48.53**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	84	49.75	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	70	84.51	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	26	43.00	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	78	16.87	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**86**	**52.41**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	110	24.26	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	84	58.75	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	96	23.78	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	80	55.25	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**61**	**65.31**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	21	86.96	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	111	32.40	○
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	9	72.85	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	31	69.04	●
D. Impact pillar	**70**	**52.74**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**122**	**16.29**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	73	0.12	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	63	53.96	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	101	9.40	○
4.1.4 ICT services exports	114	1.67	○
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**82**	**59.35**	
4.2.1 Happiness	60	60.43	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	83	60.94	
4.2.3 Income inequality	99	45.41	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	56	67.93	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**21**	**82.58**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	50	93.33	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	45	84.55	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	42	80.84	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	51	71.39	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Egypt

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**88**	**42.70**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**79**	**39.81**
1st sub-pillar: Access	80	61.72
2nd sub-pillar: Content	62	25.90
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	74	31.80
B. People pillar	**87**	**34.84**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	81	46.67
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	106	20.37
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	72	37.49
C. Governance pillar	**98**	**48.71**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	83	46.67
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	100	49.54
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	99	49.92
D. Impact pillar	**89**	**47.42**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	44	37.94
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	112	43.00
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	74	61.34
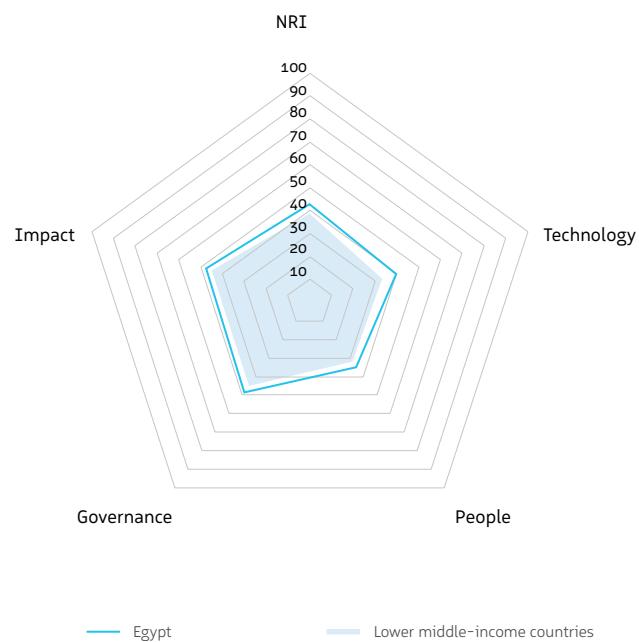
NRI radar chart — legend: Egypt; Lower middle-income countries. Axes: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact.

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**79**	**39.81**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**80**	**61.72**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	44	77.00	
1.1.2 Handset prices	104	35.94	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	31	45.18	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	43	98.95	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	16	82.86	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	73	30.41	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**62**	**25.90**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	86	3.72	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	105	0.49	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	80	59.54	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	19	39.84	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**74**	**31.80**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	61	62.31	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	72	37.00	
1.3.3 Robot density	54	0.08	○
1.3.4 Computer software spending	31	27.81	●
B. People pillar	**87**	**34.84**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**81**	**46.67**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	36	30.35	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	67	48.56	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	99	39.36	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	72	68.39	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**106**	**20.37**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	71	3.77	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	33	49.10	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	55	8.23	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**72**	**37.49**	
2.3.1 Government online services	77	63.93	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	63	27.38	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	48	42.43	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	41	16.21	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**98**	**48.71**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**83**	**46.67**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	110	34.51	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	1	100.00	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	109	5.50	○
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**100**	**49.54**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	106	25.58	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	59	75.62	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	84	31.93	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	123	14.58	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**99**	**49.92**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	73	56.52	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	105	41.42	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	97	34.70	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	34	67.02	
D. Impact pillar	**89**	**47.42**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**44**	**37.94**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	72	0.13	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	17	73.27	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	30	63.94	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	61	14.41	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**112**	**43.00**	
4.2.1 Happiness	118	12.44	○
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	112	45.44	
4.2.3 Income inequality	15	88.01	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	95	54.21	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**74**	**61.34**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	76	77.78	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	121	28.18	○
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	34	84.71	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	59	64.45	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

El Salvador

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	99	38.62

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	95	32.09
1st sub-pillar: Access	81	61.64
2nd sub-pillar: Content	101	14.34
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	108	20.29
B. People pillar	89	34.43
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	88	45.33
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	46	35.59
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	110	22.38
C. Governance pillar	117	34.42
1st sub-pillar: Trust	120	22.45
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	103	49.07
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	114	31.73
D. Impact pillar	62	53.53
1st sub-pillar: Economy	104	23.20
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	34	74.88
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	68	62.50
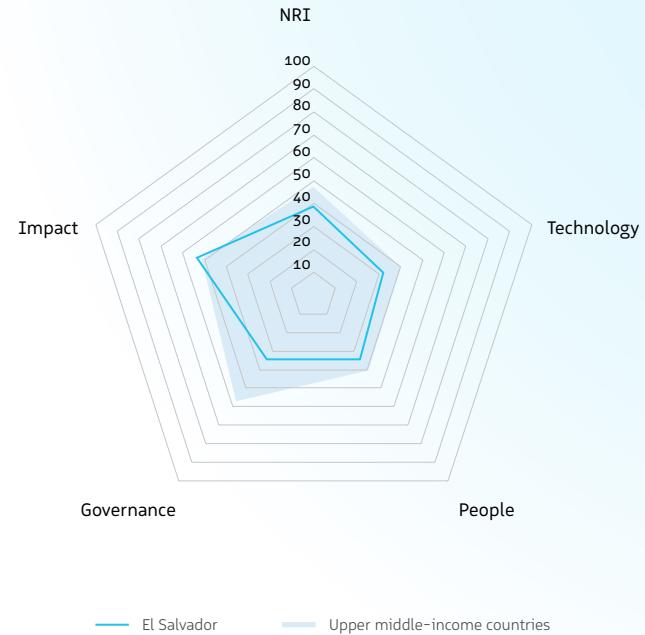
— El Salvador   — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	95	32.09	
1st sub-pillar: Access	81	61.64	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	99	49.01	
1.1.2 Handset prices	65	64.06	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	114	8.25	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	91	84.21	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	71	69.95	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	45	94.37	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	101	14.34	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	71	5.52	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	88	1.53	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	98	50.27	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	122	0.05	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	108	20.29	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	94	38.94	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	118	19.00	○
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	109	2.94	
B. People pillar	89	34.43	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	88	45.33	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	116	1.53	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	94	31.76	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	72	63.42	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	60	84.62	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	46	35.59	
2.2.1 Firms with website	40	67.29	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	79	37.63	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	85	1.83	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	110	22.38	
2.3.1 Government online services	101	40.93	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	87	11.38	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	68	35.05	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	91	2.17	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	117	34.42	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	120	22.45	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	98	41.90	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	116	24.66	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	50	13.42	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	92	9.80	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	103	49.07	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	89	34.52	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	107	42.81	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	102	19.14	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	107	50.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	3	98.86	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	114	31.73	
3.3.1 E-Participation	102	34.79	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	122	3.81	○
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	89	52.14	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	63	36.20	
D. Impact pillar	62	53.53	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	104	23.20	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	81	0.00	○
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	95	41.58	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	79	28.64	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	45	22.59	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	34	74.88	
4.2.1 Happiness	34	72.21	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	11	92.58	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	81	59.18	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	80	60.53	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	68	62.50	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	46	95.56	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	76	9.54	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	47	83.64	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	55	78.15	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	68	61.77	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Estonia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	13	69.95

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	32	54.15
1st sub-pillar: Access	37	76.66
2nd sub-pillar: Content	18	48.10
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	52	37.69
B. People pillar	7	66.91
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	21	62.61
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	4	70.20
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	9	67.91
C. Governance pillar	5	88.05
1st sub-pillar: Trust	10	89.43
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	10	86.90
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	3	87.83
D. Impact pillar	17	70.68
1st sub-pillar: Economy	21	50.65
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	25	78.50
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	19	82.88
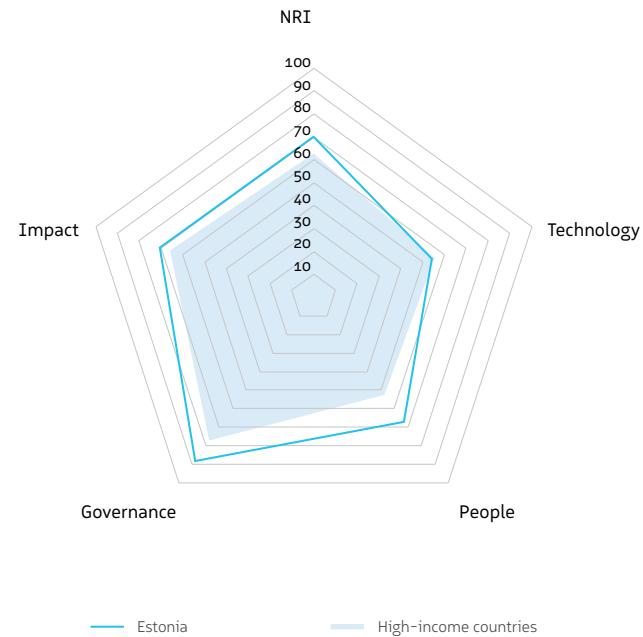
Legend: — Estonia   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	32	54.15	
1st sub-pillar: Access	37	76.66	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	11	90.14	
1.1.2 Handset prices	28	90.57	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	99	17.87	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	112	61.37	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	18	48.10	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	10	69.61	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	24	37.66	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	5	83.46	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	87	1.68	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	52	37.69	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	30	76.83	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	35	58.75	
1.3.3 Robot density	36	6.13	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	85	9.07	
B. People pillar	7	66.91	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	21	62.61	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	72	12.18	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	35	67.53	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	28	80.11	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	7	99.81	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	4	53.45	●
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	4	70.20	
2.2.1 Firms with website	34	76.22	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	1	100.00	●
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	94	34.40	○
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	n/a	n/a	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	9	67.91	
2.3.1 Government online services	3	99.44	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	1	100.00	●
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	47	43.28	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	20	28.91	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	5	88.05	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	10	89.43	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	10	95.39	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	46	94.04	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	15	78.86	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	10	86.90	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	17	78.00	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	39	82.19	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	11	81.49	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	8	92.80	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	3	87.83	
3.3.1 E-Participation	7	95.65	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	11	97.16	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	12	70.69	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	17	70.68	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	21	50.65	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	30	10.77	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	104	39.03	○
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	5	83.66	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	6	69.15	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	25	78.50	
4.2.1 Happiness	36	70.53	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	31	85.68	
4.2.3 Income inequality	27	82.40	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	35	76.19	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	19	82.88	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	42	97.78	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	6	73.74	●
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	15	96.36	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	74	73.41	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	35	78.23	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Ethiopia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	119	27.52

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	104	29.77
1st sub-pillar: Access	101	55.27
2nd sub-pillar: Content	81	19.92
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	119	14.12
B. People pillar	121	17.26
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	123	17.68
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	102	21.56
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	123	12.54
C. Governance pillar	124	24.29
1st sub-pillar: Trust	119	23.28
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	123	34.01
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	124	15.59
D. Impact pillar	115	38.75
1st sub-pillar: Economy	62	32.24
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	115	39.31
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	115	44.70
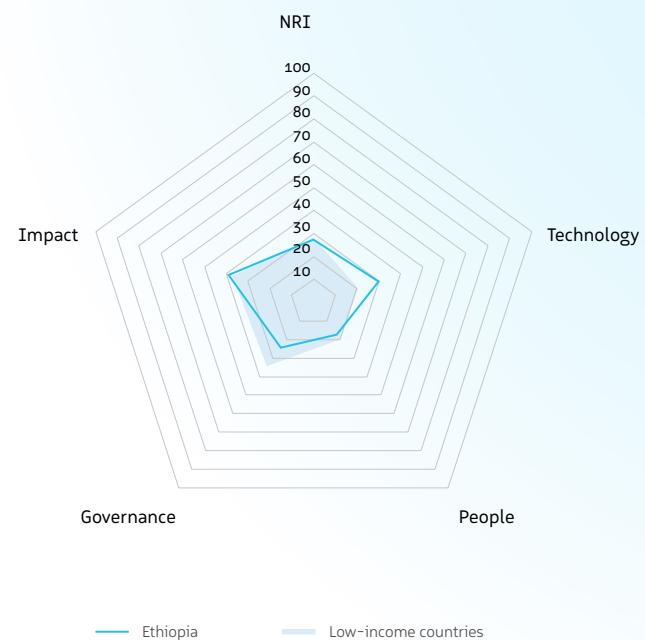
— Ethiopia   — Low-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	104	29.77	
1st sub-pillar: Access	101	55.27	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	100	47.48	
1.1.2 Handset prices	112	32.48	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	56	34.35	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	74	93.68	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	81	68.35	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	81	19.92	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	112	0.87	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	127	0.00	○
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	103	45.61	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	25	33.20	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	119	14.12	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	98	28.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	127	0.00	○
B. People pillar	121	17.26	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	123	17.68	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	69	13.03	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	126	0.86	○
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	89	39.16	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	102	21.56	
2.2.1 Firms with website	98	27.85	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	83	1.61	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	26	52.85	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	69	3.93	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	123	12.54	
2.3.1 Government online services	119	20.83	
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	76	4.24	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	124	24.29	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	119	23.28	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	124	21.33	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	85	71.77	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	57	0.00	○
3.1.4 Internet shopping	118	0.00	○
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	123	34.01	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	123	16.68	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	124	10.00	
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	108	34.36	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	124	15.59	
3.3.1 E-Participation	124	11.60	○
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	113	29.92	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	103	10.84	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	78	10.02	
D. Impact pillar	115	38.75	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	62	32.24	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	54	57.63	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	85	6.84	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	115	39.31	
4.2.1 Happiness	115	14.25	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	114	38.54	
4.2.3 Income inequality	29	81.38	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	100	48.92	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	115	44.70	
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	84	70.91	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	111	45.96	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	106	34.44	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Finland

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	2	75.82

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	9	66.28
1st sub-pillar: Access	22	79.37
2nd sub-pillar: Content	10	56.24
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	10	63.24
B. People pillar	10	62.94
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	17	66.17
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	18	55.46
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	10	67.19
C. Governance pillar	4	88.91
1st sub-pillar: Trust	6	92.81
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	3	91.17
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	17	82.73
D. Impact pillar	1	85.17
1st sub-pillar: Economy	2	79.01
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	1	95.21
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	25	81.30
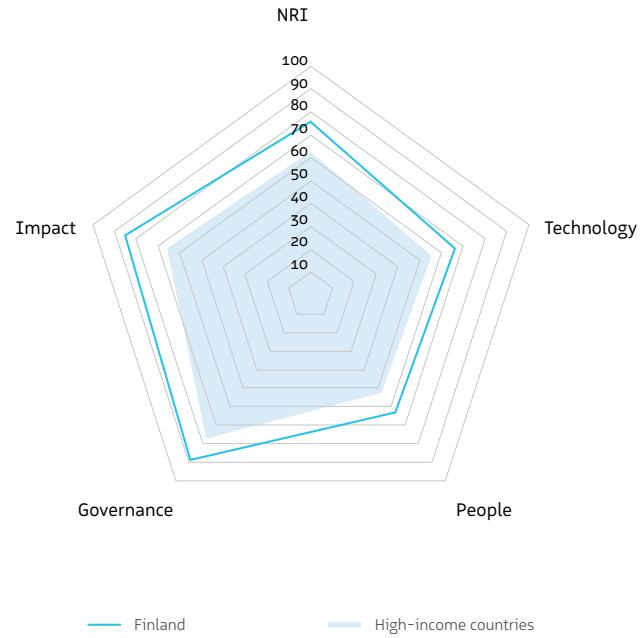
Finland — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	9	66.28	
1st sub-pillar: Access	22	79.37	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	39	78.90	
1.1.2 Handset prices	1	100.00	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	68	30.33	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	25	99.95	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	89	67.05	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	10	56.24	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	3	98.82	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	21	39.68	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	9	79.28	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	54	7.16	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	10	63.24	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	7	96.07	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	5	87.75	
1.3.3 Robot density	20	22.32	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	14	46.80	
B. People pillar	10	62.94	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	17	66.17	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	38	29.73	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	1	100.00	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	15	83.43	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	6	51.51	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	18	55.46	
2.2.1 Firms with website	1	100.00	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	13	42.61	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	47	46.29	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	22	32.94	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	10	67.19	
2.3.1 Government online services	19	89.14	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	7	71.30	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	29	59.59	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	10	48.71	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	4	88.91	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	6	92.81	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	6	97.35	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	1	100.00	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	13	81.09	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	3	91.17	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	7	86.40	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	3	98.12	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	2	94.56	●
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	35	76.75	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	17	82.73	
3.3.1 E-Participation	19	88.40	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	20	95.39	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	58	64.40	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	1	85.17	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	2	79.01	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	1	100.00	●
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	59	55.86	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	3	94.29	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	7	65.87	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	1	95.21	
4.2.1 Happiness	1	100.00	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	4	96.61	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	14	90.82	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	20	87.19	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	25	81.30	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	11	65.26	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	15	96.36	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	90	65.34	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	5	96.47	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

France

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	19	68.16

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	15	61.64
1st sub-pillar: Access	9	83.40
2nd sub-pillar: Content	24	46.75
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	18	54.76
B. People pillar	16	59.17
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	37	57.65
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	19	53.64
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	14	66.21
C. Governance pillar	21	81.99
1st sub-pillar: Trust	25	82.47
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	15	83.05
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	22	80.44
D. Impact pillar	21	69.86
1st sub-pillar: Economy	22	50.61
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	38	74.36
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	13	84.60
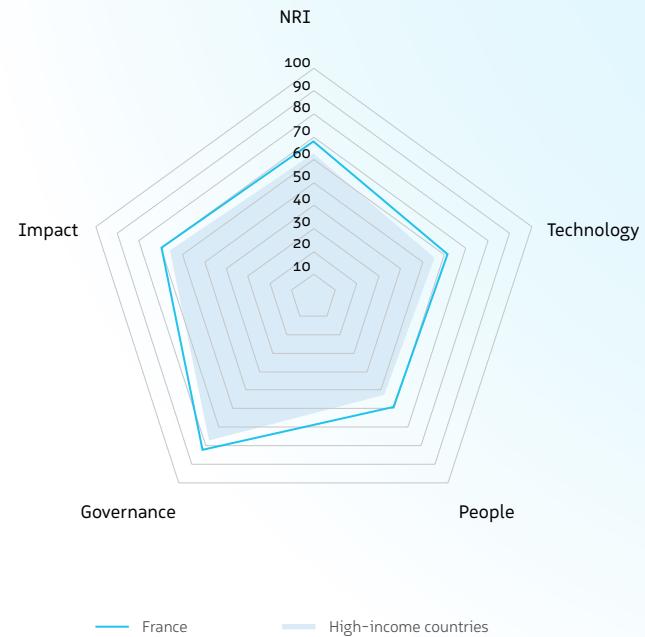
— France   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	15	61.64	
1st sub-pillar: Access	9	83.40	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	14	88.50	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	8	98.48	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	15	57.97	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	63	94.74	○
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	32	77.31	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	24	46.75	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	21	48.57	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	25	37.62	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	20	73.93	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	31	26.87	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	18	54.76	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	22	79.78	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	22	67.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	19	23.82	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	9	48.20	●
B. People pillar	16	59.17	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	37	57.65	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	11	47.69	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	30	70.89	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	29	79.86	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	22	32.17	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	19	53.64	
2.2.1 Firms with website	44	66.54	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	30	18.51	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	6	71.88	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	6	57.65	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	14	66.21	
2.3.1 Government online services	37	81.23	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	4	73.43	●
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	16	75.77	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	16	34.41	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	21	81.99	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	25	82.47	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	18	88.25	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	23	98.77	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	32	60.38	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	15	83.05	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	25	71.09	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	13	91.56	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	10	81.87	●
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	46	70.74	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	22	80.44	
3.3.1 E-Participation	33	79.71	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	15	96.12	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	53	65.49	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	21	69.86	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	22	50.61	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	17	43.25	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	9	79.64	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	34	60.80	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	50	18.75	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	38	74.36	
4.2.1 Happiness	30	74.46	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	80	64.97	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	33	79.59	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	15	87.72	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	13	84.60	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	26	58.32	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	37	84.07	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	14	91.99	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Georgia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	61	51.11

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	64	43.73
1st sub-pillar: Access	49	73.77
2nd sub-pillar: Content	66	24.80
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	73	32.61
B. People pillar	57	43.21
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	27	59.66
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	58	32.06
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	70	37.91
C. Governance pillar	54	65.17
1st sub-pillar: Trust	59	62.39
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	33	74.05
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	74	59.08
D. Impact pillar	74	52.34
1st sub-pillar: Economy	47	37.02
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	67	64.60
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	93	55.41
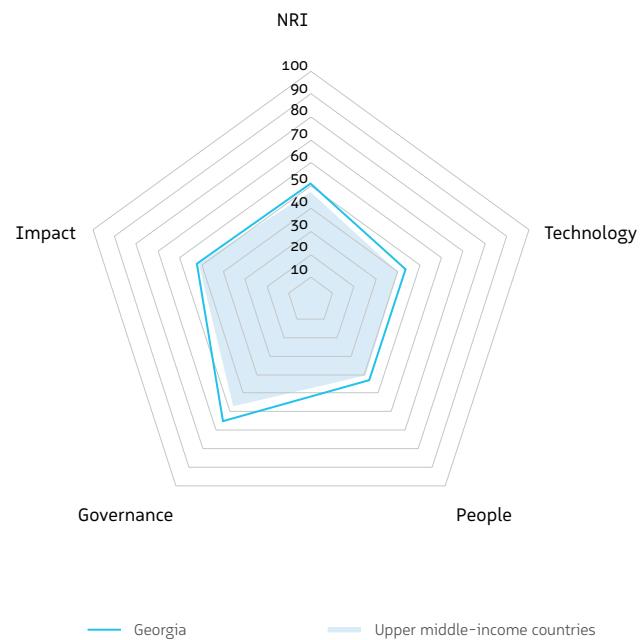
— Georgia   ▬ Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	64	43.73	
1st sub-pillar: Access	49	73.77	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	36	80.30	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	76	55.96	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	49	36.73	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	29	99.47	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	69	70.19	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	66	24.80	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	36	27.82	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	60	5.10	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	62	65.58	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	101	0.71	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	73	32.61	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	55	64.24	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	94	30.00	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	103	3.58	○
B. People pillar	57	43.21	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	27	59.66	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	83	8.85	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	68	48.48	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	22	81.31	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	1	100.00	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	58	32.06	
2.2.1 Firms with website	52	61.16	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	96	34.24	○
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	100	0.78	○
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	70	37.91	
2.3.1 Government online services	94	47.69	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	54	34.33	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	22	65.71	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	78	3.90	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	54	65.17	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	59	62.39	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	55	69.35	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	59	90.48	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	17	59.19	●
3.1.4 Internet shopping	59	30.54	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	33	74.05	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	32	65.92	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	25	87.81	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	58	45.91	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	48	70.59	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	74	59.08	
3.3.1 E-Participation	76	53.62	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	77	63.31	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	24	68.95	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	52	50.43	
D. Impact pillar	74	52.34	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	47	37.02	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	52	1.09	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	90	43.53	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	31	63.56	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	21	39.90	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	67	64.60	
4.2.1 Happiness	86	47.81	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	52	78.12	
4.2.3 Income inequality	50	74.23	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	77	61.50	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	93	55.41	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	81	73.33	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	67	18.71	○
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	51	82.73	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	60	76.32	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	124	14.40	○

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Germany

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	7	**74.12**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**5**	**70.27**
1st sub-pillar: Access	13	81.55
2nd sub-pillar: Content	4	64.95
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	8	64.32
B. People pillar	**9**	**63.05**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	32	58.72
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	8	62.34
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	8	68.09
C. Governance pillar	**6**	**86.84**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	16	87.38
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	14	85.51
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	5	87.61
D. Impact pillar	**9**	**76.33**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	9	64.57
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	22	79.63
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	12	84.78
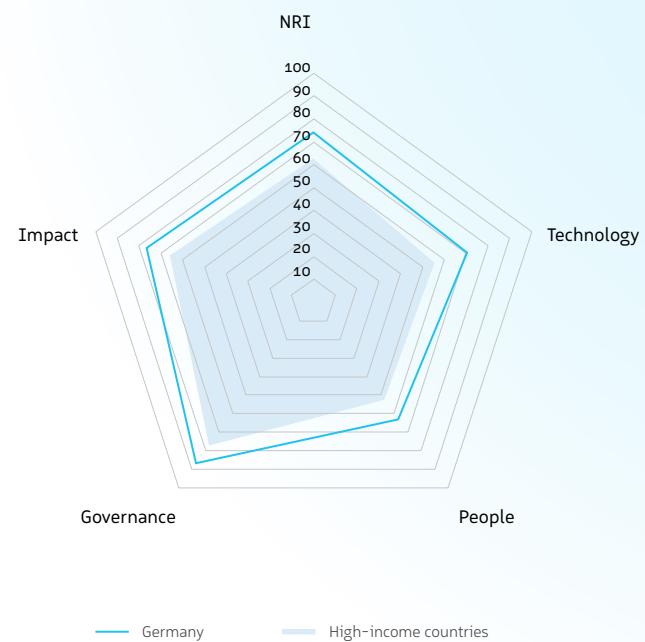
— Germany   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**5**	**70.27**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**13**	**81.55**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	10	90.41	
1.1.2 Handset prices	9	97.81	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	41	40.94	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	28	99.84	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	27	78.74	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**4**	**64.95**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	17	60.66	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	7	78.48	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	44	69.35	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	16	51.33	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**8**	**64.32**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	25	78.21	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	7	86.75	●
1.3.3 Robot density	4	54.78	●
1.3.4 Computer software spending	21	37.54	
B. People pillar	**9**	**63.05**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**32**	**58.72**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	22	40.32	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	41	60.90	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	10	84.67	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	8	49.00	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**8**	**62.34**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	4	93.84	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	34	17.31	○
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	5	72.95	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	3	65.26	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**8**	**68.09**	
2.3.1 Government online services	12	90.84	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	9	71.15	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	26	61.47	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	9	48.89	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**6**	**86.84**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**16**	**87.38**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	9	96.11	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	33	97.42	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	22	68.61	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**14**	**85.51**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	16	78.69	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	19	89.69	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	21	74.33	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	21	84.86	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**5**	**87.61**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	4	97.10	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	2	99.89	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	50	65.85	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**9**	**76.33**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**9**	**64.57**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	9	88.76	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	6	82.71	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	24	69.04	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	52	17.75	○
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**22**	**79.63**	
4.2.1 Happiness	22	78.04	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	46	79.95	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	37	78.06	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	26	83.76	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**12**	**84.78**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	23	59.98	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	24	86.44	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	26	85.40	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Ghana

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	85	43.05

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	87	35.59
1st sub-pillar: Access	83	60.72
2nd sub-pillar: Content	105	13.41
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	72	32.63
B. People pillar	82	36.63
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	103	36.34
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	75	27.61
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	49	45.95
C. Governance pillar	74	55.99
1st sub-pillar: Trust	71	50.09
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	75	58.30
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	72	59.58
D. Impact pillar	101	43.99
1st sub-pillar: Economy	96	25.65
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	104	46.82
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	84	59.50
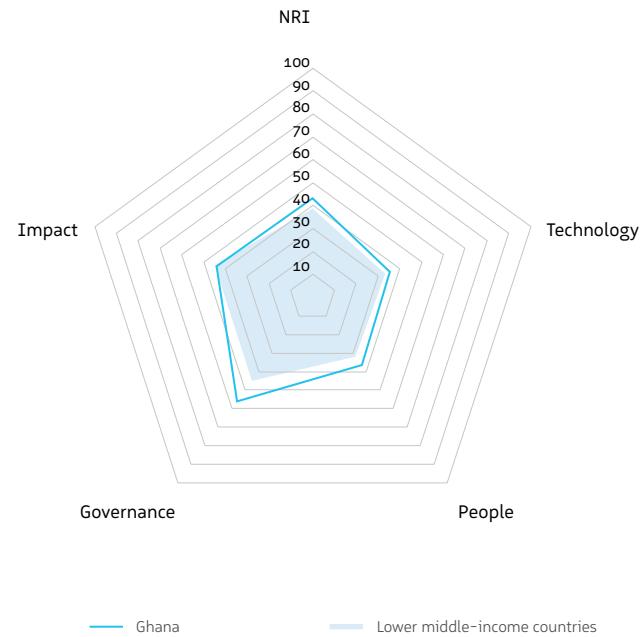
NRI radar chart — Ghana vs. Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator		Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar		87	35.59	
1st sub-pillar: Access		83	60.72	
1.1.1	Mobile tariffs	69	64.60	
1.1.2	Handset prices	107	33.95	
1.1.3	FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	61	32.13	
1.1.4	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	57	97.37	●
1.1.5	International Internet bandwidth	40	75.55	●
1.1.6	Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content		105	13.41	
1.2.1	GitHub commits	95	2.71	
1.2.2	Internet domain registrations	113	0.28	○
1.2.3	Mobile apps development	114	39.20	○
1.2.4	AI scientific publications	46	11.45	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies		72	32.63	
1.3.1	Adoption of emerging technologies	85	47.78	
1.3.2	Investment in emerging technologies	44	49.25	●
1.3.3	Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4	Computer software spending	121	0.86	○
B. People pillar		82	36.63	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals		103	36.34	
2.1.1	Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	47	21.44	●
2.1.2	ICT skills in the education system	80	42.04	
2.1.3	Use of virtual social networks	109	18.06	
2.1.4	Adult literacy rate	77	63.82	
2.1.5	AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses		75	27.61	
2.2.1	Firms with website	53	61.04	
2.2.2	Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	52	8.41	
2.2.3	Annual investment in telecommunication services	70	39.05	
2.2.4	Public cloud computing market scale	82	1.93	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments		49	45.95	
2.3.1	Government online services	86	52.88	
2.3.2	Data Capabilities	47	38.31	
2.3.3	Government promotion of emerging technologies	40	46.65	●
2.3.4	Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator		Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar		74	55.99	
1st sub-pillar: Trust		71	50.09	
3.1.1	Secure Internet servers	117	29.57	○
3.1.2	Cybersecurity	19	99.13	●
3.1.3	Online access to financial account	21	55.19	●
3.1.4	Internet shopping	80	16.47	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation		75	58.30	
3.2.1	Regulatory quality	82	37.71	
3.2.2	ICT regulatory environment	77	64.38	
3.2.3	Regulation of emerging technologies	83	32.17	
3.2.4	E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5	Privacy protection by law content	25	82.25	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion		72	59.58	
3.3.1	E-Participation	80	50.72	
3.3.2	Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	70	68.91	
3.3.3	Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4	Rural gap in use of digital payments	48	59.12	
D. Impact pillar		101	43.99	
1st sub-pillar: Economy		96	25.65	
4.1.1	ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2	Domestic market scale	66	53.01	
4.1.3	Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	97	18.79	○
4.1.4	ICT services exports	93	5.14	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life		104	46.82	
4.2.1	Happiness	111	24.13	
4.2.2	Freedom to make life choices	67	68.62	
4.2.3	Income inequality	94	49.74	
4.2.4	Healthy life expectancy at birth	106	45.66	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution		84	59.50	
4.3.1	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	111	28.89	
4.3.2	SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3	SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	99	63.64	
4.3.4	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	31	85.47	●
4.3.5	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	111	29.89	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Greece

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**54**	**52.98**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**52**	**46.10**
1st sub-pillar: Access	53	72.95
2nd sub-pillar: Content	48	31.74
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	69	33.61
B. People pillar	**65**	**41.16**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	85	46.08
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	61	31.31
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	48	46.10
C. Governance pillar	**39**	**72.52**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	29	81.65
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	54	65.63
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	51	70.29
D. Impact pillar	**75**	**52.12**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	82	28.48
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	94	51.66
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	37	76.21
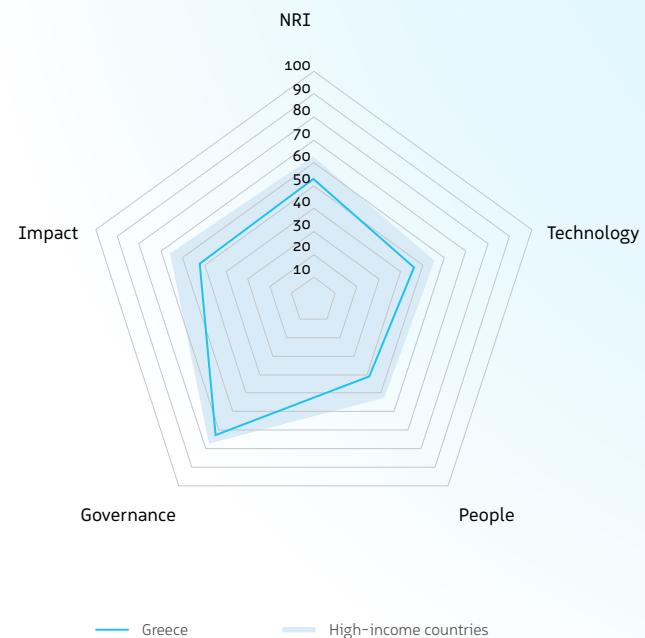
Legend: — Greece — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**52**	**46.10**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**53**	**72.95**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	47	75.86	
1.1.2 Handset prices	32	89.58	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	88	22.78	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	29	99.47	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	35	77.07	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**48**	**31.74**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	39	24.65	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	33	21.97	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	79	60.35	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	35	19.98	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**69**	**33.61**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	65	60.14	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	108	23.50	○
1.3.3 Robot density	40	4.23	○
1.3.4 Computer software spending	15	46.56	●
B. People pillar	**65**	**41.16**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**85**	**46.08**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	54	18.78	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	60	53.59	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	40	77.50	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	19	34.46	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**61**	**31.31**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	58	57.51	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	51	8.85	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	55	44.21	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	46	14.65	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**48**	**46.10**	
2.3.1 Government online services	45	77.69	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	40	43.61	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	56	39.65	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	29	23.46	●

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**39**	**72.52**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**29**	**81.65**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	39	77.81	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	36	96.63	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	20	70.51	●
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**54**	**65.63**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	45	56.72	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	34	83.12	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	66	43.21	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	50	70.10	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**51**	**70.29**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	59	65.21	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	40	84.62	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	75	61.04	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**75**	**52.12**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**82**	**28.48**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	40	3.83	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	53	57.68	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	59	42.62	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	77	9.77	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**94**	**51.66**	
4.2.1 Happiness	78	56.21	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	120	19.79	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	42	75.51	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	29	82.44	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**37**	**76.21**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	50	93.33	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	43	40.98	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	35	84.39	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	58	65.61	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Guatemala

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	102	36.92

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	106	28.78
1st sub-pillar: Access	109	44.52
2nd sub-pillar: Content	111	11.22
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	80	30.59
B. People pillar	97	31.70
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	89	45.21
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	68	29.67
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	114	20.21
C. Governance pillar	110	38.81
1st sub-pillar: Trust	118	24.19
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	97	49.92
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	110	42.33
D. Impact pillar	85	48.38
1st sub-pillar: Economy	86	27.47
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	62	66.76
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	102	50.91
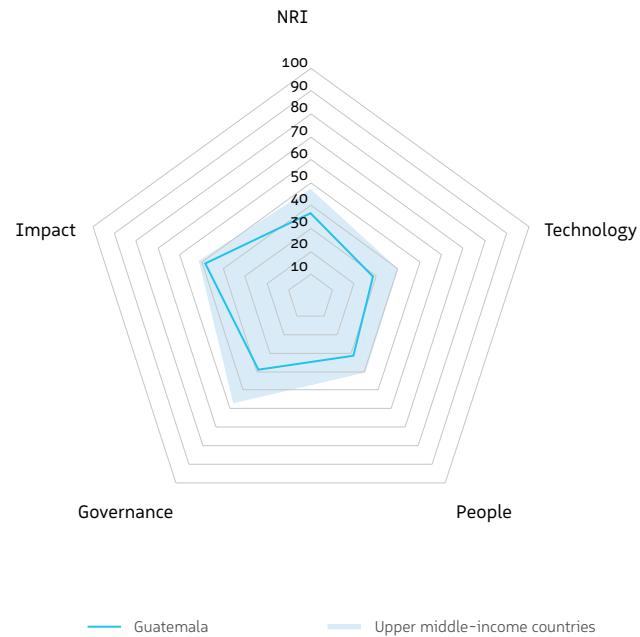
Radar chart legend: — Guatemala, — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	106	28.78	
1st sub-pillar: Access	109	44.52	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	113	35.70	
1.1.2 Handset prices	74	58.52	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	112	8.72	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	100	73.68	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	113	60.79	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	74	29.72	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	111	11.22	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	96	2.62	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	78	2.17	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	112	39.94	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	117	0.14	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	80	30.59	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	74	53.46	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	70	37.50	●
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	122	0.81	○
B. People pillar	97	31.70	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	89	45.21	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	57	17.51	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	84	40.14	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	92	50.70	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	68	72.48	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	68	29.67	
2.2.1 Firms with website	63	54.22	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	n/a	n/a	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	61	5.12	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	114	20.21	
2.3.1 Government online services	82	58.35	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	89	10.02	○
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	104	12.46	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	108	0.00	○

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	110	38.81	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	118	24.19	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	105	37.06	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	112	27.89	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	99	7.61	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	97	49.92	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	86	34.96	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	114	36.25	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	101	20.63	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	76	57.74	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	110	42.33	
3.3.1 E-Participation	88	43.48	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	102	42.85	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	90	51.01	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	65	31.99	
D. Impact pillar	85	48.38	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	86	27.47	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	81	0.00	○
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	67	52.83	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	62	39.49	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	53	17.55	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	62	66.76	
4.2.1 Happiness	42	69.30	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	34	83.07	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	99	45.41	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	98	50.39	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	102	50.91	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	96	53.33	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	74	10.89	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	104	61.82	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	60	76.32	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	75	55.87	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Honduras

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**108**	**35.48**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**112**	**26.19**
1st sub-pillar: Access	112	39.35
2nd sub-pillar: Content	110	11.89
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	93	27.33
B. People pillar	**108**	**27.28**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	98	39.95
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	81	25.77
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	120	16.12
C. Governance pillar	**109**	**39.13**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	123	17.26
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	98	49.61
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	95	50.52
D. Impact pillar	**84**	**49.31**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	115	18.21
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	74	63.17
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	57	66.55
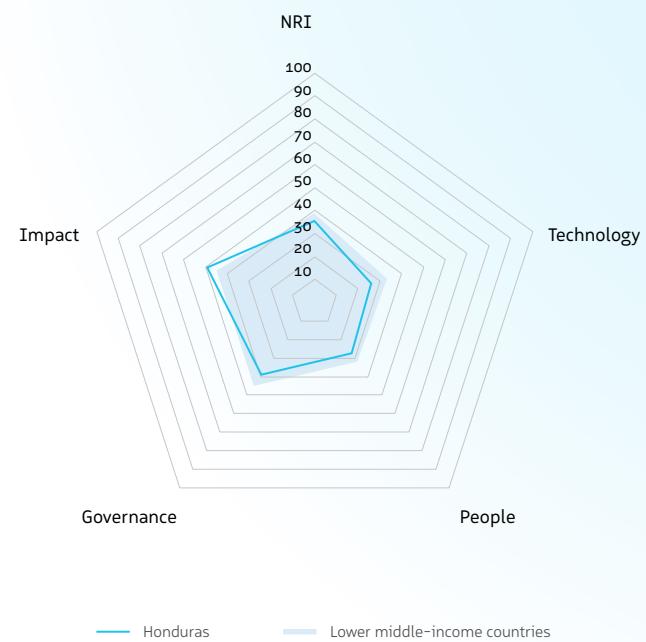
— Honduras   — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**112**	**26.19**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**112**	**39.35**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	123	16.68	○
1.1.2 Handset prices	102	37.12	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	85	23.82	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	106	63.16	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	68	70.60	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	77	24.71	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**110**	**11.89**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	102	2.06	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	106	0.47	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	105	44.74	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	112	0.27	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**93**	**27.33**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	100	29.74	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	75	35.75	●
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	68	16.50	●
B. People pillar	**108**	**27.28**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**98**	**39.95**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	77	9.84	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	102	27.56	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	97	40.45	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	62	81.93	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**81**	**25.77**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	84	37.74	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	78	37.72	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	83	1.85	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**120**	**16.12**	
2.3.1 Government online services	108	34.88	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	74	19.70	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	107	9.03	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	101	0.86	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**109**	**39.13**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**123**	**17.26**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	101	39.76	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	124	13.59	○
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	55	5.38	○
3.1.4 Internet shopping	91	10.32	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**98**	**49.61**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	99	28.44	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	87	54.69	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	104	16.51	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	44	73.41	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**95**	**50.52**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	107	26.09	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	73	66.03	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	2	81.41	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	67	28.54	
D. Impact pillar	**84**	**49.31**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**115**	**18.21**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	97	41.19	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	102	7.67	○
4.1.4 ICT services exports	91	5.75	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**74**	**63.17**	
4.2.1 Happiness	61	60.41	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	43	80.47	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	101	44.13	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	97	53.12	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**57**	**66.55**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	92	64.44	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	99	63.64	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	85	68.78	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	53	70.00	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Hong Kong (China)

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	30	61.93

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	13	63.57
1st sub-pillar: Access	3	85.80
2nd sub-pillar: Content	19	48.00
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	16	56.93
B. People pillar	36	47.73
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	18	63.23
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	36	42.54
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	73	37.40
C. Governance pillar	36	73.75
1st sub-pillar: Trust	22	83.18
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	59	63.90
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	41	74.16
D. Impact pillar	36	62.66
1st sub-pillar: Economy	24	47.61
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	93	52.92
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	3	87.44
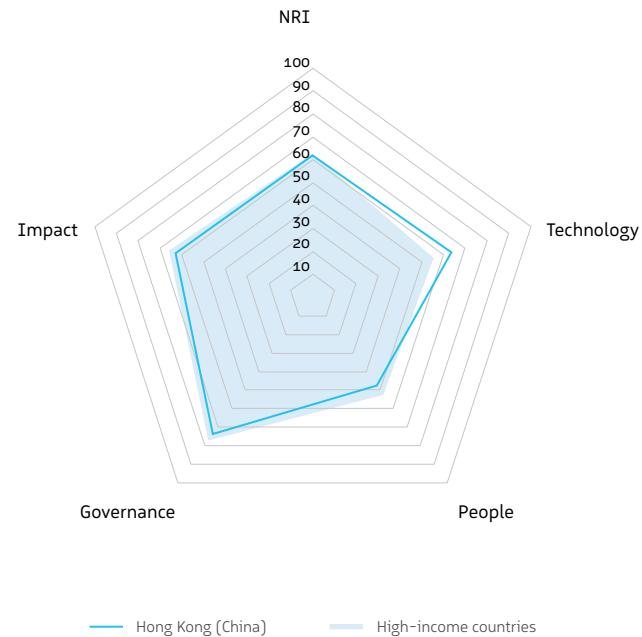
Legend: Hong Kong (China) — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	13	63.57	
1st sub-pillar: Access	3	85.80	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	1	100.00	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	39	84.44	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	52	35.61	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	63	94.74	○
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	1	100.00	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	19	48.00	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	n/a	n/a	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	19	44.43	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	4	84.34	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	39	15.22	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	16	56.93	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	18	83.93	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	15	74.75	●
1.3.3 Robot density	7	40.58	●
1.3.4 Computer software spending	27	28.46	
B. People pillar	36	47.73	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	18	63.23	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	44	21.87	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	20	76.29	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	5	91.54	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	36	42.54	
2.2.1 Firms with website	60	56.15	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	44	46.89	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	33	24.57	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	73	37.40	
2.3.1 Government online services	n/a	n/a	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	21	57.49	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	37	17.32	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	36	73.75	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	22	83.18	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	8	96.32	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	n/a	n/a	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	21	70.04	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	59	63.90	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	12	82.38	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	68	72.81	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	28	67.38	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	n/a	n/a	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	109	33.04	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	41	74.16	
3.3.1 E-Participation	n/a	n/a	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	42	83.94	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	59	64.37	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	36	62.66	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	24	47.61	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	12	66.11	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	48	60.23	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	36	59.89	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	96	4.22	○
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	93	52.92	
4.2.1 Happiness	84	49.84	○
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	98	55.99	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	n/a	n/a	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	3	87.44	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	n/a	n/a	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	5	75.63	●
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	34	88.18	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	2	98.49	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	n/a	n/a	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Hungary

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**41**	**55.26**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**45**	**48.31**
1st sub-pillar: Access	33	77.51
2nd sub-pillar: Content	47	32.61
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	62	34.80
B. People pillar	**60**	**42.14**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	49	54.74
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	52	33.99
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	71	37.69
C. Governance pillar	**40**	**72.29**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	35	79.60
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	39	70.93
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	58	66.34
D. Impact pillar	**46**	**58.29**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	60	33.34
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	70	64.12
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	35	77.40
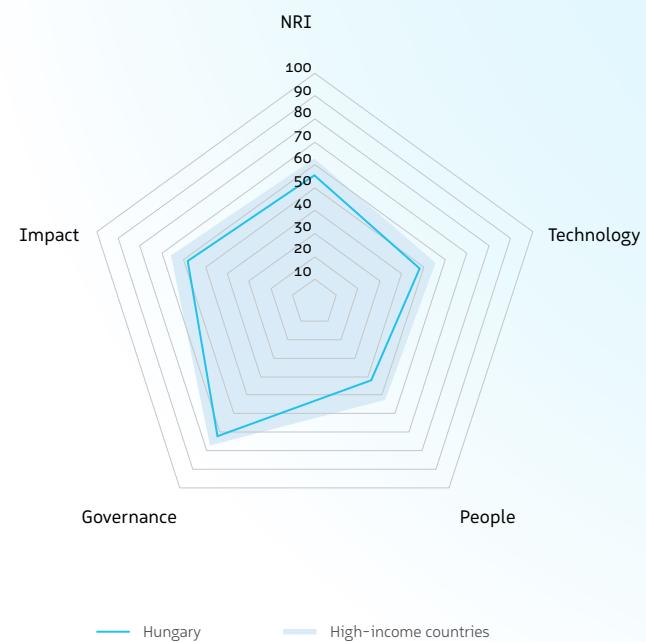
Legend: — Hungary — High-income countries

Radar axes: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**45**	**48.31**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**33**	**77.51**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	24	86.07	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	47	80.42	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	53	35.13	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	60	95.79	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	87	67.67	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**47**	**32.61**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	35	28.57	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	27	27.95	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	56	66.97	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	55	6.97	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**62**	**34.80**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	38	71.84	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	98	28.25	○
1.3.3 Robot density	22	20.95	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	61	18.17	
B. People pillar	**60**	**42.14**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**49**	**54.74**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	59	16.64	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	81	40.76	○
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	34	78.28	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	15	98.61	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	14	39.42	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**52**	**33.99**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	46	63.54	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	40	12.53	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	58	43.52	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	45	16.37	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**71**	**37.69**	
2.3.1 Government online services	72	65.64	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	88	25.66	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	33	21.78	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**40**	**72.29**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**35**	**79.60**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	20	87.93	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	67	86.36	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	27	64.50	●
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**39**	**70.93**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	55	50.19	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	27	86.88	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	46	55.62	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	66	61.95	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**58**	**66.34**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	77	52.17	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	53	78.79	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	30	68.06	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**46**	**58.29**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**60**	**33.34**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	25	17.70	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	52	57.93	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	60	42.12	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	58	15.61	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**70**	**64.12**	
4.2.1 Happiness	67	59.32	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	93	56.90	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	26	82.65	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	53	69.64	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**35**	**77.40**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	42	97.78	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	29	57.85	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	28	90.91	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	47	79.98	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	62	63.95	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Iceland

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	22	66.10

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**22**	**59.54**
1st sub-pillar: Access	52	73.00
2nd sub-pillar: Content	6	60.25
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	36	45.37
B. People pillar	**13**	**59.67**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	92	44.32
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	2	74.61
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	23	60.08
C. Governance pillar	**12**	**85.36**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	8	91.01
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	28	77.41
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	4	87.65
D. Impact pillar	**41**	**59.82**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	99	23.84
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	2	93.99
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	71	61.63
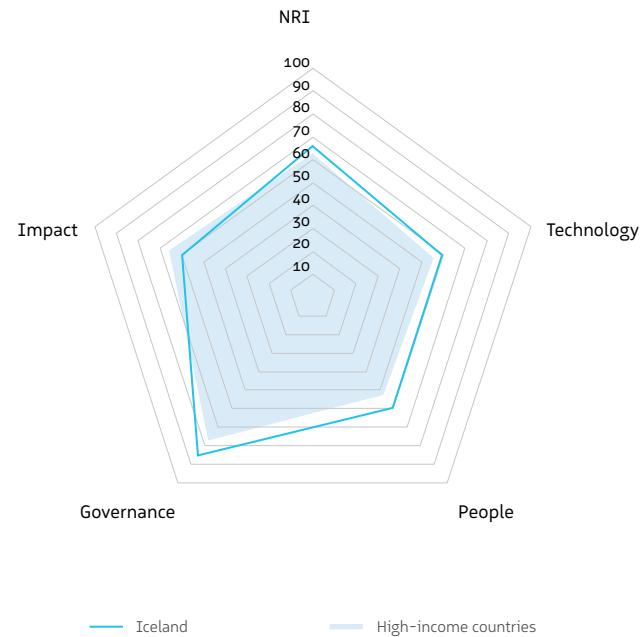
Legend: —— Iceland   —— High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**22**	**59.54**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**52**	**73.00**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	30	83.49	
1.1.2 Handset prices	12	97.44	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	111	9.11	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	57	97.37	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	29	77.58	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**6**	**60.25**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	7	80.41	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	1	100.00	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	77	60.44	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	116	0.16	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**36**	**45.37**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	20	82.24	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	24	65.75	
1.3.3 Robot density	26	12.07	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	48	21.40	
B. People pillar	**13**	**59.67**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**92**	**44.32**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	109	2.84	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	9	82.48	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	35	78.20	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	37	13.75	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**2**	**74.61**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	8	92.64	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	1	100.00	●
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	106	31.18	○
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	n/a	n/a	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**23**	**60.08**	
2.3.1 Government online services	20	88.88	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	36	49.63	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	13	41.73	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**12**	**85.36**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**8**	**91.01**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	13	91.34	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	24	98.59	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	11	83.11	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**28**	**77.41**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	22	74.37	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	32	85.00	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	23	73.90	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	29	78.78	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**4**	**87.65**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	7	95.65	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	4	99.37	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	35	67.92	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**41**	**59.82**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**99**	**23.84**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	28	13.14	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	123	30.75	○
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	32	27.62	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**2**	**93.99**	
4.2.1 Happiness	3	95.06	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	7	94.66	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	9	92.35	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	4	92.15	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**71**	**61.63**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	40	45.46	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	125	1.08	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	1	100.00	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

India

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	45	54.43

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	33	53.07
1st sub-pillar: Access	40	75.75
2nd sub-pillar: Content	30	44.27
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	47	39.21
B. People pillar	34	48.81
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	68	50.70
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	24	50.00
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	52	45.73
C. Governance pillar	73	56.62
1st sub-pillar: Trust	78	47.92
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	56	64.80
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	80	57.14
D. Impact pillar	42	59.21
1st sub-pillar: Economy	14	56.54
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	77	61.19
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	83	59.91
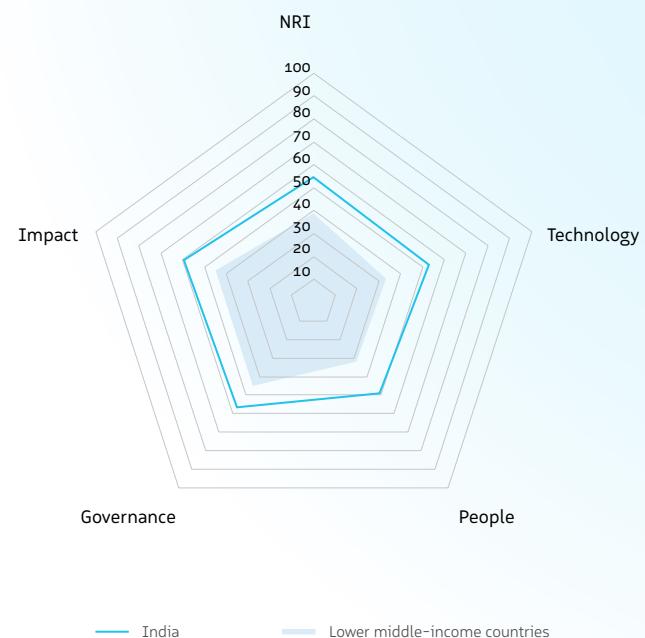
— India   — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	33	53.07	
1st sub-pillar: Access	40	75.75	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	66	65.73	
1.1.2 Handset prices	55	73.79	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	2	80.03	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	62	95.05	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	2	96.41	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	65	43.46	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	30	44.27	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	70	5.52	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	93	1.09	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	36	70.45	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	1	100.00	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	47	39.21	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	42	68.49	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	26	64.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	48	1.02	○
1.3.4 Computer software spending	44	23.08	
B. People pillar	34	48.81	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	68	50.70	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	2	92.03	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	108	21.60	○
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	101	31.01	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	70	72.31	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	17	36.57	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	24	50.00	
2.2.1 Firms with website	78	41.26	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	41	12.43	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	1	100.00	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	12	46.32	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	52	45.73	
2.3.1 Government online services	44	78.15	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	31	48.86	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	42	45.81	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	55	10.10	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	73	56.62	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	78	47.92	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	71	57.13	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	29	98.19	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	48	18.29	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	75	18.06	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	56	64.80	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	78	38.80	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	41	81.25	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	34	64.05	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	101	39.88	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	80	57.14	
3.3.1 E-Participation	61	63.76	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	95	49.04	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	96	34.74	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	12	81.00	●
D. Impact pillar	42	59.21	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	14	56.54	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	49	1.41	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	3	92.02	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	70	32.71	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	77	61.19	
4.2.1 Happiness	106	25.22	○
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	26	87.24	
4.2.3 Income inequality	3	95.66	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	104	46.57	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	83	59.91	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	94	62.22	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	102	62.73	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	79	71.91	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	112	27.98	○

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Indonesia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	49	53.75

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	26	56.97
1st sub-pillar: Access	8	83.57
2nd sub-pillar: Content	36	39.85
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	28	47.49
B. People pillar	37	47.69
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	29	59.29
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	64	30.48
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	30	53.29
C. Governance pillar	70	57.77
1st sub-pillar: Trust	62	56.76
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	83	53.39
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	67	63.15
D. Impact pillar	71	52.58
1st sub-pillar: Economy	38	39.72
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	58	67.97
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	106	50.04
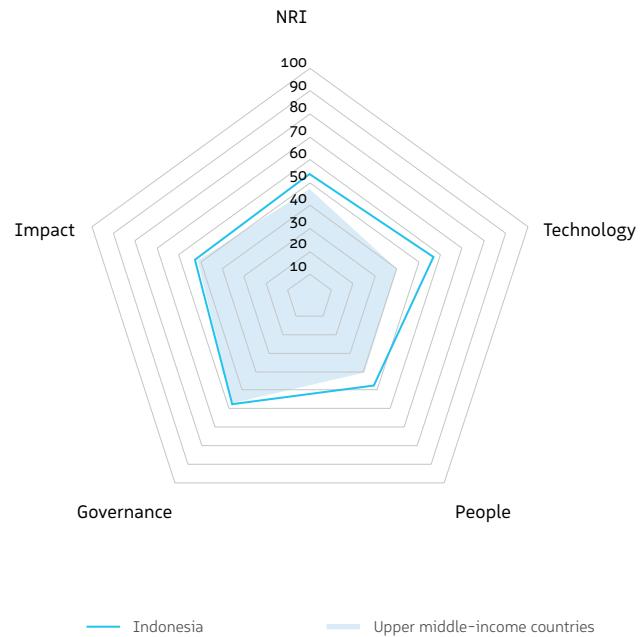
Legend: — Indonesia — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	26	56.97	
1st sub-pillar: Access	8	83.57	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	52	73.85	
1.1.2 Handset prices	37	86.46	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	6	66.91	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	61	95.53	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	5	91.85	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	48	86.81	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	36	39.85	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	80	4.63	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	85	1.74	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	59	65.91	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	8	87.12	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	28	47.49	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	17	83.94	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	28	62.75	
1.3.3 Robot density	52	0.65	○
1.3.4 Computer software spending	19	42.63	●
B. People pillar	37	47.69	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	29	59.29	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	5	64.31	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	13	80.05	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	86	52.99	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	39	93.85	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	42	5.25	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	64	30.48	
2.2.1 Firms with website	84	37.74	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	82	1.89	○
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	13	61.54	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	40	20.74	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	30	53.29	
2.3.1 Government online services	51	76.35	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	43	42.17	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	4	90.30	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	75	4.34	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	70	57.77	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	62	56.76	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	61	64.30	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	1	100.00	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	39	32.92	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	60	29.81	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	83	53.39	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	56	49.77	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	123	19.38	○
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	37	62.19	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	106	35.63	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	67	63.15	
3.3.1 E-Participation	35	78.26	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	86	55.53	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	87	53.71	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	40	65.12	
D. Impact pillar	71	52.58	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	38	39.72	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	78	0.02	○
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	8	80.28	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	21	71.30	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	82	7.30	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	58	67.97	
4.2.1 Happiness	79	52.66	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	22	87.76	
4.2.3 Income inequality	59	71.68	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	91	55.27	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	106	50.04	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	100	44.44	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	72	13.06	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	108	57.27	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	58	77.83	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	70	59.54	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	84	43.25

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	44	48.41
1st sub-pillar: Access	92	57.21
2nd sub-pillar: Content	34	40.65
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	30	47.35
B. People pillar	76	38.11
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	43	55.72
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	42	37.73
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	112	20.88
C. Governance pillar	79	54.19
1st sub-pillar: Trust	63	56.43
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	107	45.46
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	70	60.68
D. Impact pillar	124	32.31
1st sub-pillar: Economy	108	21.84
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	107	45.48
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	127	29.60
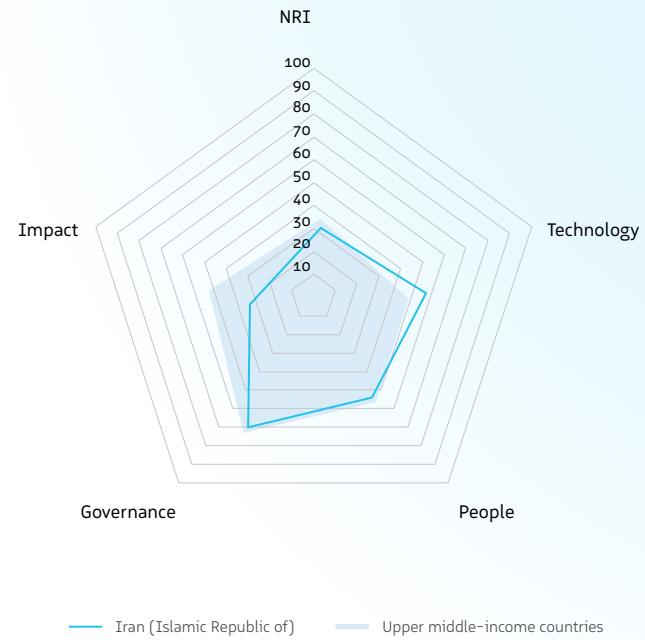
— Iran (Islamic Republic of)   — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	44	48.41	
1st sub-pillar: Access	92	57.21	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	91	52.53	
1.1.2 Handset prices	93	41.94	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	75	28.13	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	94	83.32	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	21	80.13	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	34	40.65	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	100	2.10	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	59	5.10	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	90	55.39	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	1	100.00	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	30	47.35	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	59	62.60	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	100	27.75	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	5	51.72	●
B. People pillar	76	38.11	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	43	55.72	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	9	51.10	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	89	36.33	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	88	52.50	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	61	82.96	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	42	37.73	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	9	67.08	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	54	8.37	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	112	20.88	
2.3.1 Government online services	118	25.08	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	84	26.19	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	50	11.37	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	79	54.19	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	63	56.43	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	48	71.56	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	102	58.58	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	54	39.16	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	107	45.46	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	127	0.00	○
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	70	71.88	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	99	22.57	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	75	57.86	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	70	60.68	
3.3.1 E-Participation	123	13.04	○
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	51	79.13	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	67	63.65	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	6	86.91	●
D. Impact pillar	124	32.31	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	108	21.84	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	55	0.63	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	22	70.67	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	98	14.53	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	116	1.53	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	107	45.48	
4.2.1 Happiness	93	40.95	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	118	27.60	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	63	69.13	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	61	66.66	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	127	29.60	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	63	86.67	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	127	0.00	○
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	123	13.46	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	61	64.02	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Ireland

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**15**	**69.38**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**24**	**58.13**
1st sub-pillar: Access	39	76.26
2nd sub-pillar: Content	28	44.76
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	21	53.36
B. People pillar	**30**	**52.26**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	47	55.36
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	27	47.89
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	29	53.52
C. Governance pillar	**14**	**84.43**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	11	88.63
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	21	79.17
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	8	85.49
D. Impact pillar	**2**	**82.69**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	4	71.43
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	10	84.79
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	1	91.84
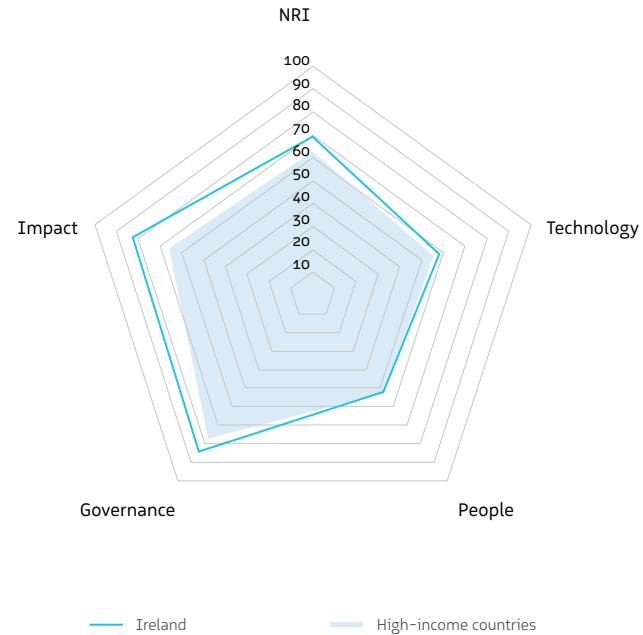
NRI radar chart — Impact, Technology, People, Governance. Legend: Ireland, High-income countries.

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**24**	**58.13**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**39**	**76.26**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	2	98.12	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	1	100.00	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	98	17.98	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	29	99.47	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	98	65.71	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**28**	**44.76**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	14	65.66	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	23	38.37	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	26	72.13	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	77	2.88	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**21**	**53.36**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	23	79.09	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	18	70.50	
1.3.3 Robot density	28	9.89	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	3	53.94	●
B. People pillar	**30**	**52.26**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**47**	**55.36**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	96	4.65	○
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	4	87.09	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	32	79.43	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	7	50.26	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**27**	**47.89**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	3	94.69	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	27	22.66	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	35	48.88	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	31	25.34	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**29**	**53.52**	
2.3.1 Government online services	29	85.18	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	13	68.28	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	66	35.76	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	25	24.88	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**14**	**84.43**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**11**	**88.63**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	11	94.32	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	64	89.05	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	12	82.52	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**21**	**79.17**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	8	86.01	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	3	98.12	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	35	63.07	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	90	48.67	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**8**	**85.49**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	15	91.30	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	24	93.08	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	11	72.08	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**2**	**82.69**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**4**	**71.43**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	18	43.22	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	41	62.09	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	9	80.42	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**10**	**84.79**	
4.2.1 Happiness	15	81.08	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	30	86.20	
4.2.3 Income inequality	17	86.73	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	17	87.44	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**1**	**91.84**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	8	68.87	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	1	100.00	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	4	96.98	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Israel

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	16	69.26

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	31	54.78
1st sub-pillar: Access	44	74.78
2nd sub-pillar: Content	22	47.40
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	41	42.17
B. People pillar	3	69.53
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	7	70.98
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	5	64.99
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	5	72.63
C. Governance pillar	38	72.94
1st sub-pillar: Trust	40	75.55
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	35	73.15
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	52	70.12
D. Impact pillar	6	79.78
1st sub-pillar: Economy	1	85.44
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	27	76.80
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	36	77.11
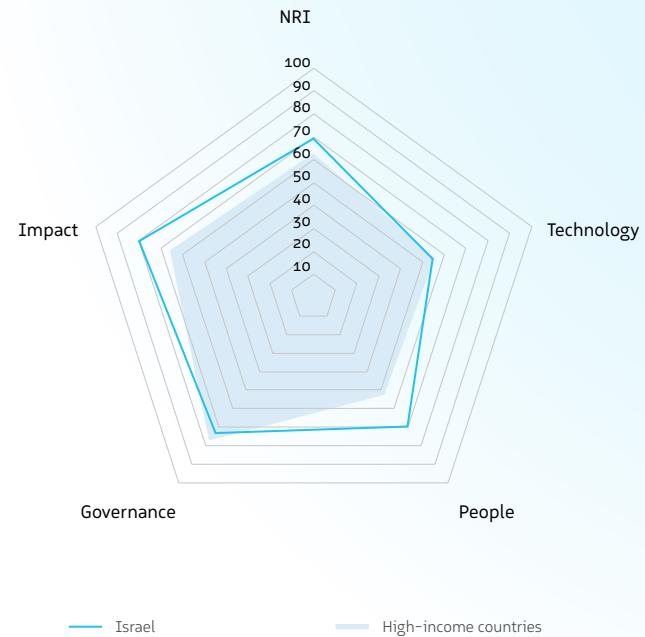
— Israel   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	31	54.78	
1st sub-pillar: Access	44	74.78	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	40	78.11	
1.1.2 Handset prices	38	84.95	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	62	32.12	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	63	94.74	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	92	66.78	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	47	92.01	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	22	47.40	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	8	79.86	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	36	18.04	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	2	84.76	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	56	6.94	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	41	42.17	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	2	96.25	●
1.3.3 Robot density	27	11.90	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	59	18.36	
B. People pillar	3	69.53	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	7	70.98	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	50	20.55	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	3	87.71	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	46	75.68	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	5	64.99	
2.2.1 Firms with website	32	76.96	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	1	100.00	●
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	34	49.01	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	21	33.99	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	5	72.63	
2.3.1 Government online services	35	82.45	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	36	46.44	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	25	61.64	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	1	100.00	●

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	38	72.94	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	40	75.55	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	42	75.88	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	51	92.50	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	37	58.26	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	35	73.15	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	27	70.30	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	111	40.94	○
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	4	91.64	●
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	16	87.87	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	52	70.12	
3.3.1 E-Participation	53	68.11	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	34	88.24	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	60	64.33	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	46	59.79	
D. Impact pillar	6	79.78	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	1	85.44	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	7	96.57	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	49	59.74	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	27	76.80	
4.2.1 Happiness	8	88.78	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	81	64.58	
4.2.3 Income inequality	74	64.03	○
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	10	90.04	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	36	77.11	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	36	53.00	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	81	71.82	○
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	25	86.33	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	10	94.54	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Italy

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	28	62.48

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**30**	**55.13**
1st sub-pillar: Access	43	75.15
2nd sub-pillar: Content	33	41.40
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	26	48.85
B. People pillar	**24**	**53.52**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	36	57.92
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	23	51.44
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	34	51.21
C. Governance pillar	**28**	**78.54**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	26	82.46
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	20	79.96
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	45	73.19
D. Impact pillar	**35**	**62.72**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	48	36.88
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	59	67.82
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	16	83.46
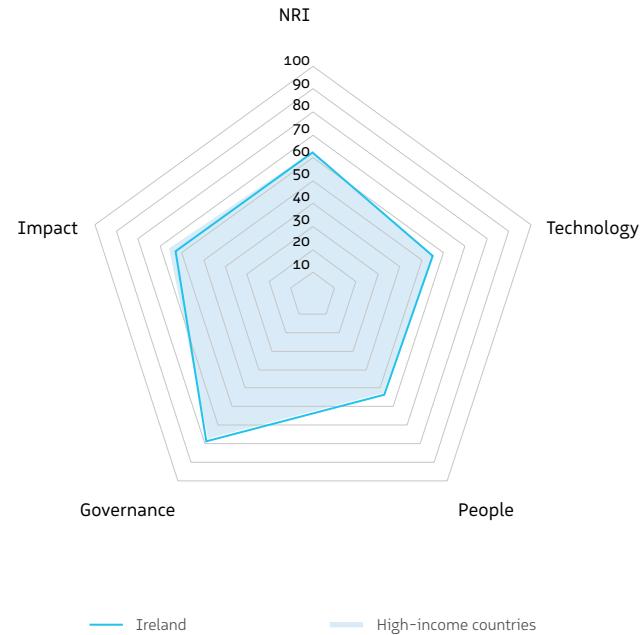
Radar chart with axes: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact. Legend: — Ireland, — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**30**	**55.13**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**43**	**75.15**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	33	82.28	
1.1.2 Handset prices	43	82.19	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	36	43.21	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	54	73.21	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	55	70.00	○
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**33**	**41.40**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	43	19.85	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	28	26.57	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	57	66.90	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	14	52.29	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**26**	**48.85**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	26	77.91	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	60	41.00	
1.3.3 Robot density	15	28.90	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	12	47.59	●
B. People pillar	**24**	**53.52**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**36**	**57.92**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	14	46.27	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	45	59.10	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	48	75.45	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	16	98.46	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	38	10.33	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**23**	**51.44**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	19	84.91	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	50	9.58	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	10	64.61	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	11	46.64	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**34**	**51.21**	
2.3.1 Government online services	61	71.41	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	28	52.77	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	28	60.08	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	34	20.59	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**28**	**78.54**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**26**	**82.46**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	30	83.20	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	1	100.00	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	28	64.17	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**20**	**79.96**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	42	58.35	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	1	100.00	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	38	61.99	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	28	79.47	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**45**	**73.19**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	61	63.76	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	27	91.64	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	62	64.17	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**35**	**62.72**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**48**	**36.88**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	26	15.01	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	11	77.82	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	56	44.76	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	76	9.92	○
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**59**	**67.82**	
4.2.1 Happiness	37	70.49	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	104	51.69	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	54	73.21	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	14	89.38	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**16**	**83.46**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	31	57.67	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	15	96.36	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	17	88.91	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	30	81.79	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Jamaica

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	94	40.35

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**92**	**33.78**
1st sub-pillar: Access	86	59.08
2nd sub-pillar: Content	103	13.82
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	89	28.45
B. People pillar	**95**	**32.09**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	111	30.61
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	65	30.28
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	80	35.39
C. Governance pillar	**97**	**49.14**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	107	36.46
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	66	62.48
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	102	48.48
D. Impact pillar	**93**	**46.40**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	123	14.49
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	65	66.20
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	85	58.50
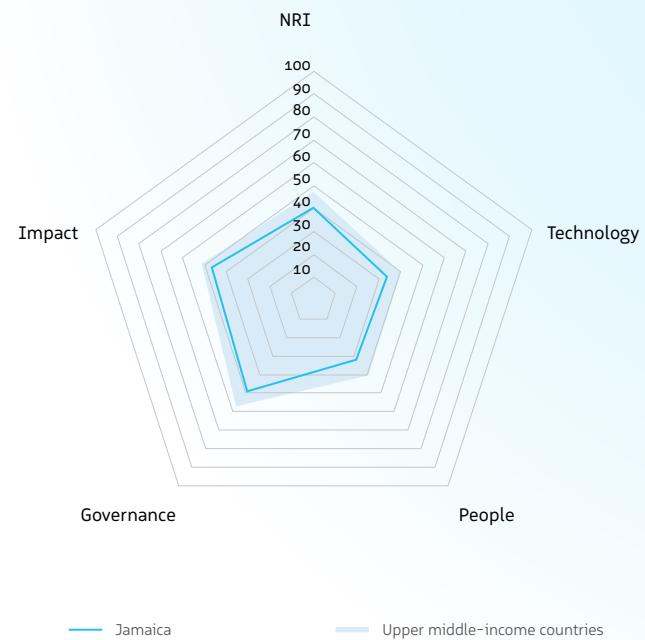
Legend: — Jamaica — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**92**	**33.78**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**86**	**59.08**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	115	33.85	○
1.1.2 Handset prices	113	31.99	○
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	71	29.57	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	63	94.74	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	100	65.42	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	39	98.91	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**103**	**13.82**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	98	2.52	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	89	1.48	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	97	50.41	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	99	0.84	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**89**	**28.45**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	89	42.13	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	69	38.00	●
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	96	5.22	
B. People pillar	**95**	**32.09**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**111**	**30.61**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	86	6.69	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	95	30.68	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	84	54.45	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**65**	**30.28**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	54	60.25	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	22	29.53	●
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	n/a	n/a	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	95	1.05	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**80**	**35.39**	
2.3.1 Government online services	93	47.99	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	71	22.15	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	64	36.03	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**97**	**49.14**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**107**	**36.46**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	97	41.93	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	105	49.57	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	76	17.88	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**66**	**62.48**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	69	44.68	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	82	59.69	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	107	50.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	6	95.56	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**102**	**48.48**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	92	40.58	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	94	49.88	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	3	80.25	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	72	23.22	○
D. Impact pillar	**93**	**46.40**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**123**	**14.49**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	59	0.50	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	122	31.99	○
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	71	10.97	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**65**	**66.20**	
4.2.1 Happiness	70	58.31	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	41	81.38	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	82	58.93	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	83	58.89	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**85**	**58.50**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	63	86.67	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	63	24.51	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	102	62.73	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	89	66.09	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	42	74.69	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Japan

Network Readiness Index	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**11**	**70.22**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**16**	**61.28**
1st sub-pillar: Access	10	83.20
2nd sub-pillar: Content	41	37.76
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	11	62.88
B. People pillar	**8**	**66.87**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	6	72.68
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	9	61.78
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	15	66.15
C. Governance pillar	**24**	**80.58**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	33	80.39
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	25	78.06
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	15	83.28
D. Impact pillar	**15**	**72.13**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	11	63.15
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	42	72.86
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	26	80.38
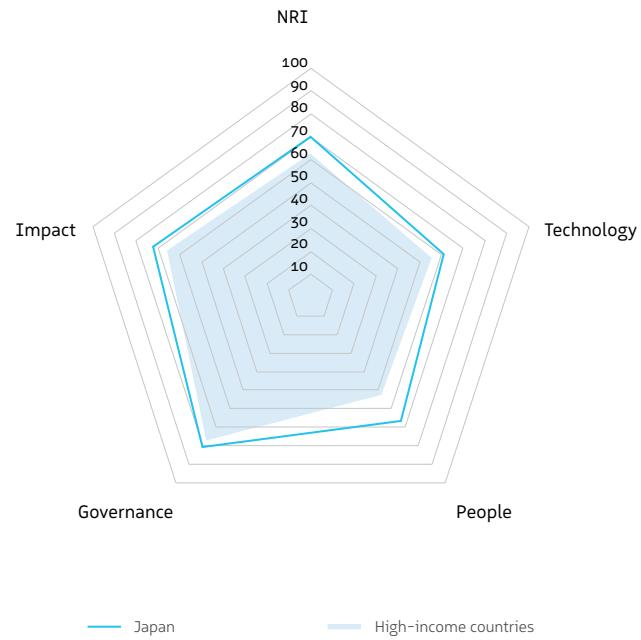
Radar chart with axes: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact. Scale 10–100.
— Japan   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**16**	**61.28**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**10**	**83.20**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	45	76.77	
1.1.2 Handset prices	13	96.35	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	8	66.02	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	29	99.47	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	31	77.40	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**41**	**37.76**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	38	25.63	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	41	12.70	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	32	70.84	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	18	41.85	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**11**	**62.88**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	10	91.43	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	9	80.00	
1.3.3 Robot density	5	54.45	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	36	25.64	
B. People pillar	**8**	**66.87**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**6**	**72.68**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	7	58.07	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	14	79.50	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	27	80.46	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**9**	**61.78**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	12	47.69	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	4	76.50	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	5	61.14	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**15**	**66.15**	
2.3.1 Government online services	9	93.11	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	34	51.15	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	5	54.19	●

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**24**	**80.58**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**33**	**80.39**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	29	83.78	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	34	97.08	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	33	60.31	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**25**	**78.06**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	15	79.00	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	94	52.19	○
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	26	72.83	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	19	86.29	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**15**	**83.28**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	2	98.55	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	19	95.63	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	84	55.67	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**15**	**72.13**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**11**	**63.15**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	1	100.00	●
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	5	83.55	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	35	60.77	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	80	8.29	○
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**42**	**72.86**	
4.2.1 Happiness	53	64.50	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	79	65.36	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	36	78.32	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	2	99.13	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**26**	**80.38**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	3	80.82	●
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	91	69.09	○
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	54	78.26	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	22	86.70	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Jordan

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	71	46.60

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	54	45.95
1st sub-pillar: Access	100	55.35
2nd sub-pillar: Content	46	32.67
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	23	49.81
B. People pillar	44	46.41
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	24	61.64
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	55	32.70
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	56	44.89
C. Governance pillar	80	53.24
1st sub-pillar: Trust	93	42.94
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	76	57.94
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	75	58.82
D. Impact pillar	108	40.83
1st sub-pillar: Economy	90	27.00
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	103	47.22
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	109	48.27
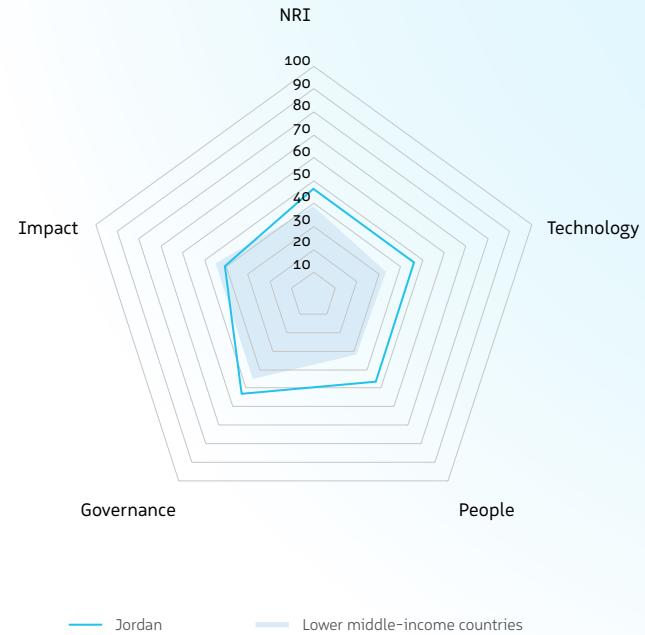
— Jordan   — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	54	45.95	
1st sub-pillar: Access	100	55.35	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	106	44.02	
1.1.2 Handset prices	92	44.32	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	45	38.74	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	29	99.47	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	49	73.98	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	72	31.56	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	46	32.67	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	87	3.68	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	79	2.16	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	22	73.44	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	15	51.42	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	23	49.81	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	29	76.84	●
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	44	49.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	42	23.35	
B. People pillar	44	46.41	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	24	61.64	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	45	21.63	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	22	75.36	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	80	57.27	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	48	92.31	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	55	32.70	
2.2.1 Firms with website	26	80.71	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	60	6.59	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	60	42.18	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	88	1.30	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	56	44.89	
2.3.1 Government online services	63	71.01	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	65	25.98	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	19	71.67	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	51	10.88	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	80	53.24	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	93	42.94	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	96	42.78	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	27	98.31	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	49	14.11	○
3.1.4 Internet shopping	79	16.57	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	76	57.94	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	59	47.68	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	64	73.75	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	45	55.86	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	103	37.41	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	75	58.82	
3.3.1 E-Participation	69	59.42	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	103	42.77	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	72	61.77	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	27	71.34	●
D. Impact pillar	108	40.83	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	90	27.00	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	56	0.59	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	86	45.46	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	33	60.97	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	123	0.96	○
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	103	47.22	
4.2.1 Happiness	112	23.46	○
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	89	59.38	
4.2.3 Income inequality	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	48	70.43	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	109	48.27	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	89	66.67	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	78	9.05	○
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	118	40.91	○
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	76	72.66	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	44	74.28	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Kazakhstan

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	65	49.06

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	81	38.93
1st sub-pillar: Access	58	70.70
2nd sub-pillar: Content	83	19.69
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	94	26.41
B. People pillar	66	41.08
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	41	55.94
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	113	18.59
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	38	48.72
C. Governance pillar	61	61.40
1st sub-pillar: Trust	49	69.66
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	115	37.07
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	32	77.47
D. Impact pillar	56	54.81
1st sub-pillar: Economy	78	29.44
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	35	74.83
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	82	60.16
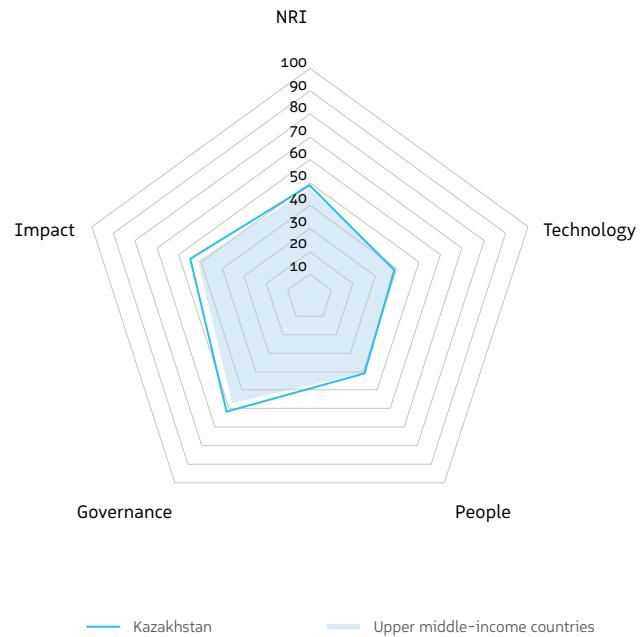
Kazakhstan — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator		Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar		81	38.93	
1st sub-pillar: Access		58	70.70	
1.1.1	Mobile tariffs	20	86.38	●
1.1.2	Handset prices	64	64.40	
1.1.3	FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	47	37.36	
1.1.4	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	108	58.95	
1.1.5	International Internet bandwidth	34	77.11	●
1.1.6	Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content		83	19.69	
1.2.1	GitHub commits	72	5.38	
1.2.2	Internet domain registrations	74	2.59	
1.2.3	Mobile apps development	65	64.51	
1.2.4	AI scientific publications	60	6.27	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies		94	26.41	
1.3.1	Adoption of emerging technologies	91	41.78	
1.3.2	Investment in emerging technologies	72	37.00	
1.3.3	Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4	Computer software spending	125	0.46	○
B. People pillar		66	41.08	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals		41	55.94	
2.1.1	Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	29	33.09	●
2.1.2	ICT skills in the education system	107	22.16	○
2.1.3	Use of virtual social networks	65	68.76	
2.1.4	Adult literacy rate	8	99.77	●
2.1.5	AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses		113	18.59	
2.2.1	Firms with website	100	24.89	
2.2.2	Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	89	0.81	○
2.2.3	Annual investment in telecommunication services	51	45.10	
2.2.4	Public cloud computing market scale	71	3.55	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments		38	48.72	
2.3.1	Government online services	10	92.66	●
2.3.2	Data Capabilities	25	54.05	●
2.3.3	Government promotion of emerging technologies	41	45.98	
2.3.4	Gross expenditure on R&D	90	2.20	

Indicator		Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar		61	61.40	
1st sub-pillar: Trust		49	69.66	
3.1.1	Secure Internet servers	51	71.20	
3.1.2	Cybersecurity	49	92.86	
3.1.3	Online access to financial account	11	65.52	●
3.1.4	Internet shopping	46	49.06	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation		115	37.07	
3.2.1	Regulatory quality	70	43.88	
3.2.2	ICT regulatory environment	125	2.50	○
3.2.3	Regulation of emerging technologies	72	41.43	
3.2.4	E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5	Privacy protection by law content	118	22.56	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion		32	77.47	
3.3.1	E-Participation	27	84.06	●
3.3.2	Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	36	87.29	
3.3.3	Gender gap in Internet use	56	64.77	
3.3.4	Rural gap in use of digital payments	23	73.76	●
D. Impact pillar		56	54.81	
1st sub-pillar: Economy		78	29.44	
4.1.1	ICT patent applications	60	0.49	
4.1.2	Domestic market scale	38	63.84	
4.1.3	Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	52	46.79	
4.1.4	ICT services exports	87	6.64	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life		35	74.83	
4.2.1	Happiness	40	69.66	
4.2.2	Freedom to make life choices	37	82.55	
4.2.3	Income inequality	18	86.22	●
4.2.4	Healthy life expectancy at birth	84	58.32	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution		82	60.16	
4.3.1	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2	SDG 4: Quality Education	52	30.71	
4.3.3	SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	97	64.55	
4.3.4	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	99	61.57	
4.3.5	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	55	67.62	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Kenya

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**77**	**45.77**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**70**	**42.09**
1st sub-pillar: Access	72	66.66
2nd sub-pillar: Content	90	17.96
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	42	41.65
B. People pillar	**90**	**34.26**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	93	44.13
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	88	24.22
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	84	34.41
C. Governance pillar	**66**	**60.02**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	67	53.13
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	57	64.54
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	69	62.39
D. Impact pillar	**92**	**46.70**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	64	32.14
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	108	45.45
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	67	62.51
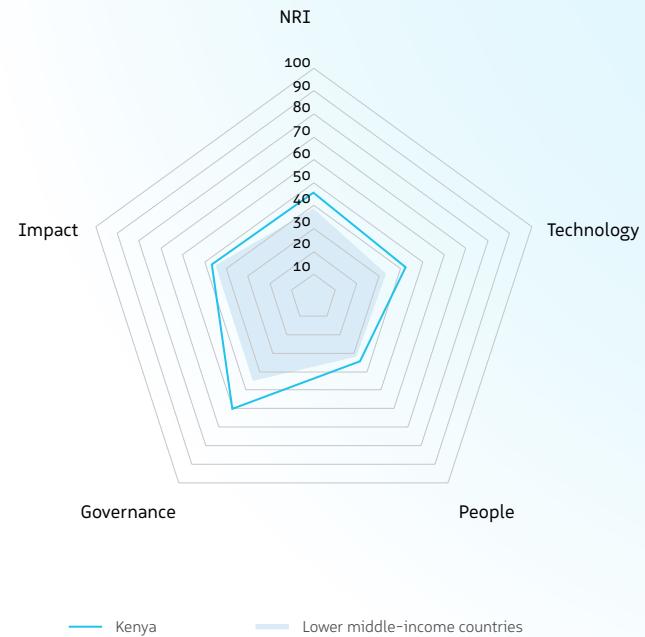
— Kenya   — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator		Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar		**70**	**42.09**	
1st sub-pillar: Access		**72**	**66.66**	
1.1.1	Mobile tariffs	46	76.40	●
1.1.2	Handset prices	105	35.90	
1.1.3	FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	24	47.73	●
1.1.4	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	83	89.47	
1.1.5	International Internet bandwidth	14	83.82	●
1.1.6	Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content		**90**	**17.96**	
1.2.1	GitHub commits	64	6.57	
1.2.2	Internet domain registrations	98	0.95	
1.2.3	Mobile apps development	89	55.58	
1.2.4	AI scientific publications	49	8.75	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies		**42**	**41.65**	
1.3.1	Adoption of emerging technologies	71	56.41	
1.3.2	Investment in emerging technologies	32	60.00	●
1.3.3	Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4	Computer software spending	86	8.53	
B. People pillar		**90**	**34.26**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals		**93**	**44.13**	
2.1.1	Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	56	18.29	
2.1.2	ICT skills in the education system	40	64.43	●
2.1.3	Use of virtual social networks	108	19.78	○
2.1.4	Adult literacy rate	67	74.04	
2.1.5	AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses		**88**	**24.22**	
2.2.1	Firms with website	77	42.06	
2.2.2	Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	54	8.23	
2.2.3	Annual investment in telecommunication services	57	43.89	
2.2.4	Public cloud computing market scale	74	2.69	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments		**84**	**34.41**	
2.3.1	Government online services	55	73.18	
2.3.2	Data Capabilities	88	10.84	○
2.3.3	Government promotion of emerging technologies	50	40.97	
2.3.4	Gross expenditure on R&D	46	12.67	

Indicator		Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar		**66**	**60.02**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust		**67**	**53.13**	
3.1.1	Secure Internet servers	91	48.06	
3.1.2	Cybersecurity	28	98.31	●
3.1.3	Online access to financial account	27	42.96	
3.1.4	Internet shopping	66	23.19	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation		**57**	**64.54**	
3.2.1	Regulatory quality	93	32.45	
3.2.2	ICT regulatory environment	27	86.88	●
3.2.3	Regulation of emerging technologies	75	39.83	
3.2.4	E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5	Privacy protection by law content	61	63.54	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion		**69**	**62.39**	
3.3.1	E-Participation	81	49.27	
3.3.2	Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	44	83.69	●
3.3.3	Gender gap in Internet use	93	40.03	○
3.3.4	Rural gap in use of digital payments	19	76.58	●
D. Impact pillar		**92**	**46.70**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy		**64**	**32.14**	
4.1.1	ICT patent applications	75	0.08	○
4.1.2	Domestic market scale	57	56.22	
4.1.3	Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	75	31.17	
4.1.4	ICT services exports	19	41.10	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life		**108**	**45.45**	
4.2.1	Happiness	104	27.93	
4.2.2	Freedom to make life choices	102	52.73	
4.2.3	Income inequality	72	64.54	
4.2.4	Healthy life expectancy at birth	103	46.82	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution		**67**	**62.51**	
4.3.1	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	104	40.00	○
4.3.2	SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3	SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	69	76.36	
4.3.4	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	91	65.12	
4.3.5	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	78	52.10	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Kuwait

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	78	45.53

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	69	42.15
1st sub-pillar: Access	56	71.41
2nd sub-pillar: Content	87	18.29
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	57	36.74
B. People pillar	91	34.06
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	31	58.77
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	124	14.83
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	96	28.59
C. Governance pillar	82	52.76
1st sub-pillar: Trust	70	50.21
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	90	52.08
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	83	55.98
D. Impact pillar	66	53.16
1st sub-pillar: Economy	50	36.60
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	15	82.00
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	121	40.86
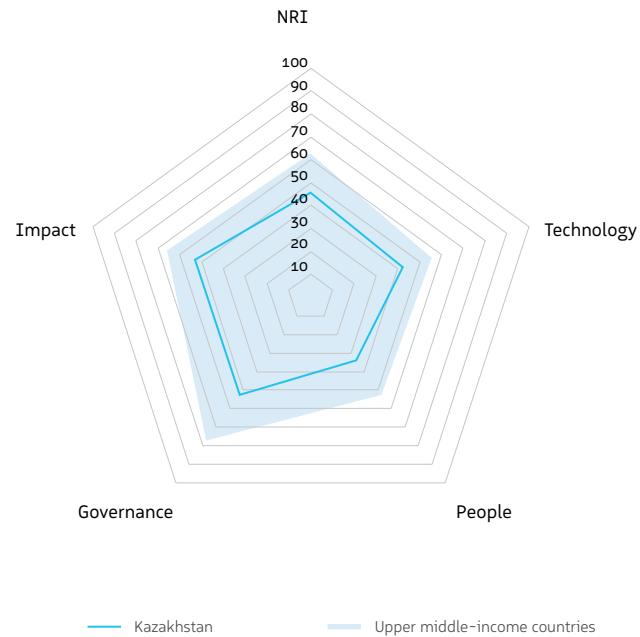
Legend: — Kazakhstan — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator		Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar		69	42.15	
1st sub-pillar: Access		56	71.41	
1.1.1	Mobile tariffs	60	68.91	
1.1.2	Handset prices	41	83.11	●
1.1.3	FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	120	3.71	○
1.1.4	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5	International Internet bandwidth	56	72.75	
1.1.6	Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content		87	18.29	
1.2.1	GitHub commits	101	2.08	
1.2.2	Internet domain registrations	69	3.23	
1.2.3	Mobile apps development	63	65.11	
1.2.4	AI scientific publications	80	2.74	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies		57	36.74	
1.3.1	Adoption of emerging technologies	98	33.55	○
1.3.2	Investment in emerging technologies	56	42.50	
1.3.3	Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4	Computer software spending	23	34.18	●
B. People pillar		91	34.06	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals		31	58.77	
2.1.1	Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	39	29.72	●
2.1.2	ICT skills in the education system	96	30.35	
2.1.3	Use of virtual social networks	24	81.16	●
2.1.4	Adult literacy rate	39	93.85	
2.1.5	AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses		124	14.83	
2.2.1	Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2	Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	73	3.60	
2.2.3	Annual investment in telecommunication services	82	36.97	
2.2.4	Public cloud computing market scale	68	3.93	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments		96	28.59	
2.3.1	Government online services	85	56.27	
2.3.2	Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3	Government promotion of emerging technologies	82	28.04	
2.3.4	Gross expenditure on R&D	98	1.45	○

Indicator		Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar		82	52.76	
1st sub-pillar: Trust		70	50.21	
3.1.1	Secure Internet servers	92	47.60	
3.1.2	Cybersecurity	104	52.82	
3.1.3	Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4	Internet shopping	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation		90	52.08	
3.2.1	Regulatory quality	53	50.26	
3.2.2	ICT regulatory environment	86	55.00	
3.2.3	Regulation of emerging technologies	76	38.64	
3.2.4	E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5	Privacy protection by law content	99	41.52	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion		83	55.98	
3.3.1	E-Participation	107	26.09	
3.3.2	Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	63	73.16	
3.3.3	Gender gap in Internet use	27	68.70	●
3.3.4	Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar		66	53.16	
1st sub-pillar: Economy		50	36.60	
4.1.1	ICT patent applications	68	0.26	
4.1.2	Domestic market scale	69	52.27	
4.1.3	Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	55	45.19	
4.1.4	ICT services exports	14	48.69	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life		15	82.00	
4.2.1	Happiness	27	75.27	●
4.2.2	Freedom to make life choices	15	89.84	●
4.2.3	Income inequality	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4	Healthy life expectancy at birth	30	79.79	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution		121	40.86	
4.3.1	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	46	95.56	
4.3.2	SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3	SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	125	10.00	○
4.3.4	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	118	28.74	○
4.3.5	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	50	72.13	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Kyrgyzstan

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**90**	**42.44**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**98**	**31.37**
1st sub-pillar: Access	94	56.18
2nd sub-pillar: Content	89	18.08
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	109	19.84
B. People pillar	**94**	**32.22**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	71	49.81
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	114	18.47
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	97	28.38
C. Governance pillar	**90**	**50.98**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	88	44.44
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	108	43.65
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	62	64.85
D. Impact pillar	**54**	**55.19**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	106	22.74
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	26	77.35
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	60	65.48
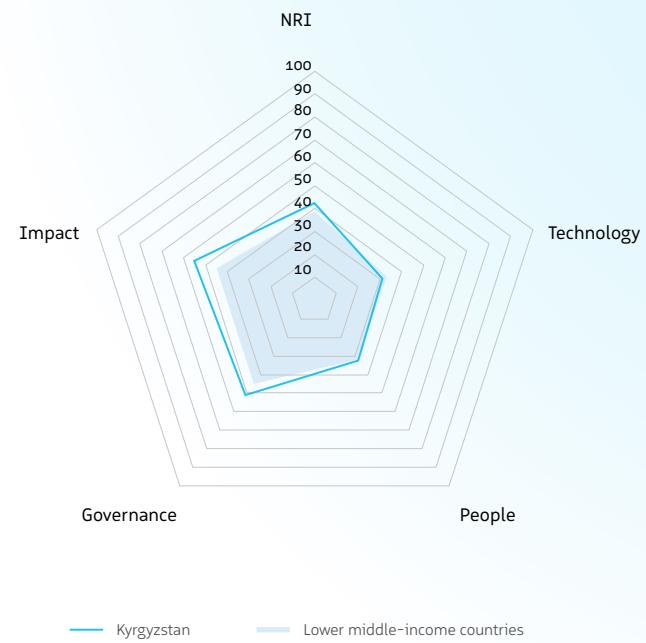
Legend: — Kyrgyzstan — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**98**	**31.37**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**94**	**56.18**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	88	54.71	
1.1.2 Handset prices	114	31.69	○
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	42	40.07	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	54	97.89	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	65	71.31	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	67	41.37	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**89**	**18.08**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	69	5.76	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	102	0.65	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	68	63.18	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	79	2.74	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**109**	**19.84**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	96	36.26	○
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	117	19.25	○
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	101	4.02	
B. People pillar	**94**	**32.22**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**71**	**49.81**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	53	19.11	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	83	40.21	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	96	40.51	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	12	99.41	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**114**	**18.47**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	83	36.78	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	118	0.16	○
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**97**	**28.38**	
2.3.1 Government online services	87	52.75	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	75	19.11	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	51	40.80	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	102	0.84	○

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**90**	**50.98**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**88**	**44.44**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	70	57.70	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	100	58.67	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	31	40.25	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	70	21.13	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**108**	**43.65**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	103	26.80	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	112	40.00	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	91	26.81	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	88	49.65	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**62**	**64.85**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	88	43.48	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	59	75.24	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	20	75.84	●
D. Impact pillar	**54**	**55.19**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**106**	**22.74**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	111	37.22	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	82	27.11	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	100	3.89	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**26**	**77.35**	
4.2.1 Happiness	73	58.04	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	5	95.96	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	12	91.33	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	72	64.76	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**60**	**65.48**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	79	75.56	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	95	66.36	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	98	62.11	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	69	60.36	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Lao People's Democratic Republic

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	106	36.26

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	110	27.41
1st sub-pillar: Access	113	35.90
2nd sub-pillar: Content	122	1.19
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	38	45.15
B. People pillar	98	31.40
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	95	43.47
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	127	10.82
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	66	39.90
C. Governance pillar	118	34.35
1st sub-pillar: Trust	104	37.75
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	119	35.40
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	115	29.92
D. Impact pillar	76	51.89
1st sub-pillar: Economy	66	31.67
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	71	63.72
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	81	60.29
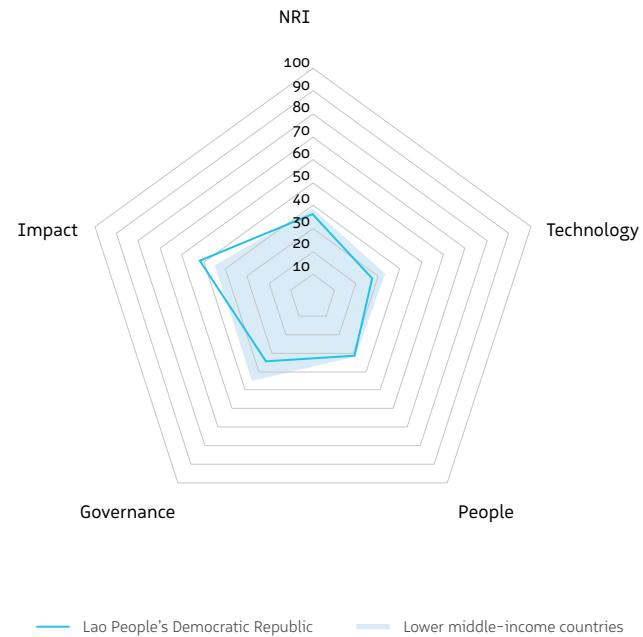
— Lao People's Democratic Republic   — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	110	27.41	
1st sub-pillar: Access	113	35.90	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	90	53.64	
1.1.2 Handset prices	85	48.75	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	79	26.09	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	119	21.05	○
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	115	60.49	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	82	5.36	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	122	1.19	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	117	0.38	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	73	2.63	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	n/a	n/a	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	105	0.56	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	38	45.15	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	35	74.46	●
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	51	46.25	●
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	72	14.75	
B. People pillar	98	31.40	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	95	43.47	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	110	2.76	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	42	60.41	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	93	48.19	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	78	62.53	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	127	10.82	
2.2.1 Firms with website	94	32.28	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	118	0.00	○
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	117	0.19	○
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	66	39.90	
2.3.1 Government online services	123	18.97	○
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	27	60.82	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	118	34.35	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	104	37.75	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	94	45.73	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	119	20.39	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	12	63.91	●
3.1.4 Internet shopping	71	20.96	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	119	35.40	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	118	19.01	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	127	0.00	○
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	70	42.44	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	122	15.53	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	115	29.92	
3.3.1 E-Participation	110	24.64	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	123	0.82	○
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	41	64.29	●
D. Impact pillar	76	51.89	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	66	31.67	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	98	40.37	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	48	52.63	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	113	2.00	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	71	63.72	
4.2.1 Happiness	88	45.60	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	23	87.50	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	76	61.73	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	93	54.38	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	81	60.29	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	106	37.78	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	61	79.09	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	92	64.05	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	101	37.67	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Latvia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**37**	**58.45**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**50**	**46.15**
1st sub-pillar: Access	48	73.98
2nd sub-pillar: Content	45	36.03
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	90	28.44
B. People pillar	**38**	**47.68**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	50	54.59
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	32	44.46
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	59	44.00
C. Governance pillar	**26**	**79.33**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	38	76.00
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	16	82.60
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	25	79.40
D. Impact pillar	**40**	**60.65**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	58	33.97
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	52	68.92
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	30	79.06
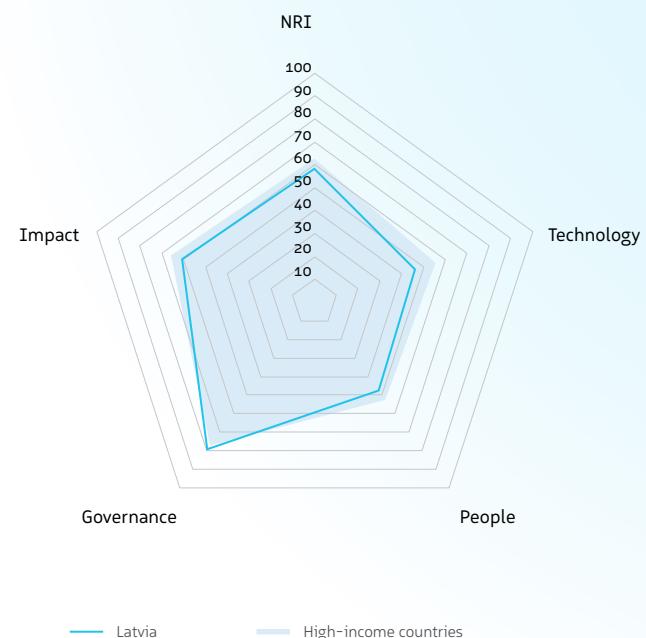
— Latvia   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**50**	**46.15**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**48**	**73.98**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	55	72.57	
1.1.2 Handset prices	31	90.24	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	87	22.83	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	63	94.74	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	105	63.52	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**45**	**36.03**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	27	39.53	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	31	24.49	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	10	78.65	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	90	1.45	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**90**	**28.44**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	69	58.75	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	53	44.75	
1.3.3 Robot density	46	2.44	○
1.3.4 Computer software spending	87	7.84	
B. People pillar	**38**	**47.68**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**50**	**54.59**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	62	15.85	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	65	50.41	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	19	81.64	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	6	99.83	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	28	25.21	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**32**	**44.46**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	29	79.68	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	28	20.04	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	99	33.64	○
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	n/a	n/a	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**59**	**44.00**	
2.3.1 Government online services	47	77.04	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	32	47.48	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	60	38.48	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	45	13.00	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**26**	**79.33**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**38**	**76.00**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	34	82.55	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	78	79.13	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	25	66.32	●
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**16**	**82.60**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	23	71.56	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	41	81.25	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	39	60.63	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	2	99.56	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**25**	**79.40**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	37	76.81	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	28	90.80	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	13	70.59	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**40**	**60.65**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**58**	**33.97**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	38	4.26	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	96	41.29	○
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	40	55.49	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	24	34.86	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**52**	**68.92**	
4.2.1 Happiness	49	65.84	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	62	70.96	
4.2.3 Income inequality	53	73.98	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	67	65.93	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**30**	**79.06**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	58	88.89	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	22	60.60	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	39	82.67	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	72	57.01	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Lesotho

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	123	25.00

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	126	12.28
1st sub-pillar: Access	124	22.05
2nd sub-pillar: Content	126	0.47
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	118	14.32
B. People pillar	119	21.64
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	112	30.56
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	101	21.57
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	122	12.79
C. Governance pillar	107	40.59
1st sub-pillar: Trust	122	19.35
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	122	34.27
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	54	68.16
D. Impact pillar	126	25.48
1st sub-pillar: Economy	127	9.92
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	123	27.11
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	124	39.42
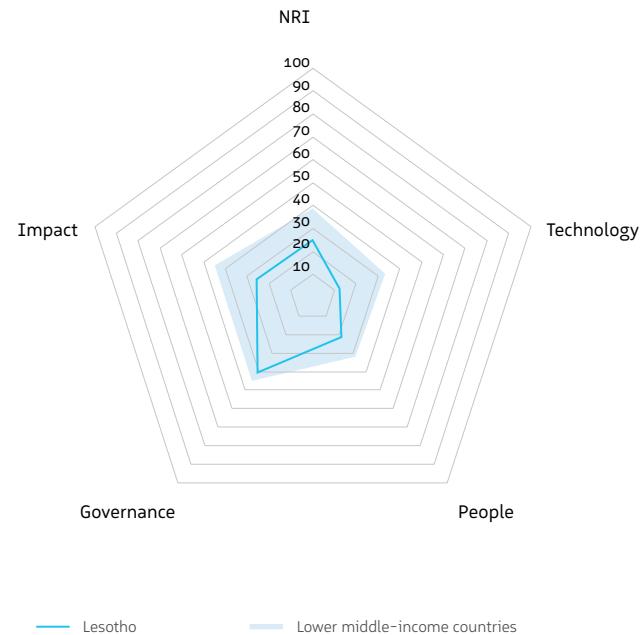
— Lesotho   — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator		Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar		126	12.28	
1st sub-pillar: Access		124	22.05	
1.1.1	Mobile tariffs	119	23.84	
1.1.2	Handset prices	127	0.00	○
1.1.3	FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	113	8.52	
1.1.4	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	96	77.89	●
1.1.5	International Internet bandwidth	127	0.00	○
1.1.6	Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content		126	0.47	
1.2.1	GitHub commits	108	1.07	
1.2.2	Internet domain registrations	110	0.35	
1.2.3	Mobile apps development	n/a	n/a	
1.2.4	AI scientific publications	124	0.00	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies		118	14.32	
1.3.1	Adoption of emerging technologies	104	1.05	○
1.3.2	Investment in emerging technologies	75	35.75	●
1.3.3	Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4	Computer software spending	93	6.17	●
B. People pillar		119	21.64	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals		112	30.56	
2.1.1	Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	121	0.36	
2.1.2	ICT skills in the education system	110	14.91	○
2.1.3	Use of virtual social networks	104	21.67	
2.1.4	Adult literacy rate	59	85.31	●
2.1.5	AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses		101	21.57	
2.2.1	Firms with website	72	44.90	●
2.2.2	Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3	Annual investment in telecommunication services	115	19.80	
2.2.4	Public cloud computing market scale	121	0.00	○
3rd sub-pillar: Governments		122	12.79	
2.3.1	Government online services	125	14.15	○
2.3.2	Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3	Government promotion of emerging technologies	91	23.49	
2.3.4	Gross expenditure on R&D	103	0.72	

Indicator		Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar		107	40.59	
1st sub-pillar: Trust		122	19.35	
3.1.1	Secure Internet servers	109	34.92	
3.1.2	Cybersecurity	122	16.60	
3.1.3	Online access to financial account	47	20.02	
3.1.4	Internet shopping	108	5.86	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation		122	34.27	
3.2.1	Regulatory quality	102	27.46	
3.2.2	ICT regulatory environment	103	44.69	
3.2.3	Regulation of emerging technologies	108	9.49	
3.2.4	E-commerce legislation	124	25.00	○
3.2.5	Privacy protection by law content	57	64.72	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion		54	68.16	
3.3.1	E-Participation	121	15.94	
3.3.2	Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	54	77.34	●
3.3.3	Gender gap in Internet use	1	100.00	●
3.3.4	Rural gap in use of digital payments	15	79.35	●
D. Impact pillar		126	25.48	
1st sub-pillar: Economy		127	9.92	
4.1.1	ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2	Domestic market scale	126	7.60	○
4.1.3	Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	92	22.17	
4.1.4	ICT services exports	127	0.00	○
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life		123	27.11	
4.2.1	Happiness	122	11.10	
4.2.2	Freedom to make life choices	110	47.14	
4.2.3	Income inequality	98	46.17	
4.2.4	Healthy life expectancy at birth	126	0.00	○
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution		124	39.42	
4.3.1	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	104	40.00	
4.3.2	SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3	SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	81	71.82	●
4.3.4	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	122	18.51	
4.3.5	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	122	15.87	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Lithuania

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**27**	**62.60**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**37**	**51.43**
1st sub-pillar: Access	21	79.47
2nd sub-pillar: Content	44	36.57
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	49	38.24
B. People pillar	**28**	**52.87**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	22	62.58
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	28	46.34
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	35	49.70
C. Governance pillar	**16**	**84.17**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	31	81.39
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	7	87.67
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	14	83.45
D. Impact pillar	**38**	**61.92**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	41	38.75
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	51	69.19
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	33	77.80
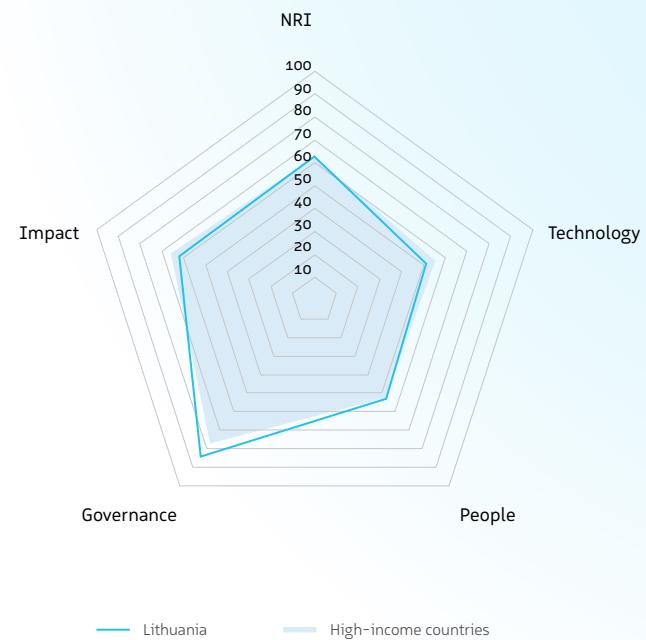
— Lithuania   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

| Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**37**	**51.43**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**21**	**79.47**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	26	84.89	
1.1.2 Handset prices	19	95.52	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	81	25.54	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	25	99.95	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	39	75.92	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	44	95.00	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**44**	**36.57**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	29	37.53	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	29	26.57	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	7	80.23	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	84	1.96	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**49**	**38.24**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	24	78.90	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	29	61.75	
1.3.3 Robot density	34	7.38	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	97	4.93	○
B. People pillar	**28**	**52.87**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**22**	**62.58**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	60	16.57	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	29	71.99	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	41	77.31	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	10	99.74	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	11	47.29	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**28**	**46.34**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	35	75.29	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	21	30.32	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	100	33.41	○
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	n/a	n/a	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**35**	**49.70**	
2.3.1 Government online services	26	86.03	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	35	46.65	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	38	16.42	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**16**	**84.17**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**31**	**81.39**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	12	92.61	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	56	91.27	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	34	60.30	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**7**	**87.67**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	20	75.71	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	2	99.06	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	27	71.81	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	9	91.79	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**14**	**83.45**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	29	82.61	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	30	89.90	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	4	77.85	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**38**	**61.92**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**41**	**38.75**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	35	5.50	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	82	47.61	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	16	73.76	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	30	28.13	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**51**	**69.19**	
4.2.1 Happiness	16	79.74	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	87	59.64	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	64	68.88	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	58	67.54	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**33**	**77.80**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	58	88.89	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	30	57.83	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	28	90.91	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	27	86.22	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	63	63.61	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Luxembourg

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	18	68.37

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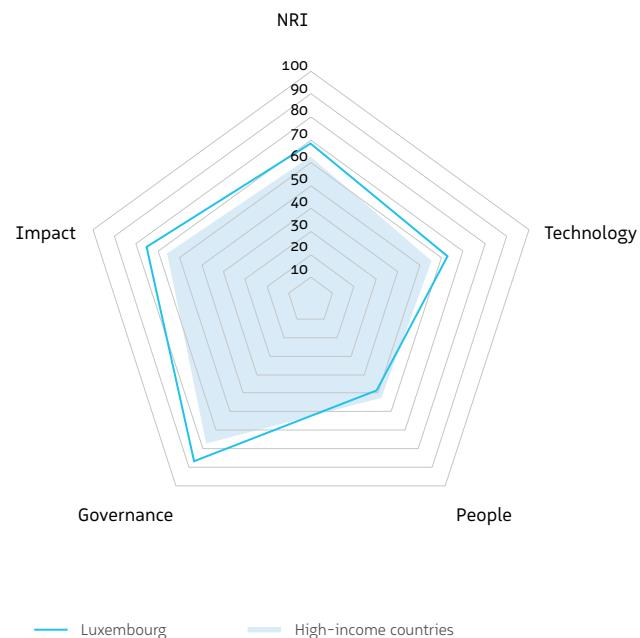
Legend: — Luxembourg — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator		Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar		14	62.82	
1st sub-pillar: Access		23	79.14	
1.1.1	Mobile tariffs	5	96.55	●
1.1.2	Handset prices	25	92.00	
1.1.3	FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	116	6.28	○
1.1.4	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5	International Internet bandwidth	22	80.03	
1.1.6	Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content		16	50.40	
1.2.1	GitHub commits	22	48.21	
1.2.2	Internet domain registrations	5	82.59	●
1.2.3	Mobile apps development	39	70.27	
1.2.4	AI scientific publications	106	0.53	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies		15	58.91	
1.3.1	Adoption of emerging technologies	15	85.29	
1.3.2	Investment in emerging technologies	10	79.50	
1.3.3	Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4	Computer software spending	79	11.96	
B. People pillar		35	48.73	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals		87	45.51	
2.1.1	Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	115	1.72	○
2.1.2	ICT skills in the education system	43	60.11	
2.1.3	Use of virtual social networks	91	50.77	○
2.1.4	Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5	AI talent concentration	3	69.42	●
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses		20	52.89	
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	

Indicator		Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar		7	86.81	
1st sub-pillar: Trust		5	93.43	
3.1.1	Secure Internet servers	17	88.40	
3.1.2	Cybersecurity	26	98.46	
3.1.3	Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4	Internet shopping	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation		1	92.51	
3.2.1	Regulatory quality	3	90.50	●
3.2.2	ICT regulatory environment	46	80.31	
3.2.3	Regulation of emerging technologies	1	100.00	●
3.2.4	E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5	Privacy protection by law content	10	91.75	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion		39	74.50	
3.3.1	E-Participation	67	60.87	
3.3.2	Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	13	96.37	
3.3.3	Gender gap in Internet use	46	66.27	
3.3.4	Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar		10	75.10	
1st sub-pillar: Economy		20	51.84	
4.1.1	ICT patent applications	13	62.37	
4.1.2	Domestic market scale	91	43.49	○
4.1.3	Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	13	76.13	
4.1.4	ICT services exports	38	25.38	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life		8	86.36	
4.2.1	Happiness	9	86.28	●
4.2.2	Freedom to make life choices	17	89.45	
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	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Madagascar

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**124**	**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
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
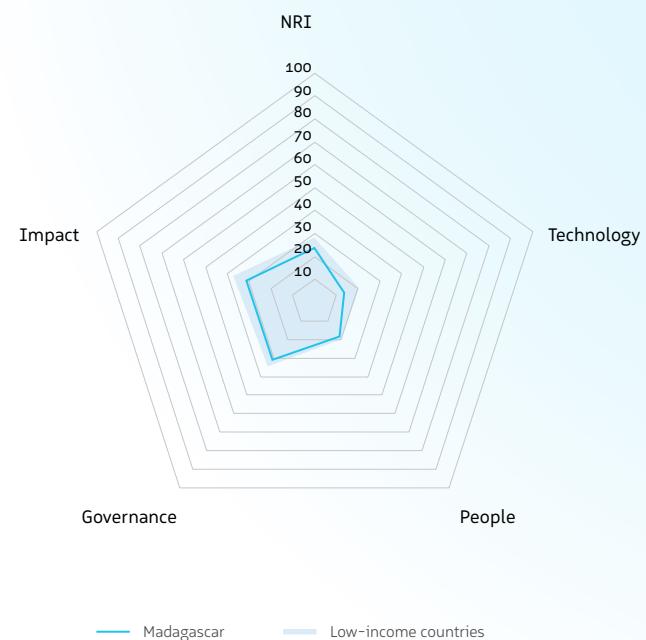
— Madagascar   — Low-income countries

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**	
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	○

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	○
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	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Malawi

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	116	31.48

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	122	16.55
1st sub-pillar: Access	121	29.26
2nd sub-pillar: Content	123	0.80
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	110	19.58
B. People pillar	115	25.23
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	116	27.65
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	100	21.59
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	100	26.45
C. Governance pillar	104	42.87
1st sub-pillar: Trust	110	34.43
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	109	43.48
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	94	50.69
D. Impact pillar	106	41.28
1st sub-pillar: Economy	53	35.37
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	118	34.97
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	96	53.50
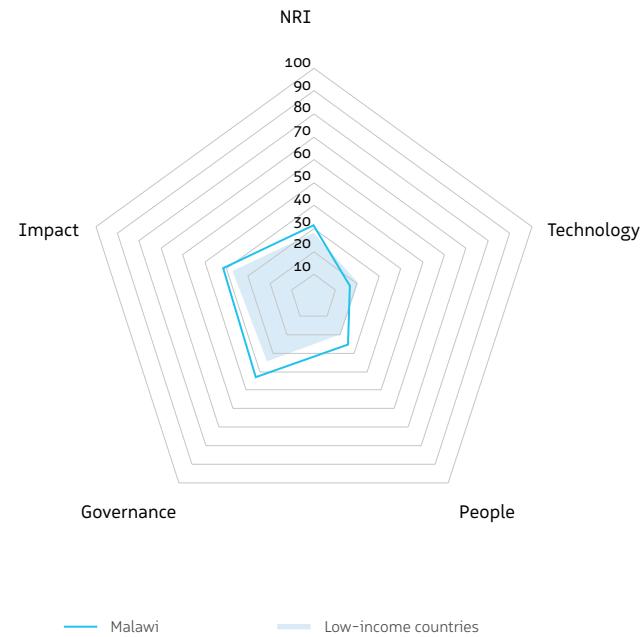
— Malawi   — Low-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	122	16.55	
1st sub-pillar: Access	121	29.26	
1.1.1　Mobile tariffs	124	16.14	○
1.1.2　Handset prices	123	20.24	
1.1.3　FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	119	5.67	
1.1.4　Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	113	44.16	
1.1.5　International Internet bandwidth	116	60.08	
1.1.6　Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	123	0.80	
1.2.1　GitHub commits	119	0.31	
1.2.2　Internet domain registrations	123	0.09	
1.2.3　Mobile apps development	n/a	n/a	
1.2.4　AI scientific publications	82	1.99	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	110	19.58	
1.3.1　Adoption of emerging technologies	97	35.67	
1.3.2　Investment in emerging technologies	115	19.75	
1.3.3　Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4　Computer software spending	106	3.33	
B. People pillar	115	25.23	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	116	27.65	
2.1.1　Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	100	4.18	
2.1.2　ICT skills in the education system	64	50.97	●
2.1.3　Use of virtual social networks	125	1.39	○
2.1.4　Adult literacy rate	84	54.08	
2.1.5　AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	100	21.59	
2.2.1　Firms with website	81	39.33	
2.2.2　Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3　Annual investment in telecommunication services	113	25.14	
2.2.4　Public cloud computing market scale	113	0.29	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	100	26.45	
2.3.1　Government online services	107	35.33	
2.3.2　Data Capabilities	91	4.99	○
2.3.3　Government promotion of emerging technologies	58	39.04	●
2.3.4　Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	104	42.87	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	110	34.43	
3.1.1　Secure Internet servers	120	25.20	
3.1.2　Cybersecurity	82	76.48	●
3.1.3　Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4　Internet shopping	114	1.62	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	109	43.48	
3.2.1　Regulatory quality	112	22.90	
3.2.2　ICT regulatory environment	54	76.56	●
3.2.3　Regulation of emerging technologies	111	4.11	
3.2.4　E-commerce legislation	107	50.00	○
3.2.5　Privacy protection by law content	60	63.85	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	94	50.69	
3.3.1　E-Participation	90	42.03	
3.3.2　Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	99	47.23	
3.3.3　Gender gap in Internet use	92	40.98	
3.3.4　Rural gap in use of digital payments	26	72.51	●
D. Impact pillar	106	41.28	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	53	35.37	
4.1.1　ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2　Domestic market scale	119	33.86	
4.1.3　Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	78	28.98	
4.1.4　ICT services exports	17	43.28	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	118	34.97	
4.2.1　Happiness	126	0.00	○
4.2.2　Freedom to make life choices	96	56.38	
4.2.3　Income inequality	75	62.50	●
4.2.4　Healthy life expectancy at birth	115	34.58	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	96	53.50	
4.3.1　SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	111	28.89	
4.3.2　SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3　SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	84	70.91	●
4.3.4　SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	104	55.76	
4.3.5　SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	98	38.75	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Malaysia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**38**	**57.37**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**38**	**50.61**
1st sub-pillar: Access	31	77.84
2nd sub-pillar: Content	56	27.26
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	31	46.74
B. People pillar	**25**	**53.14**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	11	69.25
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	56	32.63
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	24	57.54
C. Governance pillar	**44**	**69.79**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	44	73.78
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	46	68.33
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	56	67.26
D. Impact pillar	**50**	**55.94**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	35	40.64
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	40	73.07
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	95	54.11
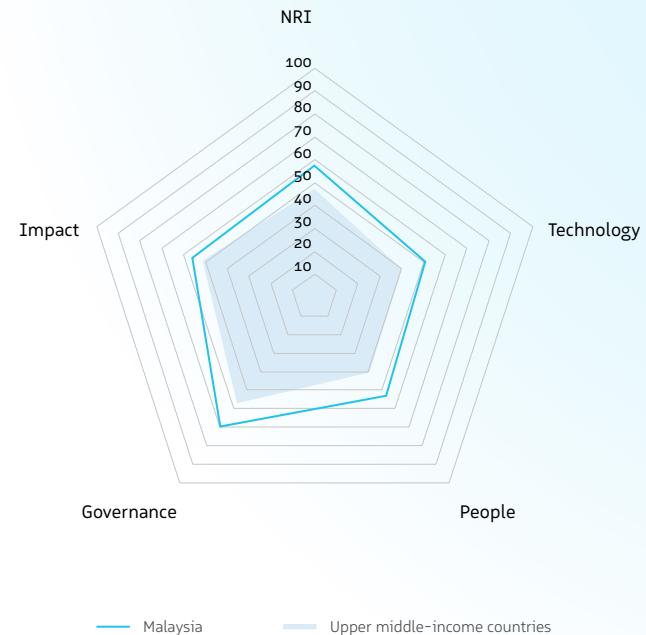
Radar chart with axes NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact. Legend: — Malaysia, — Upper middle-income countries.

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**38**	**50.61**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**31**	**77.84**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	71	63.25	
1.1.2 Handset prices	50	76.73	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	27	47.20	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	78	92.63	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	9	87.22	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**56**	**27.26**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	62	7.28	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	58	5.27	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	72	62.15	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	23	34.35	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**31**	**46.74**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	39	71.76	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	12	78.75	●
1.3.3 Robot density	30	8.44	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	29	28.03	
B. People pillar	**25**	**53.14**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**11**	**69.25**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	10	47.95	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	49	57.52	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	38	77.68	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	39	93.85	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**56**	**32.63**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	61	55.70	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	80	2.16	○
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	32	49.33	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	35	23.32	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**24**	**57.54**	
2.3.1 Government online services	68	67.27	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	8	71.20	●
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	15	76.77	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	42	14.91	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**44**	**69.79**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**44**	**73.78**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	47	71.83	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	25	98.58	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	14	62.61	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	30	62.10	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**46**	**68.33**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	41	58.77	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	64	73.75	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	40	59.69	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	89	49.46	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**56**	**67.26**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	53	68.11	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	71	67.78	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	42	66.55	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	36	66.59	
D. Impact pillar	**50**	**55.94**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**35**	**40.64**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	41	3.48	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	28	68.64	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	12	79.25	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	70	11.21	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**40**	**73.07**	
4.2.1 Happiness	62	60.21	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	2	97.27	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	86	56.89	○
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	62	66.57	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**95**	**54.11**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	53	91.11	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	56	27.70	○
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	116	42.73	○
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	82	69.21	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	65	62.50	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Mali

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**120**	**26.87**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**121**	**16.56**
1st sub-pillar: Access	125	21.08
2nd sub-pillar: Content	127	0.14
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	88	28.45
B. People pillar	**123**	**16.38**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	126	14.76
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	125	12.20
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	111	22.18
C. Governance pillar	**120**	**32.48**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	125	14.22
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	118	35.54
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	103	47.67
D. Impact pillar	**105**	**42.08**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	56	34.60
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	102	47.51
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	118	44.14
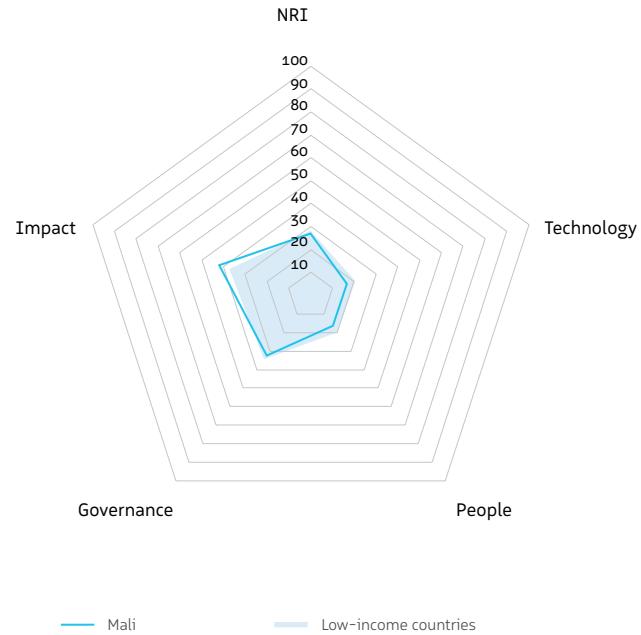
— Mali   — Low-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**121**	**16.56**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**125**	**21.08**	
1.1.1　Mobile tariffs	121	21.05	
1.1.2　Handset prices	120	25.30	
1.1.3　FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	100	16.75	
1.1.4　Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	121	0.00	○
1.1.5　International Internet bandwidth	109	61.94	
1.1.6　Internet access in schools	85	1.45	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**127**	**0.14**	
1.2.1　GitHub commits	125	0.00	○
1.2.2　Internet domain registrations	118	0.17	
1.2.3　Mobile apps development	n/a	n/a	
1.2.4　AI scientific publications	113	0.24	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**88**	**28.45**	
1.3.1　Adoption of emerging technologies	78	50.30	
1.3.2　Investment in emerging technologies	86	33.25	●
1.3.3　Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4　Computer software spending	115	1.81	
B. People pillar	**123**	**16.38**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**126**	**14.76**	
2.1.1　Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	123	0.27	○
2.1.2　ICT skills in the education system	57	54.96	●
2.1.3　Use of virtual social networks	122	3.80	
2.1.4　Adult literacy rate	96	0.00	○
2.1.5　AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**125**	**12.20**	
2.2.1　Firms with website	109	0.00	○
2.2.2　Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3　Annual investment in telecommunication services	84	36.11	●
2.2.4　Public cloud computing market scale	106	0.51	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**111**	**22.18**	
2.3.1　Government online services	121	19.80	
2.3.2　Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3　Government promotion of emerging technologies	45	44.07	●
2.3.4　Gross expenditure on R&D	86	2.66	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**120**	**32.48**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**125**	**14.22**	
3.1.1　Secure Internet servers	125	19.60	○
3.1.2　Cybersecurity	123	15.26	
3.1.3　Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4　Internet shopping	98	7.79	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**118**	**35.54**	
3.2.1　Regulatory quality	107	25.22	
3.2.2　ICT regulatory environment	113	38.12	
3.2.3　Regulation of emerging technologies	94	24.69	
3.2.4　E-commerce legislation	107	50.00	
3.2.5　Privacy protection by law content	102	39.67	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**103**	**47.67**	
3.3.1　E-Participation	112	23.19	
3.3.2　Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	84	56.21	●
3.3.3　Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4　Rural gap in use of digital payments	42	63.61	●
D. Impact pillar	**105**	**42.08**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**56**	**34.60**	
4.1.1　ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2　Domestic market scale	102	39.49	
4.1.3　Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	58	42.95	●
4.1.4　ICT services exports	48	21.37	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**102**	**47.51**	
4.2.1　Happiness	109	24.24	
4.2.2　Freedom to make life choices	69	68.10	●
4.2.3　Income inequality	62	69.64	●
4.2.4　Healthy life expectancy at birth	119	30.75	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**118**	**44.14**	
4.3.1　SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	118	13.33	
4.3.2　SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3　SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	114	47.27	
4.3.4　SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	96	62.43	
4.3.5　SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	109	32.09	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Malta

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**31**	**61.72**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**39**	**50.48**
1st sub-pillar: Access	66	67.67
2nd sub-pillar: Content	39	37.99
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	33	45.78
B. People pillar	**22**	**55.46**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	42	55.89
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	6	64.71
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	51	45.77
C. Governance pillar	**33**	**75.82**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	45	73.27
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	27	77.48
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	33	76.72
D. Impact pillar	**27**	**65.14**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	45	37.66
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	33	75.55
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	22	82.20
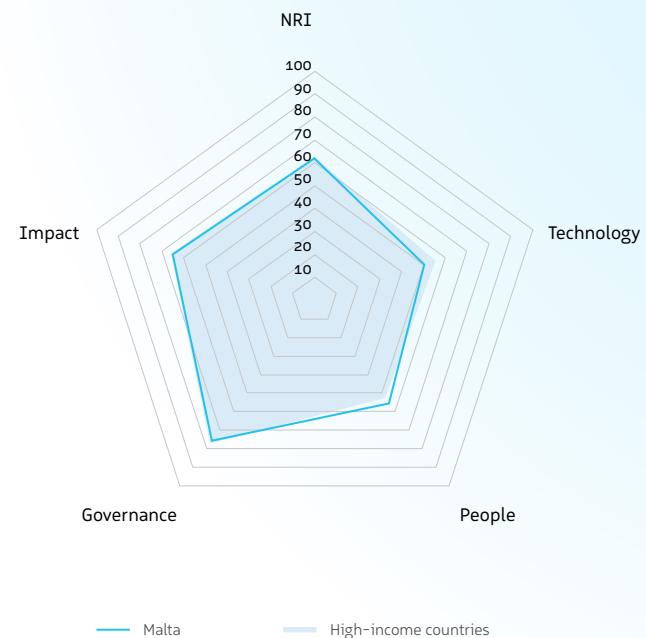
— Malta   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**39**	**50.48**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**66**	**67.67**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	15	88.38	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	42	82.63	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	115	6.63	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	114	60.70	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**39**	**37.99**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	34	29.93	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	17	50.25	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	29	71.47	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	111	0.30	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**33**	**45.78**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	62	61.50	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	38	53.50	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	45	22.34	
B. People pillar	**22**	**55.46**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**42**	**55.89**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	112	2.21	○
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	46	58.82	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	61	70.38	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	49	92.14	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**6**	**64.71**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	16	88.10	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	14	41.33	●
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	n/a	n/a	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	n/a	n/a	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**51**	**45.77**	
2.3.1 Government online services	30	84.95	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	45	40.35	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	38	48.26	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	58	9.53	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**33**	**75.82**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**45**	**73.27**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	58	67.67	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	54	92.09	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	35	60.04	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**27**	**77.48**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	39	59.43	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	16	90.62	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	14	80.22	●
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	79	57.11	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**33**	**76.72**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	46	72.46	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	46	82.17	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	6	75.55	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**27**	**65.14**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**45**	**37.66**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	16	47.46	●
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	118	33.93	○
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	37	59.72	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	79	9.54	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**33**	**75.55**	
4.2.1 Happiness	46	68.28	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	54	77.21	
4.2.3 Income inequality	57	72.45	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	12	89.89	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**22**	**82.20**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	38	50.30	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	37	87.27	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	3	98.39	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	25	85.70	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Mauritania

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	126	23.03

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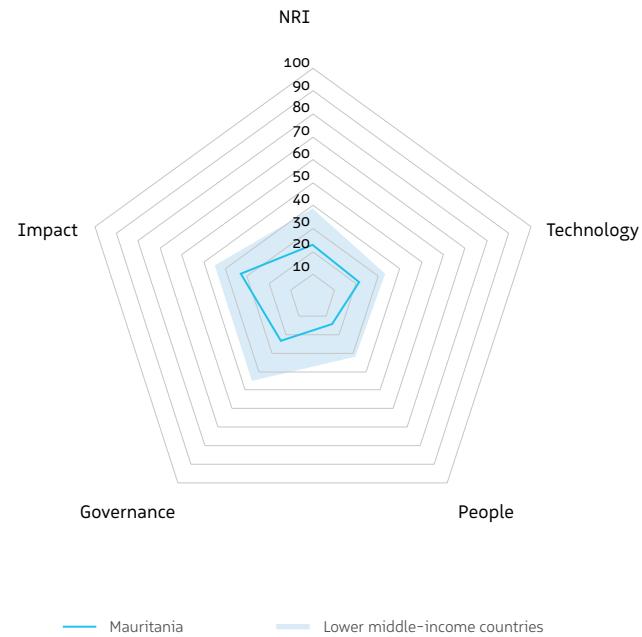
— Mauritania   — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**117**	**21.36**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**122**	**29.07**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	112	37.11	
1.1.2 Handset prices	94	41.68	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	n/a	n/a	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	121	0.00	○
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	126	37.48	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**117**	**9.31**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	116	0.38	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	119	0.14	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	115	36.62	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	120	0.08	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**97**	**25.71**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	58	41.25	●
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	81	10.16	●
B. People pillar	**125**	**14.51**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**121**	**20.83**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	97	4.57	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	107	20.18	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	90	37.74	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**98**	**22.66**	
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	○

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**126**	**23.33**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**121**	**22.41**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	116	30.22	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	115	27.10	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	42	25.54	●
3.1.4 Internet shopping	103	6.77	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**126**	**21.41**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	122	17.28	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	114	36.25	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	115	0.00	○
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	107	50.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	126	3.53	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**120**	**26.17**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	125	7.25	○
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	67	71.26	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	81	0.00	○
D. Impact pillar	**123**	**32.92**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**119**	**17.23**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	120	33.08	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	119	1.39	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**114**	**40.89**	
4.2.1 Happiness	103	28.64	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	119	27.34	
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	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Mauritius

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	58	51.79

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	76	40.59
1st sub-pillar: Access	69	67.13
2nd sub-pillar: Content	80	20.12
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	64	34.52
B. People pillar	48	45.65
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	66	51.30
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	17	55.69
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	90	29.95
C. Governance pillar	59	62.46
1st sub-pillar: Trust	60	61.85
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	69	61.36
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	64	64.18
D. Impact pillar	45	58.47
1st sub-pillar: Economy	74	30.20
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	72	63.65
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	24	81.55
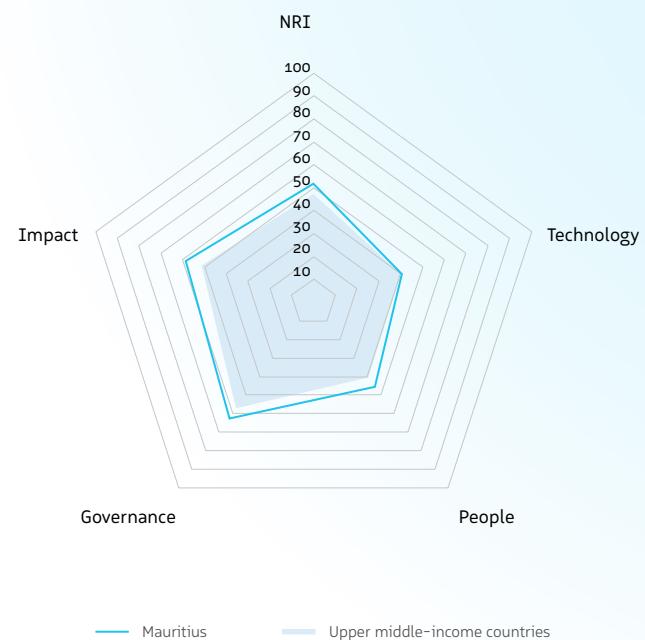
— Mauritius   — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	76	40.59	
1st sub-pillar: Access	69	67.13	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	68	65.02	
1.1.2 Handset prices	77	54.73	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	86	23.34	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	63	94.74	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	101	64.95	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	80	20.12	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	61	7.34	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	50	8.48	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	66	64.18	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	108	0.50	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	64	34.52	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	72	55.65	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	78	35.00	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	74	12.91	
B. People pillar	48	45.65	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	66	51.30	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	101	3.97	○
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	82	40.62	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	63	69.36	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	52	91.27	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	17	55.69	
2.2.1 Firms with website	43	66.73	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	1	100.00	●
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	n/a	n/a	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	111	0.34	○
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	90	29.95	
2.3.1 Government online services	92	50.71	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	67	35.54	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	80	3.60	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	59	62.46	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	60	61.85	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	64	61.71	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	1	100.00	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	65	23.84	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	69	61.36	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	29	68.87	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	78	63.44	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	65	43.37	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	112	31.11	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	64	64.18	
3.3.1 E-Participation	98	37.69	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	56	76.99	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	74	61.12	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	13	80.92	●
D. Impact pillar	45	58.47	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	74	30.20	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	117	33.96	○
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	65	38.22	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	51	18.44	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	72	63.65	
4.2.1 Happiness	76	57.46	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	74	67.32	
4.2.3 Income inequality	68	66.84	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	69	65.48	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	24	81.55	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	86	68.89	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	45	84.55	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	15	89.56	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	49	72.19	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Mexico

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	67	48.29

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	77	40.55
1st sub-pillar: Access	70	66.91
2nd sub-pillar: Content	68	24.17
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	81	30.58
B. People pillar	58	42.65
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	75	49.00
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	33	43.94
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	83	35.02
C. Governance pillar	81	53.13
1st sub-pillar: Trust	76	48.31
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	67	62.02
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	101	49.06
D. Impact pillar	48	56.84
1st sub-pillar: Economy	83	28.47
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	39	73.20
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	51	68.85
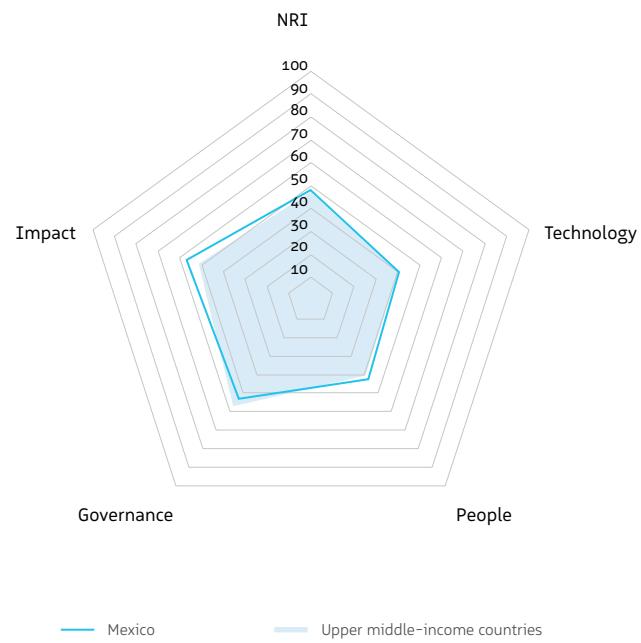
— Mexico   — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	77	40.55	
1st sub-pillar: Access	70	66.91	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	87	54.89	
1.1.2 Handset prices	35	87.97	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	10	65.07	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	89	86.32	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	29	77.58	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	75	29.61	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	68	24.17	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	83	4.21	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	66	3.87	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	74	61.65	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	30	26.97	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	81	30.58	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	67	59.51	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	63	39.75	
1.3.3 Robot density	33	7.43	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	70	15.62	
B. People pillar	58	42.65	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	75	49.00	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	27	35.51	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	85	40.05	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	57	72.55	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	46	93.70	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	46	3.19	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	33	43.94	
2.2.1 Firms with website	31	77.87	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	74	3.09	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	19	57.39	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	16	37.41	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	83	35.02	
2.3.1 Government online services	60	71.57	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	41	43.04	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	93	21.31	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	77	4.14	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	81	53.13	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	76	48.31	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	82	50.40	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	74	82.89	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	32	38.15	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	69	21.80	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	67	62.02	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	80	37.92	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	99	47.50	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	73	40.78	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	22	83.91	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	101	49.06	
3.3.1 E-Participation	46	72.46	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	106	39.51	○
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	26	68.81	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	75	15.47	○
D. Impact pillar	48	56.84	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	83	28.47	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	66	0.30	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	13	77.00	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	69	35.35	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	120	1.21	○
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	39	73.20	
4.2.1 Happiness	10	83.09	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	35	82.68	
4.2.3 Income inequality	94	49.74	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	86	57.91	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	51	68.85	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	58	88.89	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	53	28.69	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	47	83.64	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	49	79.87	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	37	77.51	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Mongolia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**81**	**45.05**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**85**	**36.37**
1st sub-pillar: Access	68	67.26
2nd sub-pillar: Content	95	16.13
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	96	25.74
B. People pillar	**85**	**35.76**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	59	52.73
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	110	18.91
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	77	35.65
C. Governance pillar	**57**	**64.12**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	57	63.94
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	99	49.57
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	27	78.86
D. Impact pillar	**102**	**43.94**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	117	17.74
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	85	58.89
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	94	55.21
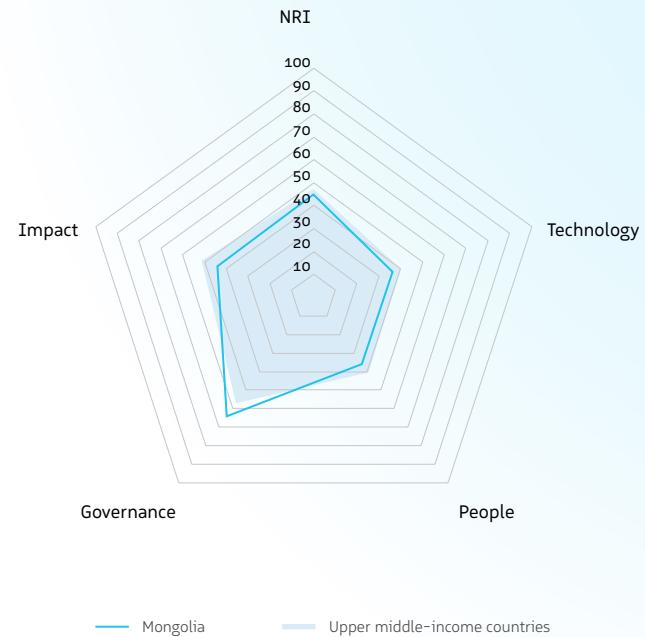
— Mongolia   — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**85**	**36.37**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**68**	**67.26**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	65	66.00	
1.1.2 Handset prices	101	37.84	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	59	32.87	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	91	66.85	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**95**	**16.13**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	65	6.56	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	81	2.00	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	91	55.32	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	102	0.62	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**96**	**25.74**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	95	37.26	○
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	88	33.00	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	89	6.95	
B. People pillar	**85**	**35.76**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**59**	**52.73**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	78	9.70	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	99	28.55	○
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	50	74.77	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	23	97.91	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**110**	**18.91**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	96	30.92	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	44	11.33	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	102	33.14	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	115	0.25	○
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**77**	**35.65**	
2.3.1 Government online services	41	78.61	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	67	24.69	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	61	38.06	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	99	1.23	○

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**57**	**64.12**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**57**	**63.94**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	62	63.19	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	106	47.57	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	4	83.40	●
3.1.4 Internet shopping	31	61.60	●
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**99**	**49.57**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	81	37.84	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	92	53.44	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	88	29.99	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	85	51.58	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**27**	**78.86**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	37	76.81	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	22	94.01	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	70	62.28	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	8	82.35	●
D. Impact pillar	**102**	**43.94**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**117**	**17.74**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	81	0.00	○
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	103	39.36	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	80	28.60	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	107	2.99	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**85**	**58.89**	
4.2.1 Happiness	75	57.48	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	107	50.13	
4.2.3 Income inequality	32	80.61	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	87	57.49	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**94**	**55.21**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	89	66.67	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	54	28.02	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	40	86.36	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	107	53.82	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	99	38.59	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Montenegro

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	64	49.20

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	56	45.82
1st sub-pillar: Access	97	55.85
2nd sub-pillar: Content	13	52.57
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	87	29.05
B. People pillar	75	38.17
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	44	55.68
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	49	34.81
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	104	24.01
C. Governance pillar	65	60.04
1st sub-pillar: Trust	84	46.56
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	48	68.11
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	60	65.46
D. Impact pillar	69	52.78
1st sub-pillar: Economy	72	30.27
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	64	66.22
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	70	61.85
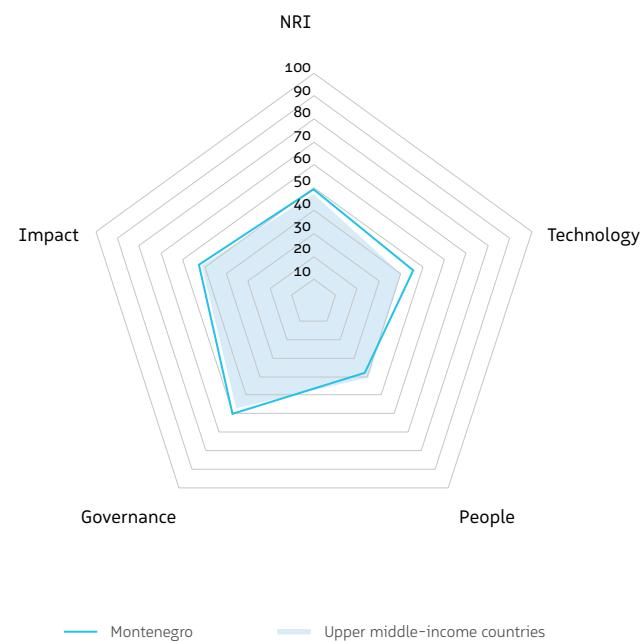
NRI radar chart — Montenegro vs. Upper middle-income countries (axes: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact)

— Montenegro   — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator		Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar		56	45.82	
1st sub-pillar: Access		97	55.85	
1.1.1	Mobile tariffs	114	33.98	○
1.1.2	Handset prices	52	74.59	
1.1.3	FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	105	14.10	
1.1.4	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	82	90.00	
1.1.5	International Internet bandwidth	95	66.58	
1.1.6	Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content		13	52.57	
1.2.1	GitHub commits	32	30.54	●
1.2.2	Internet domain registrations	1	100.00	●
1.2.3	Mobile apps development	8	79.39	●
1.2.4	AI scientific publications	109	0.34	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies		87	29.05	
1.3.1	Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2	Investment in emerging technologies	85	33.50	
1.3.3	Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4	Computer software spending	37	24.61	●
B. People pillar		75	38.17	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals		44	55.68	
2.1.1	Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	108	2.92	○
2.1.2	ICT skills in the education system	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3	Use of virtual social networks	68	66.38	
2.1.4	Adult literacy rate	24	97.75	●
2.1.5	AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses		49	34.81	
2.2.1	Firms with website	37	71.05	●
2.2.2	Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3	Annual investment in telecommunication services	104	32.15	○
2.2.4	Public cloud computing market scale	90	1.25	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments		104	24.01	
2.3.1	Government online services	99	42.42	
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	68	5.59	

Indicator		Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar		65	60.04	
1st sub-pillar: Trust		84	46.56	
3.1.1	Secure Internet servers	52	70.61	
3.1.2	Cybersecurity	89	69.75	
3.1.3	Online access to financial account	43	25.31	
3.1.4	Internet shopping	72	20.59	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation		48	68.11	
3.2.1	Regulatory quality	52	51.59	
3.2.2	ICT regulatory environment	27	86.88	●
3.2.3	Regulation of emerging technologies	79	34.65	
3.2.4	E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5	Privacy protection by law content	53	67.42	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion		60	65.46	
3.3.1	E-Participation	83	47.82	
3.3.2	Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	79	62.29	
3.3.3	Gender gap in Internet use	18	69.80	●
3.3.4	Rural gap in use of digital payments	11	81.93	●
D. Impact pillar		69	52.78	
1st sub-pillar: Economy		72	30.27	
4.1.1	ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2	Domestic market scale	124	25.96	○
4.1.3	Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4	ICT services exports	25	34.58	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life		64	66.22	
4.2.1	Happiness	69	58.47	
4.2.2	Freedom to make life choices	68	68.23	
4.2.3	Income inequality	54	73.21	
4.2.4	Healthy life expectancy at birth	47	70.70	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution		70	61.85	
4.3.1	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	69	82.22	
4.3.2	SDG 4: Quality Education	55	27.79	
4.3.3	SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	62	78.18	
4.3.4	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	46	80.30	
4.3.5	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	96	40.01	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Morocco

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	73	46.38

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	47	47.80
1st sub-pillar: Access	74	65.32
2nd sub-pillar: Content	32	41.79
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	58	36.30
B. People pillar	80	37.42
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	78	47.48
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	70	29.17
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	78	35.60
C. Governance pillar	75	55.53
1st sub-pillar: Trust	97	42.21
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	55	65.30
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	73	59.09
D. Impact pillar	99	44.78
1st sub-pillar: Economy	85	27.98
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	95	50.63
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	91	55.74
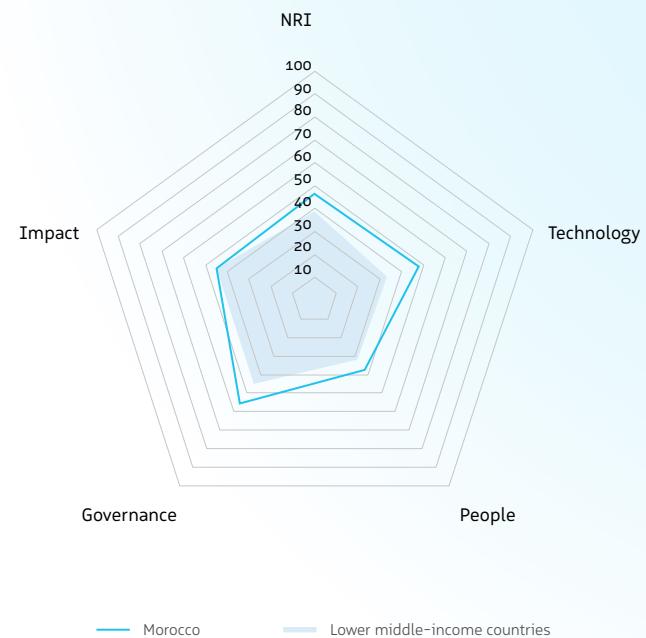
— Morocco — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	47	47.80	
1st sub-pillar: Access	74	65.32	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	97	49.92	
1.1.2 Handset prices	84	48.99	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	35	43.84	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	48	98.42	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	23	79.74	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	54	70.97	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	32	41.79	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	74	5.15	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	87	1.57	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	78	60.43	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	1	100.00	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	58	36.30	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	73	54.73	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	78	35.00	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	55	19.16	
B. People pillar	80	37.42	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	78	47.48	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	32	31.95	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	51	57.10	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	81	56.26	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	87	44.62	○
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	70	29.17	
2.2.1 Firms with website	48	62.52	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	70	3.83	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	45	46.80	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	72	3.51	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	78	35.60	
2.3.1 Government online services	95	47.29	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	85	12.31	○
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	39	47.21	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	75	55.53	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	97	42.21	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	79	51.08	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	35	96.99	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	52	12.41	○
3.1.4 Internet shopping	96	8.35	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	55	65.30	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	73	40.62	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	68	72.81	
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	45	72.75	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	73	59.09	
3.3.1 E-Participation	92	40.58	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	41	83.98	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	76	60.52	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	50	51.26	
D. Impact pillar	99	44.78	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	85	27.98	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	64	0.31	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	56	56.76	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	77	29.05	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	37	25.80	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	95	50.63	
4.2.1 Happiness	101	30.43	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	78	65.62	
4.2.3 Income inequality	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	79	61.03	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	91	55.74	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	79	75.56	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	79	7.89	○
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	97	64.55	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	52	78.58	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	54	68.35	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Mozambique

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**122**	**25.30**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**118**	**18.59**
1st sub-pillar: Access	117	31.03
2nd sub-pillar: Content	113	11.01
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	122	13.73
B. People pillar	**122**	**17.24**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	124	16.87
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	89	24.16
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	124	10.70
C. Governance pillar	**121**	**32.23**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	114	28.61
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	105	47.20
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	123	20.87
D. Impact pillar	**122**	**33.12**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	121	16.94
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	100	47.69
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	125	34.74
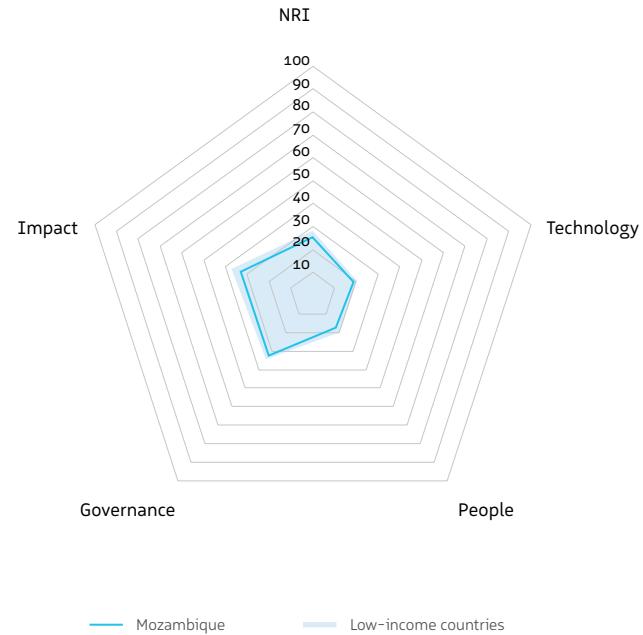
Legend: — Mozambique — Low-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**118**	**18.59**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**117**	**31.03**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	118	27.12	
1.1.2 Handset prices	117	29.40	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	104	14.35	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	117	26.32	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	119	57.97	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**113**	**11.01**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	122	0.16	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	120	0.14	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	107	42.52	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	94	1.23	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**122**	**13.73**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	104	26.00	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	117	1.45	
B. People pillar	**122**	**17.24**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**124**	**16.87**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	95	4.88	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	120	4.68	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	88	41.04	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**89**	**24.16**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	91	34.10	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	77	37.87	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	105	0.51	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**124**	**10.70**	
2.3.1 Government online services	117	27.32	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	93	0.00	○
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	73	4.77	●

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**121**	**32.23**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**114**	**28.61**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	119	26.71	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	96	59.23	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	46	22.66	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	107	5.86	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**105**	**47.20**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	109	24.50	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	103	44.69	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	107	50.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	51	69.60	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**123**	**20.87**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	121	15.94	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	112	31.32	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	104	0.00	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	62	36.22	●
D. Impact pillar	**122**	**33.12**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**121**	**16.94**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	108	38.17	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	99	11.69	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	124	0.95	○
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**100**	**47.69**	
4.2.1 Happiness	91	43.12	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	59	74.09	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	104	34.18	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	125	17.52	○
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**125**	**34.74**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	114	20.00	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	72	74.55	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	126	0.00	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	97	39.37	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Namibia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	114	33.47

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	109	27.42
1st sub-pillar: Access	110	41.62
2nd sub-pillar: Content	86	18.52
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	105	22.11
B. People pillar	106	27.93
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	109	32.39
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	62	30.76
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	113	20.63
C. Governance pillar	108	39.61
1st sub-pillar: Trust	106	36.96
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	124	30.81
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	92	51.05
D. Impact pillar	112	38.92
1st sub-pillar: Economy	112	19.50
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	121	32.55
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	63	64.71
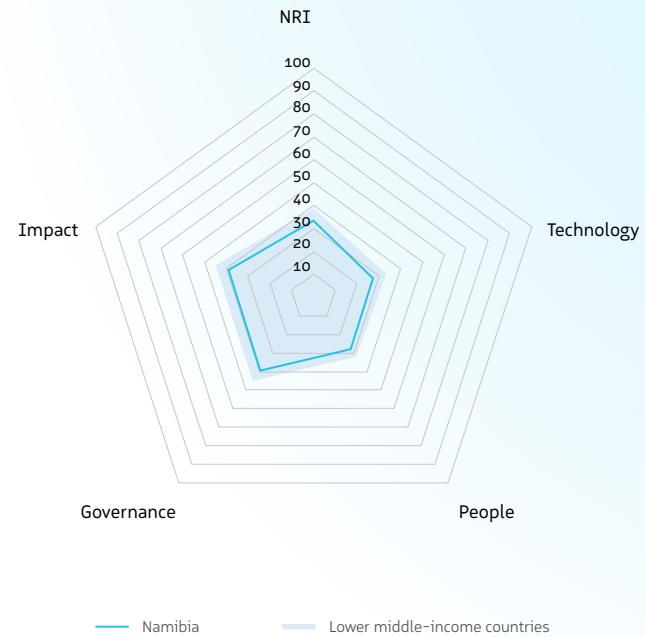
— Namibia   — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	109	27.42	
1st sub-pillar: Access	110	41.62	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	105	45.26	
1.1.2 Handset prices	89	45.45	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	110	11.56	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	114	42.11	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	104	63.72	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	86	18.52	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	105	1.80	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	63	4.16	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	54	67.16	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	98	0.97	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	105	22.11	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	80	34.75	●
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	83	9.46	
B. People pillar	106	27.93	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	109	32.39	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	113	2.14	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	106	24.84	○
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	105	21.06	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	63	81.54	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	62	30.76	
2.2.1 Firms with website	50	61.61	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	107	30.38	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	114	0.28	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	113	20.63	
2.3.1 Government online services	103	39.80	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	83	12.59	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	94	20.03	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	54	10.11	●

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	108	39.61	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	106	36.96	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	90	48.61	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	118	24.22	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	13	63.02	●
3.1.4 Internet shopping	88	11.99	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	124	30.81	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	72	40.67	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	110	41.25	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	85	31.92	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	125	0.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	100	40.23	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	92	51.05	
3.3.1 E-Participation	112	23.19	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	81	59.04	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	28	70.91	●
D. Impact pillar	112	38.92	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	112	19.50	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	121	32.41	○
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	87	23.87	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	111	2.22	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	121	32.55	
4.2.1 Happiness	94	36.89	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	113	41.67	
4.2.3 Income inequality	112	9.95	○
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	122	28.22	○
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	63	64.71	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	94	62.22	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	84	70.91	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	55	78.15	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	113	27.94	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Nepal

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	107	35.68

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	101	30.24
1st sub-pillar: Access	107	46.96
2nd sub-pillar: Content	78	20.96
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	101	22.80
B. People pillar	112	27.04
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	108	32.81
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	86	24.95
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	107	23.37
C. Governance pillar	114	37.46
1st sub-pillar: Trust	111	32.18
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	120	35.04
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	107	45.15
D. Impact pillar	86	47.97
1st sub-pillar: Economy	89	27.00
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	78	60.82
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	90	56.10
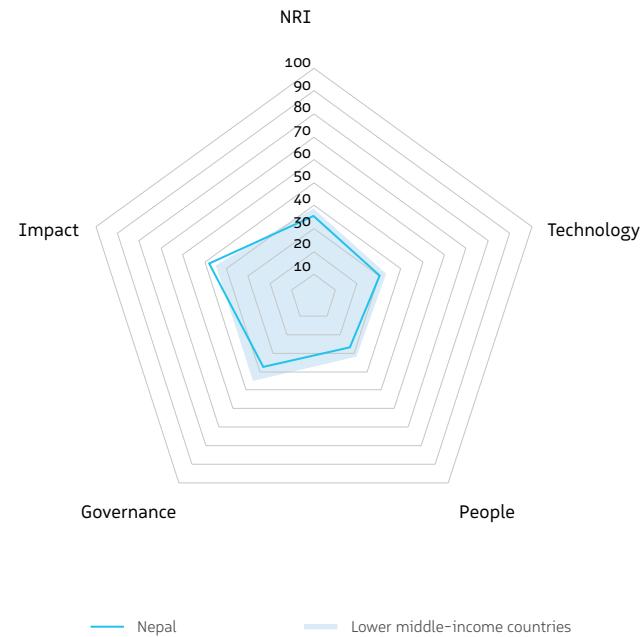
Legend: — Nepal — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	101	30.24	
1st sub-pillar: Access	107	46.96	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	84	55.97	
1.1.2 Handset prices	121	20.77	○
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	n/a	n/a	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	111	47.37	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	99	65.45	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	64	45.25	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	78	20.96	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	66	6.49	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	92	1.31	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	47	68.70	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	53	7.32	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	101	22.80	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	93	41.00	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	103	26.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	119	1.14	
B. People pillar	112	27.04	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	108	32.81	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	119	0.53	○
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	93	33.51	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	95	45.33	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	85	51.87	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	86	24.95	
2.2.1 Firms with website	68	49.33	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	n/a	n/a	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	104	0.56	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	107	23.37	
2.3.1 Government online services	111	33.60	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	86	12.27	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	90	24.24	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	114	37.46	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	111	32.18	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	80	50.55	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	93	63.67	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	54	8.08	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	104	6.42	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	120	35.04	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	105	25.68	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	122	21.88	○
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	110	4.74	○
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	92	47.93	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	107	45.15	
3.3.1 E-Participation	117	17.39	○
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	91	52.54	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	39	65.53	●
D. Impact pillar	86	47.97	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	89	27.00	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	79	48.49	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	91	22.29	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	74	10.20	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	78	60.82	
4.2.1 Happiness	87	45.82	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	72	67.71	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	24	84.18	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	96	53.66	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	90	56.10	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	103	42.22	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	81	71.82	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	100	60.28	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	110	30.21	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Netherlands

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	6	75.08

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	3	72.01
1st sub-pillar: Access	15	80.84
2nd sub-pillar: Content	3	69.61
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	7	65.59
B. People pillar	18	58.71
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	45	55.56
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	13	57.60
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	19	62.97
C. Governance pillar	3	89.56
1st sub-pillar: Trust	2	94.84
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	4	89.68
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	11	84.18
D. Impact pillar	5	80.05
1st sub-pillar: Economy	8	67.46
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	7	87.28
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	8	85.41
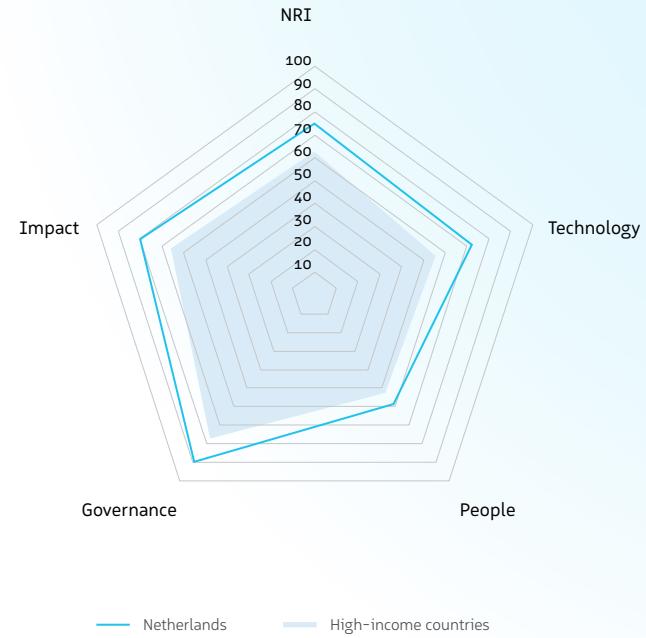
— Netherlands   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	3	72.01	
1st sub-pillar: Access	15	80.84	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	23	86.16	
1.1.2 Handset prices	22	94.01	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	54	34.96	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	63	94.74	○
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	44	75.19	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	3	69.61	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	4	93.60	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	1	100.00	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	27	72.13	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	44	12.72	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	7	65.59	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	6	96.37	●
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	5	87.75	●
1.3.3 Robot density	12	35.79	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	20	42.45	
B. People pillar	18	58.71	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	45	55.56	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	49	20.56	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	34	67.54	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	9	86.15	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	9	47.97	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	13	57.60	
2.2.1 Firms with website	14	88.70	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	17	35.62	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	17	59.40	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	10	46.69	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	19	62.97	
2.3.1 Government online services	15	90.52	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	5	73.29	●
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	32	53.05	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	15	35.04	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	3	89.56	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	2	94.84	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	4	98.26	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	22	99.06	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	7	87.19	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	4	89.68	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	6	87.05	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	19	89.69	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	12	81.36	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	12	90.29	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	11	84.18	
3.3.1 E-Participation	12	92.75	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	16	95.95	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	65	63.83	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	5	80.05	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	8	67.46	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	11	72.47	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	27	69.23	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	2	94.32	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	26	33.81	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	7	87.28	
4.2.1 Happiness	5	90.39	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	45	80.21	
4.2.3 Income inequality	5	95.15	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	19	87.32	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	8	85.41	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	25	59.04	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	21	87.08	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	17	90.99	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

New Zealand

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	23	65.95

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	28	56.42
1st sub-pillar: Access	46	74.56
2nd sub-pillar: Content	20	47.99
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	32	46.73
B. People pillar	31	51.89
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	77	47.62
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	30	45.26
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	20	62.80
C. Governance pillar	11	85.58
1st sub-pillar: Trust	28	82.29
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	17	81.12
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	1	93.32
D. Impact pillar	20	69.91
1st sub-pillar: Economy	29	44.26
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	14	82.60
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	20	82.86
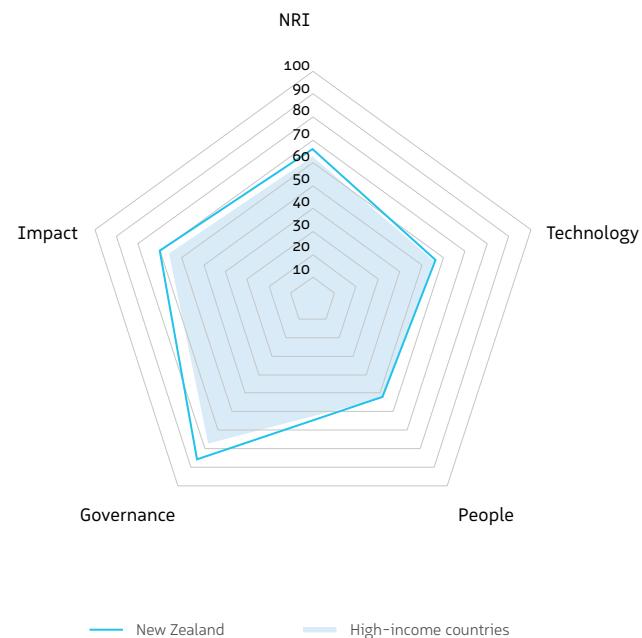
NRI

— New Zealand   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator		Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar		28	56.42	
1st sub-pillar: Access		46	74.56	
1.1.1	Mobile tariffs	42	77.72	
1.1.2	Handset prices	1	100.00	●
1.1.3	FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	60	32.25	
1.1.4	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	77	92.79	○
1.1.5	International Internet bandwidth	70	70.03	
1.1.6	Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content		20	47.99	
1.2.1	GitHub commits	12	67.36	●
1.2.2	Internet domain registrations	16	51.21	●
1.2.3	Mobile apps development	45	68.83	
1.2.4	AI scientific publications	68	4.56	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies		32	46.73	
1.3.1	Adoption of emerging technologies	9	92.79	●
1.3.2	Investment in emerging technologies	19	68.50	
1.3.3	Robot density	35	6.67	○
1.3.4	Computer software spending	57	18.95	
B. People pillar		31	51.89	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals		77	47.62	
2.1.1	Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	84	7.06	○
2.1.2	ICT skills in the education system	17	77.15	
2.1.3	Use of virtual social networks	18	82.94	
2.1.4	Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5	AI talent concentration	30	23.33	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses		30	45.26	
2.2.1	Firms with website	8	92.64	●
2.2.2	Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	39	13.92	
2.2.3	Annual investment in telecommunication services	41	48.05	
2.2.4	Public cloud computing market scale	29	26.44	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments		20	62.80	
2.3.1	Government online services	8	93.42	●
2.3.2	Data Capabilities	17	62.93	
2.3.3	Government promotion of emerging technologies	18	71.86	
2.3.4	Gross expenditure on R&D	30	23.00	

Indicator		Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar		11	85.58	
1st sub-pillar: Trust		28	82.29	
3.1.1	Secure Internet servers	37	79.15	
3.1.2	Cybersecurity	79	79.12	○
3.1.3	Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4	Internet shopping	6	88.60	●
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation		17	81.12	
3.2.1	Regulatory quality	4	90.03	●
3.2.2	ICT regulatory environment	49	78.44	
3.2.3	Regulation of emerging technologies	20	76.16	
3.2.4	E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5	Privacy protection by law content	70	60.99	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion		1	93.32	
3.3.1	E-Participation	12	92.75	●
3.3.2	Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	23	93.88	
3.3.3	Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4	Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar		20	69.91	
1st sub-pillar: Economy		29	44.26	
4.1.1	ICT patent applications	21	36.31	
4.1.2	Domestic market scale	64	53.53	
4.1.3	Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	18	73.10	
4.1.4	ICT services exports	62	14.08	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life		14	82.60	
4.2.1	Happiness	12	82.48	●
4.2.2	Freedom to make life choices	44	80.34	
4.2.3	Income inequality	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4	Healthy life expectancy at birth	18	87.37	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution		20	82.86	
4.3.1	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2	SDG 4: Quality Education	12	65.09	
4.3.3	SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	15	96.36	
4.3.4	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	66	74.81	
4.3.5	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	20	90.34	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Nicaragua

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**117**	**31.15**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**123**	**15.12**
1st sub-pillar: Access	118	30.97
2nd sub-pillar: Content	119	6.06
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	127	8.34
B. People pillar	**111**	**27.08**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	84	46.25
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	117	17.33
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	117	17.68
C. Governance pillar	**125**	**23.90**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	124	14.96
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	125	30.49
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	119	26.24
D. Impact pillar	**44**	**58.48**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	73	30.22
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	47	70.48
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	40	74.76
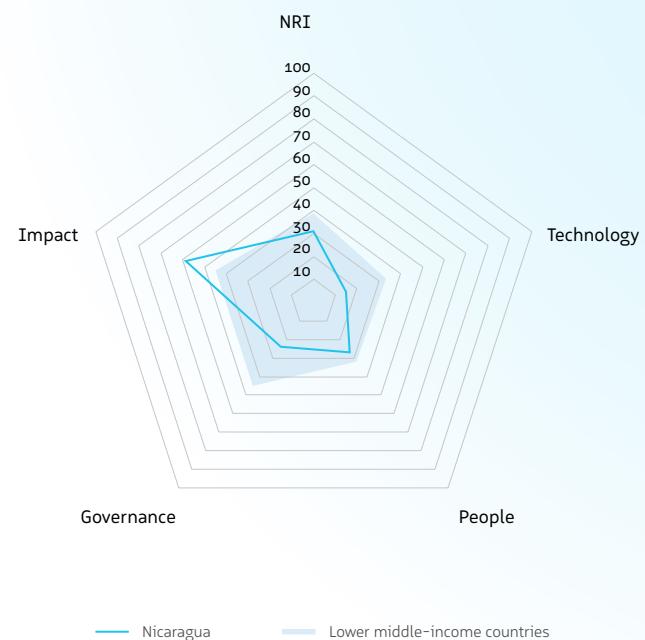
— Nicaragua   — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**123**	**15.12**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**118**	**30.97**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	117	28.64	
1.1.2 Handset prices	96	40.63	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	89	22.62	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	116	35.26	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	121	55.20	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	83	3.47	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**119**	**6.06**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	103	2.05	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	91	1.40	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	118	20.70	○
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	121	0.08	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**127**	**8.34**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	122	13.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	104	3.42	
B. People pillar	**111**	**27.08**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**84**	**46.25**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	94	5.04	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	85	53.19	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	64	80.53	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**117**	**17.33**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	92	33.87	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	116	17.14	○
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	96	0.96	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**117**	**17.68**	
2.3.1 Government online services	110	33.74	
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	96	1.61	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**125**	**23.90**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**124**	**14.96**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	107	35.72	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	125	4.55	○
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	112	4.62	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**125**	**30.49**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	114	20.26	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	93	52.81	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	113	2.14	○
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	107	50.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	114	27.27	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**119**	**26.24**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	116	18.84	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	90	53.68	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	79	6.20	○
D. Impact pillar	**44**	**58.48**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**73**	**30.22**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	107	38.19	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	46	22.25	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**47**	**70.48**	
4.2.1 Happiness	45	68.59	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	28	86.98	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	103	42.86	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	55	68.87	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**40**	**74.76**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	76	77.78	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	58	80.00	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	80	71.69	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	56	67.42	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Nigeria

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	103	36.81

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	96	31.82
1st sub-pillar: Access	111	40.93
2nd sub-pillar: Content	61	26.44
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	91	28.09
B. People pillar	114	26.47
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	104	35.49
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	112	18.69
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	101	25.24
C. Governance pillar	99	48.03
1st sub-pillar: Trust	72	49.80
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	96	49.96
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	108	44.34
D. Impact pillar	107	40.90
1st sub-pillar: Economy	87	27.42
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	101	47.54
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	112	47.74
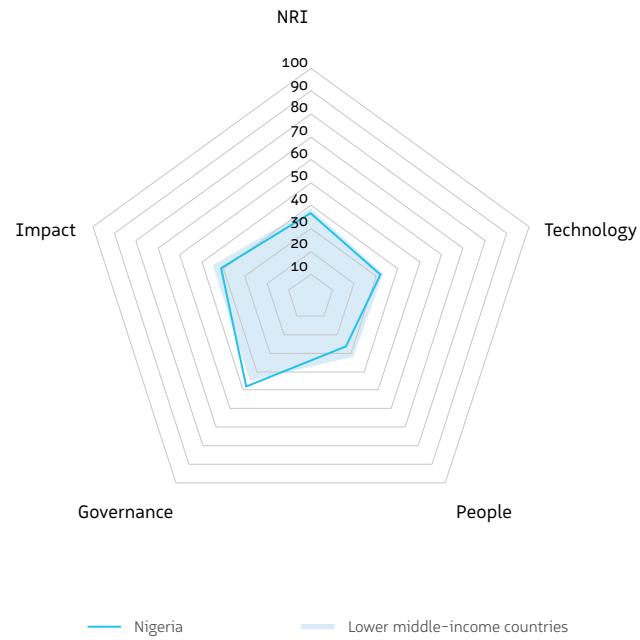
Legend: — Nigeria — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator		Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar		96	31.82	
1st sub-pillar: Access		111	40.93	
1.1.1	Mobile tariffs	101	47.36	
1.1.2	Handset prices	122	20.67	○
1.1.3	FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	92	19.92	
1.1.4	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	112	44.32	
1.1.5	International Internet bandwidth	60	72.36	●
1.1.6	Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content		61	26.44	
1.2.1	GitHub commits	97	2.57	
1.2.2	Internet domain registrations	104	0.51	
1.2.3	Mobile apps development	82	59.18	
1.2.4	AI scientific publications	17	43.51	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies		91	28.09	
1.3.1	Adoption of emerging technologies	88	43.79	
1.3.2	Investment in emerging technologies	111	22.75	
1.3.3	Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4	Computer software spending	63	17.74	
B. People pillar		114	26.47	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals		104	35.49	
2.1.1	Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	24	39.25	●
2.1.2	ICT skills in the education system	88	36.65	
2.1.3	Use of virtual social networks	114	11.58	
2.1.4	Adult literacy rate	83	54.48	
2.1.5	AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses		112	18.69	
2.2.1	Firms with website	108	13.64	○
2.2.2	Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	91	0.41	○
2.2.3	Annual investment in telecommunication services	25	52.99	●
2.2.4	Public cloud computing market scale	56	7.71	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments		101	25.24	
2.3.1	Government online services	97	44.32	
2.3.2	Data Capabilities	55	34.08	
2.3.3	Government promotion of emerging technologies	97	18.14	
2.3.4	Gross expenditure on R&D	74	4.40	

Indicator		Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar		99	48.03	
1st sub-pillar: Trust		72	49.80	
3.1.1	Secure Internet servers	106	36.13	
3.1.2	Cybersecurity	80	78.86	
3.1.3	Online access to financial account	5	78.31	●
3.1.4	Internet shopping	106	5.89	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation		96	49.96	
3.2.1	Regulatory quality	119	18.78	
3.2.2	ICT regulatory environment	32	85.00	●
3.2.3	Regulation of emerging technologies	103	17.94	
3.2.4	E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5	Privacy protection by law content	83	53.07	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion		108	44.34	
3.3.1	E-Participation	103	33.34	
3.3.2	Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	104	42.76	
3.3.3	Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4	Rural gap in use of digital payments	49	56.91	
D. Impact pillar		107	40.90	
1st sub-pillar: Economy		87	27.42	
4.1.1	ICT patent applications	80	0.01	○
4.1.2	Domestic market scale	26	69.42	●
4.1.3	Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	66	38.04	
4.1.4	ICT services exports	110	2.23	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life		101	47.54	
4.2.1	Happiness	96	36.30	
4.2.2	Freedom to make life choices	105	51.43	
4.2.3	Income inequality	50	74.23	●
4.2.4	Healthy life expectancy at birth	114	35.56	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution		112	47.74	
4.3.1	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	122	6.67	○
4.3.2	SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3	SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	111	50.91	
4.3.4	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	40	82.45	●
4.3.5	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	125	13.06	○

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

North Macedonia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	89	42.58

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	89	34.76
1st sub-pillar: Access	76	64.37
2nd sub-pillar: Content	75	21.26
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	111	18.66
B. People pillar	110	27.15
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	114	29.78
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	119	16.28
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	79	35.40
C. Governance pillar	64	60.97
1st sub-pillar: Trust	68	51.59
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	49	67.10
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	63	64.20
D. Impact pillar	90	47.42
1st sub-pillar: Economy	98	24.32
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	88	57.26
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	76	60.68
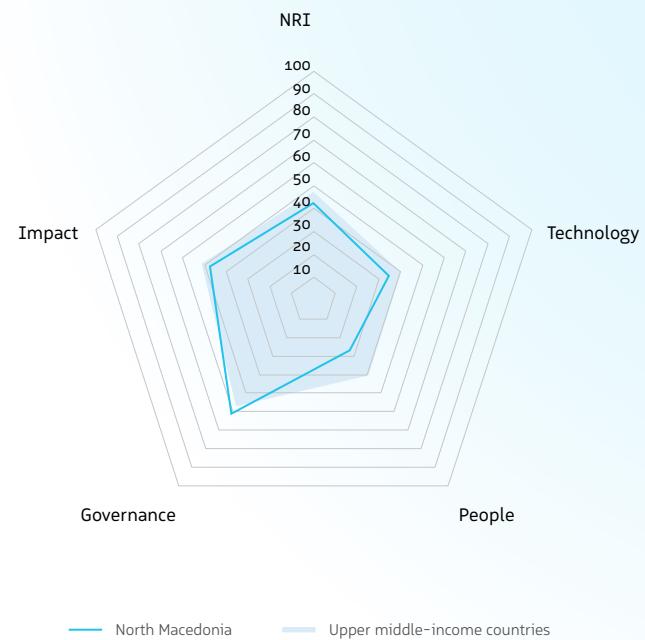
— North Macedonia   — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	89	34.76	
1st sub-pillar: Access	76	64.37	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	92	52.07	
1.1.2 Handset prices	14	96.21	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	93	19.72	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	39	99.32	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	122	54.52	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	75	21.26	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	54	12.17	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	49	8.64	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	70	62.58	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	88	1.66	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	111	18.66	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	101	28.95	○
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	120	17.50	○
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	82	9.54	
B. People pillar	110	27.15	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	114	29.78	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	102	3.87	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	103	26.48	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	78	58.99	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	119	16.28	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	33	17.42	●
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	111	28.86	○
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	76	2.56	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	79	35.40	
2.3.1 Government online services	80	59.60	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	52	40.46	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	65	6.14	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	64	60.97	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	68	51.59	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	65	61.60	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	98	59.01	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	23	53.96	●
3.1.4 Internet shopping	57	31.80	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	49	67.10	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	50	52.92	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	61	74.69	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	89	29.83	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	32	78.08	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	63	64.20	
3.3.1 E-Participation	75	55.07	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	60	74.49	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	80	58.31	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	32	68.92	●
D. Impact pillar	90	47.42	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	98	24.32	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	81	0.00	○
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	115	36.07	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	88	23.78	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	22	37.43	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	88	57.26	
4.2.1 Happiness	82	50.11	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	106	51.17	
4.2.3 Income inequality	44	75.26	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	68	65.76	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	76	60.68	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	63	86.67	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	70	15.82	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	62	78.18	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	45	80.41	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	80	49.93	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Norway

Network Readiness Index	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	14	69.70

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	18	59.94
1st sub-pillar: Access	20	79.81
2nd sub-pillar: Content	11	54.36
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	34	45.66
B. People pillar	23	54.94
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	72	49.33
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	29	45.95
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	7	69.55
C. Governance pillar	2	89.66
1st sub-pillar: Trust	4	93.60
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	2	91.83
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	13	83.55
D. Impact pillar	12	74.24
1st sub-pillar: Economy	27	46.44
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	3	91.72
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	14	84.56

NRI radar chart with axes: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact. Legend: — Nigeria, — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	18	59.94	
1st sub-pillar: Access	20	79.81	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	27	84.57	
1.1.2 Handset prices	11	97.61	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	72	29.13	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	29	99.47	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	83	68.05	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	11	54.36	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	6	80.71	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	11	61.70	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	31	70.98	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	70	4.06	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	34	45.66	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	16	73.50	
1.3.3 Robot density	23	15.58	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	11	47.90	
B. People pillar	23	54.94	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	72	49.33	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	74	10.56	○
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	16	78.70	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	16	83.30	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	29	24.76	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	29	45.95	
2.2.1 Firms with website	23	82.43	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	31	17.87	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	27	52.30	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	23	31.21	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	7	69.55	
2.3.1 Government online services	18	89.38	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	5	90.12	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	18	29.14	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	2	89.66	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	4	93.60	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	28	84.38	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	37	96.42	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	2	91.83	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	13	82.21	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	10	93.44	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	11	91.68	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	13	83.55	
3.3.1 E-Participation	22	85.51	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	10	97.22	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	31	67.93	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	12	74.24	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	27	46.44	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	22	28.36	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	47	60.34	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	8	80.59	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	55	16.46	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	3	91.72	
4.2.1 Happiness	7	89.41	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	9	93.49	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	8	93.11	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	6	91.41	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	14	84.56	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	33	56.69	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	20	95.45	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	23	86.54	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	2	99.09	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Oman

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	59	51.61

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	65	43.65
1st sub-pillar: Access	62	70.15
2nd sub-pillar: Content	82	19.86
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	43	40.95
B. People pillar	61	42.05
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	23	62.13
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	109	19.52
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	58	44.51
C. Governance pillar	51	66.30
1st sub-pillar: Trust	65	55.50
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	63	62.81
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	21	80.59
D. Impact pillar	60	54.44
1st sub-pillar: Economy	40	39.46
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	36	74.77
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	107	49.09
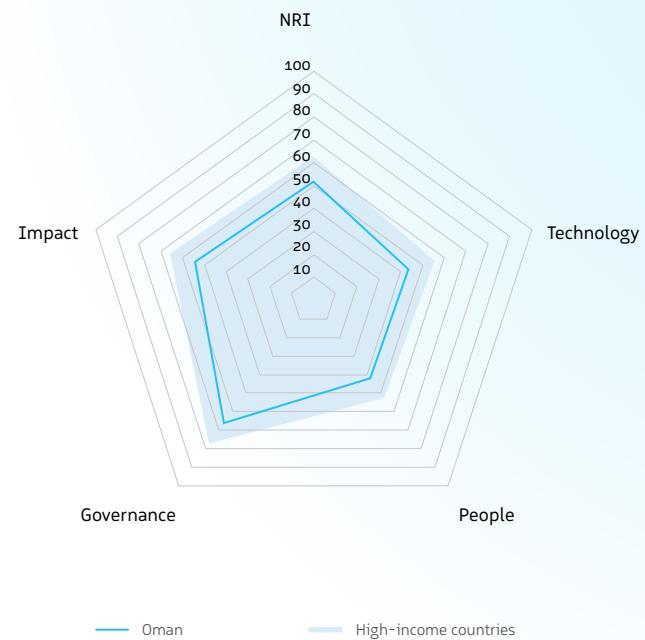
— Oman   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	65	43.65	
1st sub-pillar: Access	62	70.15	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	75	61.50	
1.1.2 Handset prices	60	66.19	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	91	20.22	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	55	72.99	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	82	19.86	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	93	3.02	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	94	1.07	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	43	69.57	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	63	5.79	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	43	40.95	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	41	69.97	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	42	50.00	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	110	2.88	○
B. People pillar	61	42.05	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	23	62.13	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	85	6.80	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	23	74.53	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	59	71.79	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	34	95.38	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	109	19.52	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	45	10.77	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	52	45.08	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	73	2.71	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	58	44.51	
2.3.1 Government online services	48	76.87	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	81	14.98	○
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	9	80.47	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	67	5.71	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	51	66.30	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	65	55.50	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	95	45.30	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	38	96.40	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	63	24.79	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	63	62.81	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	49	53.10	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	41	81.25	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	47	55.59	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	116	24.12	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	21	80.59	
3.3.1 E-Participation	61	63.76	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	39	85.22	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	7	73.38	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	1	100.00	●
D. Impact pillar	60	54.44	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	40	39.46	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	73	51.15	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	29	63.95	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	104	3.28	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	36	74.77	
4.2.1 Happiness	50	65.62	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	18	89.32	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	74	63.96	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	107	49.09	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	76	77.78	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	124	21.82	○
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	115	43.92	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	27	85.31	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Pakistan

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**95**	**39.53**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**48**	**47.53**
1st sub-pillar: Access	104	49.02
2nd sub-pillar: Content	29	44.34
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	24	49.21
B. People pillar	**101**	**30.43**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	101	38.52
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	91	23.97
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	95	28.79
C. Governance pillar	**112**	**37.75**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	87	45.62
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	89	52.22
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	125	15.40
D. Impact pillar	**104**	**42.43**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	57	34.30
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	109	44.84
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	111	48.14
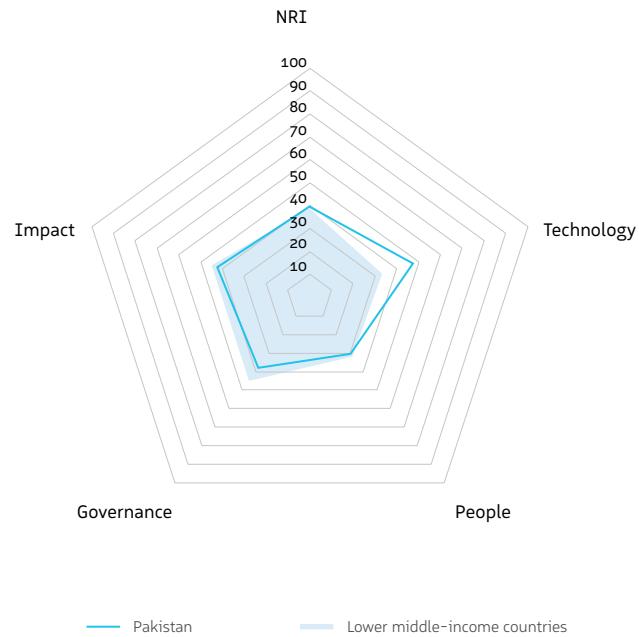
Radar chart titled NRI with axes: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact. Legend: Pakistan; Lower middle-income countries.

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator		Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar		**48**	**47.53**	
1st sub-pillar: Access		**104**	**49.02**	
1.1.1	Mobile tariffs	73	62.28	
1.1.2	Handset prices	87	48.08	
1.1.3	FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	17	52.96	●
1.1.4	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	121	0.00	○
1.1.5	International Internet bandwidth	19	81.80	●
1.1.6	Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content		**29**	**44.34**	
1.2.1	GitHub commits	99	2.47	
1.2.2	Internet domain registrations	109	0.39	
1.2.3	Mobile apps development	17	74.52	●
1.2.4	AI scientific publications	1	100.00	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies		**24**	**49.21**	
1.3.1	Adoption of emerging technologies	40	71.45	
1.3.2	Investment in emerging technologies	48	48.25	
1.3.3	Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4	Computer software spending	30	27.94	●
B. People pillar		**101**	**30.43**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals		**101**	**38.52**	
2.1.1	Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	15	46.01	●
2.1.2	ICT skills in the education system	74	46.01	
2.1.3	Use of virtual social networks	103	25.37	
2.1.4	Adult literacy rate	91	36.70	
2.1.5	AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses		**91**	**23.97**	
2.2.1	Firms with website	75	43.76	
2.2.2	Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	86	0.94	
2.2.3	Annual investment in telecommunication services	46	46.75	
2.2.4	Public cloud computing market scale	63	4.44	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments		**95**	**28.79**	
2.3.1	Government online services	75	64.41	
2.3.2	Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3	Government promotion of emerging technologies	95	19.47	
2.3.4	Gross expenditure on R&D	87	2.50	

Indicator		Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar		**112**	**37.75**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust		**87**	**45.62**	
3.1.1	Secure Internet servers	104	37.10	
3.1.2	Cybersecurity	42	96.03	
3.1.3	Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4	Internet shopping	113	3.73	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation		**89**	**52.22**	
3.2.1	Regulatory quality	115	19.68	
3.2.2	ICT regulatory environment	5	94.38	●
3.2.3	Regulation of emerging technologies	50	51.65	
3.2.4	E-commerce legislation	107	50.00	○
3.2.5	Privacy protection by law content	94	45.40	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion		**125**	**15.40**	
3.3.1	E-Participation	85	46.38	
3.3.2	Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	119	12.08	○
3.3.3	Gender gap in Internet use	104	0.00	○
3.3.4	Rural gap in use of digital payments	80	3.15	○
D. Impact pillar		**104**	**42.43**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy		**57**	**34.30**	
4.1.1	ICT patent applications	76	0.05	
4.1.2	Domestic market scale	25	70.01	●
4.1.3	Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	86	24.19	
4.1.4	ICT services exports	18	42.94	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life		**109**	**44.84**	
4.2.1	Happiness	99	33.69	
4.2.2	Freedom to make life choices	115	37.11	
4.2.3	Income inequality	21	85.20	●
4.2.4	Healthy life expectancy at birth	109	42.24	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution		**111**	**48.14**	
4.3.1	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	113	22.22	
4.3.2	SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3	SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	119	40.00	
4.3.4	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	81	71.58	
4.3.5	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	90	43.48	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Panama

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**83**	**43.82**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**82**	**37.74**
1st sub-pillar: Access	96	56.05
2nd sub-pillar: Content	74	22.31
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	61	34.87
B. People pillar	**86**	**34.84**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	30	59.00
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	121	16.09
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	93	29.44
C. Governance pillar	**96**	**49.41**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	86	45.64
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	68	61.92
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	112	40.68
D. Impact pillar	**64**	**53.28**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	103	23.21
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	50	69.22
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	54	67.40
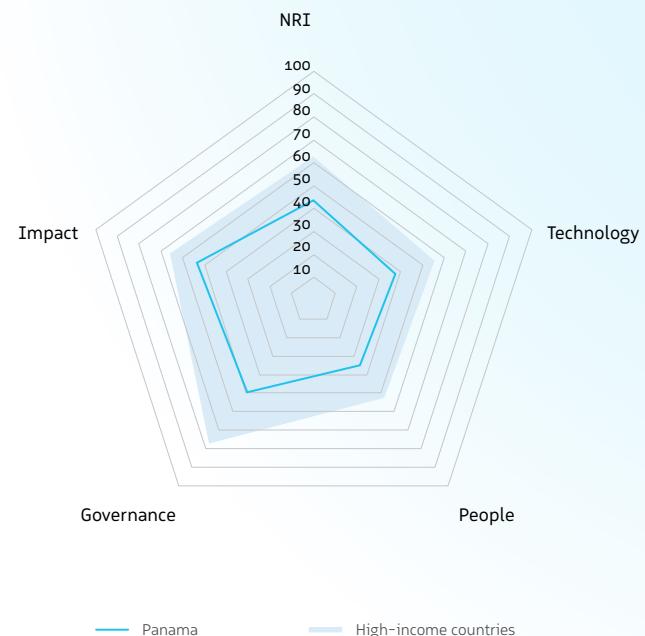
— Panama   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**82**	**37.74**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**96**	**56.05**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	95	50.78	
1.1.2 Handset prices	26	91.98	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	102	15.65	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	100	73.68	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	106	63.34	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	68	40.86	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**74**	**22.31**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	88	3.63	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	37	16.94	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	50	68.54	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	118	0.13	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**61**	**34.87**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	84	47.80	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	62	40.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	67	16.57	
B. People pillar	**86**	**34.84**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**30**	**59.00**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	n/a	n/a	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	109	20.97	○
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	73	61.77	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	38	94.24	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**121**	**16.09**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	69	4.07	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	66	40.00	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	66	4.21	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**93**	**29.44**	
2.3.1 Government online services	83	57.95	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	42	42.41	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	102	14.97	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	89	2.40	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**96**	**49.41**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**86**	**45.64**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	63	62.08	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	95	59.80	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	30	41.22	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	74	19.45	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**68**	**61.92**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	66	45.20	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	78	63.44	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	64	43.66	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	24	82.29	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**112**	**40.68**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	81	49.27	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	117	26.39	○
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	22	69.04	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	73	18.03	
D. Impact pillar	**64**	**53.28**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**103**	**23.21**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	63	0.34	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	76	49.43	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	73	32.36	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	72	10.71	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**50**	**69.22**	
4.2.1 Happiness	38	70.31	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	38	82.29	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	105	33.93	○
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	36	76.18	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**54**	**67.40**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	46	95.56	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	69	17.10	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	88	70.00	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	5	95.37	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	33	78.71	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Paraguay

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	86	42.95

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	99	31.22
1st sub-pillar: Access	85	59.97
2nd sub-pillar: Content	99	15.48
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	113	18.20
B. People pillar	83	36.40
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	96	42.30
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	35	43.14
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	106	23.75
C. Governance pillar	83	52.64
1st sub-pillar: Trust	100	39.91
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	80	54.15
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	65	63.88
D. Impact pillar	78	51.52
1st sub-pillar: Economy	100	23.64
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	55	68.39
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	66	62.53
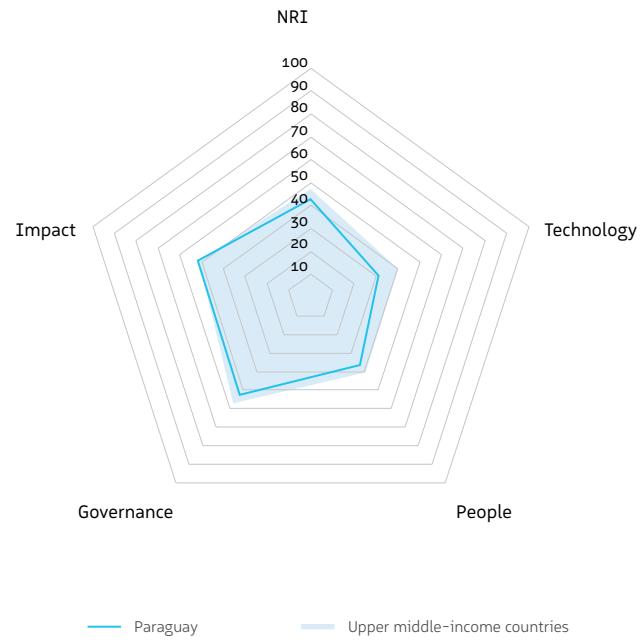
Legend: — Paraguay — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	99	31.22	
1st sub-pillar: Access	85	59.97	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	83	57.75	
1.1.2 Handset prices	34	88.78	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	58	33.07	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	53	97.95	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	118	58.08	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	78	24.21	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	99	15.48	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	92	3.04	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	83	1.87	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	87	56.78	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	114	0.22	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	113	18.20	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	99	32.23	○
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	118	19.00	○
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	105	3.37	
B. People pillar	83	36.40	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	96	42.30	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	111	2.44	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	111	13.93	○
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	76	60.73	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	50	92.10	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	35	43.14	
2.2.1 Firms with website	12	91.85	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	91	35.28	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	78	2.29	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	106	23.75	
2.3.1 Government online services	79	60.44	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	72	21.74	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	106	11.02	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	94	1.80	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	83	52.64	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	100	39.91	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	78	53.49	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	88	69.88	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	45	23.91	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	86	12.34	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	80	54.15	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	74	40.25	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	118	33.44	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	105	16.33	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	27	80.73	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	65	63.88	
3.3.1 E-Participation	71	57.97	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	82	58.96	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	14	70.52	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	33	68.06	●
D. Impact pillar	78	51.52	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	100	23.64	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	85	45.71	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	84	24.60	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	126	0.61	○
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	55	68.39	
4.2.1 Happiness	52	65.06	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	20	88.15	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	96	47.96	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	90	55.99	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	66	62.53	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	69	82.22	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	77	9.20	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	27	91.82	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	52	78.58	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	71	58.86	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Peru

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	80	45.24

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	91	34.12
1st sub-pillar: Access	87	58.90
2nd sub-pillar: Content	77	20.96
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	103	22.51
B. People pillar	56	43.36
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	28	59.66
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	43	37.24
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	86	33.18
C. Governance pillar	86	51.64
1st sub-pillar: Trust	85	46.48
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	78	55.44
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	89	53.01
D. Impact pillar	77	51.85
1st sub-pillar: Economy	97	25.54
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	80	60.52
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	50	69.48
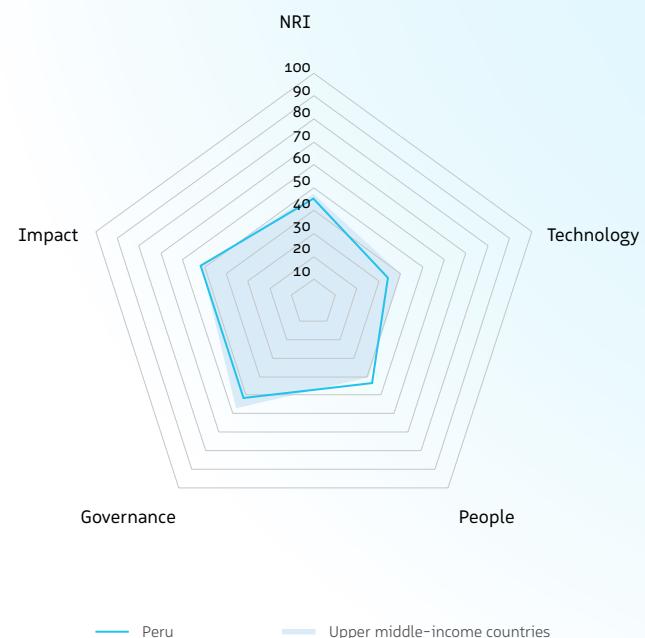
Legend: — Peru — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	91	34.12	
1st sub-pillar: Access	87	58.90	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	77	60.39	
1.1.2 Handset prices	78	54.54	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	26	47.33	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	104	69.84	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	79	68.58	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	61	52.70	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	77	20.96	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	63	7.17	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	67	3.46	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	83	59.01	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	41	14.18	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	103	22.51	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	83	47.94	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	105	25.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	56	0.00	○
1.3.4 Computer software spending	66	16.87	
B. People pillar	56	43.36	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	28	59.66	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	26	35.68	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	86	39.13	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	53	73.58	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	54	90.25	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	43	37.24	
2.2.1 Firms with website	24	81.73	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	85	1.34	○
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	36	48.58	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	43	17.32	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	86	33.18	
2.3.1 Government online services	40	80.47	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	58	31.11	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	96	18.67	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	88	2.47	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	86	51.64	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	85	46.48	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	76	54.01	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	76	80.29	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	38	33.92	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	77	17.70	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	78	55.44	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	57	49.54	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	64	73.75	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	97	23.65	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	80	55.25	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	89	53.01	
3.3.1 E-Participation	42	73.91	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	109	36.70	○
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	77	60.17	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	60	41.26	
D. Impact pillar	77	51.85	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	97	25.54	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	69	0.25	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	46	60.82	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	61	39.71	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	118	1.40	○
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	80	60.52	
4.2.1 Happiness	63	60.03	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	84	60.68	
4.2.3 Income inequality	84	58.42	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	76	63.26	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	50	69.48	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	72	80.00	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	60	26.89	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	25	92.73	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	31	85.47	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	57	65.69	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Philippines

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	66	48.89

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	74	40.78
1st sub-pillar: Access	84	60.41
2nd sub-pillar: Content	65	25.06
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	55	36.86
B. People pillar	33	49.16
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	5	73.78
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	76	27.56
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	47	46.15
C. Governance pillar	92	50.22
1st sub-pillar: Trust	90	43.80
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	71	59.54
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	104	47.32
D. Impact pillar	53	55.42
1st sub-pillar: Economy	31	44.09
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	46	70.73
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	99	51.44
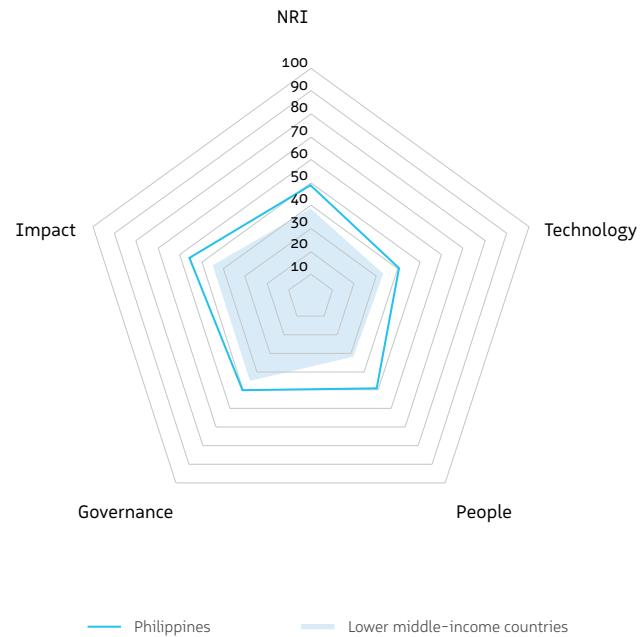
Radar chart legend: Philippines — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	74	40.78	
1st sub-pillar: Access	84	60.41	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	62	67.84	
1.1.2 Handset prices	111	33.29	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	n/a	n/a	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	76	93.11	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	57	72.74	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	70	35.09	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	65	25.06	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	76	4.91	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	100	0.83	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	52	67.82	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	32	26.68	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	55	36.86	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	53	64.90	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	31	61.00	●
1.3.3 Robot density	50	0.68	○
1.3.4 Computer software spending	50	20.84	
B. People pillar	33	49.16	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	5	73.78	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	18	43.44	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	18	76.92	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	37	77.82	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	28	96.92	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	76	27.56	
2.2.1 Firms with website	47	62.86	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	84	1.58	○
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	n/a	n/a	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	42	18.25	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	47	46.15	
2.3.1 Government online services	49	76.59	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	66	25.59	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	14	77.44	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	71	5.00	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	92	50.22	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	90	43.80	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	102	38.69	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	53	92.17	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	51	13.21	○
3.1.4 Internet shopping	58	31.13	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	71	59.54	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	62	46.34	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	81	60.94	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	93	25.79	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	59	64.62	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	104	47.32	
3.3.1 E-Participation	49	71.01	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	118	25.27	○
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	37	67.63	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	69	25.37	
D. Impact pillar	53	55.42	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	31	44.09	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	74	0.12	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	29	68.60	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	26	66.56	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	20	41.07	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	46	70.73	
4.2.1 Happiness	55	63.61	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	8	94.01	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	78	60.46	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	101	48.71	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	99	51.44	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	97	51.11	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	80	6.22	○
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	91	69.09	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	38	83.21	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	91	43.37	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Poland

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**35**	**59.40**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**41**	**49.94**
1st sub-pillar: Access	26	78.59
2nd sub-pillar: Content	42	37.60
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	68	33.62
B. People pillar	**40**	**47.51**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	20	62.66
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	47	35.22
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	57	44.65
C. Governance pillar	**34**	**75.21**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	34	80.32
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	45	69.02
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	36	76.29
D. Impact pillar	**29**	**64.96**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	39	39.68
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	32	75.78
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	27	79.43
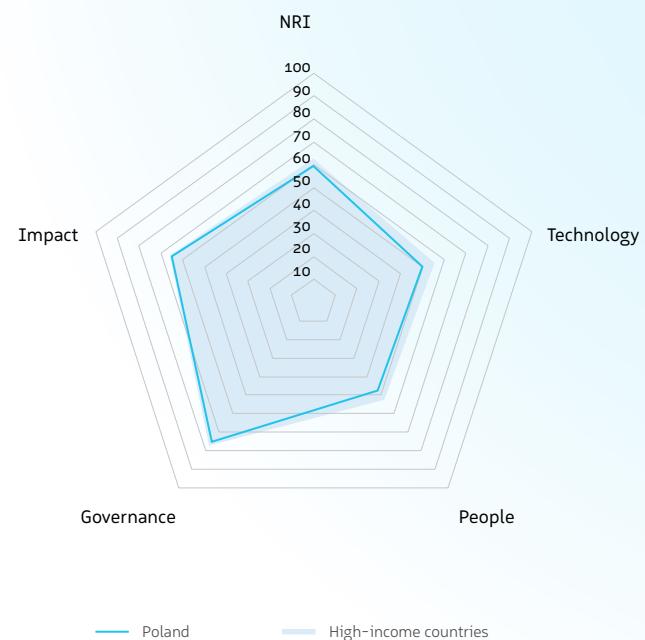
— Poland   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**41**	**49.94**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**26**	**78.59**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	43	77.43	
1.1.2 Handset prices	48	79.54	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	33	44.95	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	72	69.64	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**42**	**37.60**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	25	41.32	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	35	19.80	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	28	71.55	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	37	17.72	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**68**	**33.62**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	44	67.28	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	71	37.25	○
1.3.3 Robot density	29	9.87	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	53	20.08	
B. People pillar	**40**	**47.51**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**20**	**62.66**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	23	40.17	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	54	56.30	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	43	76.69	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	11	99.69	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	12	40.44	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**47**	**35.22**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	65	53.43	○
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	66	4.45	○
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	23	55.02	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	26	27.99	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**57**	**44.65**	
2.3.1 Government online services	50	76.39	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	73	33.02	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	26	24.54	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**34**	**75.21**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**34**	**80.32**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	25	85.58	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	52	92.23	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	3	86.17	●
3.1.4 Internet shopping	39	57.29	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**45**	**69.02**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	34	61.75	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	39	82.19	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	74	40.46	○
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	72	60.68	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**36**	**76.29**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	42	73.91	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	48	81.73	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	38	67.54	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	10	81.98	●
D. Impact pillar	**29**	**64.96**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**39**	**39.68**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	33	5.76	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	20	71.69	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	43	54.18	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	35	27.10	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**32**	**75.78**	
4.2.1 Happiness	25	76.25	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	61	71.09	
4.2.3 Income inequality	15	88.01	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	44	71.99	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**27**	**79.43**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	14	64.09	●
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	28	90.91	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	43	80.62	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	60	64.18	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Portugal

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**32**	**61.54**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**25**	**56.97**
1st sub-pillar: Access	38	76.32
2nd sub-pillar: Content	23	47.18
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	29	47.42
B. People pillar	**45**	**46.00**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	39	56.62
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	51	34.43
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	45	46.94
C. Governance pillar	**29**	**77.75**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	37	76.49
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	12	85.84
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	50	70.91
D. Impact pillar	**26**	**65.43**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	49	36.75
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	37	74.73
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	11	84.82
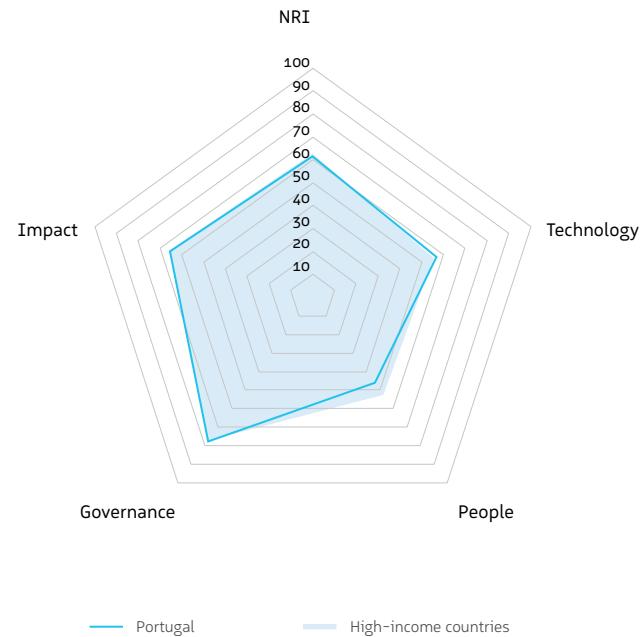
Legend: — Portugal — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator		Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar		**25**	**56.97**	
1st sub-pillar: Access		**38**	**76.32**	
1.1.1	Mobile tariffs	76	60.87	○
1.1.2	Handset prices	45	81.09	
1.1.3	FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	38	41.57	
1.1.4	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5	International Internet bandwidth	41	75.43	
1.1.6	Internet access in schools	38	98.97	
2nd sub-pillar: Content		**23**	**47.18**	
1.2.1	GitHub commits	24	46.52	
1.2.2	Internet domain registrations	15	55.92	●
1.2.3	Mobile apps development	38	70.33	
1.2.4	AI scientific publications	38	15.93	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies		**29**	**47.42**	
1.3.1	Adoption of emerging technologies	32	76.64	
1.3.2	Investment in emerging technologies	39	52.75	
1.3.3	Robot density	25	12.35	
1.3.4	Computer software spending	10	47.93	●
B. People pillar		**45**	**46.00**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals		**39**	**56.62**	
2.1.1	Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	63	15.78	
2.1.2	ICT skills in the education system	24	74.23	
2.1.3	Use of virtual social networks	45	76.44	
2.1.4	Adult literacy rate	37	95.09	
2.1.5	AI talent concentration	32	21.56	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses		**51**	**34.43**	
2.2.1	Firms with website	55	59.23	
2.2.2	Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	42	12.40	
2.2.3	Annual investment in telecommunication services	48	46.01	
2.2.4	Public cloud computing market scale	41	20.10	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments		**45**	**46.94**	
2.3.1	Government online services	54	74.46	
2.3.2	Data Capabilities	33	47.32	
2.3.3	Government promotion of emerging technologies	57	39.42	○
2.3.4	Gross expenditure on R&D	23	26.54	

Indicator		Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar		**29**	**77.75**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust		**37**	**76.49**	
3.1.1	Secure Internet servers	33	82.67	
3.1.2	Cybersecurity	13	99.83	●
3.1.3	Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4	Internet shopping	49	46.97	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation		**12**	**85.84**	
3.2.1	Regulatory quality	36	61.13	
3.2.2	ICT regulatory environment	5	94.38	●
3.2.3	Regulation of emerging technologies	24	73.71	
3.2.4	E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5	Privacy protection by law content	1	100.00	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion		**50**	**70.91**	
3.3.1	E-Participation	65	62.31	○
3.3.2	Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	47	82.01	
3.3.3	Gender gap in Internet use	28	68.40	
3.3.4	Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar		**26**	**65.43**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy		**49**	**36.75**	
4.1.1	ICT patent applications	32	6.85	
4.1.2	Domestic market scale	50	59.14	
4.1.3	Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	39	56.24	
4.1.4	ICT services exports	40	24.76	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life		**37**	**74.73**	
4.2.1	Happiness	58	61.51	
4.2.2	Freedom to make life choices	35	82.68	
4.2.3	Income inequality	50	74.23	
4.2.4	Healthy life expectancy at birth	24	85.77	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution		**11**	**84.82**	
4.3.1	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2	SDG 4: Quality Education	27	58.02	
4.3.3	SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00	●
4.3.4	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	18	88.16	●
4.3.5	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	24	86.16	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Qatar

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	50	53.67

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	36	51.56
1st sub-pillar: Access	32	77.57
2nd sub-pillar: Content	92	17.68
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	13	59.44
B. People pillar	47	45.70
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	8	69.56
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	123	15.64
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	32	51.90
C. Governance pillar	56	64.30
1st sub-pillar: Trust	42	74.48
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	64	62.62
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	85	55.79
D. Impact pillar	67	53.12
1st sub-pillar: Economy	32	43.73
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	45	71.17
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	117	44.45
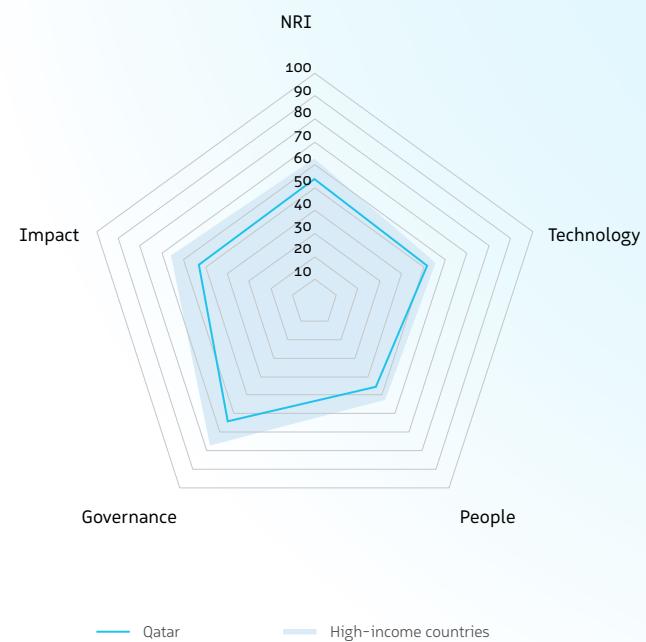
— Qatar   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	36	51.56	
1st sub-pillar: Access	32	77.57	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	17	87.61	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	21	94.66	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	108	12.53	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	67	70.62	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	92	17.68	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	81	4.41	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	68	3.38	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	76	61.29	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	89	1.64	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	13	59.44	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	19	83.10	●
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	17	71.00	●
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	39	24.23	
B. People pillar	47	45.70	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	8	69.56	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	81	9.41	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	8	84.38	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	7	87.54	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	28	96.92	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	123	15.64	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	77	2.45	○
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	69	39.52	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	62	4.95	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	32	51.90	
2.3.1 Government online services	58	71.79	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	44	40.43	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	8	84.73	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	52	10.65	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	56	64.30	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	42	74.48	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	89	48.95	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	1	100.00	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	64	62.62	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	31	66.68	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	97	49.69	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	25	73.20	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	91	48.53	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	85	55.79	
3.3.1 E-Participation	87	44.93	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	41	66.65	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	67	53.12	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	32	43.73	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	60	55.71	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	27	65.49	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	75	9.99	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	45	71.17	
4.2.1 Happiness	41	69.57	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	n/a	n/a	
4.2.3 Income inequality	60	71.17	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	40	74.35	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	117	44.45	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	53	91.11	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	49	34.97	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	126	6.36	○
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	115	43.92	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	12	94.00	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Republic of Korea

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	10	72.38

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	10	66.07
1st sub-pillar: Access	29	78.43
2nd sub-pillar: Content	17	49.81
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	4	69.98
B. People pillar	2	72.55
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	4	74.31
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	10	60.50
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	1	82.85
C. Governance pillar	20	82.05
1st sub-pillar: Trust	13	88.50
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	38	71.44
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	7	86.20
D. Impact pillar	22	68.84
1st sub-pillar: Economy	12	59.47
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	56	68.30
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	31	78.74
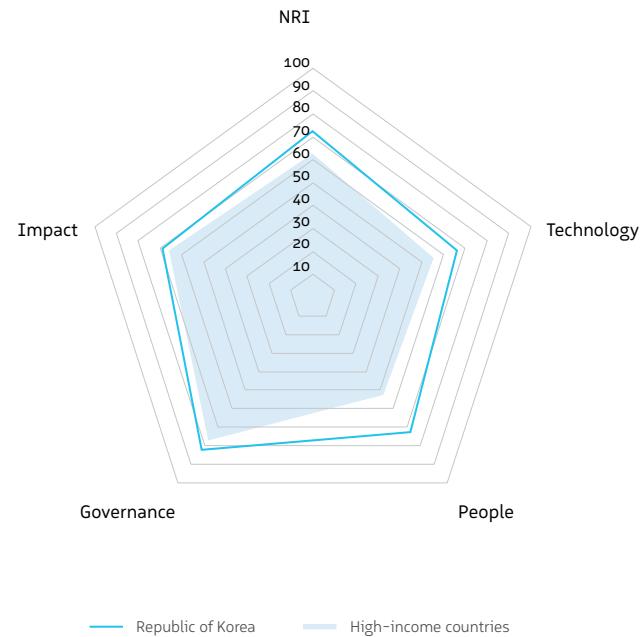
NRI

— Republic of Korea   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	10	66.07	
1st sub-pillar: Access	29	78.43	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	67	65.38	○
1.1.2 Handset prices	59	67.92	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	14	58.28	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	29	99.47	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	25	79.50	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	17	49.81	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	19	57.04	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	48	8.70	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	15	74.74	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	12	58.74	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	4	69.98	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	1	100.00	●
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	34	59.50	
1.3.3 Robot density	1	100.00	●
1.3.4 Computer software spending	51	20.42	
B. People pillar	2	72.55	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	4	74.31	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	16	45.41	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	10	81.71	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	3	98.53	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	22	98.16	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	10	47.75	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	10	60.50	
2.2.1 Firms with website	38	69.14	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	6	74.45	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	14	61.20	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	17	37.20	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	1	82.85	
2.3.1 Government online services	1	100.00	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	2	86.13	●
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	21	67.16	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	2	78.13	●

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	20	82.05	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	13	88.50	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	44	75.58	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	1	100.00	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	4	89.91	●
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	38	71.44	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	26	70.32	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	85	55.94	○
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	32	64.38	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	55	66.57	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	7	86.20	
3.3.1 E-Participation	4	97.10	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	25	92.50	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	23	69.00	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	22	68.84	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	12	59.47	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	1	100.00	●
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	14	76.87	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	51	47.88	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	64	13.14	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	56	68.30	
4.2.1 Happiness	56	62.06	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	95	56.51	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	40	76.79	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	3	95.88	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	31	78.74	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	4	77.02	●
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	51	82.73	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	93	63.83	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	29	82.78	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Republic of Moldova

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**70**	**47.14**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**83**	**37.29**
1st sub-pillar: Access	42	75.31
2nd sub-pillar: Content	69	23.97
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	125	12.61
B. People pillar	**79**	**37.57**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	63	51.74
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	79	25.90
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	82	35.07
C. Governance pillar	**68**	**58.95**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	64	55.62
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	44	69.78
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	91	51.46
D. Impact pillar	**57**	**54.75**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	67	31.63
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	49	69.41
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	65	63.22
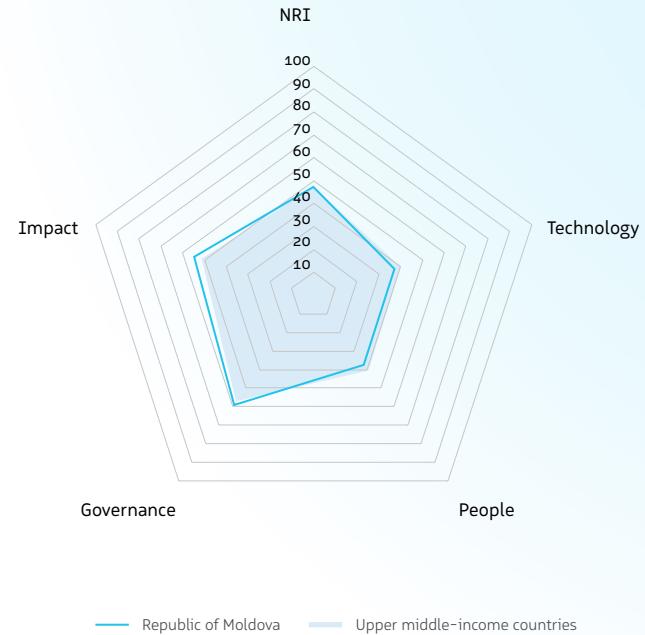
— Republic of Moldova   — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**83**	**37.29**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**42**	**75.31**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	72	62.87	
1.1.2 Handset prices	46	80.90	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	46	37.63	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	29	99.47	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	50	73.96	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	43	97.01	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**69**	**23.97**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	47	16.00	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	64	3.98	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	14	75.71	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	115	0.18	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**125**	**12.61**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	116	19.50	○
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	95	5.72	
B. People pillar	**79**	**37.57**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**63**	**51.74**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	93	5.34	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	90	51.41	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	16	98.46	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**79**	**25.90**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	76	43.31	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	105	31.71	○
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	75	2.68	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**82**	**35.07**	
2.3.1 Government online services	69	67.08	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	52	34.69	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	81	3.44	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**68**	**58.95**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**64**	**55.62**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	40	76.53	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	103	58.25	○
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	9	68.03	●
3.1.4 Internet shopping	73	19.67	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**44**	**69.78**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	67	44.87	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	58	76.25	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	74	58.00	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**91**	**51.46**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	49	71.01	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	92	50.43	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	64	32.93	
D. Impact pillar	**57**	**54.75**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**67**	**31.63**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	57	0.54	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	116	35.20	○
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	8	59.14	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**49**	**69.41**	
4.2.1 Happiness	77	57.17	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	55	76.30	
4.2.3 Income inequality	9	92.35	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	88	57.14	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**65**	**63.22**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	72	80.00	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	51	31.69	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	40	86.36	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	87	67.60	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	76	54.45	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

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Romania

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	52	53.16

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	61	44.00
1st sub-pillar: Access	45	74.72
2nd sub-pillar: Content	57	27.16
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	85	30.10
B. People pillar	71	39.19
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	52	54.20
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	78	26.69
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	76	36.66
C. Governance pillar	52	65.67
1st sub-pillar: Trust	39	75.78
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	51	66.99
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	87	54.24
D. Impact pillar	32	63.80
1st sub-pillar: Economy	28	44.53
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	30	75.92
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	47	70.93
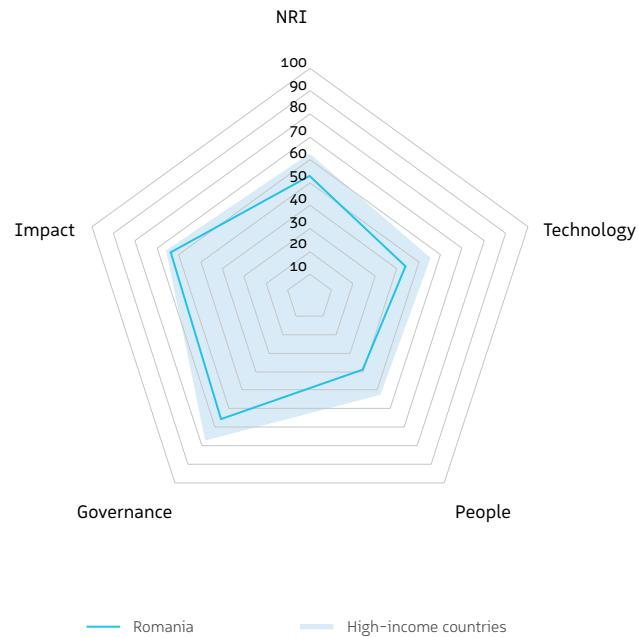
Legend: —— Romania   —— High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator		Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar		61	44.00	
1st sub-pillar: Access		45	74.72	
1.1.1	Mobile tariffs	7	94.04	●
1.1.2	Handset prices	63	64.52	
1.1.3	FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	25	47.59	●
1.1.4	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	52	98.11	
1.1.5	International Internet bandwidth	77	69.36	
1.1.6	Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content		57	27.16	
1.2.1	GitHub commits	44	19.50	
1.2.2	Internet domain registrations	45	9.70	
1.2.3	Mobile apps development	48	68.55	
1.2.4	AI scientific publications	47	10.92	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies		85	30.10	
1.3.1	Adoption of emerging technologies	47	66.12	
1.3.2	Investment in emerging technologies	89	31.25	○
1.3.3	Robot density	38	5.55	
1.3.4	Computer software spending	64	17.49	
B. People pillar		71	39.19	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals		52	54.20	
2.1.1	Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	43	23.24	
2.1.2	ICT skills in the education system	50	57.51	
2.1.3	Use of virtual social networks	56	72.70	
2.1.4	Adult literacy rate	16	98.46	●
2.1.5	AI talent concentration	35	19.11	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses		78	26.69	
2.2.1	Firms with website	71	44.95	
2.2.2	Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	63	5.31	
2.2.3	Annual investment in telecommunication services	56	44.03	
2.2.4	Public cloud computing market scale	49	12.49	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments		76	36.66	
2.3.1	Government online services	81	58.47	
2.3.2	Data Capabilities	46	40.30	
2.3.3	Government promotion of emerging technologies	53	39.83	
2.3.4	Gross expenditure on R&D	62	8.06	

Indicator		Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar		52	65.67	
1st sub-pillar: Trust		39	75.78	
3.1.1	Secure Internet servers	35	82.24	
3.1.2	Cybersecurity	61	89.93	
3.1.3	Online access to financial account	2	86.63	●
3.1.4	Internet shopping	50	44.32	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation		51	66.99	
3.2.1	Regulatory quality	54	50.21	
3.2.2	ICT regulatory environment	16	90.62	●
3.2.3	Regulation of emerging technologies	54	48.40	
3.2.4	E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	○
3.2.5	Privacy protection by law content	47	70.72	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion		87	54.24	
3.3.1	E-Participation	58	66.66	
3.3.2	Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	108	38.45	○
3.3.3	Gender gap in Internet use	44	66.37	
3.3.4	Rural gap in use of digital payments	56	45.46	
D. Impact pillar		32	63.80	
1st sub-pillar: Economy		28	44.53	
4.1.1	ICT patent applications	45	2.26	
4.1.2	Domestic market scale	33	64.55	●
4.1.3	Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	41	55.28	
4.1.4	ICT services exports	10	56.05	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life		30	75.92	
4.2.1	Happiness	32	73.79	●
4.2.2	Freedom to make life choices	51	78.52	
4.2.3	Income inequality	22	84.69	●
4.2.4	Healthy life expectancy at birth	65	66.22	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution		47	70.93	
4.3.1	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	46	95.56	
4.3.2	SDG 4: Quality Education	45	37.45	
4.3.3	SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	40	86.36	
4.3.4	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	13	90.64	●
4.3.5	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	92	43.01	○

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Russian Federation

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	56	52.01

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	62	43.94
1st sub-pillar: Access	25	78.65
2nd sub-pillar: Content	51	29.60
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	100	23.57
B. People pillar	32	51.76
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	2	80.89
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	73	28.51
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	50	45.88
C. Governance pillar	63	61.26
1st sub-pillar: Trust	41	75.11
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	117	36.28
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	47	72.40
D. Impact pillar	79	51.09
1st sub-pillar: Economy	70	30.62
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	76	62.00
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	77	60.66
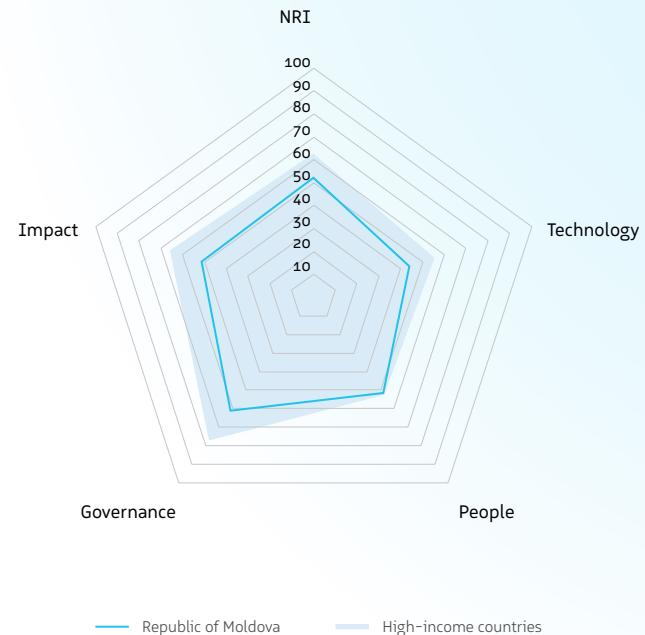
— Republic of Moldova   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	62	43.94	
1st sub-pillar: Access	25	78.65	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	31	82.96	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	49	78.05	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	9	65.63	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	91	84.21	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	17	82.41	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	51	29.60	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	52	12.74	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	42	11.21	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	41	69.81	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	33	24.64	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	100	23.57	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	47	48.75	
1.3.3 Robot density	49	0.92	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	49	21.03	
B. People pillar	32	51.76	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	2	80.89	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	4	66.16	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	44	76.52	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	1	100.00	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	73	28.51	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	92	0.00	○
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	15	60.41	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	32	25.13	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	50	45.88	
2.3.1 Government online services	56	73.12	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	30	50.00	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	43	14.51	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	63	61.26	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	41	75.11	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	36	81.92	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	58	90.54	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	44	52.88	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	117	36.28	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	124	14.15	○
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	121	22.19	○
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	52	49.62	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	121	20.43	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	47	72.40	
3.3.1 E-Participation	65	62.31	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	35	87.59	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	39	67.29	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	79	51.09	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	70	30.62	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	43	2.82	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	4	84.03	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	94	5.01	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	76	62.00	
4.2.1 Happiness	64	59.99	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	87	59.64	
4.2.3 Income inequality	41	76.53	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	89	56.20	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	77	60.66	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	42	97.78	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	24	59.56	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	105	60.91	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	112	45.10	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	73	56.35	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Rwanda

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	87	42.82

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	86	35.70
1st sub-pillar: Access	93	56.64
2nd sub-pillar: Content	107	12.54
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	51	37.91
B. People pillar	92	33.91
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	107	33.13
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	104	21.21
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	43	47.40
C. Governance pillar	72	56.64
1st sub-pillar: Trust	50	69.06
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	95	50.36
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	96	50.50
D. Impact pillar	97	45.02
1st sub-pillar: Economy	61	32.88
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	120	34.54
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	53	67.63
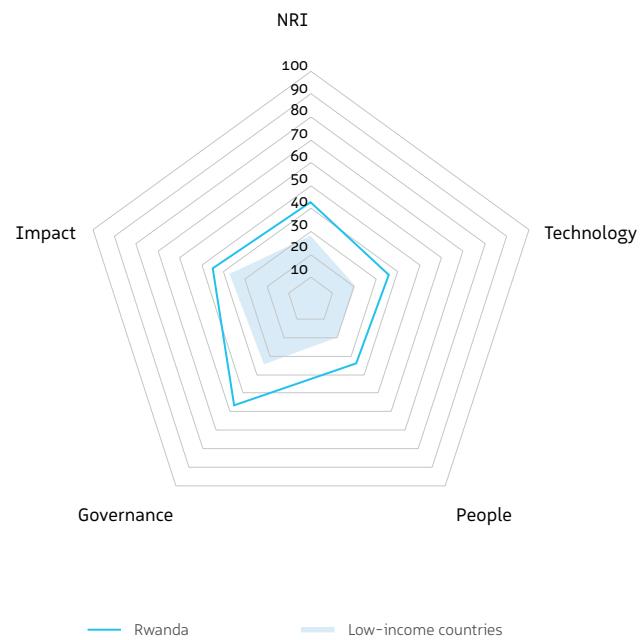
Radar chart comparing Rwanda with Low-income countries across NRI dimensions: Technology, People, Governance, Impact.

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	86	35.70	
1st sub-pillar: Access	93	56.64	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	98	49.69	
1.1.2 Handset prices	91	45.25	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	77	27.54	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	42	99.11	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	111	61.70	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	60	56.54	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	107	12.54	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	84	4.19	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	117	0.18	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	109	41.97	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	72	3.80	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	51	37.91	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	66	59.73	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	42	50.00	●
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	102	4.01	
B. People pillar	92	33.91	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	107	33.13	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	99	4.47	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	48	57.72	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	123	2.62	○
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	74	67.69	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	104	21.21	
2.2.1 Firms with website	87	36.72	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	32	17.59	●
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	108	30.20	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	112	0.33	○
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	43	47.40	
2.3.1 Government online services	43	78.42	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	56	33.04	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	23	65.69	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	47	12.44	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	72	56.64	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	50	69.06	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	100	40.43	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	30	97.69	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	95	50.36	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	65	45.35	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	67	73.12	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	57	46.13	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	107	50.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	104	37.18	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	96	50.50	
3.3.1 E-Participation	42	73.91	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	116	27.08	○
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	97	45.02	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	61	32.88	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	113	36.62	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	38	56.81	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	92	5.21	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	120	34.54	
4.2.1 Happiness	125	0.18	○
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	108	49.09	
4.2.3 Income inequality	79	60.20	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	102	48.52	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	53	67.63	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	109	31.11	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	34	88.18	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	57	77.93	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	93	42.41	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Saudi Arabia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	34	60.20

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	27	56.60
1st sub-pillar: Access	7	83.64
2nd sub-pillar: Content	60	26.44
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	12	59.73
B. People pillar	27	52.97
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	10	69.31
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	69	29.51
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	22	60.09
C. Governance pillar	31	76.19
1st sub-pillar: Trust	47	71.39
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	30	76.38
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	20	80.81
D. Impact pillar	55	55.04
1st sub-pillar: Economy	46	37.58
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	23	79.28
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	110	48.25
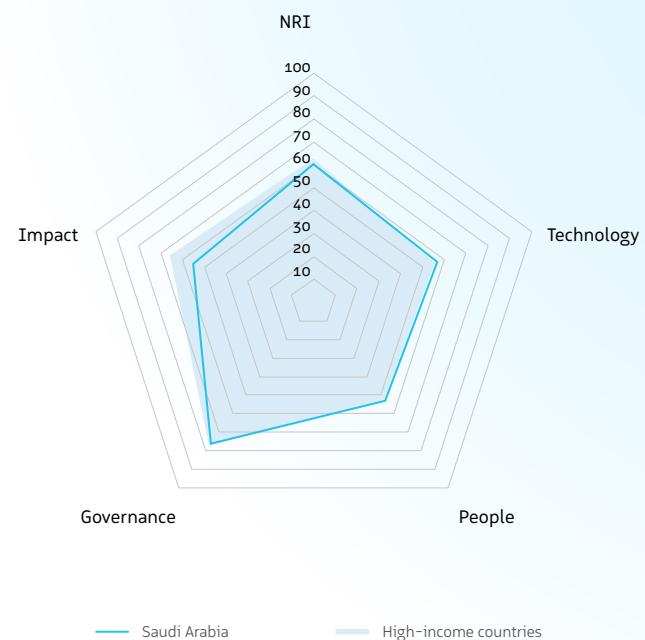
— Saudi Arabia   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**27**	**56.60**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**7**	**83.64**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	53	73.81	
1.1.2 Handset prices	24	92.22	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	23	48.45	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	8	87.35	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**60**	**26.44**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	90	3.27	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	82	1.90	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	64	64.94	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	22	35.65	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**12**	**59.73**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	8	95.39	●
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	30	61.50	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	46	22.31	
B. People pillar	**27**	**52.97**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**10**	**69.31**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	6	60.82	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	11	81.05	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	1	100.00	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	33	96.81	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	39	7.87	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**69**	**29.51**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	103	21.37	○
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	49	9.67	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	16	59.68	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	27	27.33	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**22**	**60.09**	
2.3.1 Government online services	4	98.79	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	38	45.84	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	6	86.91	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	61	8.82	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**31**	**76.19**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**47**	**71.39**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	85	49.61	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	1	100.00	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	26	64.56	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**30**	**76.38**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	47	55.17	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	11	92.50	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	18	76.98	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	78	57.28	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**20**	**80.81**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	7	95.65	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	37	86.99	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	31	67.93	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	25	72.66	
D. Impact pillar	**55**	**55.04**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**46**	**37.58**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	34	5.76	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	18	72.75	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	25	68.01	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	101	3.81	○
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**23**	**79.28**	
4.2.1 Happiness	29	74.62	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	25	87.37	
4.2.3 Income inequality	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	42	72.42	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**110**	**48.25**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	63	86.67	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	66	20.61	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	107	58.18	○
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	109	50.27	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	95	41.25	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Senegal

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**98**	**39.03**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**90**	**34.63**
1st sub-pillar: Access	102	51.93
2nd sub-pillar: Content	97	15.82
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	59	36.14
B. People pillar	**118**	**23.21**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	117	27.27
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	97	22.78
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	115	19.59
C. Governance pillar	**84**	**52.18**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	94	42.77
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	79	55.16
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	77	58.59
D. Impact pillar	**95**	**46.08**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	95	25.79
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	92	54.18
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	87	58.28
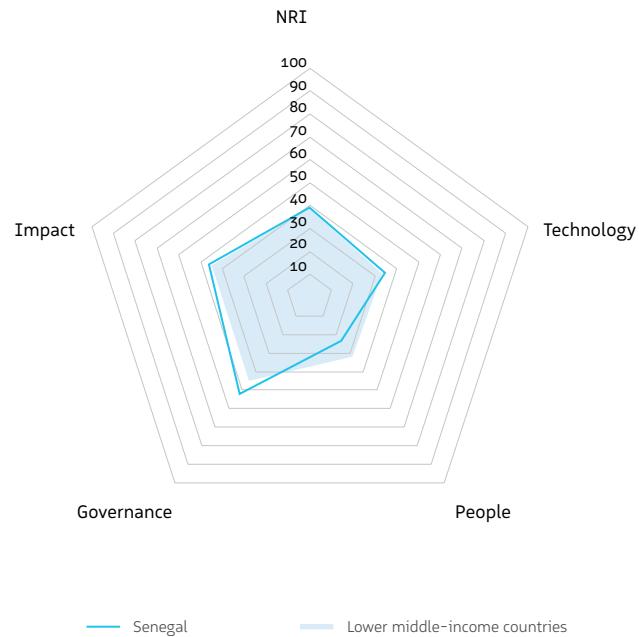
Legend: — Senegal — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**90**	**34.63**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**102**	**51.93**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	102	47.33	
1.1.2 Handset prices	103	36.41	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	n/a	n/a	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	57	97.37	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	124	51.94	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	76	26.61	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**97**	**15.82**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	110	0.99	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	103	0.55	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	86	56.98	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	67	4.77	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**59**	**36.14**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	79	50.05	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	58	41.25	●
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	65	17.12	●
B. People pillar	**118**	**23.21**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**117**	**27.27**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	80	9.55	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	47	58.00	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	110	17.90	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	93	23.62	○
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**97**	**22.78**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	88	36.38	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	35	15.80	●
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	75	38.17	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	99	0.78	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**115**	**19.59**	
2.3.1 Government online services	106	37.19	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	90	6.97	○
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	89	25.18	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	60	9.02	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**84**	**52.18**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**94**	**42.77**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	113	31.51	○
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	94	60.76	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	22	54.31	●
3.1.4 Internet shopping	64	24.50	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**79**	**55.16**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	90	33.59	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	74	67.50	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	44	56.18	●
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	96	43.53	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**77**	**58.59**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	95	39.13	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	68	71.10	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	38	65.55	●
D. Impact pillar	**95**	**46.08**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**95**	**25.79**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	92	42.72	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	93	22.15	○
4.1.4 ICT services exports	65	12.49	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**92**	**54.18**	
4.2.1 Happiness	98	35.66	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	69	68.10	
4.2.3 Income inequality	67	68.37	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	99	49.18	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**87**	**58.28**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	108	33.33	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	106	60.00	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	62	75.89	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	86	44.55	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Serbia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**47**	**54.15**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**78**	**40.17**
1st sub-pillar: Access	65	68.64
2nd sub-pillar: Content	55	27.42
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	99	24.46
B. People pillar	**55**	**43.47**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	35	58.38
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	66	30.05
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	64	41.97
C. Governance pillar	**47**	**69.15**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	53	67.04
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	47	68.21
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	48	72.20
D. Impact pillar	**31**	**63.82**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	16	54.31
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	44	71.51
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	59	65.64
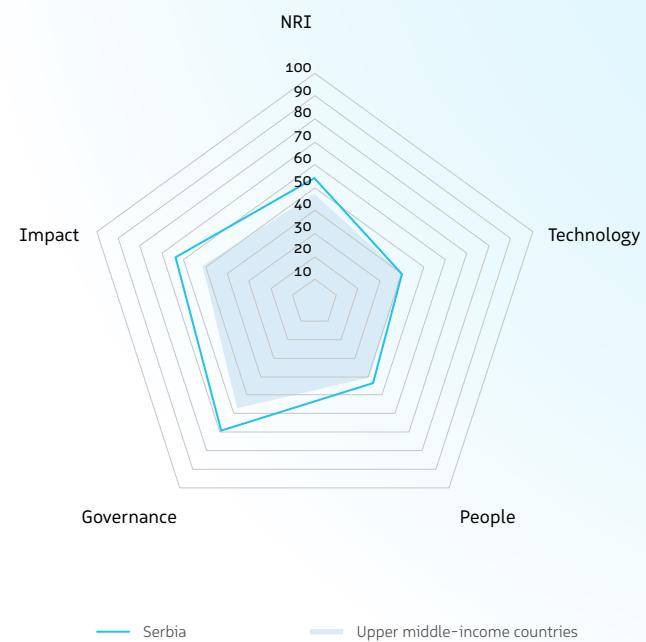
Radar chart legend: — Serbia   — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**78**	**40.17**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**65**	**68.64**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	59	69.50	
1.1.2 Handset prices	57	70.25	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	64	31.08	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	56	97.58	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	46	74.76	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**55**	**27.42**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	37	26.31	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	54	6.29	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	37	70.37	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	58	6.70	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**99**	**24.46**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	63	61.18	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	89	31.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	42	2.95	○
1.3.4 Computer software spending	111	2.47	○
B. People pillar	**55**	**43.47**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**35**	**58.38**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	67	13.77	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	77	44.33	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	42	76.95	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	16	98.46	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**66**	**30.05**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	57	57.75	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	72	3.76	○
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	38	48.48	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	52	10.24	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**64**	**41.97**	
2.3.1 Government online services	36	82.43	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	77	29.70	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	44	13.79	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**47**	**69.15**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**53**	**67.04**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	41	76.26	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	41	96.17	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	20	56.38	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	53	39.34	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**47**	**68.21**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	64	45.68	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	48	79.06	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	81	33.97	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	23	82.35	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**48**	**72.20**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	19	88.40	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	69	70.32	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	81	57.40	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	24	72.68	●
D. Impact pillar	**31**	**63.82**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**16**	**54.31**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	74	49.71	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	9	58.92	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**44**	**71.51**	
4.2.1 Happiness	28	74.75	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	69	68.10	
4.2.3 Income inequality	39	77.04	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	64	66.32	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**59**	**65.64**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	69	82.22	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	41	43.51	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	28	90.91	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	95	63.08	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	83	47.88	

Singapore

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	3	75.46

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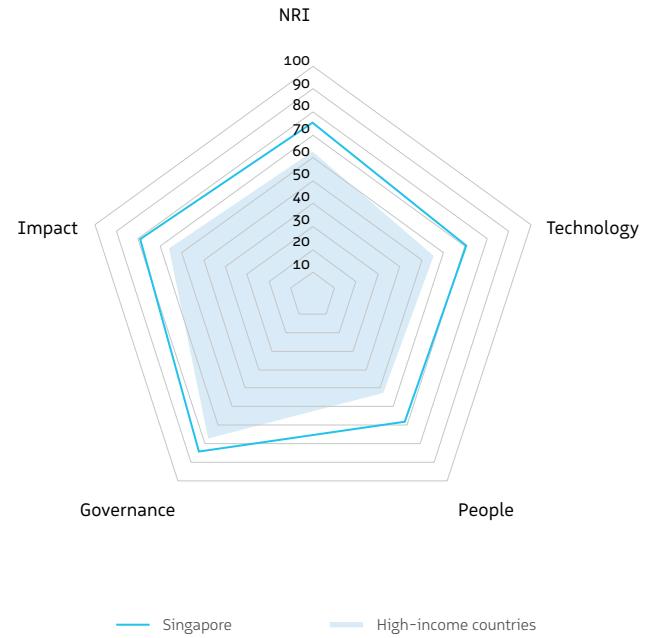
— Singapore   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	4	70.42	
1st sub-pillar: Access	4	85.70	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	4	96.74	
1.1.2 Handset prices	1	100.00	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	84	24.48	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	4	92.95	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	14	52.55	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	1	100.00	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	34	20.26	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	3	84.52	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	65	5.42	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	2	73.02	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	5	97.38	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	13	78.50	
1.3.3 Robot density	1	100.00	●
1.3.4 Computer software spending	69	16.21	
B. People pillar	4	68.10	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	3	74.43	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	71	12.66	○
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	2	90.38	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	4	91.66	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	28	96.92	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	2	80.55	●
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	14	56.80	
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	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	15	84.41	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	12	88.57	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	3	98.69	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	13	99.83	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	23	67.18	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	19	80.27	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	1	100.00	●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	25	87.81	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	3	93.77	●
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	95	44.79	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	9	84.38	
3.3.1 E-Participation	7	95.65	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	26	91.83	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	52	65.66	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	7	78.91	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	6	68.20	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	6	98.31	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	34	64.39	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	4	85.96	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	41	24.13	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	17	81.41	
4.2.1 Happiness	31	73.84	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	49	79.69	
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	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

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Slovakia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	43	54.67

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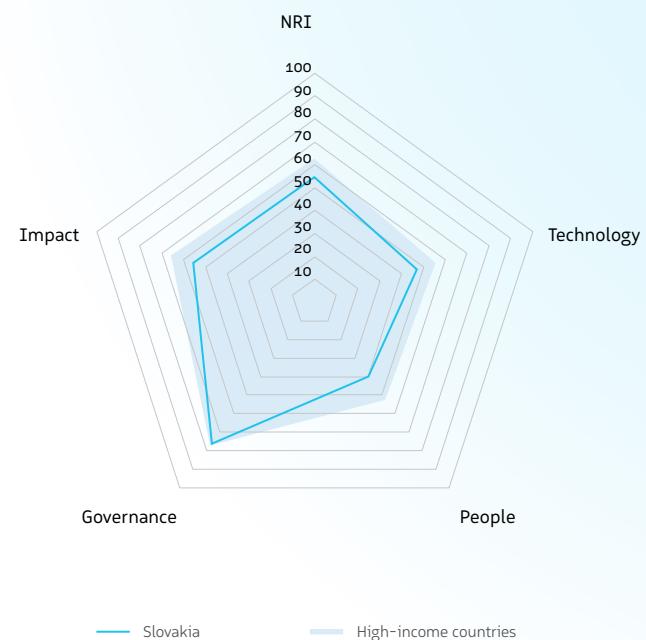
Radar chart with axes NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact.
— Slovakia   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**49**	**46.98**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**28**	**78.47**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	16	87.68	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	33	88.96	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	69	29.95	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	63	94.74	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	73	69.49	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**53**	**28.86**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	41	20.89	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	32	22.38	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	46	68.75	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	75	3.44	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**67**	**33.62**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	44	49.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	18	25.62	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	32	25.98	●
B. People pillar	**69**	**39.98**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**94**	**43.97**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	76	10.01	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	78	43.97	○
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	36	77.93	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**53**	**33.58**	
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	**63**	**42.38**	
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	
C. Governance pillar	**32**	**76.12**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**19**	**85.82**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	24	85.99	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	48	93.33	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	17	78.13	●
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**42**	**70.60**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	44	57.29	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	49	78.44	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	48	53.98	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	15	88.30	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**49**	**71.94**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	53	68.11	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	43	83.90	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	66	63.81	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**52**	**55.62**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**102**	**23.22**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	39	4.23	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	71	52.20	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	63	13.23	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**48**	**70.35**	
4.2.1 Happiness	48	66.15	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	86	59.90	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	1	100.00	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	52	69.99	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**44**	**73.28**	
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 ○ a weakness

Slovenia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**33**	**60.81**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**34**	**52.90**
1st sub-pillar: Access	27	78.57
2nd sub-pillar: Content	43	36.87
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	40	43.25
B. People pillar	**49**	**44.99**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	82	46.49
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	40	39.25
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	37	49.21
C. Governance pillar	**27**	**78.74**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	24	82.91
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	31	75.08
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	29	78.24
D. Impact pillar	**23**	**66.61**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	71	30.36
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	6	87.91
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	23	81.55
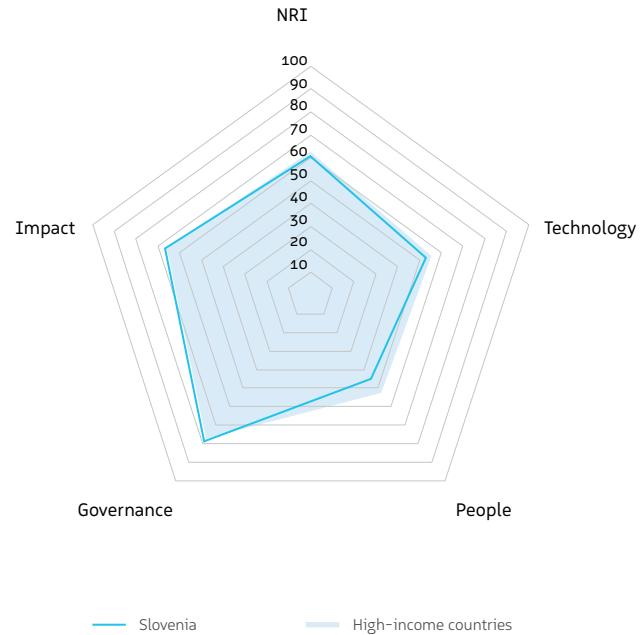
Legend: — Slovenia — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator		Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar		34	52.90	
1st sub-pillar: Access		27	78.57	
1.1.1	Mobile tariffs	3	98.05	●
1.1.2	Handset prices	44	81.77	
1.1.3	FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	90	20.58	○
1.1.4	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	29	99.47	
1.1.5	International Internet bandwidth	64	71.53	
1.1.6	Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content		43	36.87	
1.2.1	GitHub commits	28	39.04	
1.2.2	Internet domain registrations	26	29.08	
1.2.3	Mobile apps development	13	77.27	●
1.2.4	AI scientific publications	81	2.10	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies		40	43.25	
1.3.1	Adoption of emerging technologies	31	76.74	
1.3.2	Investment in emerging technologies	41	51.50	
1.3.3	Robot density	9	38.48	●
1.3.4	Computer software spending	91	6.29	○
B. People pillar		49	44.99	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals		82	46.49	
2.1.1	Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	88	6.46	○
2.1.2	ICT skills in the education system	27	72.15	
2.1.3	Use of virtual social networks	30	79.57	
2.1.4	Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5	AI talent concentration	26	27.78	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses		40	39.25	
2.2.1	Firms with website	6	92.98	●
2.2.2	Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	37	14.66	
2.2.3	Annual investment in telecommunication services	65	40.29	
2.2.4	Public cloud computing market scale	53	9.07	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments		37	49.21	
2.3.1	Government online services	32	83.63	
2.3.2	Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3	Government promotion of emerging technologies	76	30.44	○
2.3.4	Gross expenditure on R&D	17	33.57	●

Indicator		Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar		27	78.74	
1st sub-pillar: Trust		24	82.91	
3.1.1	Secure Internet servers	15	89.72	●
3.1.2	Cybersecurity	44	95.76	
3.1.3	Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4	Internet shopping	29	63.24	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation		31	75.08	
3.2.1	Regulatory quality	37	60.53	
3.2.2	ICT regulatory environment	22	88.75	
3.2.3	Regulation of emerging technologies	33	64.25	
3.2.4	E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	○
3.2.5	Privacy protection by law content	18	86.87	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion		29	78.24	
3.3.1	E-Participation	37	76.81	
3.3.2	Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	31	89.04	
3.3.3	Gender gap in Internet use	25	68.87	
3.3.4	Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar		23	66.61	
1st sub-pillar: Economy		71	30.36	
4.1.1	ICT patent applications	29	11.87	
4.1.2	Domestic market scale	88	44.95	
4.1.3	Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	50	49.97	
4.1.4	ICT services exports	60	14.65	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life		6	87.91	
4.2.1	Happiness	19	78.91	●
4.2.2	Freedom to make life choices	10	93.36	●
4.2.3	Income inequality	2	97.70	●
4.2.4	Healthy life expectancy at birth	25	85.21	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution		23	81.55	
4.3.1	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2	SDG 4: Quality Education	21	60.81	
4.3.3	SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	20	95.45	
4.3.4	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	43	80.62	
4.3.5	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	34	78.67	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

South Africa

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	69	47.94

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	66	43.41
1st sub-pillar: Access	73	66.58
2nd sub-pillar: Content	58	26.65
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	54	37.01
B. People pillar	72	39.04
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	102	37.36
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	38	41.62
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	68	38.15
C. Governance pillar	55	64.54
1st sub-pillar: Trust	61	61.32
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	58	64.48
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	55	67.83
D. Impact pillar	100	44.77
1st sub-pillar: Economy	65	31.85
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	117	37.96
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	64	64.51
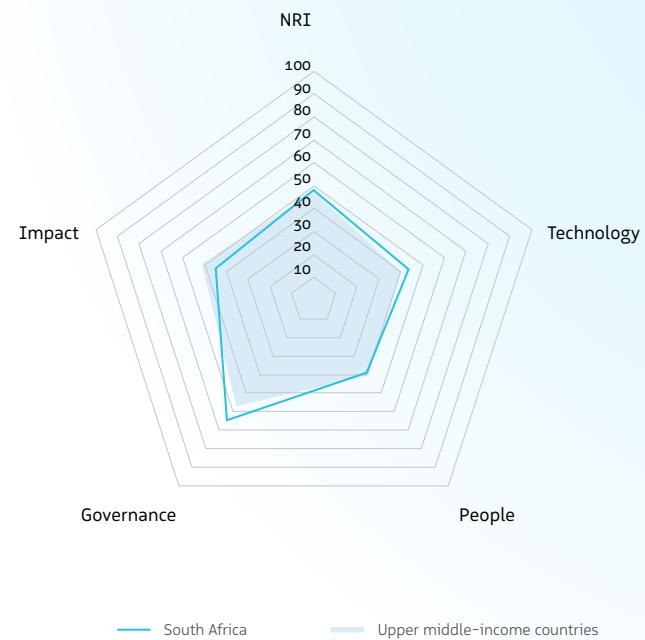
— South Africa   — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	66	43.41	
1st sub-pillar: Access	73	66.58	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	93	51.24	
1.1.2 Handset prices	71	60.80	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	28	46.27	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	40	99.21	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	42	75.37	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	58	26.65	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	85	4.13	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	52	6.70	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	71	62.53	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	24	33.24	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	54	37.01	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	46	66.24	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	40	51.75	
1.3.3 Robot density	39	4.38	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	35	25.66	●
B. People pillar	72	39.04	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	102	37.36	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	40	27.15	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	98	29.27	○
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	98	39.73	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	58	86.15	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	43	4.51	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	38	41.62	
2.2.1 Firms with website	30	78.78	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	57	7.24	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	31	49.79	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	24	30.65	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	68	38.15	
2.3.1 Government online services	24	86.43	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	61	30.63	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	86	25.92	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	57	9.61	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	55	64.54	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	61	61.32	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	38	78.29	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	73	83.48	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	10	67.36	●
3.1.4 Internet shopping	82	16.15	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	58	64.48	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	83	36.63	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	51	77.50	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	61	44.82	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	62	63.44	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	55	67.83	
3.3.1 E-Participation	29	82.61	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	80	60.10	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	45	60.77	
D. Impact pillar	100	44.77	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	65	31.85	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	51	1.28	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	32	65.55	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	47	52.67	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	81	7.91	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	117	37.96	
4.2.1 Happiness	90	43.63	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	97	56.25	
4.2.3 Income inequality	113	0.00	○
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	123	28.00	○
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	64	64.51	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	72	80.00	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	51	82.73	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	113	44.78	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	79	52.02	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Spain

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	25	65.42

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	23	58.28
1st sub-pillar: Access	6	84.39
2nd sub-pillar: Content	31	42.10
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	27	48.33
B. People pillar	21	55.53
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	26	59.90
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	21	52.56
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	27	54.14
C. Governance pillar	22	81.69
1st sub-pillar: Trust	23	83.06
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	22	79.15
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	16	82.87
D. Impact pillar	25	66.19
1st sub-pillar: Economy	37	40.53
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	41	72.94
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	9	85.12
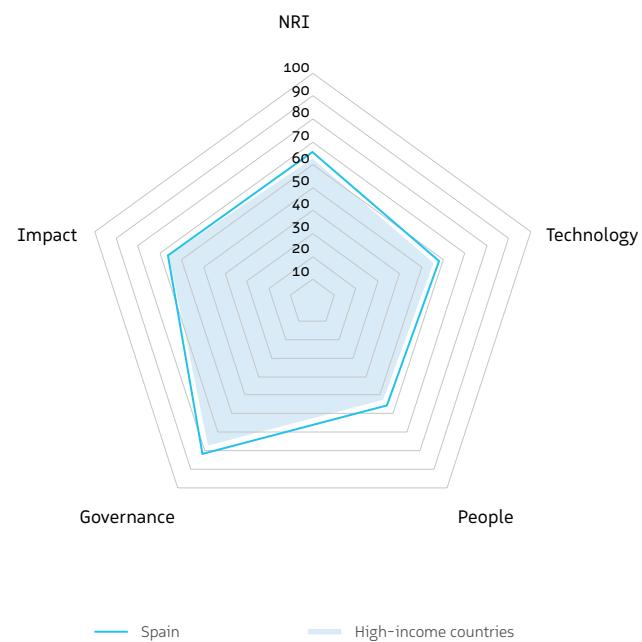
Radar chart: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact — Spain and High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	23	58.28	
1st sub-pillar: Access	6	84.39	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	13	88.63	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	27	90.89	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	16	56.29	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	48	98.42	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	61	72.14	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	31	42.10	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	31	35.87	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	30	24.90	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	34	70.53	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	21	37.12	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	27	48.33	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	37	71.91	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	55	43.00	
1.3.3 Robot density	21	22.24	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	2	56.18	●
B. People pillar	21	55.53	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	26	59.90	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	25	38.77	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	63	51.70	○
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	6	87.59	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	1	100.00	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	33	21.45	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	21	52.56	
2.2.1 Firms with website	16	88.10	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	29	18.68	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	12	63.23	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	14	40.24	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	27	54.14	
2.3.1 Government online services	22	88.62	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	3	78.40	●
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	85	26.06	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	28	23.47	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	22	81.69	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	23	83.06	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	31	83.04	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	16	99.69	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	24	66.46	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	22	79.15	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	38	59.59	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	34	83.12	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	30	65.20	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	17	87.83	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	16	82.87	
3.3.1 E-Participation	33	79.71	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	3	99.40	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	20	69.51	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	25	66.19	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	37	40.53	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	27	13.44	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	15	74.96	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	54	46.03	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	31	27.70	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	41	72.94	
4.2.1 Happiness	35	71.63	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	82	63.80	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	42	75.51	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	9	91.25	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	9	85.12	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	28	57.90	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	28	86.11	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	13	92.91	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

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Sri Lanka

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	93	40.48

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**80**	**39.52**
1st sub-pillar: Access	89	58.52
2nd sub-pillar: Content	72	22.56
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	53	37.50
B. People pillar	**102**	**30.33**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	76	47.88
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	108	19.93
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	108	23.19
C. Governance pillar	**102**	**44.12**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	105	37.06
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	121	34.69
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	71	60.60
D. Impact pillar	**87**	**47.94**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	80	29.14
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	99	47.77
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	55	66.91
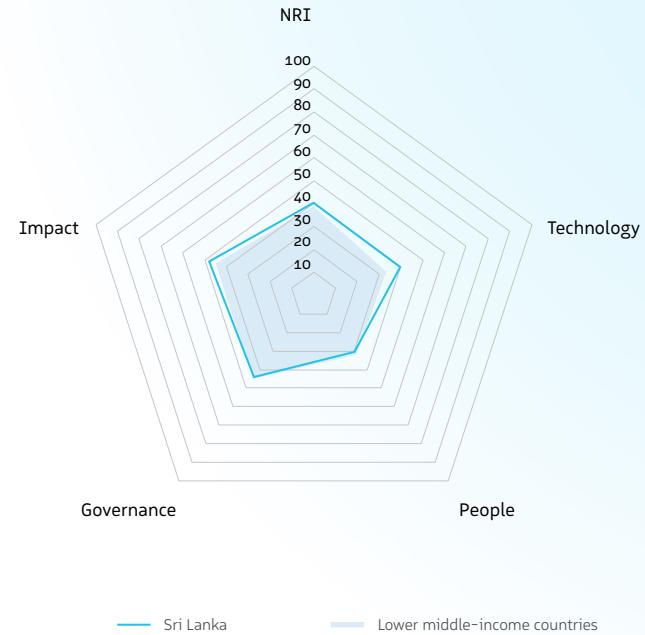
Legend: Sri Lanka — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**80**	**39.52**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**89**	**58.52**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	19	86.43	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	115	31.42	○
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	55	34.42	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	89	86.32	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	62	71.87	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	69	40.67	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**72**	**22.56**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	49	14.47	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	99	0.92	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	88	56.71	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	36	18.13	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**53**	**37.50**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	92	41.11	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	68	38.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	24	33.13	●
B. People pillar	**102**	**30.33**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**76**	**47.88**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	46	21.59	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	66	49.32	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	100	31.36	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	56	89.23	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**108**	**19.93**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	71	38.66	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	93	1.20	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**108**	**23.19**	
2.3.1 Government online services	96	45.79	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	62	27.71	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	98	17.72	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	97	1.57	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**102**	**44.12**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**105**	**37.06**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	88	49.01	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	71	84.40	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	56	4.31	○
3.1.4 Internet shopping	90	10.51	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**121**	**34.69**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	97	29.52	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	126	1.25	○
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	71	41.92	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	107	50.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	87	50.77	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**71**	**60.60**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	98	37.69	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	62	73.70	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	91	42.63	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	4	88.39	●
D. Impact pillar	**87**	**47.94**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**80**	**29.14**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	58	0.53	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	61	54.53	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	85	24.28	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	23	37.21	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**99**	**47.77**	
4.2.1 Happiness	116	14.10	○
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	91	58.85	
4.2.3 Income inequality	72	64.54	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	37	76.15	●
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**55**	**66.91**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	84	71.11	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	112	50.00	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	7	93.33	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	89	43.67	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Sweden

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	5	**75.09**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**6**	**69.04**
1st sub-pillar: Access	19	79.82
2nd sub-pillar: Content	9	57.28
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	3	70.04
B. People pillar	**11**	**62.36**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	34	58.51
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	12	58.45
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	6	70.12
C. Governance pillar	**8**	**86.68**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	7	92.55
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	5	87.97
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	24	79.52
D. Impact pillar	**4**	**82.26**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	5	71.16
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	5	90.69
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	10	84.93
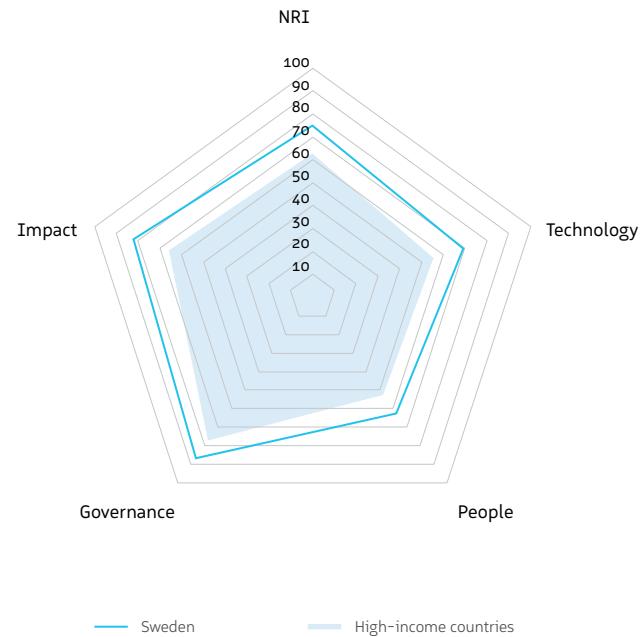
Radar chart titled NRI with axes: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact. Legend: Sweden, High-income countries.

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**6**	**69.04**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**19**	**79.82**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	18	86.46	
1.1.2 Handset prices	40	83.91	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	44	39.05	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	74	69.48	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**9**	**57.28**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	5	85.14	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	14	57.32	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	11	78.37	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	50	8.29	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**3**	**70.04**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	13	88.50	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	3	92.00	●
1.3.3 Robot density	6	45.98	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	4	53.66	●
B. People pillar	**11**	**62.36**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**34**	**58.51**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	41	26.06	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	6	85.21	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	11	84.66	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	15	38.11	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**12**	**58.45**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	8	92.64	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	11	50.25	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	30	50.80	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	15	40.11	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**6**	**70.12**	
2.3.1 Government online services	27	86.00	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	19	58.11	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	11	79.65	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	3	56.73	●

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**8**	**86.68**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**7**	**92.55**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	19	87.93	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	18	99.17	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	3	90.55	●
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**5**	**87.97**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	10	85.22	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	41	81.25	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	15	79.40	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	7	93.99	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**24**	**79.52**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	35	78.26	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	14	96.19	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	63	64.10	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**4**	**82.26**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**5**	**71.16**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	1	100.00	●
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	40	63.04	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	23	69.55	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	12	52.06	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**5**	**90.69**	
4.2.1 Happiness	4	91.26	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	13	92.19	
4.2.3 Income inequality	19	85.97	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	8	91.28	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**10**	**84.93**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	18	62.08	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	50	78.79	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	3	97.71	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Switzerland

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**9**	**73.63**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**2**	**73.60**
1st sub-pillar: Access	14	81.22
2nd sub-pillar: Content	2	70.52
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	5	69.05
B. People pillar	**15**	**59.49**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	25	60.17
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	22	51.49
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	12	66.82
C. Governance pillar	**17**	**83.76**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	30	81.48
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	6	87.87
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	19	81.93
D. Impact pillar	**8**	**77.66**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	10	64.28
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	13	83.01
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	7	85.68
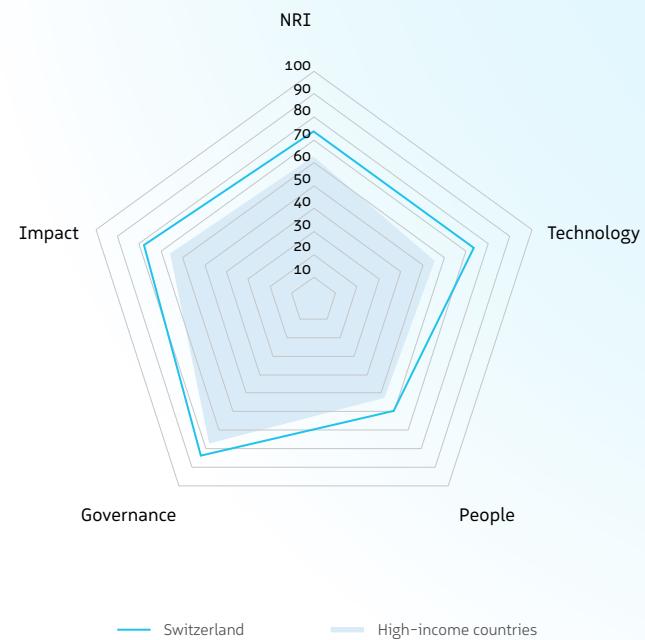
Radar chart legend: Switzerland — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**2**	**73.60**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**14**	**81.22**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	6	94.54	●
1.1.2 Handset prices	15	96.15	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	78	27.12	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	74	69.48	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**2**	**70.52**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	1	100.00	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	1	100.00	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	16	74.66	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	52	7.42	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**5**	**69.05**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	2	99.62	●
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	4	89.25	●
1.3.3 Robot density	11	35.85	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	6	51.49	●
B. People pillar	**15**	**59.49**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**25**	**60.17**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	52	20.35	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	5	86.08	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	25	81.08	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	5	53.17	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**22**	**51.49**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	10	53.22	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	20	57.13	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	13	44.10	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**12**	**66.82**	
2.3.1 Government online services	38	80.85	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	20	67.67	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	7	51.94	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**17**	**83.76**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**30**	**81.48**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	7	96.85	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	63	89.49	○
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	38	58.10	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**6**	**87.87**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	9	85.51	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	13	91.56	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	5	89.58	●
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	4	97.72	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**19**	**81.93**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	32	81.16	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	1	100.00	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	57	64.63	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**8**	**77.66**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**10**	**64.28**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	8	90.91	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	36	64.07	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	11	79.46	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	44	22.66	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**13**	**83.01**	
4.2.1 Happiness	13	82.10	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	33	83.98	
4.2.3 Income inequality	48	74.49	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	7	91.39	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**7**	**85.68**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	9	66.44	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	51	82.73	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	4	95.48	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	6	96.17	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Thailand

Network Readiness Index	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	44	54.54

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	46	48.07
1st sub-pillar: Access	36	76.75
2nd sub-pillar: Content	59	26.58
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	44	40.88
B. People pillar	46	45.92
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	13	68.36
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	103	21.32
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	40	48.09
C. Governance pillar	46	69.55
1st sub-pillar: Trust	51	68.72
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	60	63.56
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	35	76.37
D. Impact pillar	58	54.61
1st sub-pillar: Economy	68	31.34
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	29	76.38
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	89	56.12
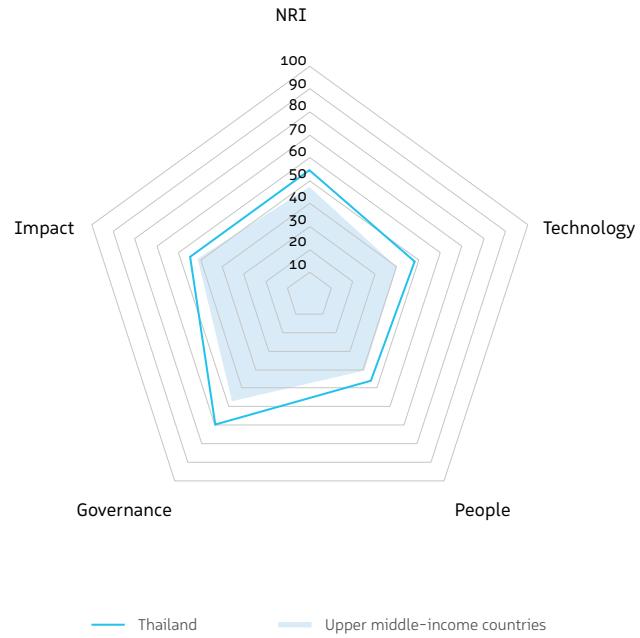
Legend: — Thailand   — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	46	48.07	
1st sub-pillar: Access	36	76.75	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	63	66.71	
1.1.2 Handset prices	81	52.46	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	11	60.84	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	63	94.74	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	10	85.83	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	36	99.90	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	59	26.58	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	75	5.08	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	71	2.87	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	58	65.94	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	26	32.42	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	44	40.88	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	28	77.07	●
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	37	54.50	
1.3.3 Robot density	32	7.54	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	38	24.43	
B. People pillar	46	45.92	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	13	68.36	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	8	56.89	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	53	56.71	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	54	73.52	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	57	86.31	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	103	21.32	
2.2.1 Firms with website	80	40.01	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	90	0.79	○
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	n/a	n/a	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	36	23.17	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	40	48.09	
2.3.1 Government online services	62	71.25	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	27	53.44	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	37	49.49	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	35	18.19	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	46	69.55	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	51	68.72	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	60	64.86	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	21	99.06	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	18	57.57	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	41	53.40	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	60	63.56	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	63	46.19	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	53	76.88	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	66	43.21	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	86	51.51	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	35	76.37	
3.3.1 E-Participation	42	73.91	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	32	88.75	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	64	63.86	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	16	78.97	●
D. Impact pillar	58	54.61	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	68	31.34	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	62	0.35	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	21	71.07	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	46	52.93	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	122	1.02	○
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	29	76.38	
4.2.1 Happiness	47	66.18	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	19	88.93	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	44	75.26	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	41	72.80	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	89	56.12	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	65	23.39	○
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	93	68.18	○
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	83	69.11	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	114	27.57	○

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Trinidad and Tobago

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	101	37.10

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	107	28.49
1st sub-pillar: Access	90	57.90
2nd sub-pillar: Content	116	10.19
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	116	17.38
B. People pillar	107	27.76
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	110	31.46
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	74	27.97
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	105	23.84
C. Governance pillar	87	51.62
1st sub-pillar: Trust	75	48.49
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	94	50.48
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	84	55.88
D. Impact pillar	109	40.54
1st sub-pillar: Economy	125	13.59
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	75	62.45
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	114	45.58
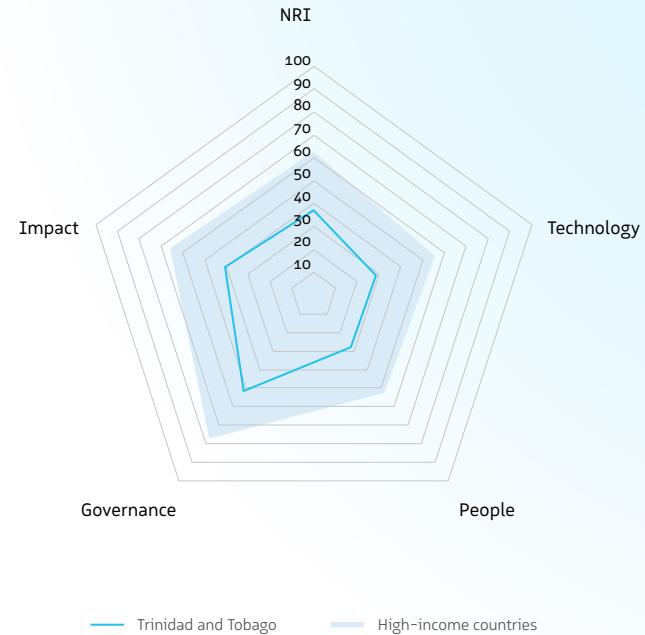
— Trinidad and Tobago — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	107	28.49	
1st sub-pillar: Access	90	57.90	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	108	43.82	
1.1.2 Handset prices	72	60.64	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	97	18.27	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	93	66.78	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	116	10.19	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	79	4.75	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	77	2.42	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	116	33.58	○
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	123	0.02	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	116	17.38	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	112	22.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	75	12.51	●
B. People pillar	107	27.76	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	110	31.46	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	114	1.83	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	75	61.09	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	74	27.97	
2.2.1 Firms with website	66	52.63	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	109	29.80	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	86	1.48	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	105	23.84	
2.3.1 Government online services	89	51.86	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	76	18.98	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	104	0.67	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	87	51.62	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	75	48.49	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	86	49.57	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	107	47.40	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	94	50.48	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	77	38.96	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	16	90.62	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	107	11.66	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	107	50.00	○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	69	61.18	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	84	55.88	
3.3.1 E-Participation	105	28.99	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	45	82.77	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	109	40.54	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	125	13.59	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	81	0.00	○
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	114	36.21	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	95	4.57	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	75	62.45	
4.2.1 Happiness	68	59.09	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	75	67.19	
4.2.3 Income inequality	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	81	59.66	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	114	45.58	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	58	88.89	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	48	35.43	●
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	99	63.64	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	126	0.00	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	36	77.61	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Tunisia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	96	39.29

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	68	42.50
1st sub-pillar: Access	75	64.39
2nd sub-pillar: Content	70	23.10
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	45	40.00
B. People pillar	84	36.18
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	48	54.99
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	82	25.69
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	98	27.87
C. Governance pillar	105	42.11
1st sub-pillar: Trust	81	47.47
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	88	52.33
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	118	26.54
D. Impact pillar	117	36.38
1st sub-pillar: Economy	113	19.16
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	116	38.95
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	101	51.02
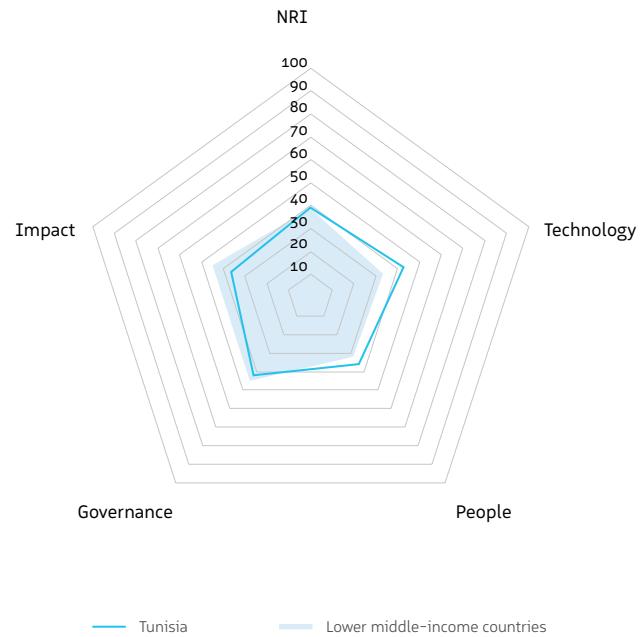
— Tunisia   — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	68	42.50	
1st sub-pillar: Access	75	64.39	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	74	61.77	
1.1.2 Handset prices	90	45.26	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	65	30.92	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	63	94.74	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	59	72.43	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	50	81.25	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	70	23.10	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	56	9.00	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	76	2.56	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	95	52.46	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	29	28.39	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	45	40.00	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	64	60.45	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	77	35.50	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	40	24.05	●
B. People pillar	84	36.18	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	48	54.99	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	70	12.91	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	33	68.62	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	77	59.59	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	66	78.84	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	82	25.69	
2.2.1 Firms with website	56	58.66	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	67	4.45	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	73	38.41	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	92	1.24	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	98	27.87	
2.3.1 Government online services	91	51.28	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	59	30.93	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	99	17.58	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	49	11.69	●

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	105	42.11	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	81	47.47	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	74	54.82	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	81	78.29	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	94	9.32	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	88	52.33	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	104	26.73	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	87	54.69	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	63	43.88	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	72	75.00	
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	67	61.32	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	118	26.54	
3.3.1 E-Participation	90	42.03	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	120	10.87	○
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	95	38.62	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	76	14.63	○
D. Impact pillar	117	36.38	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	113	19.16	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	67	0.30	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	77	48.93	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	100	11.47	○
4.1.4 ICT services exports	57	15.95	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	116	38.95	
4.2.1 Happiness	102	28.87	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	121	17.97	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	47	74.74	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	70	65.30	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	101	51.02	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	84	71.11	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	71	14.06	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	113	48.18	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	65	75.35	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	67	61.85	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Turkiye

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	60	51.27

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	40	50.22
1st sub-pillar: Access	17	80.31
2nd sub-pillar: Content	38	38.64
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	75	31.70
B. People pillar	50	44.98
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	67	51.24
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	60	31.47
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	31	52.24
C. Governance pillar	58	63.75
1st sub-pillar: Trust	43	74.30
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	72	59.35
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	78	57.61
D. Impact pillar	94	46.14
1st sub-pillar: Economy	76	29.76
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	119	34.59
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	41	74.09
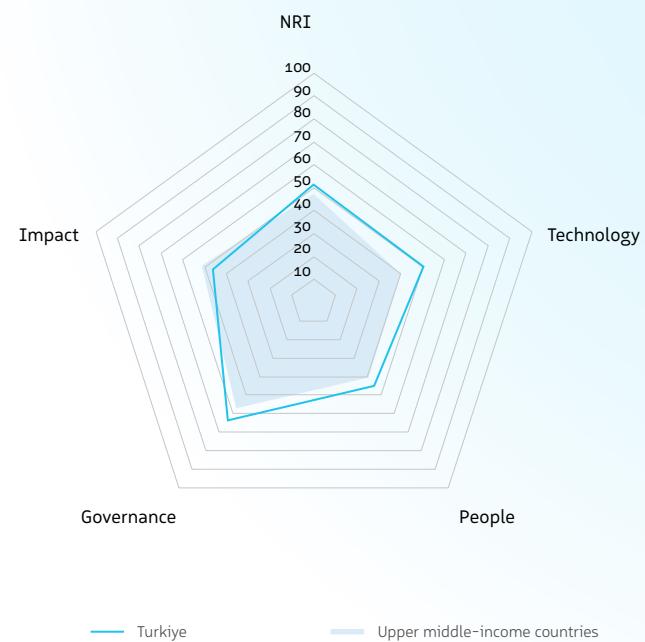
Radar chart with axes: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact. Legend: — Turkiye, — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	40	50.22	
1st sub-pillar: Access	17	80.31	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	29	84.45	
1.1.2 Handset prices	70	62.54	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	18	51.22	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	43	98.95	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	12	84.73	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	38	38.64	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	67	6.18	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	47	9.01	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	24	73.38	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	9	66.01	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	75	31.70	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	50	65.59	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	101	27.50	
1.3.3 Robot density	37	5.61	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	28	28.09	
B. People pillar	50	44.98	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	67	51.24	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	12	46.94	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	91	35.95	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	62	70.16	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	34	95.38	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	40	7.76	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	60	31.47	
2.2.1 Firms with website	74	44.22	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	79	2.18	○
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	21	56.63	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	37	22.86	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	31	52.24	
2.3.1 Government online services	13	90.68	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	46	43.69	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	31	22.34	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	58	63.75	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	43	74.30	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	45	75.02	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	1	100.00	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	7	74.60	●
3.1.4 Internet shopping	48	47.58	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	72	59.35	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	84	36.48	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	30	85.94	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	68	43.15	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	111	31.15	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	78	57.61	
3.3.1 E-Participation	22	85.51	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	72	66.44	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	86	53.99	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	71	24.50	○
D. Impact pillar	94	46.14	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	76	29.76	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	36	5.34	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	12	77.44	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	76	29.40	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	84	6.85	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	119	34.59	
4.2.1 Happiness	89	44.73	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	124	0.00	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	97	47.19	○
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	46	70.90	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	41	74.09	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	53	91.11	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	37	51.44	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	72	74.55	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	35	84.39	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	32	80.82	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Uganda

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**112**	**34.29**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**111**	**27.15**
1st sub-pillar: Access	106	47.31
2nd sub-pillar: Content	96	15.86
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	112	18.30
B. People pillar	**116**	**24.82**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	118	25.99
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	111	18.84
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	92	29.62
C. Governance pillar	**101**	**46.31**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	108	35.46
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	91	51.34
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	90	52.14
D. Impact pillar	**113**	**38.86**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	94	26.08
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	105	46.81
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	120	43.70
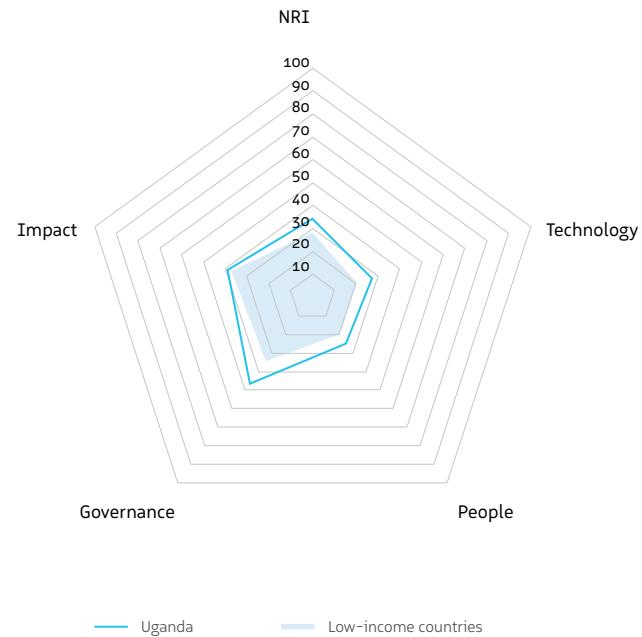
Legend: — Uganda   — Low-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**111**	**27.15**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**106**	**47.31**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	111	38.80	
1.1.2 Handset prices	119	26.33	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	118	5.68	○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	88	88.42	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	33	77.30	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**96**	**15.86**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	109	1.05	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	116	0.18	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	100	49.46	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	43	12.73	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**112**	**18.30**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	74	36.00	●
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	123	0.59	○
B. People pillar	**116**	**24.82**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**118**	**25.99**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	75	10.18	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	127	0.00	○
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	73	67.78	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**111**	**18.84**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	46	10.52	●
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	54	44.76	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	91	1.24	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**92**	**29.62**	
2.3.1 Government online services	88	52.71	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	57	31.33	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	72	4.82	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**101**	**46.31**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**108**	**35.46**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	114	30.51	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	77	79.70	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	44	24.57	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	102	7.06	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**91**	**51.34**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	98	29.28	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	70	71.88	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	98	22.91	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	110	32.62	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**90**	**52.14**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	92	40.58	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	52	79.05	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	101	14.92	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	22	73.99	●
D. Impact pillar	**113**	**38.86**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**94**	**26.08**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	78	48.58	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	102	3.58	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**105**	**46.81**	
4.2.1 Happiness	105	26.83	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	76	66.02	
4.2.3 Income inequality	92	51.79	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	108	43.40	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**120**	**43.70**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	109	31.11	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	69	76.36	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	121	21.10	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	104	36.16	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Ukraine

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**46**	**54.30**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**59**	**44.85**
1st sub-pillar: Access	63	68.81
2nd sub-pillar: Content	49	31.13
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	63	34.61
B. People pillar	**43**	**46.66**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	12	68.72
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	93	23.07
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	39	48.20
C. Governance pillar	**45**	**69.68**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	48	71.34
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	74	58.42
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	26	79.28
D. Impact pillar	**49**	**56.01**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	19	51.93
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	91	55.51
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	78	60.60
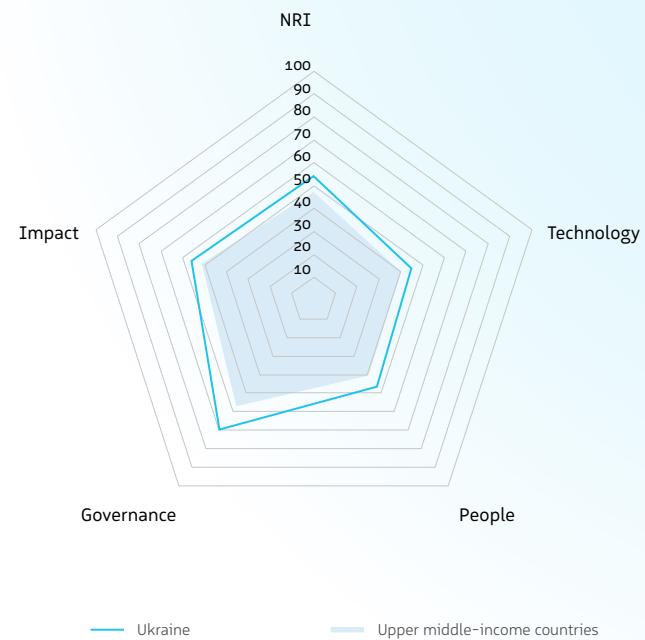
Radar chart axes: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact

— Ukraine   — Upper middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**59**	**44.85**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**63**	**68.81**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	50	74.78	
1.1.2 Handset prices	82	52.36	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	12	59.04	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	109	52.63	○
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	45	75.02	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	37	98.99	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**49**	**31.13**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	42	20.10	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	57	5.43	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	18	74.51	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	34	24.47	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**63**	**34.61**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	52	65.04	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	61	40.50	
1.3.3 Robot density	55	0.08	○
1.3.4 Computer software spending	25	32.80	●
B. People pillar	**43**	**46.66**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**12**	**68.72**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	n/a	n/a	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	25	73.69	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	71	63.74	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**93**	**23.07**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	59	7.18	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	53	44.79	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	44	17.26	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**39**	**48.20**	
2.3.1 Government online services	5	98.24	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	23	55.39	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	71	34.08	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	70	5.06	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**45**	**69.68**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**48**	**71.34**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	46	74.13	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	75	80.70	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	36	59.19	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**74**	**58.42**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	85	35.56	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	80	61.25	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	80	33.99	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	68	61.30	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**26**	**79.28**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	1	100.00	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	57	76.85	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	83	56.08	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	7	84.19	●
D. Impact pillar	**49**	**56.01**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**19**	**51.93**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	47	1.92	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	44	61.58	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	22	70.58	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	5	73.66	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**91**	**55.51**	
4.2.1 Happiness	100	31.72	○
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	92	57.94	
4.2.3 Income inequality	4	95.41	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	85	58.31	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**78**	**60.60**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	53	91.11	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	42	42.25	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	62	78.18	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	101	57.59	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	102	37.63	○

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

United Arab Emirates

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	26	62.60

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	17	60.25
1st sub-pillar: Access	5	84.90
2nd sub-pillar: Content	54	27.74
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	6	68.11
B. People pillar	19	57.12
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	16	66.37
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	41	37.83
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	11	67.17
C. Governance pillar	42	70.24
1st sub-pillar: Trust	55	65.33
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	50	67.05
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	28	78.33
D. Impact pillar	34	62.80
1st sub-pillar: Economy	42	38.42
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	11	84.57
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	61	65.40
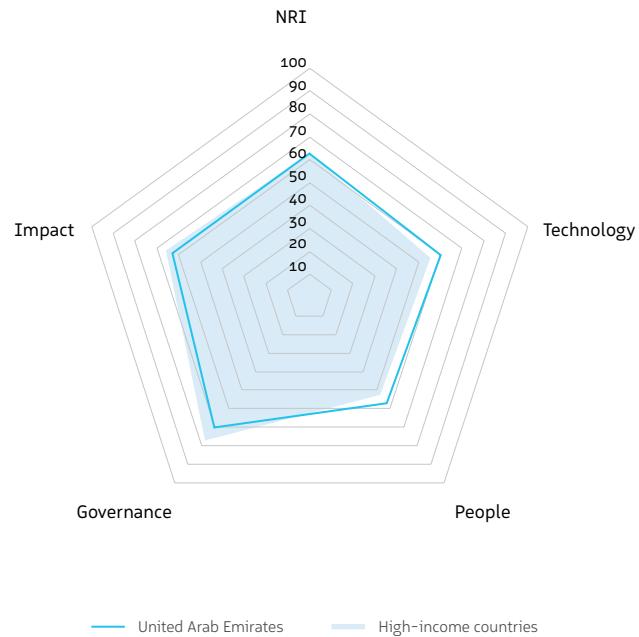
— United Arab Emirates   — High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	17	60.25	
1st sub-pillar: Access	5	84.90	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	22	86.25	
1.1.2 Handset prices	1	100.00	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	43	39.36	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	●
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	15	83.77	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	54	27.74	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	50	14.26	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	44	10.24	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	12	77.28	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	48	9.17	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	6	68.11	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	3	99.14	●
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	10	79.50	●
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	34	25.69	
B. People pillar	19	57.12	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	16	66.37	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	33	31.61	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	7	84.80	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	2	99.23	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	16	98.46	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	36	17.74	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	41	37.83	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	18	35.11	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	29	51.30	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	28	27.07	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	11	67.17	
2.3.1 Government online services	16	89.93	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	20	57.54	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	2	97.73	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	27	23.49	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	42	70.24	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	55	65.33	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	59	67.25	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	1	100.00	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	61	28.74	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	50	67.05	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	30	68.31	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	59	75.62	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	9	81.88	●
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	125	9.44	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	28	78.33	
3.3.1 E-Participation	37	76.81	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	29	90.27	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	31	67.93	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	34	62.80	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	42	38.42	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	37	4.99	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	37	64.06	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	20	72.28	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	66	12.34	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	11	84.57	
4.2.1 Happiness	21	78.17	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	15	89.84	
4.2.3 Income inequality	7	93.37	●
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	33	78.03	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	61	65.40	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	46	36.99	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	72	74.55	○
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	105	54.90	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	19	90.37	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

United Kingdom

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**8**	**73.85**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**7**	**67.74**
1st sub-pillar: Access	11	83.05
2nd sub-pillar: Content	5	64.28
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	17	55.89
B. People pillar	**5**	**67.97**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	33	58.71
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	3	71.55
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	3	73.66
C. Governance pillar	**13**	**84.62**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	14	87.95
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	24	78.33
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	6	87.58
D. Impact pillar	**11**	**75.07**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	13	58.29
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	20	79.88
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	6	87.04
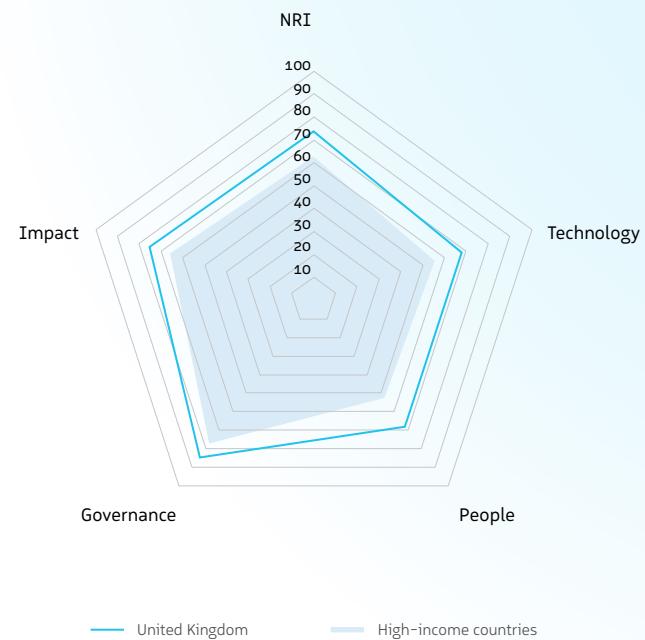
— United Kingdom   High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**7**	**67.74**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**11**	**83.05**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	34	81.87	
1.1.2 Handset prices	1	100.00	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	32	45.01	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	29	99.47	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	7	88.91	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**5**	**64.28**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	20	55.61	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	10	68.22	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	25	72.94	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	11	60.34	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**17**	**55.89**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	16	84.70	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	8	82.25	●
1.3.3 Robot density	24	12.60	○
1.3.4 Computer software spending	17	44.02	
B. People pillar	**5**	**67.97**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**33**	**58.71**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	20	42.26	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	28	72.00	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	12	84.23	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	18	36.34	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**3**	**71.55**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	22	83.08	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	7	70.07	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	7	69.98	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	4	63.08	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**3**	**73.66**	
2.3.1 Government online services	7	94.40	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	6	71.31	●
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	7	84.88	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	12	44.05	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**13**	**84.62**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**14**	**87.95**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	16	89.68	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	1	100.00	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	18	74.17	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**24**	**78.33**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	14	80.68	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	13	91.56	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	29	66.54	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	84	52.86	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**6**	**87.58**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	4	97.10	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	5	99.34	●
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	45	66.30	○
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	**11**	**75.07**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**13**	**58.29**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	20	40.83	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	10	79.47	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	10	79.46	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	27	33.41	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**20**	**79.88**	
4.2.1 Happiness	23	77.48	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	39	81.77	
4.2.3 Income inequality	37	78.06	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	27	82.73	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**6**	**87.04**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	13	64.95	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	15	96.36	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	11	90.96	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	16	91.81	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

United Republic of Tanzania

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	97	39.18

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	100	30.73
1st sub-pillar: Access	105	48.44
2nd sub-pillar: Content	108	12.15
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	76	31.62
B. People pillar	96	31.99
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	106	33.57
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	118	16.94
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	53	45.45
C. Governance pillar	91	50.65
1st sub-pillar: Trust	91	43.54
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	73	59.13
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	100	49.29
D. Impact pillar	103	43.33
1st sub-pillar: Economy	69	31.19
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	98	47.96
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	103	50.86
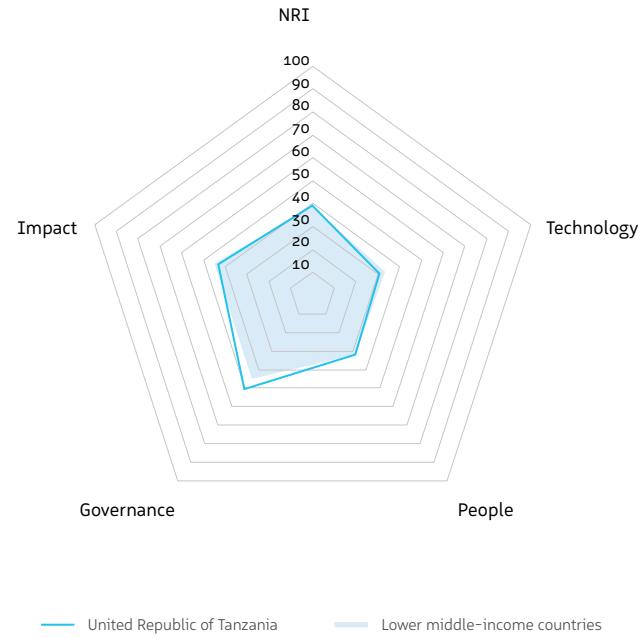
Legend: — United Republic of Tanzania — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	100	30.73	
1st sub-pillar: Access	105	48.44	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	116	30.03	
1.1.2 Handset prices	97	39.77	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	19	50.84	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	109	52.63	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	78	68.94	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	108	12.15	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	118	0.37	○
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	115	0.20	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	113	39.91	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	51	8.11	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	76	31.62	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	75	52.84	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	57	41.50	●
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	124	0.51	○
B. People pillar	96	31.99	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	106	33.57	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	55	18.34	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	75	45.46	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	121	3.99	○
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	76	66.48	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	118	16.94	
2.2.1 Firms with website	99	27.28	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	76	2.74	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	87	35.75	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	80	2.00	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	53	45.45	
2.3.1 Government online services	105	37.33	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	31	53.56	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	91	50.65	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	91	43.54	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	115	30.26	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	20	99.12	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	116	1.24	○
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	73	59.13	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	101	27.50	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	76	65.62	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	78	34.86	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	52	67.69	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	100	49.29	
3.3.1 E-Participation	110	24.64	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	76	64.00	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	47	59.23	
D. Impact pillar	103	43.33	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	69	31.19	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	65	53.03	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	63	38.40	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	112	2.13	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	98	47.96	
4.2.1 Happiness	119	12.06	○
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	46	79.95	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	85	57.40	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	105	46.32	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	103	50.86	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	116	17.78	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	78	72.73	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	106	54.36	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	108	33.20	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

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United States of America

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	1	79.13

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	1	82.47
1st sub-pillar: Access	2	87.23
2nd sub-pillar: Content	1	76.14
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	1	84.03
B. People pillar	1	76.16
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	14	67.07
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	1	84.06
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	2	77.34
C. Governance pillar	9	86.48
1st sub-pillar: Trust	3	94.73
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	18	80.60
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	12	84.11
D. Impact pillar	16	71.42
1st sub-pillar: Economy	3	73.51
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	73	63.25
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	34	77.50
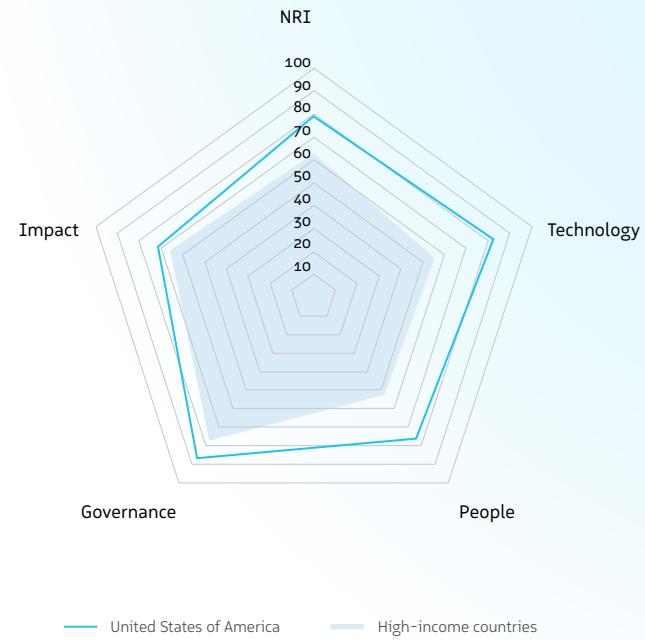
— United States of America   High-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	1	82.47	
1st sub-pillar: Access	2	87.23	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	28	84.54	
1.1.2 Handset prices	17	95.96	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	13	58.48	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	63	94.74	○
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	6	89.68	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	1	76.14	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	16	61.66	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	8	68.93	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	19	73.98	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	1	100.00	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	1	84.03	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	4	98.65	●
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	1	100.00	●
1.3.3 Robot density	10	37.47	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	1	100.00	●
B. People pillar	1	76.16	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	14	67.07	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	3	83.00	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	12	80.52	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	55	73.45	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	25	31.32	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	1	84.06	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	8	58.06	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	2	94.12	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	1	100.00	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	2	77.34	
2.3.1 Government online services	17	89.60	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	16	65.46	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	1	100.00	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	4	54.28	●

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	9	86.48	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	3	94.73	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	5	98.17	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	13	99.83	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	8	86.19	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	18	80.60	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	18	77.11	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	61	74.69	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	6	88.21	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	63	63.02	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	12	84.11	
3.3.1 E-Participation	11	94.20	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	33	88.50	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	19	69.62	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	16	71.42	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	3	73.51	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	1	100.00	●
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	2	97.72	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	7	81.24	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	59	15.07	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	73	63.25	
4.2.1 Happiness	24	77.39	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	103	52.08	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	87	54.08	○
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	63	66.46	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	34	77.50	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	17	62.90	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	37	87.27	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	83	69.11	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	31	81.42	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Uruguay

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**48**	**54.04**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**57**	**45.36**
1st sub-pillar: Access	47	74.04
2nd sub-pillar: Content	63	25.19
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	56	36.85
B. People pillar	**53**	**43.90**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	69	50.24
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	59	31.94
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	36	49.53
C. Governance pillar	**53**	**65.45**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	54	65.89
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	36	71.81
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	76	58.65
D. Impact pillar	**39**	**61.44**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	55	35.22
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	31	75.83
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	45	73.26
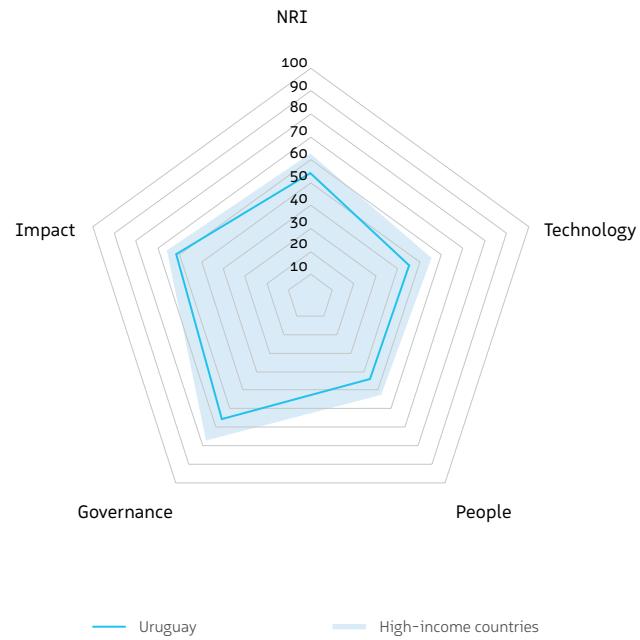
Radar chart titled NRI with axes Impact, Technology, People, Governance. Legend: Uruguay, High-income countries.

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**57**	**45.36**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**47**	**74.04**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	37	79.28	
1.1.2 Handset prices	29	90.39	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	57	34.13	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	98	75.79	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	103	64.65	○
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**63**	**25.19**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	45	18.34	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	43	10.77	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	30	71.12	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	107	0.52	○
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**56**	**36.85**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	48	65.74	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	102	27.00	○
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	62	17.82	
B. People pillar	**53**	**43.90**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**69**	**50.24**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	82	9.39	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	44	59.16	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	26	80.95	●
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	21	98.32	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	45	3.37	○
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**59**	**31.94**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	28	79.91	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	61	6.32	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	80	37.61	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	67	3.94	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**36**	**49.53**	
2.3.1 Government online services	28	85.95	●
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	15	67.89	●
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	69	34.49	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	56	9.79	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**53**	**65.45**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**54**	**65.89**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	57	67.99	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	47	93.63	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	55	36.06	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**36**	**71.81**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	40	59.12	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	102	45.31	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	31	65.18	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	13	89.44	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**76**	**58.65**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	22	85.51	●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	75	64.62	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	17	69.88	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	77	14.61	○
D. Impact pillar	**39**	**61.44**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**55**	**35.22**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	54	0.73	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	87	45.38	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	49	50.13	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	16	44.62	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**31**	**75.83**	
4.2.1 Happiness	26	75.98	●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	27	87.11	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	83	58.67	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	50	70.15	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**45**	**73.26**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	47	36.17	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	47	83.64	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	29	85.79	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	41	74.90	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Uzbekistan

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**72**	**46.47**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**75**	**40.73**
1st sub-pillar: Access	60	70.51
2nd sub-pillar: Content	76	21.13
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	82	30.53
B. People pillar	**77**	**37.83**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	62	51.91
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	87	24.86
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	74	36.72
C. Governance pillar	**71**	**57.33**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	82	47.28
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	101	49.34
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	37	75.36
D. Impact pillar	**82**	**50.01**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	107	22.40
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	28	76.49
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	100	51.14
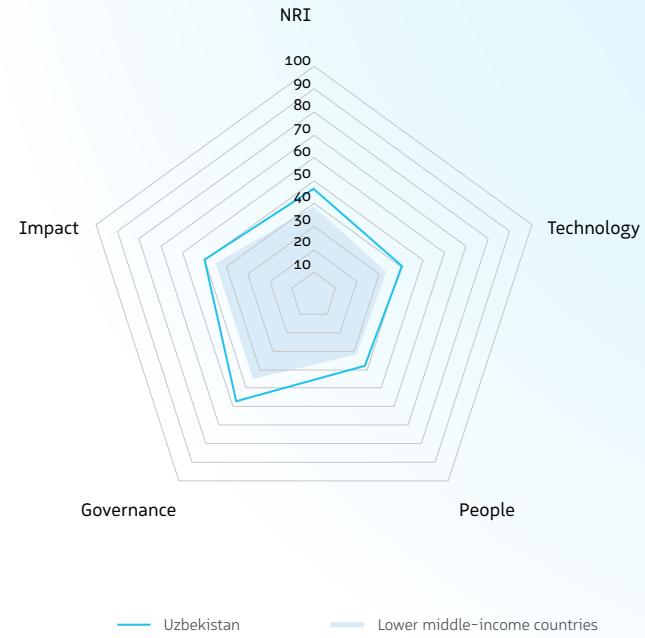
Radar chart axes: NRI, Technology, People, Governance, Impact. Scale 10–100.

— Uzbekistan   — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**75**	**40.73**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**60**	**70.51**	
1.1.1　Mobile tariffs	79	59.20	
1.1.2　Handset prices	108	33.51	
1.1.3　FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	7	66.72	●
1.1.4　Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	91	84.21	
1.1.5　International Internet bandwidth	18	82.06	●
1.1.6　Internet access in schools	42	97.35	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**76**	**21.13**	
1.2.1　GitHub commits	94	2.88	
1.2.2　Internet domain registrations	97	0.96	
1.2.3　Mobile apps development	61	65.63	
1.2.4　AI scientific publications	40	15.07	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**82**	**30.53**	
1.3.1　Adoption of emerging technologies	70	57.94	
1.3.2　Investment in emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.3　Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4　Computer software spending	108	3.12	
B. People pillar	**77**	**37.83**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**62**	**51.91**	
2.1.1　Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	21	42.08	●
2.1.2　ICT skills in the education system	76	44.97	
2.1.3　Use of virtual social networks	106	20.61	
2.1.4　Adult literacy rate	1	100.00	●
2.1.5　AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**87**	**24.86**	
2.2.1　Firms with website	101	24.67	○
2.2.2　Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3　Annual investment in telecommunication services	39	48.47	●
2.2.4　Public cloud computing market scale	87	1.44	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**74**	**36.72**	
2.3.1　Government online services	59	71.71	
2.3.2　Data Capabilities	50	36.18	
2.3.3　Government promotion of emerging technologies	63	37.11	
2.3.4　Gross expenditure on R&D	93	1.89	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**71**	**57.33**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**82**	**47.28**	
3.1.1　Secure Internet servers	73	55.29	
3.1.2　Cybersecurity	65	87.02	
3.1.3　Online access to financial account	33	37.17	
3.1.4　Internet shopping	93	9.65	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**101**	**49.34**	
3.2.1　Regulatory quality	100	27.79	
3.2.2　ICT regulatory environment	98	48.44	
3.2.3　Regulation of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
3.2.4　E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5　Privacy protection by law content	119	21.11	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**37**	**75.36**	
3.3.1　E-Participation	53	68.11	
3.3.2　Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	7	98.54	●
3.3.3　Gender gap in Internet use	78	60.15	
3.3.4　Rural gap in use of digital payments	21	74.64	●
D. Impact pillar	**82**	**50.01**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**107**	**22.40**	
4.1.1　ICT patent applications	81	0.00	○
4.1.2　Domestic market scale	55	57.49	
4.1.3　Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a	
4.1.4　ICT services exports	78	9.71	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**28**	**76.49**	
4.2.1　Happiness	51	65.53	●
4.2.2　Freedom to make life choices	6	95.44	●
4.2.3　Income inequality	57	72.45	
4.2.4　Healthy life expectancy at birth	73	64.54	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**100**	**51.14**	
4.3.1　SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	58	88.89	
4.3.2　SDG 4: Quality Education	81	5.79	○
4.3.3　SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	72	74.55	
4.3.4　SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	114	44.67	○
4.3.5　SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	52	70.21	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Viet Nam

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	40	56.00

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	35	52.02
1st sub-pillar: Access	12	82.44
2nd sub-pillar: Content	37	39.45
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	66	34.18
B. People pillar	41	47.25
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	9	69.53
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	83	25.66
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	46	46.56
C. Governance pillar	60	61.59
1st sub-pillar: Trust	32	80.60
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	92	51.12
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	88	53.05
D. Impact pillar	33	63.12
1st sub-pillar: Economy	34	43.09
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	21	79.70
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	56	66.57
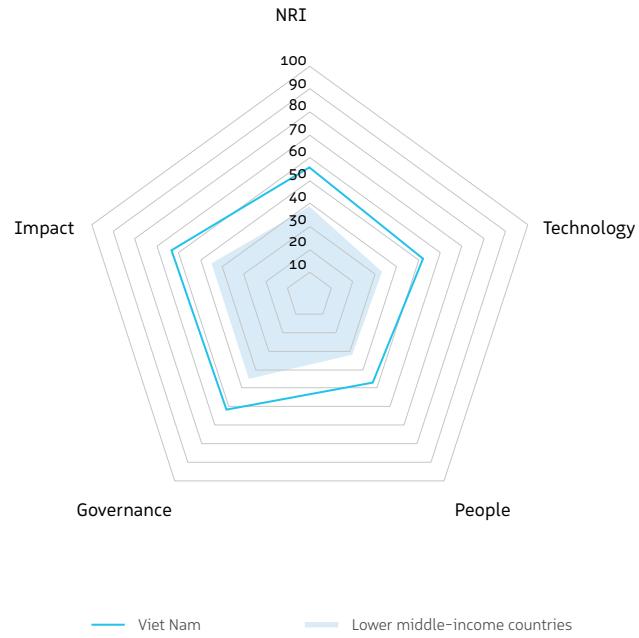
Legend: — Viet Nam   — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	35	52.02	
1st sub-pillar: Access	12	82.44	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	57	70.23	
1.1.2 Handset prices	53	74.47	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	4	72.15	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	40	99.21	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	11	84.90	●
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	46	93.66	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	37	39.45	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	46	16.01	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	72	2.77	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	6	82.94	●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	13	56.10	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	66	34.18	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	33	76.56	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	66	38.50	
1.3.3 Robot density	44	2.65	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	56	19.02	
B. People pillar	41	47.25	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	9	69.53	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	17	45.09	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	38	64.65	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	52	74.54	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	39	93.85	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	83	25.66	
2.2.1 Firms with website	83	38.42	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	78	2.23	○
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	42	47.34	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	47	14.63	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	46	46.56	
2.3.1 Government online services	74	64.88	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	49	36.46	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	13	78.29	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	64	6.62	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	60	61.59	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	32	80.60	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	53	69.69	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	16	99.69	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	1	100.00	●
3.1.4 Internet shopping	43	53.01	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	92	51.12	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	92	32.65	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	101	47.19	○
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	49	52.72	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	117	23.02	○
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	88	53.05	
3.3.1 E-Participation	71	57.97	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	115	27.73	○
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	79	59.55	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	35	66.96	
D. Impact pillar	33	63.12	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	34	43.09	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	24	70.29	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	42	54.80	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	98	4.19	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	21	79.70	
4.2.1 Happiness	44	69.08	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	1	100.00	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	66	68.62	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	45	71.41	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	56	66.57	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	81	73.33	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	35	54.00	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	51	82.73	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	71	73.84	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	100	38.11	○

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

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Zambia

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	**113**	**33.95**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	**119**	**17.71**
1st sub-pillar: Access	114	35.81
2nd sub-pillar: Content	124	0.59
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	117	16.72
B. People pillar	**88**	**34.78**
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	97	42.06
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	84	25.61
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	75	36.68
C. Governance pillar	**100**	**47.50**
1st sub-pillar: Trust	99	41.10
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	93	50.92
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	97	50.48
D. Impact pillar	**119**	**35.83**
1st sub-pillar: Economy	109	21.81
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	113	41.79
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	119	43.88
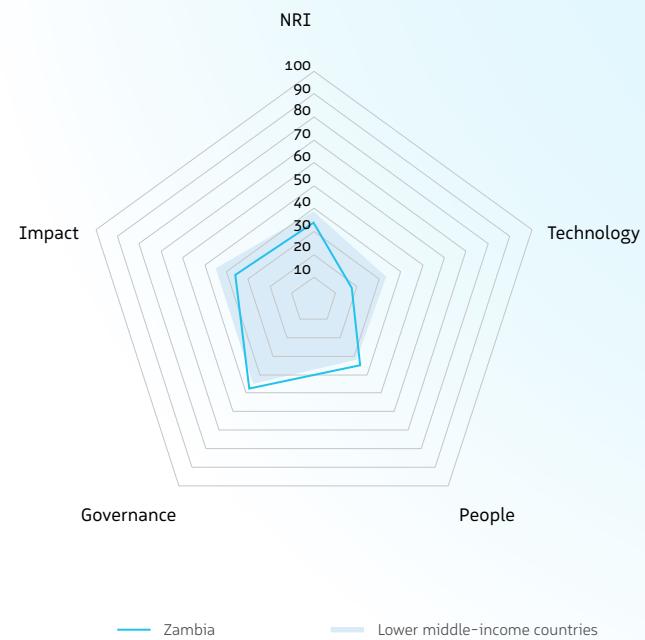
Legend: — Zambia — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	**119**	**17.71**	
1st sub-pillar: Access	**114**	**35.81**	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	109	42.31	
1.1.2 Handset prices	124	12.40	○
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	107	13.26	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	97	76.32	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	102	64.74	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	80	5.81	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	**124**	**0.59**	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	115	0.38	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	121	0.14	○
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	n/a	n/a	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	93	1.25	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	**117**	**16.72**	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	89	31.25	
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	112	2.19	
B. People pillar	**88**	**34.79**	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	**97**	**42.06**	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	n/a	n/a	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	79	42.11	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	113	11.71	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	69	72.37	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	**84**	**25.61**	
2.2.1 Firms with website	62	55.36	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	43	12.10	●
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	95	34.29	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	101	0.69	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	**75**	**36.68**	
2.3.1 Government online services	104	39.35	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	72	34.02	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	**100**	**47.50**	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	**99**	**41.10**	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	111	34.32	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	57	91.09	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	40	30.86	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	97	8.14	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	**93**	**50.92**	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	96	29.76	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	83	59.38	●
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	109	6.86	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	73	58.59	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	**97**	**50.48**	
3.3.1 E-Participation	98	37.69	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	89	54.37	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	94	39.61	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	29	70.25	●
D. Impact pillar	**119**	**35.83**	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	**109**	**21.81**	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	93	42.09	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	95	21.69	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	115	1.64	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	**113**	**41.79**	
4.2.1 Happiness	114	14.57	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	39	81.77	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	108	29.34	○
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	121	28.73	○
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	**119**	**43.88**	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	99	46.67	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	78	72.73	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	124	8.83	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	77	53.51	●

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Zimbabwe

	Rank (Out of 127)	Score
Network Readiness Index	118	31.10

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	116	21.41
1st sub-pillar: Access	120	30.14
2nd sub-pillar: Content	104	13.66
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	107	20.44
B. People pillar	103	30.24
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	100	38.64
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	95	22.98
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	94	29.11
C. Governance pillar	111	38.19
1st sub-pillar: Trust	116	27.29
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	114	37.14
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	98	50.14
D. Impact pillar	120	34.55
1st sub-pillar: Economy	116	17.77
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	125	25.58
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	80	60.30
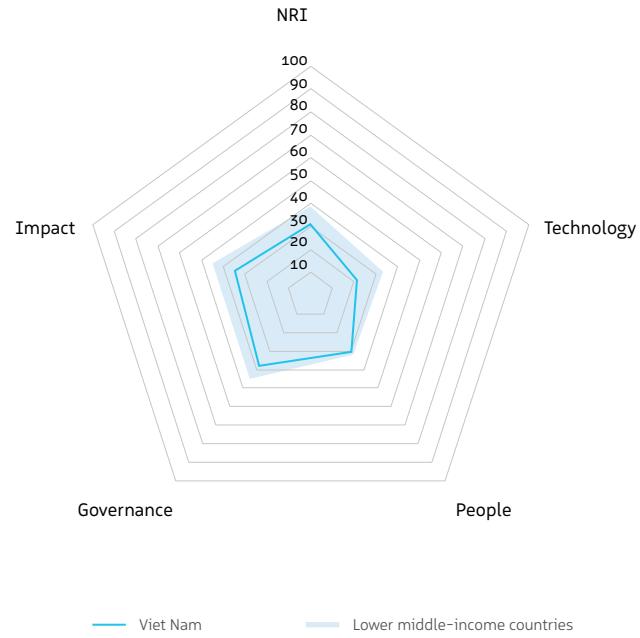
Legend: — Viet Nam — Lower middle-income countries

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	116	21.41	
1st sub-pillar: Access	120	30.14	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	127	0.00	○
1.1.2 Handset prices	116	29.69	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	80	25.75	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	115	36.32	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	96	66.54	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	79	22.55	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	104	13.66	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	111	0.95	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	95	1.05	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	101	48.72	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	71	3.93	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	107	20.44	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	90	42.08	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	123	12.25	○
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	88	6.98	●
B. People pillar	103	30.24	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	100	38.64	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	98	4.47	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	61	53.27	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	118	7.24	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	55	89.58	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	95	22.98	
2.2.1 Firms with website	94	32.28	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	86	35.76	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	97	0.89	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	94	29.11	
2.3.1 Government online services	112	29.02	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	78	29.20	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	111	38.19	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	116	27.29	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	108	35.33	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	113	27.74	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	25	44.57	●
3.1.4 Internet shopping	115	1.50	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	114	37.14	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	126	8.74	○
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	105	44.38	
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	120	20.45	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	98	50.14	
3.3.1 E-Participation	112	23.19	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	88	55.34	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	8	73.20	●
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	54	48.84	●
D. Impact pillar	120	34.55	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	116	17.77	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	77	0.05	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	94	41.81	
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	89	22.96	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	88	6.26	●
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	125	25.58	
4.2.1 Happiness	124	3.04	○
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	111	46.09	
4.2.3 Income inequality	106	32.40	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	124	22.80	○
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	80	60.30	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	100	44.44	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	57	80.91	●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	88	66.74	●
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	118	22.07	

Note: ● Indicates a strength and ○ a weakness

Section 7

Appendices

The Network
Readiness Index
is a composite,
multi-dimensional
framework
structured across
three levels,
comprising four
primary pillars,
multiple sub-
pillars, and a set of
individual indicators
that together capture
the complexity of
digital readiness.

Appendix I: Technical Notes

Structure of the Network Readiness Index

Since network readiness is a multi-dimensional concept, the Network Readiness Index (NRI) is a composite index constructed with three levels. The primary level consists of four pillars that make up the fundamental dimensions of network readiness. Each of the fundamental pillars divides into additional sub-pillars that constitute the second level. Table A-I.1 shows both levels.

The third level consists of individual indicators distributed across the different sub-pillars and pillars of the primary and secondary levels. All indicators used within the NRI belong to a pillar and a sub-pillar.

For record-keeping, a three-digit code identifies each indicator. The first digit refers to the primary pillar, the second digit concerns the secondary sub-pillar, and the third denotes the indicator itself. For instance, the digital code 1.2.3 refers to an individual indicator (Mobile apps development) located within the first primary pillar (Technology) and the secondary sub-pillar (Content).

The third level of the NR1 2025 consists of 53 indicators. 30 indicators are hard/quantitative data, 12 are index/composite indicator data, and 11 are survey/qualitative data.

Table A-I.2 outlines the complete structure of the NRI with its respective pillars, sub-pillars, and indicators.

Adjustments to the Network Readiness Index model in 2025

Table A-I.3 provides a summary of adjustments to the NRI 2025 framework. A total two indicators were replaced, one indicator was removed. The methodology of one indicator was revised, methodology changed at source for four indicators, and the indicator code changed for two indicators. Overall, a total of ten indicators underwent adjustments this year.

Computation of the NRI

The computation of the NRI utilizes successive aggregations of scores from both the indicator level (i.e., the most disaggregated level) and the overall NRI score. Indicator weights from the previous year were maintained in NRI 2025. Due to correlation, weights for four indicators were adjusted in NRI 2024 from 1 to 0.5. These include 4.2.3 Income inequality, 4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth, 4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being, and 4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities. All other 49 indicators have a weight of 1 each.

The weighted arithmetic mean aggregates (i) the individual indicators within each sub-pillar; and unweighted arithmetic mean aggregates (ii) the sub-pillars within each pillar, and (iii) the pillars comprising the overall index.

Computation is based on data for all indicators, including confidential data related to indicator 1.2.2 (Internet domain registrations) that ZookNIC kindly provided on the condition of confidentiality. Keeping with this request only scores are provided for this indicator this year.

Table A-I.1: Network Readiness Index 2025 two top levels and composition

Primary Level	Technology	People	Governance	Impact
Secondary Level	Access Content Future technologies	Individuals Businesses Governments	Trust Regulation Inclusion	Economy Quality of life Sustainable development goal (SDG) contributions

Table A-I.2: Network Readiness Index 2024 pillars, sub-pillars, and indicators

A. Technology pillar

1.1 Access
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs
1.1.2 Handset prices
1.1.3 FTTH/Building internet subscriptions
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth
1.1.6 Internet access in schools
1.2 Content
1.2.1 GitHub commits
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations
1.2.3 Mobile applications development
1.2.4 AI scientific publications
1.3 Future Technologies
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies
1.3.3 Robot density
1.3.4 Computer software spending

B. People pillar

2.1 Individuals
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate
2.1.5 AI talent concentration
2.2 Businesses
2.2.1 Firms with a website
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale
2.3 Governments
2.3.1 Government online services
2.3.2 Data Capabilities
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D

C. Governance pillar

3.1 Trust
3.1.1 Secure internet servers
3.1.2 Cybersecurity
3.1.3 Online access to a financial account
3.1.4 Internet shopping
3.2 Regulation
3.2.1 Regulatory quality
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content
3.3 Inclusion
3.3.1 E-participation
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments

D. Impact pillar

4.1 Economy
4.1.1 ICT patent applications
4.1.2 Domestic market scale
4.1.3 Technology-enabled work flexibility
4.1.4 ICT services exports
4.2 Quality of Life
4.2.1 Happiness
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices
4.2.3 Income inequality
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth
4.3 SDG Contribution
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Table A-I.3: Adjustments to the Network Readiness Index 2025

Variable code	NRI 2024	Adjustment	New code	NRI 2025
1.2.4	AI scientific publications	Methodology Changed at Source	1.2.4	AI scientific publications
2.1.3	Use of virtual social networks	Changed methodology	2.1.3	Use of virtual social networks
2.1.5	AI talent concentration	Methodology Changed at Source	2.1.5	AI talent concentration
2.2.4	Public cloud computing market scale	Methodology Changed at Source	2.2.4	Public cloud computing market scale
2.3.4	R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	Indicator Replaced	2.3.4	Gross expenditure on R&D
3.1.3	Online access to financial account	Methodology Changed at Source	3.1.3	Online access to financial account
3.3.3	Availability of local online content	Indicator Removed		
3.3.4	Annual investment in telecommunication services	Code Changed	3.3.3	Annual investment in telecommunication services
3.3.5	GERD performed by business enterprise	Code Changed	3.3.4	GERD performed by business enterprise
4.1.3	Prevalence of gig economy	Indicator Replaced	4.1.3	Technology-enabled work flexibility

Country and Data Coverage

The inclusion of countries and indicators relies on the double threshold approach. Only countries that could provide data for at least 70% of all indicators earned inclusion to the NRI. In addition, countries needed to pass a sub-pillar level data availability of at least 40% for coverage. With the exception of 1.3.3 Robot density, 2.1.5 AI talent concentration and 3.1.3 Online access to financial account, indicators with data available for at least 50% of all countries gained inclusion to the NRI.This year, initiatives were undertaken to augment the coverage percentage to 44.09% for 1.3.3. and to 37.01% for 2.1.5, acting as a forward-leaning response to the recommendations posited by the JRC in preceding audits of the NRI. In addition, indicator 3.1.3 was updated with more recent data at the source. Consequently, the data coverage decreased to 44.88%. The drive behind these enhancements is twofold: to integrate both indicators more comprehensively, and to preserve them due to their contextual and theoretical significance within the NRI framework. The latter is pivotal as it aligns perfectly with the inherent objectives and principles of the NRI framework, adding layers of depth and relevance to the evolving model. This augmentation is not merely numerical but is instrumental in refining the essence and effectiveness of the framework in capturing the nuanced dimensions of networked readiness. The incorporation of these indicators substantiates the framework's adaptability and resilience, fortifying its position as a robust tool for nuanced analysis in an ever-evolving landscape. Missing values received a "N/A" label and did not count within the computation of scores.
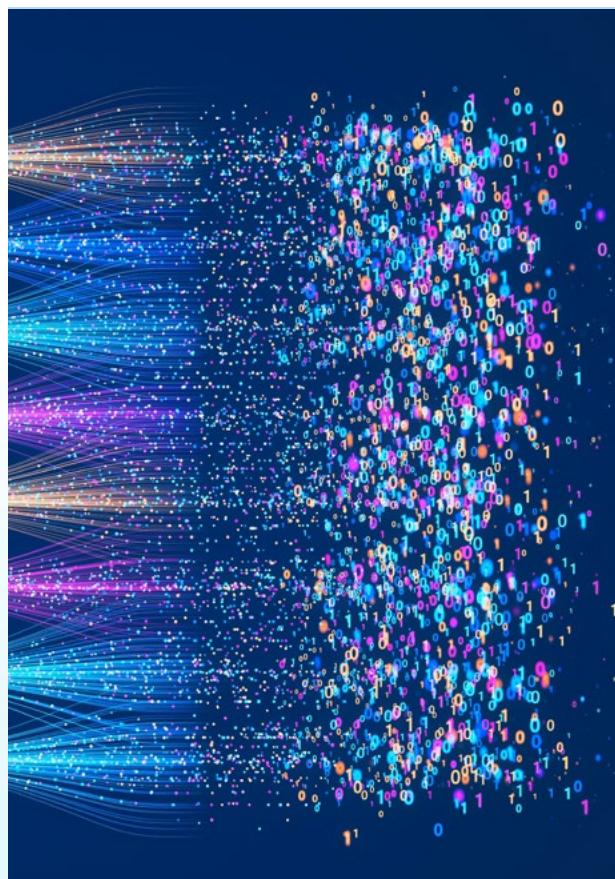
Treatment of Series with Outliers

Outliers in an indicator can affect ranking results with bias. It is prudent to detect and remove all outliers before the normalization of scores. An applied rule-of-thumb where an absolute value of skewness greater than 2 or a kurtosis greater than 3.5 indicates the presence of outliers.[2]

The treatment of outliers occurs mainly in two ways. First, indicators with no more than five outliers are winsorized, whereby the value affecting the distribution assigns to the next highest/lowest value method. The winsorization process continues until the reported skewness and/or kurtosis fall within the ranges specified above.

Second, indicators with at least six outliers are transformed by natural logarithms according to the following formula:

$$\ln\left[(max \times factor - 1) \times \frac{(value - min)}{(max - min)} + 1\right]$$

Initially, a natural logarithmic transformation with base 1 is applied. If this does not correct the skewness and kurtosis, a base 10 logarithmic transformation is attempted. If necessary, a base 100 logarithmic transformation is applied as a final step.

Third, if the logarithmic transformation is ineffective for certain indicators, the Yeo-Johnson transformation is applied using the following formula:

$$\psi(y, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{(y+1)^\lambda - 1}{\lambda} & y \geq 0 \text{ and } \lambda \neq 0, \\ \log(y+1) & y \geq 0 \text{ and } \lambda = 0, \\ -\frac{(-y+1)^{2-\lambda} - 1}{2 - \lambda} & y < 0 \text{ and } \lambda \neq 2, \\ -\log(-y+1) & y < 0, \lambda = 2. \end{cases}$$

For the NRI 2025, outliers were detected in nineteen indicators. Eleven indicators[3] had fewer than six outliers; and seven indicators[4] had six outliers or more and were treated through logarithmic transformation and one indicator[5] had six outliers or more and were treated through Yeo-Johnson transformation.

Normalisation

To make the indicators comparable for data aggregation, they must go through a process of normalization. The NRI applies the Min-max normalization method to ensure all values fall into the [0, 100] range. For indicators where higher values indicate higher outcomes the following normalization formula is applied:

$$100 \times \frac{(value - min)}{(max - min)}$$

For indicators where higher values imply worse outcomes the following reverse normalization formula is applied:[6]

$$100 \times \frac{(max - value)}{(max - min)}$$

Caveats on the Year-to-Year Comparison of Rankings

The NRI compares the performance of national digital readiness across countries/economies and presents the changes in country/economy rankings over time.

It is important to note that scores and rankings are not directly comparable between one year and another. Each ranking reflects the relative position of a particular economy based on the conceptual framework, the data coverage and the sample of countries/economies of that specific NRI edition, and also reflects changes in the underlying indicators at source and in data availability.

A number of factors influence the year-on-year rankings of an economy:

- the actual performance of the economy in question;

- adjustments made to the NRI framework (changes in indicator composition and measurement revisions);

- data updates, the treatment of outliers and missing values; and

- the inclusion or exclusion of economies in the sample.

Additionally, the following characteristics complicate the time-series analysis based on simple NRI rankings or scores:

- **Missing values:** The NRI produces relative index scores, which means that a missing value for one economy affects the index score of other economies. Because the number of missing values decreases every year, this problem reduces over time.

- **Reference year:** The data underlying the NRI do not refer to a single year but to several years, depending on the latest available year for any given variable. In addition, the reference years for different variables are not the same for each economy, due to measures to limit the number of missing data points.

- **Normalization factor:** Most NRI variables are normalized using GDP, population, or other factor with the intention of enabling cross-economy comparability. However, this implies that year-on-year changes in individual indicators may be driven either by the variable (numerator) or by its normalization factor (denominator).

- **Consistent data collection:** Measuring the change in year-on-year performance relies on the consistent collection of data over time. Changes in the definition of variables or in the data collection process could create movements in the rankings that are unrelated to performance.

A detailed economy study based on the NRI database and the economy profile over time, along with analytical ground work that includes that of actors and decision-makers in the realm of digital transformation, yields the best results in terms of monitoring a country/economy's network readiness as well as for identifying possible improvement channels.

References

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Appendix II: Sources and Definitions

Affordable access is the foundation of digital readiness.

1st pillar: Technology

1.1 Access

1.1.1 Mobile Tariffs

Mobile tariffs sub-index | 2024

The Mobile Tariffs indicator refers to the Mobile tariffs sub-index included in the Affordability pillar of the *Mobile Connectivity Index* published by the GSM Association. The sub-index relates to the cost of three separate basket profiles that are distinguished in part by usage allowance (100 MB, 500 MB, and 1 GB per month, respectively). Tariffs are given as a percentage of monthly GDP per capita. The primary source for the data is Tarifica (https://tarifica.com/).

Source: GSM Association, The GSMA Mobile Connectivity Index 2024. (http://www.mobileconnectivityindex.com). Data Year: 2024

1.1.2 Handset Prices

Cost of cheapest Internet-enabled device (% of monthly GDP per capita) | 2024

As one of the indicators included in the Affordability pillar of the Mobile Connectivity Index published by the GSM Association, the Handset prices indicator relates to the cheapest smartphone or feature phone that allows user access to the Internet. The primary source for the data is Tarifica (https://tarifica.com/).

Source: GSM Association, The GSMA Mobile Connectivity Index 2024. (http://www.mobileconnectivityindex.com). Data Year: 2024

1.1.3 FTTH/Building Internet Subscriptions

Fibre-to-the-home/building Internet subscriptions (% of GDP) | 2023

Fibre-to-the-home/building Internet subscriptions refers to the number of Internet subscriptions using fibre-to-the-home or fibre-to-the-building; at downstream speeds equal to; or greater than; 256 kbit/s. This should include subscriptions where fibre goes directly to the subscriber's premises or fibre-to-the-building subscriptions that terminate no more than 2 metres from an external wall of the building. Fibre-to-the-cabinet and fibre-to-the-node

are excluded. Reporting occurs as a percentage of an GDP per capita, PPP.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, ITU DataHub. (https://datahub.itu.int/). Data Year: 2014–2023

1.1.4 Population Covered by at Least a 3G Mobile Network

Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network | 2024

The following indicator refers to the percentage of inhabitants within range of at least a 3G mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are subscribers. Values are calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants covered by at least a 3G mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplied by 100.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, ITU DataHub. (https://datahub.itu.int/). Data Year: 2022–2024

1.1.5 International Internet Bandwidth

International Internet bandwidth (Mbit/s) | 2023

International Internet bandwidth refers to the total used capacity of international Internet bandwidth in megabits per second (Mbit/s). Calculations only include the total usage capacity of all Internet exchanges (locations that exchange Internet traffic) that offer international bandwidth. If capacity is asymmetric and there is more incoming (downlink) than outgoing (uplink) capacity, then the incoming (downlink) capacity is provided.

Note: Significant revisions to data from African economies observed this year in ITU's database.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, ITU DataHub. (https://datahub.itu.int/). Data Year: 2017–2023

1.1.6 Internet Access in Schools

Proportion of primary schools with access to Internet for pedagogical purposes (%) | 2023

The Internet access in schools indicator refers to the share of primary schools with access to the Internet via fixed narrowband, fixed broadband, or mobile networks. Internet for pedagogical purposes refers to web access and communications services through various devices that enhance the teaching and learning of pupils.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UIS.Stat . (http://data.uis.unesco.org/). Data Year: 2016–2024

1.2 Content

1.2.1 GitHub Commits

GitHub commits pushes received and sent (per million population, 15–69 years old) | 2024

GitHub is the world's largest host of source code, and a commit is the term used for a saved change on this platform. One or more commits can be saved (or pushed) to projects (or repositories). Thus, "GitHub commit pushes received and sent" refers to the sum of the number of batched changes received and sent by projects on GitHub that are publicly available within a specific economy. Automated activity resulting in non-productive commits is excluded.

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO 2025. GitHub (https://github.com); and United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects 2024 (April 2024 update) (https://population.un.org/wpp). Data year: 2024.

1.2.2 Internet Domain Registrations

Generic Top-Level Domains (gTLDs) and Country Code Top-Level Domains (ccTLDs) (per thousand population, 15–69 years old) | 2024

The sum of Generic top-level domains (TLDs) and country-code TLDs as a proportion of thousand population, 15–69 years old. A top-level domain (TLD) encompasses various categories maintained by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) for internet use. Generic TLDs cover five generic domains (.biz, .info, .org, .net, and .com), excluding sponsored domains such as .name or .pro, and all new generic TLDs. Country-code TLDs are assigned to specific economies, countries, or territories and represent total domain registrations within each country-code TLD, with exceptions for ccTLDs licensed for global commercial use. For confidentiality reasons, only normalized values are reported; while relative positions are preserved, magnitudes are not.

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO 2025. ZookNIC Inc (www.zooknic.com); and United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects 2024 (https://population.un.org/wpp). Data year: 2024.

1.2.3 Mobile Apps Development

Global downloads of mobile apps (per billion PPP$ GDP, two-year average) | 2024

Global downloads of mobile apps, by origin of the headquarters of the developer/firm, scaled by PPP$ GDP (billions). Global downloads are compiled by data.ia, public data sources and the company's proprietary forecast model based on data from Google Play Store and iOS App Store in each country. Since data for China are not available for Google Play Store and only for iOS App Store, data from China are treated as missing and classified as "n/a.".

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO 2025. data.ia (a Sensor Tower Company) (www.data.ai/en); and International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2024 (www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2024/October). Data years: 2021–2024.

1.2.4 AI Scientific Publications

Total number of AI scientific publications, fractional counts (as % of GDP per Capita PPP) | 2025

The AI scientific publications indicator measures the total number of AI publications in Elsevier per economy. Any paper with a field of study categorized as "artificial intelligence" and "machine learning" according to the Microsoft Academic Graph (MAG) taxonomy is measured. Results from other fields of study, such as "natural language processing", "speech recognition", and "computer vision" are included if they also belong to the "artificial intelligence" or the "machine learning" fields of study. As such, the results are likely to be conservative. Tagging occurs through a concept detection operation. The Microsoft Academic Graph (MAG) is a heterogeneous graph containing scientific publication records and citation relationships between each publication from authors, institutions, journals, conferences, and fields of study (Sinha et al., 2015; Wang et al., 2019). Reporting occurs as a percentage of GDP per capita, PPP.

Source: OECD.AI Policy Observatory. (https://oecd.ai). Data Year: 2024–2025

1.3 Future Technologies

1.3.1 Adoption of Emerging Technologies

Average answer to survey questions concerning the level adoption of key technologies: Information processing (AI, big data, VR and AR) and Robots and autonomous systems | 2023

The annual World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) gathers information from business leaders on topics with scarce or non-existent data. It is part of the effort to supplement *The Global Competitiveness Report* in assessing issues that drive national competitiveness.

The Adoption of emerging technologies indicator refers to a simple average of the average answer of two similarly-worded question posited by the EOS regarding level of adoption of key emerging technologies (Artificial intelligence, big data, VR, AR, Robots and autonomous systems):

"In your country, how common is the adoption of the following key technologies [1 = Not adopted at all; 7 = Greatly adopted]: Information processing (AI, big data, VR and AR)"

"In your country, how common is the adoption of the following key technologies [1 = Not adopted at all; 7 = Greatly adopted]: Robots and autonomous systems"

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2023. (http://reports.weforum.org). Data year: 2023.

1.3.2 Investment in Emerging Technologies

Average answer to a survey question concerning the extent that companies invest in emerging technologies. | 2018

The annual World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) gathers information from business leaders on topics with scarce or non-existent data. It is part of the effort to supplement *The Global Competitiveness Report* in assessing issues that drive national competitiveness.

The Investment in emerging technologies indicator refers to the average answer of a similarly-worded question posited by the EOS regarding five different emerging technologies (Artificial intelligence, Robotics, App- and web-enabled markets, Big data analytics, and Cloud computing):

"In your country, to what extent do companies invest in emerging technologies (e.g., Internet of Things, advanced analytics and artificial intelligence, augmented virtual reality and wearables, advanced robotics, 3D printing)?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent].

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2017–2018 (http://reports.weforum.org). Data years: 2017-2018.

1.3.3 Robot Density

Number of robots in operation per 10,000 employees in the manufacturing industry | 2024

Robot density refers to the estimated number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 persons employed in the manufacturing industry (ISIC rev.4: C). The International Federation of Robotics (IFR) collects country-level data on the operational stock of industrial robots and for certain countries computes robot densities. The annual *World Robotics* report publishes computed robot densities. Data for Hong Kong is sourced from IFR database 2023.

Source: Data on robot density and operational stock of industrial robots kindly provided by the International Federation of Robotics (IFR, https://ifr.org). Data on employment in manufacturing in the countries for which IFR has not computed robot densities are sourced from the International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT (https://ilostat.ilo.org/). Data Year: 2024; Data for HKG pertains to 2022.

1.3.4 Computer Software Spending

Total computer software spending (% of GDP) | 2024

Computer software spending includes the total value of purchased or leased packaged software, such as operating systems, database systems, programming tools, utilities and applications. It excludes expenditures for internal software development. The data are estimated based on software and services industry sales data. For countries where industry sales data in unavailable, the data is estimated using macro level variable and trade data. Data are reported as a percentage of GDP.

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO 2025. S&P Global, Market Intelligence (www.marketplace.spglobal.com/en/datasets). Data year: 2024.

People's skills and usage drive digital readiness.

2nd pillar: People

2.1 Individuals

2.1.1 Mobile Broadband Internet Traffic Within the Country

Mobile-broadband internet traffic (within the country); in exabytes | 2024

Mobile-broadband Internet traffic (within the country) refers to broadband traffic volumes originated within the country from 3G networks or other more advanced mobile-networks; including 3G upgrades; evolutions or equivalent standards in terms of data transmission speeds. Traffic should be collected and aggregated at the country level for all 3G or more advanced mobile networks within the country. Download and upload traffic should be added up and reported together. Traffic should be measured at the end-user access point. Wholesale and walled-garden traffic should be excluded. The traffic should be reported in exabytes.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, ITU DataHub. (https://datahub.itu.int/). Data Year: 2017–2024

2.1.2 ICT Skills in the Education System

Average answer to the question: In your country, to what extent is the workforce proficient in the following skills? Technology skills [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent] | 2024

The annual World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) gathers information from business leaders on topics with scarce or non-existent data. It is part of the effort to supplement The Global Competitiveness Report in assessing issues that drive national competitiveness.

The ICT skills indicator refers to the average answer of a similarly-worded question posited by the EOS regarding the digital skills of a country:

"In your country, to what extent is the workforce proficient in the following skills?" "Technology skills" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent].

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2024 (http://reports.weforum.org). Data years: 2023 – 2024.

2.1.3 Use of Virtual Social Networks

Number of active social media users (% of population, three-year average) | 2025

The use of virtual social networks indicator refers to three-year average penetration of active social media users, expressed as a percentage of the total population. Original data comes from a variety of sources, including company statements and reports in reputable media.

Source: We Are Social and Hootsuite Global Digital Report 2024, Sourced from World Population Review. (https://wearesocial.com/uk/blog/2024/01/digital-2024/; https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/social-media-users-by-country). Data Year: 2025

2.1.4 Adult Literacy Rate

Adult literacy rate (%) | 2022

The Adult literacy rate indicator defines the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who can read, write, and understand short, simple statements about their everyday life.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UIS.Stat. (http://data.uis.unesco.org/). Data Year: 2014–2025

2.1.5 AI Talent Concentration

AI talent concentration | 2024

A LinkedIn member is considered AI talent if they have explicitly added AI skills to their profile and/or they are occupied in an AI job. The counts of AI talent are used to calculate talent concentration metrics. For example, AI talent concentration at the country level is calculated using the counts of AI talent vis-a-vis the counts of LinkedIn members in that country. As such, AI talent concentration metrics may be influenced by a country's LinkedIn coverage and should be used with caution. For example, as of 2021 1 in every 10 LinkedIn members in India is classified as AI talent, which is a result of LinkedIn's biased coverage in that country.

Since it also encompasses LinkedIn members with AI job titles – as opposed to only LinkedIn members with AI skills on their profiles – AI talent is considered to be a more comprehensive measure than AI skills.

Source: OECD.AI (2025), data from LinkedIn Economic Graph. (https://oecd.ai/). Data Year: 2024

2.2 Businesses

2.2.1 Firms with Website

Firms with website (% of total) | 2023

The data for the Firms with website indicator consists of enterprise surveys conducted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the World Bank. Data supplied by the OECD informs OECD countries, accession countries, or key partners, while all other country data sources the World Bank.

Source: OECD, ICT Access and Use by Businesses, OECD Telecommunications and Internet Statistics (database) (https://doi.org/10.1787/9d2cb97b-en); World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (www.enterprisesurveys.org). Data Year: 2014–2025.

2.2.2 Number of Venture Capital Deals Invested in AI

Number of venture capital deals invested in AI (per billion PPP$ GDP) | 2025

This indicator refers to the number of Deal with respect to Venture Capital Investments in AI. The data is reported per billion PPP$ GDP.

An AI start-up is considered to be a private company that researches and delivers all or part of an AI system or researches and delivers products and services that rely significantly on AI systems. The definition of an AI system follows that of the OECD principles: "An AI system is a machine-based system that is capable of influencing the environment by making recommendations, predictions, or decisions for a given set of objectives. It does so by utilising machine and/or human-based inputs/data to i) perceive real and/or virtual environments; ii) abstract such perceptions

into models manually or automatically, and iii) use Model Interpretations to formulate options for outcomes." A data start-up is considered to be a private company that provides solutions for large volumes of data, through data gathering, storing, or analysis.

Start-ups are identified as AI or data start-ups based on Preqin's cross-industry and vertical categorisation, as well as on OECD's automated analysis of the keywords contained in the description of the company's activities.

Deals reported as being "Secondary Stock Purchase", "Mergers" or "Add-ons" were excluded from the analysis because those deals do not correspond to the financing of start-ups, i.e. where the money goes to those start-ups to develop themselves, but to a secondary market transaction where the money goes directly from one investor to another investor.

Source: OECD.AI Policy Observatory. (https://oecd.ai). Data Year: 2018–2025

2.2.3 Annual Investment in Telecommunication Services

Annual investment in telecommunication services (US$) | 2024

The Annual investment in telecommunication services indicator refers to the investments made within the financial year by entities that provide telecommunication networks and/or services (including fixed mobile and Internet services and the transmission of TV signals). Investments are considered any spent funds on the acquisition and upgrading of assets (usually referred to as CAPEX) less disinvestment owing to disposals. Fixed assets include tangible assets such as buildings and networks and intangible assets such as computer software and intellectual property.

The indicator corresponds to the gross fixed capital formation concept defined in the System of National Accounts 2008. The indicator also includes expenditures on initial installations and additions to existing installations where the usage is expected over an extended period of time. It excludes expenditures on fees for operating licenses and the use of radio spectrum. All values are notated in US$.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, ITU DataHub. (https://datahub.itu.int/). Data Year: 2016–2024

2.2.4 Public Cloud Computing Market Scale

Public cloud computing market scale (in billion US$) | 2025

A public cloud is defined as the digital infrastructure and computing resources that are managed by a service provider. Examples of public cloud computing resources include virtual machines, storage, and services, all of which are available for purchase with flexible (e.g., pay as you go and subscription) business models. The Public Cloud market refers to the companies that provide these cloud computing resources and services to individuals, businesses, and organizations. Structure: The Public Cloud market is structured into five

markets based on the type of service models provided by the companies. The Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) market covers the resources and services related to the data center infrastructure. The Platform as a Service (PaaS) market covers the resources and services related to the virtual environments used for software development. The Software as a Service market (SaaS) market covers the resources and services related to software applications that can be accessed via a web browser. The Business Process as a Service (BPaaS) market covers the resources and services related to the various business processes such as finance and accounting, human resources, customer service, and supply chain management, all delivered through the cloud. The Desktop as a Service (DaaS) market covers the resources and services related to virtual desktop environments, which are accessible from any device with an internet connection. Additional Information: The public cloud market comprises revenue, revenue change, average spend per employee, and key player market shares as key performance indicators. Only revenues that are generated by primary vendors at the manufacturer price level either directly or through distribution channels (excluding value-added tax) are included, and revenues generated by resellers are excluded. Revenues are generated through both online and offline sales channels and include spending by consumers (B2C), enterprises (B2B) as well as governments (B2G). Key players of the public cloud market include companies such as Amazon (Amazon web services), Microsoft (Azure), Google (Cloud), and IBM (Cloud).

Source: AWS/Telecom Advisory Services, 2024, IDC, Financial Statements of Key Players, National statistical offices. Data Year: 2025

2.3 Governments

2.3.1 Government Online Services

Government Online Service Index | 2024

The Online Service Index (OSI) is a component of the E-Government Development Index. The OSI is a composite indicator that assesses how well governments use technology to deliver public services at the national level. It is based on a survey of national websites and e-government policies, with scores normalized to a range of 0 to 1. In the 2022 edition, the OSI is now calculated based on five weighted sub-indices: services provision (45%), technology (5%), institutional framework (10%), content provision (5%), and e-participation (35%), with the overall score calculated from the normalized values of each sub-index.

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO 2025. Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government (DPIDG) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), E-Government Survey 2024 (https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2024). Data year: 2024.

2.3.2 Data Capabilities

Global Data Barometer | 2021

Capabilities is one of the four pillars, or areas of assessment, of the Global Data Barometer. This indicator assesses a country's ability to effectively create, manage, and utilize data, focusing on the presence of access, skills, infrastructure, institutions, and intermediaries. It measures the extent to which a country's civil service is trained in data practices, the existence of open data initiatives, support for data reuse, and the robustness of data activities at the sub-national level. The indicator draws upon both secondary data and targeted primary indicators to evaluate these dimensions.

Source: Global Data Barometer Research Handbook (2021). (https://globaldatabarometer.org/research/). Data Year: 2021

2.3.3 Government Promotion of Emerging Technologies

Average answer to survey questions "In your country, to what extent is the public sector promoting adoption of AI among local businesses?" [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent] | 2024

The annual World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) gathers information from business leaders on topics with scarce or non-existent data. It is part of the effort to supplement *The Global Competitiveness Report* in assessing issues that drive national competitiveness.

The following indicator refers to the simple mean of the average answer of a similarly-worded question posited by the EOS regarding a Government's support to AI adoption:

"In your country, to what extent is the public sector promoting adoption of AI among local businesses? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]"

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2024 (http://reports.weforum.org). Data Year: 2024

2.3.4 Gross Expenditure on R&D

Gross expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 2023

Gross expenditure on R&D (GERD) is the total domestic intramural expenditure on R&D during a given period as a percentage of GDP. "Intramural R&D expenditure" is all expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, regardless of the source of funding.

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO 2025. UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) online database (http://data.uis.unesco.org); Eurostat database (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database); OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) database (https://data-explorer.oecd.org); and Ibero-American and Inter-American Network of Science and Technology Indicators (RICYT) (www.ricyt.org/en). Data years: 2015–2024.

Trust and security underpin meaningful digital participation.

3rd pillar: Governance

3.1 Trust

3.1.1 Secure Internet servers

Secure Internet servers (per million population) | 2024

Secure Internet servers are servers that use encryption technology in Internet transactions.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators. (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators). Data Year: 2024

3.1.2 Cybersecurity

Global Cybersecurity Index | 2024

The *Global Cybersecurity Index* (GCI) measures the level of cybersecurity commitments made by individual countries. It is a composite index consisting of 25 indicators distributed across five main pillars: (1) Legal Measures, (2) Technical Measures, (3) Organizational Measures, (4) Capacity Building Measures, and (5) Cooperation Measures. Scores are standardized to a scale of 0–1.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, Global Cybersecurity Index 2024. (https://www.itu.int/epublications/publication/global-cybersecurity-index-2024). Data Year: 2024

3.1.3 Online Access to Financial Account

People who use a mobile phone or the internet to check account balance (% with a bank or similar financial institution account, age 15+) | 2024

Among respondents with a bank or similar financial institution account, the percentage of respondents who report using a mobile phone or the internet to check their balance for a bank or similar financial institution account in the past year.
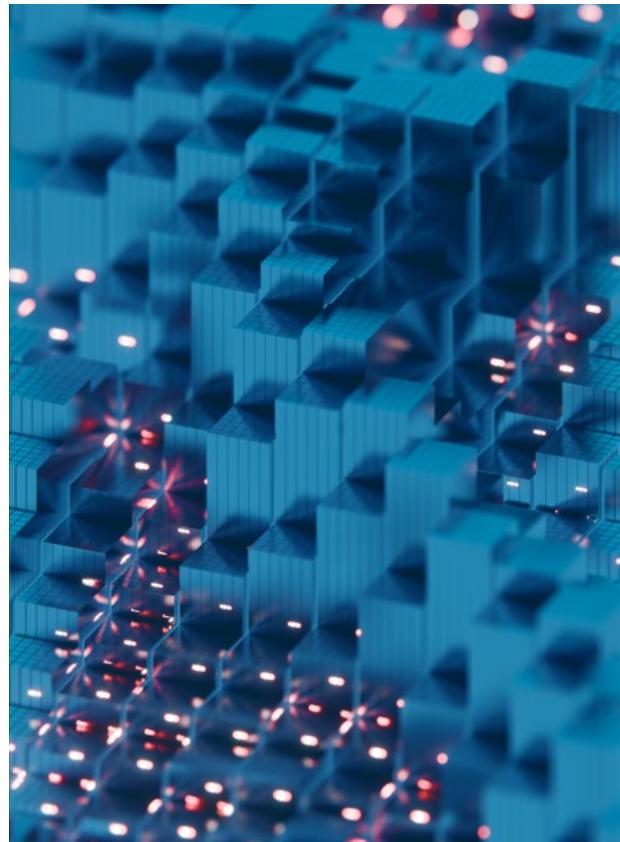
Source: World Bank, Global Findex database 2025. (https://globalfindex.worldbank.org/). Data Year: 2024

3.1.4 Internet Shopping

People who used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online (%, age 15+) | 2024

The Internet shopping indicator refers to the percentage of respondents aged 15 years and older who report using a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online in the past year.

Source: World Bank, Global Findex database 2025. (https://globalfindex.worldbank.org/). Data Year: 2021–2024

3.2 Regulation

3.2.1 Regulatory Quality

Regulatory quality indicator | 2023

The regulatory quality indicator captures the perception of a government's ability to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development. Scores are standardized to a scale from −2.5 (worst) to 2.5 (best).

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO 2025. World Bank, Worldwide Governance Indicators (www.govindicators.org). Data year: 2023.

3.2.2 ICT Regulatory Environment

ICT Regulatory Tracker | 2024

The ICT regulatory environment indicator is based on the *ICT Regulatory Tracker* composite index that provides a measure of the existence and features of ICT legal and regulatory frameworks. The index covers 50 indicators distributed across four pillars: (1) Regulatory Authority, (2) Regulatory Mandate, (3) Regulatory Regime, and (4) Competition Framework. Scores are standardized to a scale of 0–100.

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), ICT Regulatory Tracker. (https://app.gen5.digital/tracker/metrics). Data Year: 2024

3.2.3 Regulation of Emerging Technologies

Average answer to survey questions concerning how adequately regulated are the emerging technologies and their applications | 2020

The annual World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) gathers information from business leaders on topics with scarce or non-existent data. It is part of the effort to supplement *The Global Competitiveness Report* in assessing issues that drive national competitiveness.

The Legal framework's adaptability to emerging technologies indicator refers to the simple mean of the average answer of a similarly-worded question posited by the EOS regarding emerging technologies:

"In your country, how adequately regulated are the emerging technologies and their applications (e.g., artificial intelligence, robotics, digital platforms)? [1=Not adequately at all—there are many regulatory grey area and loopholes; 7= Adequately—regulation is adequate for all emerging technologies and their applications]"

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2020 (http://reports.weforum.org). Data Year: 2020.

3.2.4 E-Commerce Legislation

Global Cyberlaw Tracker | 2025

The E-commerce legislation indicator refers to a country's adoption of e-commerce legislation. The *Global Cyberlaw Tracker* provides information on whether a country has adopted legislation or has a draft law pending adoption within four areas: electronic transactions, consumer protection, privacy and data protection, cybercrime and indirect taxation. Scores range from 0 (no legislation) to 5 (adopted legislation in all five areas).

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Global Cyberlaw Tracker. (https://unctad.org/topic/ecommerce-and-digital-economy/ecommerce-law-reform/summary-adoption-e-commerce-legislation-worldwide). Data Year: 2025

3.2.5 Privacy Protection by Law Content

Average answer to the question: What does the legal framework to protect Internet users' privacy and their data stipulate? | 2024

The Privacy protection by law content indicator refers to responses on privacy protection given by multiple country experts on a 0–4 scale. With disagreement and measurement error taken into account, aggregated responses compute a probability distribution over country-year scores on a standardized interval scale. Point estimates are the median values of each distribution for every country-year. The scale of a measurement model variable is similar to a normal ("Z") score (e.g. typically between –5 and 5, with 0 approximately representing the mean for all country-years in the sample), though it does not necessarily follow a normal distribution. Data only includes estimates based on at least four ratings.

Source: Mechkova, Valeriya, Daniel Pemstein, Brigitte Seim, Steven Wilson. 2025. Digital Society Project Dataset v7. (https://digitalsocietyproject.org/data/). Data Year: 2024

3.3 Inclusion

3.3.1 E-Participation

E-Participation Index | 2024

The E-Participation Index (EPI) is a measure of citizen engagement in public policy making through e-government programs. It's a supplement to the United Nations E-Government Survey that assesses how well governments

use online services to provide information, interact with stakeholders, and engage in decision-making. Scores range from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating greater e-participation. The index questions are periodically updated to reflect changes in e-government trends and technologies.

Source: Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government (DPIDG) of the United Nations 287 Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), E-Government Survey 2024. (https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2024). Data Year: 2024

3.3.2 Socioeconomic Gap in Use of Digital Payments

Difference between rich and poor income groups that made or received digital payments in the past year (% age 15+) | 2024

The following indicator refers to the share of the poorest 40% and the richest 60% income groups in a country that made or received digital payment within the past 12 months. Made digital payments include the use of "mobile money, a debit or credit card, or a mobile phone to make a payment from an account, or report using the internet to pay bills or to buy something online." Received digital payments include receiving money "directly from or into a financial institution account or through a mobile money account." Final scores express the ratio of the share related to the poorest 40% over the share related to the richest 60%.

Source: World Bank, Global Findex database 2025. (https://globalfindex.worldbank.org/). Data Year: 2014–2024
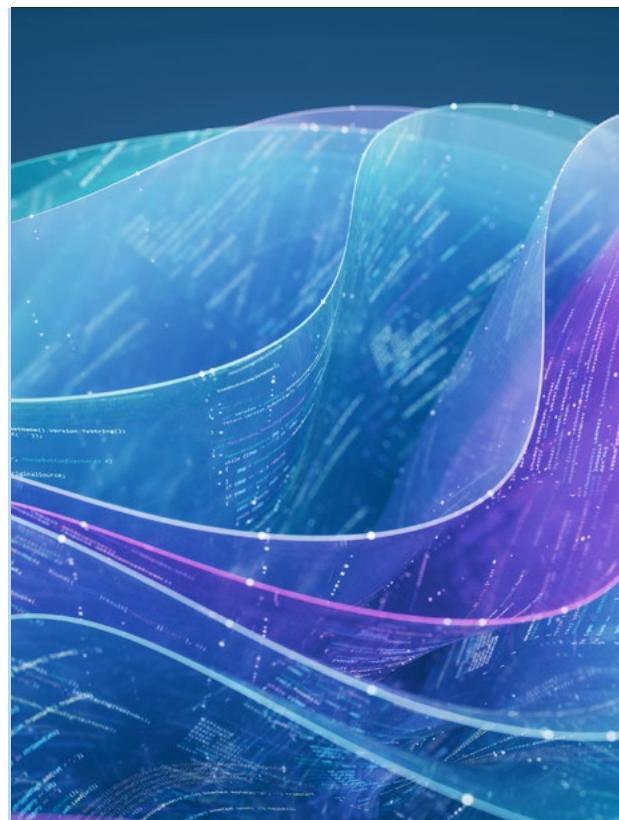
3.3.3 Gender Gap in Internet Use

Difference between female and male population in using the Internet | 2024

The Gender gap in Internet use indicator refers to the share of women and men in a country that use the Internet. Scores are calculated as the ratio of the share related to the female population over the share related to the male population.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, ITU DataHub. (https://datahub.itu.int/). Data Year: 2015–2025

3.3.4 Rural Gap in Use of Digital Payments

Difference between the rural population and the total population that made or received digital payments in the past year (% age 15+) | 2014

The following indicator refers to the share of the rural population against a country's total population that made or received digital payments within the past 12 months. Made digital payments include the use of "mobile money, a debit or credit card, or a mobile phone to make a payment from an account, or report using the internet to pay bills or to buy something online." Received digital payments include receiving money "directly from or into a financial institution account or through a mobile money account." Final scores express as a ratio the share related to the rural population over the share related to the total population.

For Chile, Jamaica, and Uruguay, data from 2024 database has been used.

Source: World Bank, Global Findex database 2025. (https://globalfindex.worldbank.org/). Data Year: 2021–2024

Digital readiness translates into economic impact.

4th pillar: Impact

4.1 Economy

4.1.1 ICT Patent Applications

Number of ICT applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (per million population) | 2025

This indicator refers to the count of applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in the technology domain of information and communication technologies (ICT) by priority date and inventor nationality. The count is given per million people in the country's population. The classification of ICT-related patents is based on the International Patent Classification (IPC), as described in Inaba and Squicciarini (2017).

Source: OECD, Patent Database (http://www.oecd.org/sti/inno/intellectual-property-statistics-and-analysis.htm). Population data sourced from World Bank, World Development Indicators (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators). The IPC classification is discussed in Inaba, T. and M. Squicciarini (2017), ICT: A new taxonomy based on the international patent classification. OECD Science, Technology and Industry Working Papers No. 2017/01. Paris: OECD Publishing (https://doi. org/10.1787/ab16c396-en). Data Year: 2025

4.1.2 Domestic Market Scale

Domestic market scale as measured by GDP, bn PPP$ | 2024

The domestic market size is measured by GDP based on the PPP valuation of country GDP, in current international dollars (billions).

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO 2025. International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2024 (www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2024/October). Data years: 2022–2024.

4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility

Average answer to the question: In your country, to what extent do companies offer flexible working arrangements such as remote, hybrid and part-time work? [1=Not at all; 7= To a great extent] | 2025

The annual World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) gathers information from business leaders on topics with scarce or non-existent data. It is part of the effort to supplement The Global Competitiveness Report in assessing issues that drive national competitiveness. The gig economy refers to a labor market specific to digital platforms and work arrangements focused on short-term contracts and task-based work.

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2025. (http://reports.weforum.org). Data Year: 2025

4.1.4 ICT Services Exports

Telecommunications, computers, and information services exports (% of total trade) | 2023

Telecommunications, computer and information services exports as a percentage of total trade according to the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification EBOPS 2010, coded SI: Telecommunications, computer, and information services. Values are based on the classification of the sixth (2009) edition of the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual and Balance of Payments database.

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO 2025. World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Trade in Commercial Services database (https://stats.wto.org). Data years: 2020–2023.

4.2 Quality of Life

4.2.1 Happiness

Happiness score (life ladder) | 2024

Happiness refers to the national average response to the following survey question included in the Gallup World Poll: "Please imagine a ladder, with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. The top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder would you say you personally feel you stand at this time?" The indicator is also known as the Cantril life ladder, life ladder, or subjective well-being.

Source: The Gallup World Poll, sourced from Helliwell, J. F., Layard, R., Sachs, J. D., De Neve, J.-E., Aknin, L. B., & Wang, S. (Eds.). (2025). World Happiness Report 2025. (https://www.gallup.com/analytics/349487/world-happiness-report.aspx). Data Year: 2017–2024

4.2.2 Freedom to Make Life Choices

Freedom to make life choices score | 2024

Freedom to make life choices refers to the national average response to the following survey question included in the Gallup World Poll: "Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your freedom to choose what you do with your life?"

Source: The Gallup World Poll, sourced from Helliwell, J. F., Layard, R., Sachs, J. D., De Neve, J.-E., Aknin, L. B., & Wang, S. (Eds.). (2025). World Happiness Report 2025. (https://www.gallup.com/analytics/349487/world-happiness-report.aspx). Data Year: 2020–2024

4.2.3 Income Inequality

Gini index | 2023

The Gini index is a measure of income inequality within an individual economy. At a technical level, it is based on a Lorenz curve that "plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients." The Gini index also refers to the area between the Lorenz curve and the (hypothetical) line of perfect equality. The scale of the Gini index ranges from 0 (perfect equality) to 100 (perfect inequality).

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators. (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators). Data Year: 2014–2024

4.2.4 Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth

Healthy life expectancy at birth (years) | 2021

The Healthy life expectancy at birth indicator expresses the "average number of years that a person can expect to live in 'full health' by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury." The number of years lost due to ill health in a country is estimated by the disability rate per capita (adjusted for independent comorbidity) broken down by age and sex.

Source: World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory (GHO) database. (https://www.who.int/gho). Data Year: 2021

4.3 SDG Contribution

4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being

Universal health coverage | 2021

The following indicator refers to the Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index and is one of the official indicators related to SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (indicator 3.8.1). The UHC service coverage index encompasses essential health services that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, service capacity and access, and non-communicable diseases among the general and the most disadvantaged population. Scores report on a scale of 0–100 and compute the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators related to health service coverage. The tracer indicators on service coverage compile into four components: (1)Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, (2) Infectious diseases, (3) Noncommunicable diseases (4) Service capacity and access.

Source: World Health Organization. Tracking universal health coverage: 2021 Global Monitoring Report. Geneva, WHO 2021. (https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/374059/9789240080379-eng.pdf?sequence=1) Sourced from United Nations, Open SDG Data Hub (http://www.sdg.org). Data Year: 2021

4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education

PISA scales in reading, mathematics and science | 2022

PISA is the OECD's (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) Programme for International Student Assessment. PISA measures 15-year-olds' ability to use their reading, mathematics and science knowledge skills. Results from PISA indicate the quality and equity of learning outcomes attained around the world. The 2022 PISA survey is the eighth round of the triennial assessment. The indicator is built using the average of the reading, mathematics and science scores for each country. PISA scores are set in relation to the variation in results observed across all test

participants in a country. There is, theoretically, no minimum or maximum score in PISA; rather, the results are scaled to fit approximately normal distributions, with means around 500 score points and standard deviations around 100 score points. China did not participate in the 2022 PISA Survey. As a result, China's scores correspond to their 2018 PISA results and are only based on the provinces/municipalities of Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Zhejiang. The 2022 scores for Azerbaijan correspond only to the capital Baku.

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO 2025. OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) (www.oecd.org/pisa). Data Year: 2015–2022.

4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's Economic Opportunity

Women Business and the Law Index Score
(scale 1–100) | 2024

Women, Business and the Law tracks progress toward legal equality between men and women in 190 economies. Data are collected with standardized questionnaires to ensure comparability across economies. Questionnaires are administered to over 2,000 respondents with expertise in family, labor, and criminal law, including lawyers, judges, academics, and members of civil society organizations working on gender issues. Respondents provide responses to the questionnaires and references to relevant laws and regulations. The Women, Business and the Law team collects the texts of these codified sources of national law – constitutions, codes, laws, statutes, rules, regulations, and procedures – and checks questionnaire responses for accuracy. Thirty-five data points are scored across eight indicators of four or five binary questions, with each indicator representing a different phase of a woman's career. Indicator-level scores are obtained by calculating the unweighted average of the questions within that indicator and scaling the result to 100. Overall scores are then calculated by taking the average of each indicator, with 100 representing the highest possible score.

Source: World Bank: Women, Business and the Law 2024. (https://wbl.worldbank.org/). Data Year: 2024

4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Energy intensity | 2022

The Affordable and Clean Energy indicator refers to the energy intensity level of primary energy (defined in megajoules per constant 2021 purchasing power parity GDP) and is an official indicator related to SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all (indicator 7.3.1).

Source: Energy Balances, UN Statistics Division (2024) and IEA (2024), SDG7: Data and Projections, IEA, Paris. (https://www.iea.org/reports/sdg7-data-and-projections).
Data Year: 2022

4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban safety and sustainability | 2019

Two indicators capture the safety and sustainability of cities: urban pollution and household. Urban pollution officially relates to SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable (indicator 11.6.2) and is measured by the annual mean concentration of fine particulate matter in urban areas less than 2.5 microns in diameter. Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution is indicator 3.9.1 in the SDG and it further measures mortality attributable to the joint effects of household and ambient air pollution can be expressed as : Number of deaths Death rate Death rates are calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the total population (or indicated if a different population group is used, e.g. children under 5 years). Evidence from epidemiological studies have shown that exposure to air pollution is linked, among others, to the important diseases taken into account in this estimate: Acute respiratory infections (estimated for all ages); Cerebrovascular diseases in adults (estimated above 25 years); Ischaemic heart diseases in adults (estimated above 25 years); Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in adults (estimated above 25 years); and Lung cancer in adults (estimated above 25 years).

Source: World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory (GHO) Database (https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/). Data year: 2019.

Appendix III: JRC Statistical Audit of the 2025 Network Readiness Index

Ravanos, P., Lagüera González, J., Krylova, P.

1. Introduction

The Network Readiness Index (NRI) was first published in 2002 by the World Economic Forum as part of the Global Information Technology Report. Over the last two decades, the NRI has provided a holistic view of how economies can deploy technology to enhance development and global competitiveness.

Robust and reliable monitoring frameworks are the highways to better policymaking. However, conceptual and practical challenges are inevitable when the complexity of a multidimensional phenomenon is summarised with a single composite indicator. The European Commission's Competence Centre on Composite Indicators and Scoreboards (COIN) at the Joint Research Centre (JRC) has been invited for the fifth time to audit the index. As in the previous four editions, the present JRC-COIN audit focuses on the statistical soundness of the multi-level structure of the index as well as on the impact of key modelling assumptions on the results. The independent statistical assessment of the NRI 2025 provided by the JRC-COIN guarantees the transparency and reliability of the index for both policymakers and other stakeholders, thus facilitating more accurate priority setting and policy formulation in the respective field.

The JRC assessment of the NRI 2025 discussed in this report focuses on two main areas: the statistical coherence of the framework and the impact of key modelling assumptions. The statistical assessment examines the adequacy of aggregating indicators into pillars and pillars into the overall index.

The overall structure of the NRI exhibited some changes compared to that of the NRI 2024 but it has remained quite similar: The index consists of four pillars (Technology, People, Governance, and Impact) that make up the fundamental dimensions of network readiness. Each of the fundamental pillars is divided into additional sub-pillars, which are further subdivided into a total of 53 indicators. The current version of the index has been subject to a few adjustments. In particular, one indicator has been removed from the NRI in this edition of the index, and others have been replaced by new indicators that are currently being updated and include more recent data Each pillar has the same weight in the computation of the index. All pillars are composed of three sub-pillars that are weighted equally. The number of indicators making up each sub-pillar varies from four to six. Although they are equally weighted in their respective sub-pillars, the different number of indicators within sub-pillars results into a different

contribution of each individual indicator in the overall index. The inclusion of countries and indicators relies on a double threshold approach (70% coverage at the pillar level, and 40% coverage at the sub-pillar level), resulting in a total of 127 countries. Compared to the 2024 edition of the Index, six units were excluded.

Similar to previous NRI reports, the JRC-COIN analysis complements the reported country rankings for the NRI index 2025 with simulated intervals to better demonstrate the robustness of these rankings given the modelling decisions made by the NRI developers. Additionally, the JRC-COIN analysis includes an evaluation of the added value of the NRI 2025 and a measurement of its distance to the best-practice frontier of network readiness using data envelopment analysis.

2. Conceptual framework

Establishing a well-defined and transparent conceptual framework is a critical initial phase in the construction of a composite indicator. The NRI 2025 is a multidimensional index that encompasses four main pillars: *Technology, People, Government*, and *Impact*. Each pillar is then divided into three sub-pillars, each with varying numbers of indicators (from four to six). In total, the NRI 2025 consists of 53 indicators.

The structure of the NRI 2025 is summarised in **Table 1**. The choice of indicators was guided by their conceptual relevance, existing literature, expert input, and coverage across units.

Compared to the previously analysed version of the index in 2024, the conceptual framework has been constructively revised. Out of the 54 indicators in NRI 2024, one indicator was removed, namely 3.3.3 "*Availability of local online content*". This decision was driven by the indicator's deteriorating timeliness (latest data refer to 2019) and the discontinuity of updates of this indicator by the source (World Economic Forum survey).

Apart from that, two indicators were replaced to provide more up-to-date values that better reflect the current framework:

Former indicator 2.3.4 "R*&D expenditure by governments and higher education*" has been replaced by the "*Gross expenditure on R&D*"

former indicator 4.1.3 "*Prevalence of gig economy*" has been replaced by "*Technology-enabled work flexibility*".

The replacements were also the result of the indicators' deteriorating timeliness and the discontinuity of their updates by their sources (UNESCO and the World Economic Forum survey respectively). These changes highlight the meticulous work by the developers in providing the latest available data that builds the NRI framework. Additional minor modifications include some methodology and name changes that took place in a reduced number of indicators. The last column of

Table 1 provides a summary of adjustments to the NRI 2025 framework.

Even though the aim of this statistical audit is not to address the conceptual relevance of the indicators underpinning the framework, it is worth noting that the developers have selected a rather balanced number of indicators across pillars and sub-pillars.

Table 1: Conceptual Framework of the NRI 2025

Pillar	Sub-pillar	Indicator	Mode year	Note
1. Technology	1.1 Access	1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	2024	
		1.1.2 Handset prices	2024	
		1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	2023	
		1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	2024	
		1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	2023	
		1.1.6 Internet access in schools	2024	
	1.2 Content	1.2.1 GitHub commits	2024	
		1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	2024	
		1.2.3 Mobile apps development	2024	
		1.2.4 AI scientific publications	2025	Methodology changed at source
	1.3 Future Technologies	1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	2023	
		1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	2018	
		1.3.3 Robot density	2024	
		1.3.4 Computer software spending	2024	
2. People	2.1 Individuals	2.1.1 Active mobile broadband subscriptions	2024	
		2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	2024	
		2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	2025	Changed methodology
		2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	2021	
		2.1.5 AI talent concentration	2024	Methodology changed at source
	2.2 Businesses	2.2.1 Firms with website	2023	
		2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	2025	
		2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	2024	
		2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	2025	Methodology changed at source
	2.3 Governments	2.3.1 Government online services	2024	
		2.3.2 Data Capabilities	2021	
		2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	2024	
		2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	2023	Replaces 'R&D expenditure by governments and higher education'
3. Governance	3.1 Trust	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	2024	
		3.1.2 Cybersecurity	2024	
		3.1.3 Online access to financial account	2024	Methodology changed at source
		3.1.4 Internet shopping	2024	
	3.2 Regulation	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	2023	
		3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	2024	
		3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	2020	
		3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	2025	
		3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	2024	
	3.3 Inclusion	3.3.1 E-Participation	2024	
		3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	2024	
		3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	2024	
		3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	2024	
4. Impact	4.1 Economy	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	2025	
		4.1.2 Domestic market scale	2024	
		4.1.3 Technology-enabled work flexibility	2025	Replaces 'Prevalence of gig economy'
		4.1.4 ICT services exports	2023	
	4.2 Quality of Life	4.2.1 Happiness	2024	
		4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	2024	
		4.2.3 Income inequality	2023	
		4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	2021	
	4.3 SDG Contributions	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	2021	
		4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	2022	
		4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	2024	
		4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	2022	
		4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	2019	

Note: Mode year refers to the last available year of data for the majority of observations for a given indicator.
Source: Index developers and European Commission's Joint Research Centre, 2025.

3. NRI modelling choices and data quality and availability checks

3.1 Data timeliness and coverage

The availability of timely and complete data are of outmost importance for a reliable composite indicator. Timeliness strengthens the indicator's relevance as it secures that the results reflect current performance, while high data availability ensures that a country's scores and rankings offer a complete picture of its performance based on the whole spectrum of concepts represented in the index framework. The establishment of data availability thresholds for indicators supports selection of indicators which are relevant for the vast majority of the countries, while thresholds at country data coverage ensure that countries are subject to a fairer comparison among each other, that is only effective when sufficient data are available for the considered indicators. On the technical side, satisfactory data availability increases the robustness of the index in the use of alternative data imputation approaches. JRC-COIN recommends that, in general,

- The latest available year for an indicator should not be more than five years old compared to the present.

- indicators should ideally have at least 80% of observed data. If data availability is below 80% but above 66%, these indicators should be monitored and actively considered for replacement with another indicator. If data availability falls below 66%, the indicator should not be included in the framework.

- within each aggregate, each evaluated unit (country) should have data availability of at least 66%.

The current NRI edition is based on annual data, with 2025 being the most recent year available, but temporal coverage varies by unit and indicator as missing values are replaced with the latest available year. As a result, certain indicators, such as 2.1.4 "*Adult literacy rate*", include values spanning from 2014 to 2025. Overall, data from 2021-2025 represent 90% of all available data, sufficiently meeting the requirement of timeliness. Despite that, and building on the recommendations of the 2024 audit (Camarasan et al., 2024), JRC-COIN notes that a limited number of indicators, namely 1.3.2 "*Investment in emerging technologies*" and 4.3.5 "*SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities*" need be reviewed for new indicators or alternatives with more recent data, as older values, ranging from 2017 to 2019, are used to construct these indicators..

NRI developers have set a threshold of 50% for including indicators in the NRI structure. Exceptions to this threshold were made to accommodate three indicators (1.3.3 "*Robot density*", 2.1.5 "*AI talent concentration*", and 3.1.3 "*Online access to financial account*") that have data availability lower than 50% (44%, 37%, and 45% respectively). The reasons for these exceptions rest on the contextual and theoretical significance of these indicators within the framework. According to the developers, these indicators add layers of

depth and relevance to the constantly evolving NRI model. Meanwhile, and following previous recommendations from JRC-COIN (see e.g., Caperna and Kovacic, 2022; Ravanos, Kovacic and Caperna, 2023) the developers undertook efforts to increase the coverage of these indicators.[7] When dealing with these missing values, developers opted not to impute them. Because of this, the score of an aggregate is based on data of other indicators in the aggregate for which values are observed. This approach is usually selected to improve transparency and avoid any methodological black box in the imputation of data.

For the NRI 2025, the inclusion of units and indicators is based on the "double threshold" approach. In terms of unit coverage, only those with data availability for at least 70% of all indicators are included in the index. In addition, units need to pass a sub-pillar level data availability of at least 40%. Compared to the previous edition of the NRI, six units were excluded due to not passing these thresholds (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, Chad, Venezuela, and Yemen) resulting in a total of 127 units. JRC-COIN recommends paying specific attention to units that, within a given aggregation level, have fewer than 66% of indicators observed. This is because final scores will not be driven by all the indicators within a pillar/sub-pillar, and they will also tend to be more sensitive to different modelling assumptions, like imputation. Overall, the NRI framework performs well against this criterion, with most of the units meeting the recommended coverage threshold. Nevertheless, in certain aggregates, a limited number fall below, indicating pillars where data completeness could be further strengthened. **Table 2** summarises, for each of the NRI sub-pillars, the number of units for which the sub-pillar value is driven by less than two thirds of the available data (third column). In the fourth column of **Table 2**, the exercise is repeated excluding data points that are older than five years (in this case excluding values dated earlier than 2020).

Table 2: Data coverage within pillars: units with less than 66% of available indicators within a pillar.

Sub-pillar	Indicators	Units with less than 66% data coverage	Units with less than 66% data coverage (excluding data points older than 2020)
1.1 Access	6	0	2
1.2 Content	4	1	1
1.3 Future technologies	4	19	76
2.1 Individuals	5	24	35
2.2 Businesses	4	5	20
2.3 Governments	4	13	17
3.1 Trust	4	10	10
3.2 Regulation	5	0	0
3.3 Inclusion	4	8	13
4.1 Economy	4	12	12
4.2 Quality of Life	4	2	4
4.3 SDG Contribution	5	1	52

Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre, 2025.

The results indicate that only for two pillars, i.1.3 "*Future technologies*" and i.2.1 "*Individuals",* there are a notable number of units with sub-pillar data availability less than 66% (19 and 24 respectively). However, when data prior to 2020 are excluded, additional sub-pillars become affected, namely i.2.2 "*Businesses*" and i.4.3 "*SDG Contribution*"; there are 52 and 20 units respectively with data availability below the suggested threshold.

3.2 Indicator denomination

The majority of indicators in the framework are expressed relative to a measure of size of the economy or population, or other relevant denominator that best reflects the measured aspect. There are three exceptions:

- 2.1.1 "*Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country"* (measured in exabytes)

- 2.2.3 "*Annual Investment in Telecommunication services*" (measured in USD)

- 2.2.4 "*Public cloud computing market scale*" (measured in USD)

In line with other indicators in the framework and with the recommendations of previous audits, JRC-COIN suggests denominating indicators that are naturally influenced by economy/country size and/or population. This applies in particular to the above indicators. Denomination could be achieved by scaling these indicators by a measure of country size, such as population, total expenditure or GDP. Addressing this issue is essential, as denomination changes both the underlying concept being measured and the statistical properties of the indicators, including the presence of outliers and the resulting ranking of the units.

As an illustration, consider the impact of denominating the indicator 2.2.4 "*Public cloud computing market scale*", currently expressed in US dollars, by GDP (also in US dollars). The indicator, without denomination exhibits extremely high skewness (10.33) and kurtosis (110.68), significantly above the thresholds recommended by JRC-COIN, suggesting the presence of outliers and requiring additional treatment prior to normalisation. When the indicator is scaled by the GDP[8], these values are substantially reduced to 1.29 and 1.02 respectively, eliminating the need for further treatment. An additional consequence concerns the ranking of the units. Denominated indicators assess performance relative to country size rather than in absolute terms, leading to potential notable changes in performance. In case of the 2.2.4 "*Public cloud computing market scale*" indicator, despite the 0.81 Spearman's rank correlation coefficient, the effect seems to be significant among the top performing units. For example, it is observed that seven[9] of the top-10 performers will not belong to the top-10 once the indicator is denominated.

As shown above, it is particularly important to denominate indicators that measure directly a quantity or property that naturally scales with country/economy size, and to select a denominator that is aligned with the concept the developers intend to convey and that is relevant for the indicator in question. On the other hand, should developers opt not to denominate an indicator, the reasons for not doing so should be transparently stated in the index methodological report. For this reason, JRC-COIN recommends developers to review the indicators that are currently not denominated and the choice of denominators used for several other indicators, and to include more detailed information about the rationale and conceptual relevance of denominator choices in the index methodological report, to further strengthen the transparency of the conceptual framework. This will also aid in maintaining consistency across the denominators used for different indicators. For example, it is currently not sufficiently clear whether the GDP variable used as denominator for several indicators originates from the same source, is aligned with the latest available year of the numerator and is expressed in purchasing power parity.

3.3 Use of composite indicators or their components in the NRI framework

When constructing a composite indicator, it is not recommended to include in it other composite indicators or some of their components (pillars, sub-pillars) as individual indicators. This practice may entail several challenges, such as those listed below:

- Composite indexes are built from multiple sources, and using their own weighting, normalisation, and aggregation rules, which may differ from those of the indicator in which they are included as components. When they are included as individual indicators in another composite index, all those methodological choices that are no longer visible or controllable are also imported in the composite index under construction.

- There is a toll on transparency and interpretability: it becomes more difficult for users to clearly interpret the driving forces of the final index score, because part of it comes from a more complex structure rather than directly observed information.

- The composite indicators (or their aggregates) included may rely on the same data or similar sources to other indicators introduced in the index under development. This increases the risk of double counting, as the same underlying information may be over-represented.

For these reasons, JRC-COIN highlights the presence of indicators that are themselves composite indicators or components of composite indicators within the NRI framework. The indicators identified are: 1.1.1 "*Mobile tariffs*", 2.3.1 "*Government online services*", 2.3.2 "*Publication and use of open data*", 3.1.2 "*Cybersecurity*", 3.2.2 "*ICT regulatory environment*", and 3.3.1 "*E-Participation*". A recommendation would be to consider selecting one of the underlying indicators from these composites that fits conceptually the most in the framework under development.

3. 4 Uniqueness

Uniqueness of indicator values is important because it helps to differentiate between the performance of different units. When an indicator displays low uniqueness (i.e. many identical values) it adds little information to distinguish between the measured units' performance. JRC-COIN would like to keep under scrutiny indicators where the discriminatory power across units is lower due to the low number of unique values. Overall, 46 out the 53 indicators in the NRI framework have a satisfactory share of non-unique values. Despite that, there are two indicators with less than 65% of unique values, namely 1.1.5 "*Internet access in schools*" and 3.2.2 "*ICT regulatory environment*" and five indicators with less than 50% of unique values, namely 1.1.4 "*Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network*", 3.2.4 "*E-commerce legislation*", 3.3.1 "*E-Participation*", 4.3.1 "*SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being*", and 4.3.3 "*SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity*". Out of these last five cases, particular attention should be paid to indicator 3.2.4 "*E-commerce legislation*" were 96% of the values are the same. This could be mainly explained by the underlying nature of the indicator, that mimics more the behaviour of an ordinal variable with five levels. Given the low number of unique values, JRC-COIN encourages developers to assess the relevance of this indicator within the current framework and consider alternatives with larger discriminating power across units.

3.5 Outlier treatment

The audit also examined the presence of outliers that could potentially bias the effect of the indicators on the aggregates. JRC-COIN recommends an approach for outlier identification based on the values of skewness and kurtosis,[10] *i.e.,* when the variables simultaneously have an absolute skewness higher than 2.0 and a kurtosis higher than 3.5.

The developers, following the approach suggested by JRC-COIN, detected outliers in 19 indicators, 10 of which had fewer than six outliers and nine had six or more outliers. Prior to normalisation, these were treated according to the following three-way rule:

indicators with no more than five outliers were winsorised (10 indicators).[11]

indicators with six or more outliers were transformed by natural logarithms using the following mathematical formula:

$$\widetilde{x}_i = \ln\left[\left(\left(base \times \max_i x_i - 1\right)\frac{x_i - \min_i x_i}{\max_i x_i - \min_i x_i}\right) + 1\right]$$

where refers to the raw value of indicator x for country I and to the treated value of that indicator for the same country. Initially, a base of 1 is applied and if this does not prove to be effective, then a base of 10 and 100 are used. In this step, a base of 1 was applied for six indicators (1.1.3 "*FTTH/building Internet subscriptions*", 1.1.5 "*International Internet bandwidth*", 1.2.3 "*Mobile apps development*", 2.1.1 "*Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country*", 3.1.1 "*Secure Internet servers*", 4.1.2 "*Domestic market scale*"), which successfully reduced skewness and kurtosis values.

Finally, if all the logarithmic transformations with a base of 1, 10 or 100 fail to bring skewness and kurtosis within the suggested thresholds, the Yeo-Johnson (2000) transformation is applied. In NRI 2025 this was necessary for one indicator (2.2.3. "*Annual investment in telecommunication services*") and conducted using the following mathematical formula:

$$\widetilde{x}_i = \frac{(x_i + 1)^\lambda - 1}{\lambda}$$

using $\lambda = 0.1095$.

The treatment process performed by the developers ensures that none of the normalised indicators in this edition of the index have an absolute skewness higher than 2.0 and a kurtosis higher than 3.5 (**Table 4**) which is in line with the best practices suggested by JRC-COIN. However, JRC-COIN would like to suggest increasing the number of maximum winsorised data points for the NRI indicators by two from to five to seven. Tests conducted by the JRC indicate that increasing the number of winsorized points to seven would eliminate the need to apply the natural logarithm to four indicators[12], thereby reducing the need for further transformations of the data.

JRC-COIN recognises the effort put in by the developers to treat outliers. The need for additional treatment for indicators 2.2.3 "Annual investment in telecommunication services" and 2.2.4 "Public cloud computing market scale" highlights their highly skewed nature. As mentioned above, these indicators are measured in absolute monetary units. This largely explains the very high kurtosis which could have been avoided if the indicator was denominated to accurately account for country/economy size. (see the discussion above). Thus, the JRC-COIN strongly suggests denominating these indicators by a variable capturing country/economy size to mitigate these issues.

3.6 Normalisation

The indicators are rescaled to a 0-100 scale using the well-established formula of min-max, with higher values denoting better performances. This is a common and usually desired practice in the construction of composite indicators. The normalisation is conducted using all of the countries for which data are available to reflect more closely the global situation for each indicator. The reverse normalization formula is applied to indicators where higher values imply worse outcomes. As in the previous editions of the index, reverse normalisation was needed for three indicators: 4.2.3 ("*Income inequality*"), 4.3.4 ("*SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy*") and 4.3.5 ("*SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities*"). Summary statistics of normalised indicators are given in **Table 4**.

Table 3: Summary statistics of raw indicators included in the NRI 2025.

Indicator	N	Missing (%)	Unique (%)	Mean	Min	Max	Std	Skew	Kurt
i1.1.1	127	0%	100%	64.30	0.00	100.00	22.00	-0.66	-0.08
i1.1.2	127	0%	95%	64.30	0.96	100.00	26.00	-0.27	-1.04
i1.1.3	123	3%	100%	344.00	0.13	24400.00	2220.00	10.60	115.00
i1.1.4	127	0%	48%	95.90	43.90	100.00	8.73	-3.78	16.40
i1.1.5	127	0%	98%	6550000.00	9460.00	222000000.00	23700000.00	7.10	58.40
i1.1.6	88	31%	61%	71.70	0.00	100.00	34.70	-0.83	-0.80
i1.2.1	125	2%	100%	1390000.00	8360.00	14400000.00	1970000.00	2.99	14.50
i1.2.2	127	0%	100%	121.00	0.13	2540.00	278.00	6.06	47.40
i1.2.3	120	6%	100%	1350000.00	0.04	97000000.00	8880000.00	10.70	116.00
i1.2.4	127	0%	98%	0.91	0.00	41.40	4.73	7.84	61.80
i1.3.1	105	17%	100%	3.81	1.04	5.38	0.89	-0.50	0.47
i1.3.2	125	2%	81%	3.81	2.00	6.00	0.84	0.61	-0.30
i1.3.3	56	56%	100%	167.00	0.76	1220.00	218.00	2.73	9.97
i1.3.4	127	0%	100%	0.25	0.00	1.26	0.21	1.33	2.85
i2.1.1	124	2%	100%	10.00	0.00	346.00	38.30	7.11	55.40
i2.1.2	112	12%	100%	4.63	2.98	6.01	0.61	-0.13	-0.61
i2.1.3	127	0%	100%	57.30	4.57	94.80	24.70	-0.84	-0.55
i2.1.4	96	24%	78%	0.88	0.35	1.00	0.15	-1.51	1.69
i2.1.5	47	63%	100%	0.77	0.23	1.98	0.37	0.94	1.66
i2.2.1	109	14%	93%	61.80	10.30	98.30	20.90	-0.14	-0.95
i2.2.2	92	28%	100%	2.63	0.01	24.90	3.82	3.30	14.10
i2.2.3	118	7%	100%	4420000000.00	15700.00	169000000000.00	19000000000.00	7.15	55.30
i2.2.4	121	5%	100%	12.10	0.00	753.00	69.40	10.30	111.00
i2.3.1	126	1%	100%	0.71	0.17	1.00	0.20	-0.58	-0.63
i2.3.2	93	27%	100%	44.60	13.50	91.20	16.60	0.31	-0.52
i2.3.3	109	14%	100%	3.37	1.60	5.59	0.91	0.56	-0.41
i2.3.4	108	15%	100%	1.06	0.01	6.35	1.16	1.84	4.13
i3.1.1	127	0%	100%	27100.00	10.60	247000.00	52600.00	2.54	5.93
i3.1.2	126	1%	89%	80.50	16.80	100.00	22.20	-1.20	0.33
i3.1.3	57	55%	100%	0.53	0.26	0.88	0.15	0.19	-0.64
i3.1.4	118	7%	100%	33.50	0.69	86.60	25.00	0.43	-1.17
i3.2.1	127	0%	100%	0.24	-1.69	2.31	0.89	0.28	-0.81
i3.2.2	127	0%	62%	82.30	46.70	100.00	12.20	-0.84	0.17
i3.2.3	115	9%	99%	4.08	2.24	6.05	0.93	0.00	-0.78
i3.2.4	126	1%	4%	4.37	1.00	5.00	0.86	-1.47	2.35
i3.2.5	127	0%	99%	0.15	-2.76	2.06	1.13	-0.44	-0.48
i3.3.1	126	1%	44%	0.62	0.05	1.00	0.24	-0.30	-0.96
i3.3.2	124	2%	100%	0.78	0.30	1.01	0.18	-0.75	-0.16
i3.3.3	107	16%	97%	0.95	0.38	1.17	0.11	-2.50	7.64
i3.3.4	82	35%	100%	0.92	0.45	1.05	0.09	-2.10	8.70
i4.1.1	86	32%	94%	16.20	0.00	179.00	32.70	3.12	10.80
i4.1.2	127	0%	100%	1490.00	5.83	37100.00	4480.00	6.27	43.30
i4.1.3	105	17%	100%	4.25	2.74	5.91	0.73	0.09	-0.83
i4.1.4	127	0%	100%	3.17	0.00	37.00	4.76	4.42	25.10
i4.2.1	126	1%	99%	5.73	3.26	7.74	1.07	-0.54	-0.57
i4.2.2	124	2%	90%	0.77	0.24	1.01	0.16	-1.04	1.15
i4.2.3	113	11%	81%	36.40	23.80	63.00	7.74	0.92	0.85
i4.2.4	126	1%	100%	63.40	44.60	73.60	5.66	-0.55	0.08
i4.3.1	126	1%	29%	68.60	35.00	80.00	13.50	-1.07	-0.12
i4.3.2	83	35%	100%	440.00	337.00	579.00	55.60	0.06	-0.86
i4.3.3	127	0%	43%	82.70	31.20	100.00	14.40	-1.28	1.84
i4.3.4	127	0%	86%	3.68	0.88	14.80	2.13	2.06	6.08
i4.3.5	126	1%	100%	24.40	3.42	56.70	13.10	0.25	-0.92

Note: The cells with the percentage of missing values exceeding 35%, as well as those with the values of skewness and kurtosis simultaneously exceeding the threshold are written in light red.
Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre, 2025.

Table 4: Summary statistics of normalised indicators included in the NRI 2025.

Indicator	N	Missing (%)	Mean	Min	Max	Std	Skew	Kurt
i1.1.1	127	0%	64.3	0	100	22.00	-0.66	-0.08
i1.1.2	127	0%	64	0	100	26.20	-0.27	-1.04
i1.1.3	123	3%	33.6	0	100	18.60	0.60	0.52
i1.1.4	127	0%	82.8	0	100	27.60	-1.93	2.72
i1.1.5	127	0%	71.3	0	100	11.60	-1.74	10.70
i1.1.6	88	31%	71.7	0	100	34.70	-0.83	-0.80
i1.2.1	125	2%	21.4	0	100	26.80	1.42	0.98
i1.2.2	127	0%	16.9	0	100	25.50	1.83	2.54
i1.2.3	120	6%	62.2	0	100	15.20	-1.27	3.13
i1.2.4	127	0%	17.6	0	100	26.40	1.97	3.21
i1.3.1	105	17%	63.7	0	100	20.50	-0.50	0.47
i1.3.2	125	2%	45.1	0	100	21.00	0.61	-0.30
i1.3.3	56	56%	19.5	0	100	22.90	1.88	3.97
i1.3.4	127	0%	19.6	0	100	17.00	1.33	2.85
i2.1.1	124	2%	21.3	0	100	20.00	1.42	2.33
i2.1.2	112	12%	54.5	0	100	20.20	-0.13	-0.61
i2.1.3	127	0%	58.4	0	100	27.40	-0.84	-0.55
i2.1.4	96	24%	80.9	0	100	23.20	-1.51	1.69
i2.1.5	47	63%	31.1	0	100	20.80	0.94	1.66
i2.2.1	109	14%	58.5	0	100	23.80	-0.14	-0.95
i2.2.2	92	28%	20.3	0	100	24.70	1.93	3.30
i2.2.3	118	7%	44.6	0	100	14.60	0.87	2.61
i2.2.4	121	5%	15.5	0	100	19.30	1.58	2.67
i2.3.1	126	1%	64.6	0	100	23.50	-0.58	-0.63
i2.3.2	93	27%	40.1	0	100	21.40	0.31	-0.52
i2.3.3	109	14%	44.2	0	100	22.80	0.56	-0.41
i2.3.4	108	15%	16.6	0	100	18.20	1.84	4.13
i3.1.1	127	0%	61.8	0	100	23.20	-0.18	-0.91
i3.1.2	126	1%	76.6	0	100	26.70	-1.20	0.33
i3.1.3	57	55%	43.7	0	100	23.80	0.19	-0.64
i3.1.4	118	7%	38.2	0	100	29.10	0.43	-1.17
i3.2.1	127	0%	48.3	0	100	22.20	0.28	-0.81
i3.2.2	127	0%	66.9	0	100	23.00	-0.84	0.17
i3.2.3	115	9%	48.4	0	100	24.30	0.00	-0.78
i3.2.4	126	1%	84.1	0	100	21.60	-1.47	2.35
i3.2.5	127	0%	60.4	0	100	23.40	-0.44	-0.48
i3.3.1	126	1%	59.7	0	100	25.60	-0.30	-0.96
i3.3.2	124	2%	67.9	0	100	25.30	-0.75	-0.16
i3.3.3	107	16%	59.1	0	100	18.50	-1.83	3.29
i3.3.4	82	35%	55.9	0	100	25.20	-0.58	-0.66
i4.1.1	86	32%	20.6	0	100	32.50	1.55	0.95
i4.1.2	127	0%	54.5	0	100	16.90	-0.01	0.47
i4.1.3	105	17%	47.6	0	100	23.20	0.09	-0.83
i4.1.4	127	0%	20.7	0	100	22.10	1.82	3.57
i4.2.1	126	1%	55.3	0	100	24.00	-0.54	-0.57
i4.2.2	124	2%	69	0	100	20.60	-1.04	1.15
i4.2.3	113	11%	67.9	0	100	19.70	-0.92	0.85
i4.2.4	126	1%	64.6	0	100	19.50	-0.55	0.08
i4.3.1	126	1%	74.6	0	100	30.00	-1.07	-0.12
i4.3.2	83	35%	42.4	0	100	23.00	0.06	-0.86
i4.3.3	127	0%	74.9	0	100	21.00	-1.28	1.84
i4.3.4	127	0%	70.2	0	100	21.30	-1.51	2.25
i4.3.5	126	1%	60.6	0	100	24.50	-0.25	-0.92

4. Statistical coherence

The assessment of statistical coherence consists of a multi-level analysis of the correlations of indicators, a Principal Component Analysis on the NRI and its four pillars, and a comparison of NRI 2025 rankings with their constituent pillars.[13]

4.1 Correlation analysis

The correlation analysis is used to assess the extent to which the observed indicator data support the defined conceptual framework. Generally, the statistical coherence of an index should be considered a necessary but not a sufficient condition for a sound and reliable index. Given that the statistical analysis relies heavily on correlations, the degree of correspondence of every index to a real-world phenomenon needs to be critically addressed by developers and experts, because "*correlations do not necessarily represent the real influence of the individual indicators on the phenomenon being measured*" (OECD and JRC, 2008). This influence relies on the interplay between both conceptual and statistical soundness. For this reason, the degree of coherence between the conceptual framework and the statistical structure of the data is an important factor for the reliability of an index. The most sound and reliable metrics combine a strong relation between the underlying phenomenon being measured and the conceptual structure of the metric developed to measure it, and a good statistical coherence within this conceptual structure, demonstrated by strong and balanced correlations between aggregated metrics, and a sufficient flow of information from indicators to their aggregates and to the overall index.

More particularly, correlations among factors (indicators or aggregates) within every level of the index should be positive. The JRC-COIN recommends a correlation threshold of 0.3 above which the correlation is considered high enough to say that two elements share a significant amount of their variability. Furthermore, the existence of positively correlated components tends to increase the robustness of a framework, as positively correlated components are found to be less sensitive to alternative choices of aggregation weights (Curry and Faulds, 1986).

As regards the correlations between factors and their aggregates, Pearson correlation coefficients sufficiently approximate the amount of information (i.e., variability) being transmitted from the indicator to its aggregate (Becker et al., 2017; Lindel et al., 2021). In this case, the JRC-COIN recommendation for correlations between 0.3 and 0.92 can be interpreted as that the variability of an indicator should be able to explain at least 10% of the variability of its aggregate (or, alternatively put, that an indicator should be able to transmit at least 10% of the information contained within it in terms of variability to the aggregate). In a best-case scenario, each component should be able to transmit at least 50% of its information (variability) to its aggregate, which corresponds to a correlation coefficient of 0.7 or larger with its aggregate.

Strong negative association (correlation below -0.3) across indicators or between indicators and aggregates should be avoided, as it suggests that information from the negatively correlated metrics is cancelled out, resulting in aggregates with less discriminating power across units. Furthermore, the framework should avoid redundancy, which can be identified by very high correlations (), which may result in double counting (and thus over-weighting) of the same phenomenon.

In this section, we report the correlations between indicators in the same pillar, between indicators and their aggregates (sub-pillar, pillar, and the NRI), and finally between sub-pillars, pillars and the NRI.

Correlation analysis between indicators and aggregates

Figure 1 shows the correlation coefficients between indicators that belong to the same pillar. Boxes within each pillar identify indicators grouped into the same sub-pillar. On the other hand, **Figure 2** shows the correlations between indicators and their aggregates (sub-pillars, pillars, and the NRI). The majority of the correlations within the "Technology" pillar (i.1), as well as in the respective sub-pillars, are positive and above the threshold level (0.30). Exceptions are: (i) within the "*Access*" (i.1.1) sub-pillar, the correlation of 1.1.3 ("*FTTH/building Internet subscriptions*") is above the suggested threshold only with the indicators 1.1.1 ("*Mobile tariffs*") and 1.1.5 ("*International Internet bandwidth*"), while other correlations range from 0.11 to 0.23; and (ii) within the "*Content*" (i.1.2) sub-pillar, indicator 1.2.4 "*AI scientific publications*" is not sufficiently correlated with the other three indicators comprising the sub-pillar, with two of the respective correlations being close to zero. This could reduce the impact of these two indicators on their aggregates. As can be seen by **Figure 2**, this is indeed the case for 1.2.4: despite being sufficiently correlated with its sub-pillar and pillar, the indicator has a low correlation (0.22) with the NRI 2025, suggesting that it does not manage to transfer adequately the information to the final index. For indicator 1.3.3 this is not the case. Despite being relatively lower than those of other indicators within the "*Technology*" pillar, the correlations with their aggregates remain within the suggested thresholds.

Within the pillar "*People*" (i.2), the correlation structure of sub-pillar 2.1 "*Individuals*" is relatively weak, as only three out of the 10 correlations are above the 0.3 threshold. The issue is more pronounced for indicators 2.1.1 "Active mobile broadband subscriptions" and 2.1.5 "*AI talent concentration*" with other indicators. Moreover, these two indicators exhibit a weak negative correlation with each other (-0.22) and close to the suggested threshold for a strong negative correlation (-0.3). These findings suggest that the coherence within this sub-pillar is relatively weaker compared to that of the other two, in which the vast majority of correlations are satisfactorily high. The correlation structure between the indicators in pillar i.2 and their aggregates (**Figure 2**), suggests that, among the two indicators, 2.1.1 is relatively less correlated with its aggregates and the NRI (correlation coefficient 0.4), albeit all correlations are above 0.3. It should however be noted that the current correlation structure within sub-pillar i.2.1 is improved compared to the previous three editions of the NRI, in which there was a

strong negative correlation between indicators 2.1.4 and 2.15 (see, e.g., Ravanos *et al.,* 2023). As in the previous editions of the index, it is worth noting that the interpretation of these results should be taken with caution since the share of missing values associated to the indicator 2.1.5 is extremely high (63%). However, the results do highlight a path of continuous improvements over the last three editions of the NRI. These improvements may be linked to the developers' to enhance the coverage of this indicator and changing its definition in the latest edition of the index (see the discussion in **Section 3**).

Most of the correlations between indicators within pillar i.3 "*Governance*" fall within the [0.3, 0.92] range, and no indicator is negatively correlated with the other elements of the respective sub-pillar, which suggests strong statistical consistency. Indicator 3.2.5 "*Privacy protection by law content*" is weakly correlated with two of the remaining four indicators within pillar i.3.2. "*Regulation*", but it is sufficiently correlated with its aggregates (see **Figure 2**). In a similar fashion, a good correlation structure is observed within the pillar i.4 "*Impact*". JRC-COIN notes that within each sub-pillar there is one indicator that is relatively weakly correlated with the others: within the "*Economy*" sub-pillar (i.4.1), it is .4.1.4 ("ICT services exports"), within "*Quality of Life*" (i.4.2) it is 4.2.3 "*Income inequality*", and within the "*SDG Contributions*" (i.4.3) it is 4.3.4 "*SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy*". However, the association of these three indicators with their aggregates is sufficiently strong, suggesting that the low correlations are not yet critical for the statistical coherence of the pillar.

Weak correlations across indicators may not result in weak correlations of indicators with aggregates, but they can give rise to unbalances in the representation of indicators within their respective sub-pillars, pillars and index. This can be seen in the relatively lower contribution of indicators 1.1.3, 1.2.4, 2.1.1, 3.2.5, 4.1.4, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.3.3. and 4.3.4. to the NRI compared to the others within the same sub-pillar. The situation is however not yet critical in any of these cases. In case a more balanced representation is sought, JRC-COIN frequently suggests changing the relative weights of the more-represented indicators to 0.5 (instead of 1).

Overall, only one of the 53 indicators is weakly correlated with the NRI (i.1.2.4)[14], suggesting that 52/53 considered indicators manage to transfer at least a 10% of their information to NRI. Also, roughly half of the indicators (26 out of 53) manage to achieve the threshold of correlation equal to 0.7 or larger with the NRI, suggesting that they transfer at least half (50%) of their information (variability) to the NRI scores and rankings.

JRC-COIN suggests keeping the indicators with weak correlations under scrutiny in future index editions. It also acknowledges the developer's efforts to improve the coverage of indicator 2.1.4, which is however still very low. JRC –COIN invites the developers to reflect on the causes of the missing values in this indicator and whether these raise any issue with regards to its relevance in the framework, and consider whether its substitution with another indicator with better coverage.
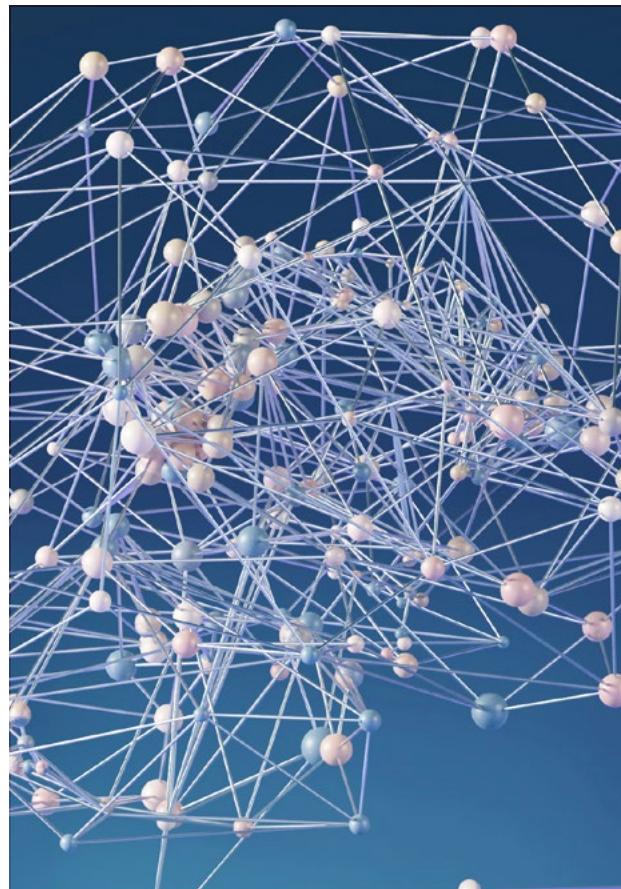
Figure 1: Correlation between indicators in the same pillar

Technology pillar (i1)

	i.1.1.1	i.1.1.2	i.1.1.3	i.1.1.4	i.1.1.5	i.1.1.6	i.1.2.1	i.1.2.2	i.1.2.3	i.1.2.4	i.1.3.1	i.1.3.2	i.1.3.3	i.1.3.4
i.1.1.1		0.71	0.32	0.64	0.48	0.72	0.61	0.49	0.67	0.17	0.61	0.59	0.36	0.49
i.1.1.2	0.71		0.11	0.58	0.36	0.67	0.68	0.64	0.58	0.05	0.63	0.6	0.32	0.52
i.1.1.3	0.32	0.11		0.23	0.58	0.18	-0.01	-0.11	0.27	0.66	0.29	0.21	0.04	0.28
i.1.1.4	0.64	0.58	0.23		0.37	0.69	0.39	0.33	0.49	0.12	0.33	0.39	0.3	0.3
i.1.1.5	0.48	0.36	0.58	0/37		0.44	0.17	0.14	0.41	0.54	0.51	0.38	0.21	0.33
i.1.1.6	0.72	0.67	0.18	0.69	0.04		0.53	0.45	0.62	0.13	0.52	0.52	0.39	0.39
i.1.2.1	0.61	0.68	-0.01	0.39	0.17	0.53		0.82	0.55	-0.03	0.66	0.71	0.55	0.54
i.1.2.2	0.49	0.64	-0.11	0.33	0.14	0.45	0.82		0.44	-0.02	0.58	0.61	0.28	0.55
i.1.2.3	0.67	0.58	0.27	0.49	0.41	0.62	0.55	0.44		0.21	0.66	0.5	0.37	0.39
i.1.2.4	0.17	0.05	0.66	0.12	0.54	0.13	-0.03	-0.02	0.21		0.26	0.21	0.14	0.43
i.1.3.1	0.61	0.63	0.29	0.33	0.51	0.52	0.66	0.58	0.66	0.26		0.78	0.68	0.52
i.1.3.2	0.59	0.6	0.21	0.39	0.38	0.52	0.71	0.61	0.5	0.21	0.78		0.48	0.57
i.1.3.3	0.36	0.32	0.04	0.3	0.21	0.39	0.55	0.28	0.37	0.14	0.68	0.48		0.2
i.1.3.4	0.49	0.52	0.28	0.3	0.33	0.39	0.54	0.55	0.39	0.43	0.52	0.57	0.2	

Correlation — OK — Weak

People pillar (i2)

	i2.1.1	i2.1.2	i2.1.3	i2.1.4	i2.1.5	i2.2.1	i2.2.2	i2.2.3	i2.2.4	i2.3.1	i2.3.2	i2.3.3	i2.3.4
i2.1.1		0.15	0.27	0.21	-0.22	-0.08	-0.13	0.82	0.66	0.41	0.42	0.32	0.28
i2.1.2	0.15		0.46	0.11	0.45	0.41	0.46	0.27	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.7	0.6
i2.1.3	0.27	0.46		0.75	0.11	0.66	0.32	0.37	0.53	0.72	0.64	0.36	0.49
i2.1.4	0.21	0.11	0.75		0.16	0.54	0.22	0.19	0.35	0.66	0.51	0.14	0.29
i2.1.5	-0.22	0.45	0.11	0.16		0.24	0.63	-0.06	0.22	0.14	0.4	0.26	0.6
i2.2.1	-0.08	0.41	0.66	0.54	0.24		0.4	0.24	0.45	0.56	0.49	0.14	0.49
i2.2.2	-0.13	0.46	0.32	0.22	0.63	0.4		0.13	0.45	0.38	0.5	0.32	0.66
i2.2.3	0.82	0.27	0.37	0.19	-0.06	0.24	0.13		0.84	0.52	0.55	0.36	0.48
i2.2.4	0.66	0.47	0.53	0.35	0.22	0.45	0.45	0.84		0.62	0.73	0.5	0.71
i2.3.1	0.41	0.49	0.72	0.66	0.14	0.56	0.38	0.52	0.62		0.73	0.4	0.54
i2.3.2	0.42	0.49	0.64	0.51	0.4	0.49	0.5	0.55	0.73	0.73		0.4	0.6
i2.3.3	0.32	0.7	0.36	0.14	0.26	0.14	0.32	0.36	0.5	0.4	0.4		0.43
i2.3.4	0.28	0.6	0.49	0.29	0.6	0.49	0.66	0.48	0.71	0.54	0.6	0.43	

Correlation — OK — Weak

Governance pillar (i3)

	i3.1.1	i3.1.2	i3.1.3	i3.1.4	i3.2.1	i3.2.2	i3.2.3	i3.2.4	i3.2.5	i3.3.1	i3.3.2	i3.3.3	i3.3.4
i3.1.1		0.53	0.57	0.85	0.77	0.53	0.69	0.44	0.43	0.74	0.67	0.57	0.24
i3.1.2	0.53		0.18	0.5	0.54	0.43	0.62	0.57	0.2	0.63	0.41	0.09	0.29
i3.1.3	0.57	0.18		0.64	0.3	0.3	0.39	0.25	-0.11	0.41	0.14	0.25	0.21
i3.1.4	0.85	0.5	0.64		0.79	0.47	0.76	0.37	0.35	0.75	0.72	0.46	0.28
i3.2.1	0.77	0.54	0.3	0.79		0.56	0.8	0.4	0.45	0.69	0.63	0.47	0.24
i3.2.2	0.53	0.43	0.3	0.47	0.56		0.4	0.35	0.46	0.48	0.4	0.29	0.14
i3.2.3	0.69	0.62	0.39	0.76	0.8	0.4		0.42	0.25	0.68	0.56	0.28	0.14
i3.2.4	0.44	0.57	0.25	0.37	0.4	0.35	0.42		0.19	0.55	0.27	0.29	0.17
i3.2.5	0.43	0.2	-0.11	0.35	0.45	0.46	0.25	0.19		0.3	0.24	0.34	-0.01
i3.3.1	0.74	0.63	0.41	0.75	0.69	0.48	0.68	0.55	0.3		0.52	0.46	0.27
i3.3.2	0.67	0.41	0.14	0.72	0.63	0.4	0.56	0.27	0.24	0.52		0.43	0.47
i3.3.3	0.57	0.09	0.25	0.46	0.47	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.34	0.46	0.43		0.24
i3.3.4	0.24	0.29	0.21	0.28	0.24	0.14	0.14	0.17	-0.01	0.27	0.47	0.24	

Correlation — OK — Weak

Impact pillar (i4)

	i4.1.1	i4.1.2	i4.1.3	i4.1.4	i4.2.1	i4.2.2	i4.2.3	i4.2.4	i4.3.1	i4.3.2	i4.3.3	i4.3.4	i4.3.5
i4.1.1		0.3	0.6	0.13	0.47	0.19	0.22	0.61	0.38	0.67	0.34	0.22	0.54
i4.1.2	0.3		0.33	0.05	0.31	0.11	0.17	0.36	0.35	0.39	0	0.2	0.29
i4.1.3	0.6	0.33		0.34	0.57	0.43	0.48	0.6	0.52	0.55	0.33	0.21	0.56
i4.1.4	0.13	0.05	0.34		0.25	0.13	0.37	0.29	0.27	0.19	0.23	0.19	0.2
i4.2.1	0.47	0.31	0.57	0.25		0.52	0.3	0.75	0.79	0.49	0.44	0.22	0.68
i4.2.2	0.19	0.11	0.43	0.13	0.52		0.13	0.32	0.36	-0.03	0.23	0.11	0.32
i4.2.3	0.22	0.17	0.48	0.37	0.3	0.13		0.51	0.24	0.44	0.17	0.11	0.24
i4.2.4	0.61	0.36	0.6	0.29	0.75	0.32	0.51		0.79	0.7	0.34	0.38	0.74
i4.3.1	0.38	0.35	0.52	0.27	0.79	0.36	0.24	0.79		0.64	0.36	0.26	0.71
i4.3.2	0.67	0.39	0.55	0.19	0.49	-0.03	0.44	0.7	0.64		0.46	0.1	0.47
i4.3.3	0.34	0	0.33	0.23	0.44	0.23	0.17	0.34	0.36	0.46		0.34	0.26
i4.3.4	0.22	0.2	0.21	0.19	0.22	0.11	0.11	0.38	0.26	0.1	0.34		0.18
i4.3.5	0.54	0.29	0.56	0.2	0.68	0.32	0.24	0.74	0.71	0.47	0.26	0.18	

Correlation — OK — Weak

Figure 2: Correlations between indicators and their aggregates (sub-pillars, pillars and index)

Technology pillar (i1)

	Sub-Pillar	Pillar	Index
i1.1.1	0.88	0.81	0.81
i1.1.2	0.8	0.79	0.83
i1.1.3	0.47	0.39	0.3
i1.1.4	0.82	0.63	0.65
i1.1.5	0.63	0.59	0.48
i1.1.6	0.88	0.77	0.78
i1.2.1	0.83	0.77	0.83
i1.2.2	0.8	0.69	0.7
i1.2.3	0.71	0.74	0.73
i1.2.4	0.44	0.4	0.22
i1.3.1	0.87	0.86	0.83
i1.3.2	0.86	0.8	0.78
i1.3.3	0.75	0.68	0.64
i1.3.4	0.71	0.71	0.64

Correlation ▊ OK ▊ Weak

People pillar (i2)

	Sub-Pillar	Pillar	Index
i2.1.1	0.56	0.48	0.4
i2.1.2	0.55	0.69	0.7
i2.1.3	0.79	0.78	0.79
i2.1.4	0.79	0.71	0.68
i2.1.5	0.51	0.58	0.64
i2.2.1	0.78	0.65	0.69
i2.2.2	0.77	0.66	0.62
i2.2.3	0.59	0.62	0.59
i2.2.4	0.83	0.81	0.78
i2.3.1	0.84	0.83	0.85
i2.3.2	0.82	0.81	0.84
i2.3.3	0.74	0.63	0.58
i2.3.4	0.78	0.76	0.75

Correlation ▊ OK

Governance pillar (i3)

	Sub-Pillar	Pillar	Index
i3.1.1	0.89	0.89	0.88
i3.1.2	0.75	0.71	0.69
i3.1.3	0.77	0.58	0.45
i3.1.4	0.93	0.9	0.89
i3.2.1	0.86	0.87	0.86
i3.2.2	0.76	0.64	0.54
i3.2.3	0.78	0.82	0.87
i3.2.4	0.63	0.57	0.56
i3.2.5	0.65	0.47	0.38
i3.3.1	0.8	0.83	0.84
i3.3.2	0.85	0.76	0.69
i3.3.3	0.69	0.57	0.52
i3.3.4	0.73	0.51	0.32

Correlation ▊ OK ▊ Weak

Impact pillar (i4)

	Sub-Pillar	Pillar	Index
i4.1.1	0.84	0.77	0.78
i4.1.2	0.53	0.43	0.53
i4.1.3	0.83	0.79	0.81
i4.1.4	0.56	0.46	0.36
i4.2.1	0.91	0.81	0.75
i4.2.2	0.76	0.53	0.4
i4.2.3	0.5	0.47	0.45
i4.2.4	0.78	0.82	0.82
i4.3.1	0.66	0.73	0.78
i4.3.2	0.81	0.76	0.83
i4.3.3	0.72	0.55	0.47
i4.3.4	0.64	0.45	0.34
i4.3.5	0.63	0.7	0.71

Correlation ▊ OK ▊ Weak

Correlations between sub-pillars, pillars and NRI 2025

The correlation between the aggregates is a crucial element in the analysis of statistical coherence as it reflects the relations between the concepts defined by the aggregates' structure. Overall, the results in **Figure 3, Figure 4** and **Figure 5** suggest that all four pillars appear to be statistically coherent, with their sub-pillars being well correlated with each other and being able to explain at least a 60% of their pillar variability (as the lowest correlation between a sub-pillar and its pillar is 0.82, see **Figure 4**). The NRI 2025, therefore, has a generally satisfactory correlation structure, with strong correlations between the sub-pillars, pillars, and the index. From **Figure 3** we see that the correlation structure between the sub-pillars of the "*People*" pillar is relatively less balanced compared to that of the other three(pillar i.2.1 "*Individuals*" is correlated less with sub-pillar 2.2 "*Businesses*"). This can be attributed to some extent in the relatively weaker association of the indicators in sub-pillar i.2.1 to those of sub-pillar i.2.2 (see **Figure 1**). However, no correlation is weak (below 0.3) or too high (above the 0.92 threshold), this is evidence that no sub-pillar among those in pillar i.2 is either under-represented or excessively represented in pillar i.2.

Nevertheless, **Figure 3** displays also some very high correlations. In particular, there are four correlation coefficients exceeding the redundancy threshold (0.92) and seven coefficients with very high values between 0.89 and 0.91, which appear between sub-pillars and their aggregates in pillars i.1, i.2, and i.3. This is exemplified for the case of pillar i.3, where all sub-pillars are very highly correlated with the pillar and one of them (i.3.1 "*Trust*") shows a very high positive correlation with NRI as well (0.93).

Figure 5 shows the correlation between the pillars and between the pillars and NRI 2025. This is the most important level of aggregation because it represents the statistical coherence of the overall concept. All correlations are significant and positive (> 0.30). The correlation between "*Technology*" (i.1) and "*People*" (i.2) pillars is very close (0.90) to the 0.92 threshold. This issue does not appear to be alleviated at the index level, where correlations between the two Pillars (i.1 and i.2) and the NRI are even higher (0.95). This is also the case with the two other pillars of NRI (correlations 0.95 and 0.93 respectively with NRI). This is to some extend expected given the high correlations between sub-pillars, pillars, and index (see **Figure 4**).

Figure 3: Correlations between sub-pillars in the same pillar

Figure 4: Correlations between sub-pillars, pillars and NRI 2025

Impact pillar (i4)

	i1.1	i1.2	i1.3	i2.1	i2.2	i2.3	i3.1	i3.2	i3.3	i4.1	i4.2	i4.3
i1.1		0.72	0.65									
i1.2	0.72		0.75									
i1.3	0.65	0.75										
i2.1					0.46	0.67						
i2.2				0.46		0.7						
i2.3				0.67	0.7							
i3.1								0.8	0.81			
i3.2							0.8		0.72			
i3.3							0.81	0.72				
i4.1											0.56	0.57
i4.2										0.56		0.58
i4.3										0.57	0.58	

Correlation ■ OK

Note: Numbers represent the Pearson correlations coefficients. Good correlations (i.e., Pearson correlation coefficients between 0.30 and 0.92) are highlighted in blue.
Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre, 2025.

	Pillar	Index
i1.1	0.89	0.88
i1.2	0.92	0.87
i1.3	0.88	0.82
i2.1	0.82	0.73
i2.2	0.84	0.82
i2.3	0.93	0.9
i3.1	0.95	0.93
i3.2	0.9	0.86
i3.3	0.91	0.85
i4.1	0.84	0.8
i4.2	0.86	0.78
i4.3	0.84	0.77

Note: Numbers represent the Pearson correlations coefficients. Good correlations (i.e., Pearson correlation coefficients between 0.30 and 0.92) are highlighted in blue.
Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre, 2025.

Figure 5: Correlations between pillars, and between pillars and NRI 2025

Correlations between pillars

	i1	i2	i3	i4
i1		0.9	0.87	0.84
i2	0.9		0.87	0.85
i3	0.87	0.84		0.84
i4	0.84	0.85	0.84	

Correlations between pillars and NRI 2024

	Index
i1	0.95
i2	0.95
i3	0.93
i4	0.93

Correlation ■ OK ■ Weak

Correlation ■ OK ■ Weak

Note: Numbers represent the Pearson correlations coefficients. Good correlations (i.e., Pearson correlation coefficients between 0.30 and 0.92) are highlighted in blue.
Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre, 2025.

Although this is not a critical issue for the reliability of the NRI in terms of its discriminating power over countries (which would be the case if there were very low correlations among pillars and between pillars and the index), the very high statistical relation among the main components of the NRI suggests that there might be some risk of redundancy of information. Overall, the NRI 2025, its pillars, and its sub-pillars seem to be measuring similar phenomena. To avoid the potential risk of redundancy, JRC-COIN would like to invite the developers to consider whether a more parsimonious sample of indicators could reduce the risk of redundancy while maintaining the conceptual integrity and diversity of concepts represented in the index.

4.2 Principal Components Analysis of the NRI 2025

A further step in the analysis of statistical coherence is Principal Component Analysis (PCA). The aim of principal component analysis is to assess to what extent the conceptual framework, and most importantly, the assertion that the selected indicators and hierarchical structure measure a single, unique latent phenomenon is confirmed by statistical approaches. The desired outcome is to observe around 70% of variance captured by a single principal component with one eigenvalue above one[15]. The achievement of these thresholds suggests the presence of a common, unidimensional phenomenon underlying the aggregate under scrutiny.

JRC-COIN conducted a PCA analysis across all aggregation levels of the NRI. The results confirm the statistical coherence and unidimensionality of the four pillars and of the final index underlying the NRI scores. In all cases, the first principal component explains at least 71% of the variance (pillar i.4) and up to 90% for the final NRI scores, with a single eigenvalue exceeding one in all cases. At the sub-pillar level, seven out of twelve aggregates meet the desired thresholds. **Figure 6** visualises the projections of the four NRI pillars onto the plane spanned by the first two principal components in a "factor map". The correlation between each pillar and the principal component is given by the projection of the NRI 2025 vector onto the component axis. The trajectories of Pillars 1, 2, and 3 are very close to each other and almost coincide, suggesting that there may be some risk of redundancy at the index level. This is in accordance with the results of the correlation analysis and suggests that there is adequate room for simplification in the index structure.

At the sub-pillar level, seven of the 12 sub-pillars meet the desired thresholds. Consequently, JRC-COIN suggests that particular attention should be given to the four sub-pillars reported in **Table 5**, as the results indicate a multidimensional structure. This finding is consistent with the correlation patterns shown in **Figure 1** and with the points highlighted in the correlation analysis section.

Figure 6: Factor map of the four pillars and comparison with the overall NRI 2025

PCA graph of variables

Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre, 2025.
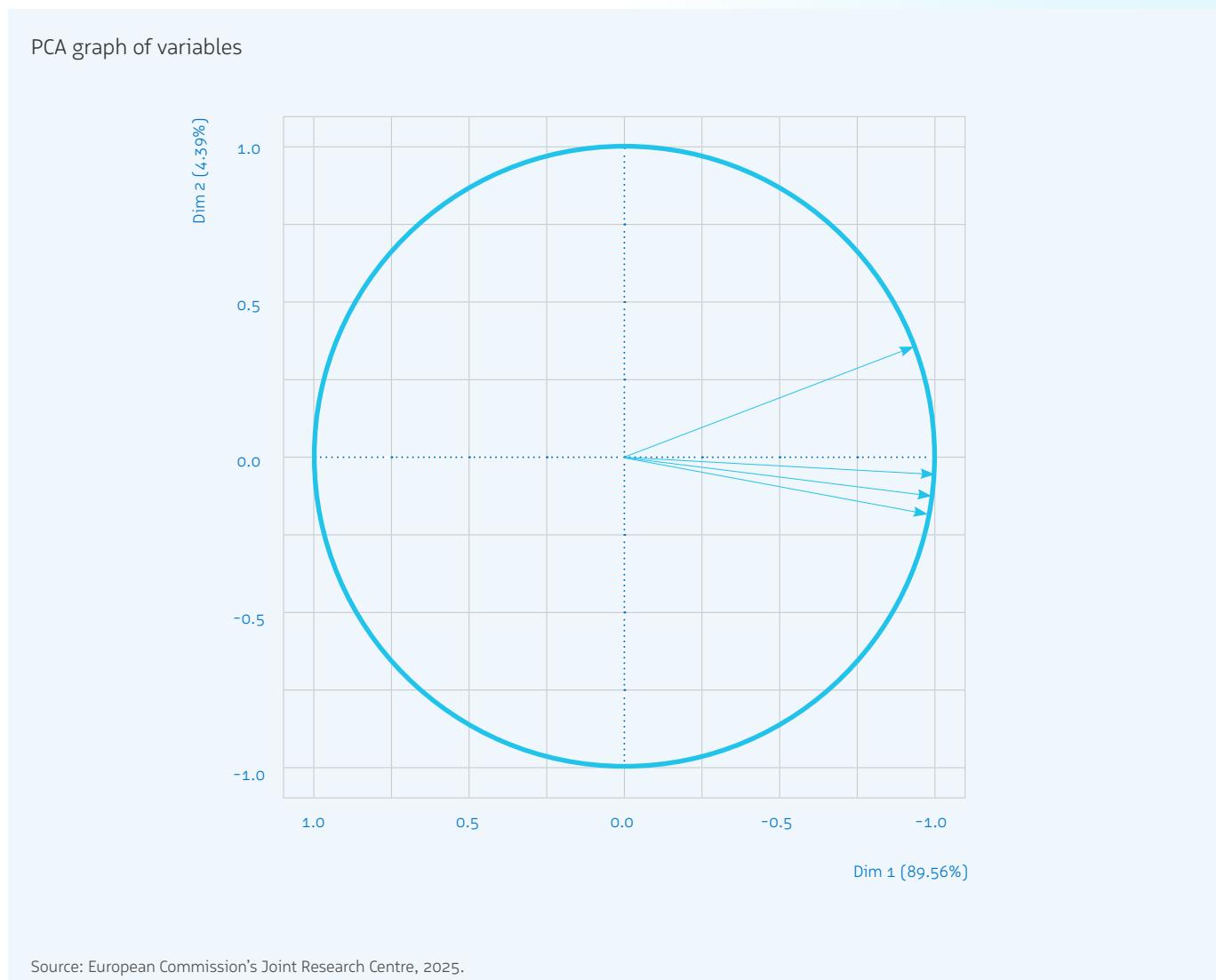
Table 5. Eigenvalues and explained variance from the PCA on NRI 2025 and its sub-pillars

Sub-pillar	Number of indicators	Number of eigenvalues above one	% of variance explained by the first PC
1.1 Access	6	2	58%
1.2 Content	4	2	55%
2.2 Businesses	4	2	57%
4.1 Economy	4	2	44%
4.3 SDG Contribution	5	2	49%

Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre, 2025.

4.3 Added value of the NRI 2025

The main objective of this section is to further investigate the added value of the NRI by exploring whether the NRI helps reveal aspects of economies' network readiness that are not observed by looking at the rankings of the four pillars alone.

Table 6 presents the differences in unit rankings between the NRI and each of its four sub-pillars. The percentage of units where the NRI 2025 rankings differ by 15 to 30 positions with respect to the pillar rankings ranges from 12.6% in the case of pillars i.1 ("*Technology*") and i.3 "*Governance*", to 17.3% in the case of pillar i.4 ("*Impact*"). The share of units shifting by more than 30 positions is generally very low, reaching at most 5.5% for the "*Impact*" pillar. In other words, NRI 2025 rankings depict aspects of economies' network readiness that do not emerge from each of the four single pillars, for at least 12% of the countries considered[16], while the overall degree of variation remains insufficient to suggest a lack of concordance between the NRI and any of its pillars. The relatively higher share for pillar i.4 is in accordance with the results of the correlation and PCA analysis suggesting that the first three pillars are much more concordant with the NRI compared to the fourth one.

Table 6: Distribution of differences between pillars and NRI 2025 rankings

Shift respect to NRI	Technology	People	Governance	Impact
More than 30 positions	3.1%	0.8%	0.0%	5.5%
Between 15 and 30 positions	12.6%	13.4%	12.6%	17.3%
6 to 15 positions	34.6%	43.3%	44.9%	39.4%
Up to 5 positions	42.5%	38.6%	35.4%	35.4%
0 positions	7.1%	3.9%	7.1%	2.4%

Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre, 2025.

5. Impact of modelling assumptions on the NRI 2025 results

5.1 Uncertainty analysis

The NRI, as with any other composite indicator, is unavoidably the result of certain methodological decisions taken during its development. A fundamental step in the statistical analysis of a composite indicator is to assess the effect of such modelling assumptions on the country rankings. Despite the efforts in the development process, there is an unavoidable subjectivity (or uncertainty) in the resulting choices, in the sense that in most empirical cases of composite indicators an alternative choice could have been equally plausible for, say, the normalisation of raw data or the imputation of missing values. The effect of this subjectivity in the selection of methods can be explored by comparing the results obtained under alternative modelling assumptions. The literature on this topic[17] suggests assessing the robustness of the index by means of a *Monte Carlo* simulation and by applying a multi-modelling approach. This also assumes "error-free" data as possible errors are assumed to have already been corrected in the preliminary stage of the index construction before the audit.[18]

The NRI is the outcome of several modelling choices including, among other things: (i) the underlying theoretical framework; (ii) the indicators selected; (iii) the treatment of potential outliers, (iv) the imputation of missing values; (v) the weights assigned; and (vi) the aggregation method. Some of these choices may be based on expert opinion or other consideration driven by statistical analysis or the need to ease communication or draw attention to specific issues.

This section aims to examine the impact of varying some of these assumptions within a range of plausible alternatives by means of an uncertainty analysis. The objective is to quantify the uncertainty in the ranks of NRI 2025, which can demonstrate the extent to which NRI ranks remain robust to alternative modelling choices and thus countries can be differentiated by their NRI scores and ranks. The modelling issues considered in the robustness assessment of the NRI 2025 are:

- The imputation approach;

- The normalisation formula;

- the pillars' weights, and

- the aggregation formula

The following paragraphs deal with each of these in turn.

Imputation approach

NRI developers have opted not to impute the missing data points. This is a frequently followed approach and common in many composite indicator contexts that enhances transparency and replicability. However, the 'no imputation' choice in an arithmetic average is equivalent to replacing (imputing) an indicator's missing value for a given country with the respective mean of the other indicators that are being aggregated. Hence the available indicators data in the incomplete aggregate may dominate it, sometimes biasing country ranks up or down. In addition, the 'no imputation' choice might unintendedly encourage countries to not report low data values. To assess the impact of this modelling choice, JRC-COIN estimated missing data using the k-nearest-neighbours (k-nn) algorithm (k = 5) that imputes a missing value for an indicator and unit based on the values reported by other units for which a predetermined set of variables (in this case, the remaining indicators in the NRI) have similar performance to other set of units (in our case five "nearest neighbours").

Normalisation formula

NRI developers have used the min-max normalisation to bring the raw variables into a common scale after treatment and imputation. This approach is used quite often in indicator frameworks as it guarantees a common scale while at the same time is data-driven and does not rely on (subjectively) set thresholds or reference benchmarks. JRC-COIN considered as an alternative the percentile rank normalisation, which entails replacing each raw value with its corresponding percentile (that is, if a value is in the 97th percentile meaning than only 3% of the countries have larger values its normalised score will be 0.97). This approach is also data-driven but it does not consider (i.e., reproduce) the relative distances between raw values when normalising.

Weights

The Monte Carlo simulation conducted by the JRC-COIN comprised 2,000 runs of different sets of weights for the four pillars. The weights are the result of a random extraction based on uniform continuous distributions centred in the reference values (0.25) plus or minus 20% of these values.

Aggregation formula

The developers of the NRI 2025 opted for the arithmetic aggregation formula with an equal weight given to each of the four pillars, which implies perfect compensability across the pillars, allowing for an outstanding performance in some aspects to completely balance the weaknesses in others and vice-versa. In other words, arithmetic averaging treats units with outstanding high and low results in the same way as it treats a more "balanced" countries showing average results.

To assess the impact of this choice, the JRC-COIN included in the analysis a comparison with three alternative aggregation functions which are variants of the generalised mean:

$$M_p(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^p \right)^{1/p}$$

in which the exponent p can be used to control for the level of compensability allowed among the aggregated components. The arithmetic mean corresponds to a generalised mean with $p=1$, while if $p \to 0$ the generalised mean converges to the geometric mean. The JRC-COIN considered three alternatives with $p=0.75$, $p=0.5$ and $p=0$ respectively, each of which implies a limited level compensability compared to the arithmetic mean. In these alternatives, countries showing unbalanced performances are increasingly penalised as p decreases[19].

The alternative approaches considered in the Monte Carlo simulation are summarised in **Table 7**. The consideration of the alternatives in normalisation, imputation, and aggregation gives rise to sixteen alternative model specifications. The Monte Carlo analysis run 1,000 simulations of the NRI index by randomly considering one of those specifications and applying a different set of weights among those randomly created.

The results obtained from the robustness analysis are graphically summarised in **Figure 8**, which presents the countries' median ranks (blue dots) and 95% intervals computed across the 1,000 Monte Carlo simulations. Economies are ordered from best to worst according to their NRI 2025 rank and for each country, the error bars (grey lines) represent the 95% interval across all 1,000 simulations, that is, from the 5th to the 95th percentile of the economy's rank among all the simulations.

Table 7: Alternative assumptions considered in the analysis

	Reference	Alternative(s)
I. Normalisation formula	min-max	Percentile ranks
II. Imputation approach	No (shadow imputation)	5 nearest neighbours*
III. Aggregation formula	Arithmetic mean (generalised mean with p = 1)	I. Generalised mean with p = 0.75
		II. Generalised mean with p = 0.50
		III Generalised mean with p = 0 (geometric mean)
IV. Weighting system	Equal weights	Varying
Technology	0.25	U [0.2; 0.3]
People	0.25	U [0.2; 0.3]
Governance	0.25	U [0.2; 0.3]
Impact	0.25	U [0.2; 0.3]

Note: kNN was implemented through the R package VIM (Kowarik and Templ, 2016) using the Gower distance formula (extended to cover also categorical variables) to calculate distances between countries. To obtain the imputed value from the five nearest neighbours, the median was used in the case of continuous variables and the category with the most occurrences in the case of categorical variables.
Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre, 2025.

The NRI 2025 ranks are shown to be representative of a plurality of scenarios and satisfactorily robust to changes in the modelling assumptions considered. Considering the median rank across the simulated NRI runs as being representative of these scenarios and comparing it with the (nominal) NRI 2025 rank, we find that the two are quite close (less than four positions away) for the majority (101 out of 127 or 79.6%) of the considered economies. This suggests that NRI 2025 is a satisfactorily reliable and stable summary measure, and that a country's nominal NRI rank sufficiently represents a wide range of alternative modelling scenarios for the majority of the units. There are only two economies for which the nominal NRI rank differs from the median Monte-Carlo ranking by 10 positions or more (India, Mauritius).

Furthermore, the majority of the economies' ranks (108 out of 127) vary ten or less positions across simulations. There are 19 units[20] showing a simulated interval larger than ten positions, though still smaller than 20 positions. These economies are labelled with their acronyms in **Figure 8**, where it can be seen that these concern in principle economies ranking relatively in middle positions of the NRI. Units in the

middle ranks are frequently those with more sensitivity as even very small changes in the index scores due to alternative modelling choices can result in relatively large jumps or drops in their rankings. For these units, the NRI ranking should therefore be considered with some caution.

Table 8 reports the NRI 2025 unit ranks along with the simulated intervals, across the 1,000 simulations to better understand the robustness of the ranks and to facilitate analysis of the behaviour of specific economies in response to changes in the methodology. When considering the full rank intervals, defined as the range from the 5th to the 95th percentile of units' rankings, it is reassuring that nine of the top-10 economies by means of the NRI remain in the top-10 even when considering the lower bound of their interval (South Korea being the exception with a range from 10th to 16th), while the same holds for 16 economies in the top-20. Similarly, eight out of the bottom-10 economies remain in the bottom-10 even when considering the upper bound of their rank interval, while the same holds for 18 economies in the bottom-20.

Figure 8: Robustness analysis: NRI 2025 rank vs median rank and 95% intervals.
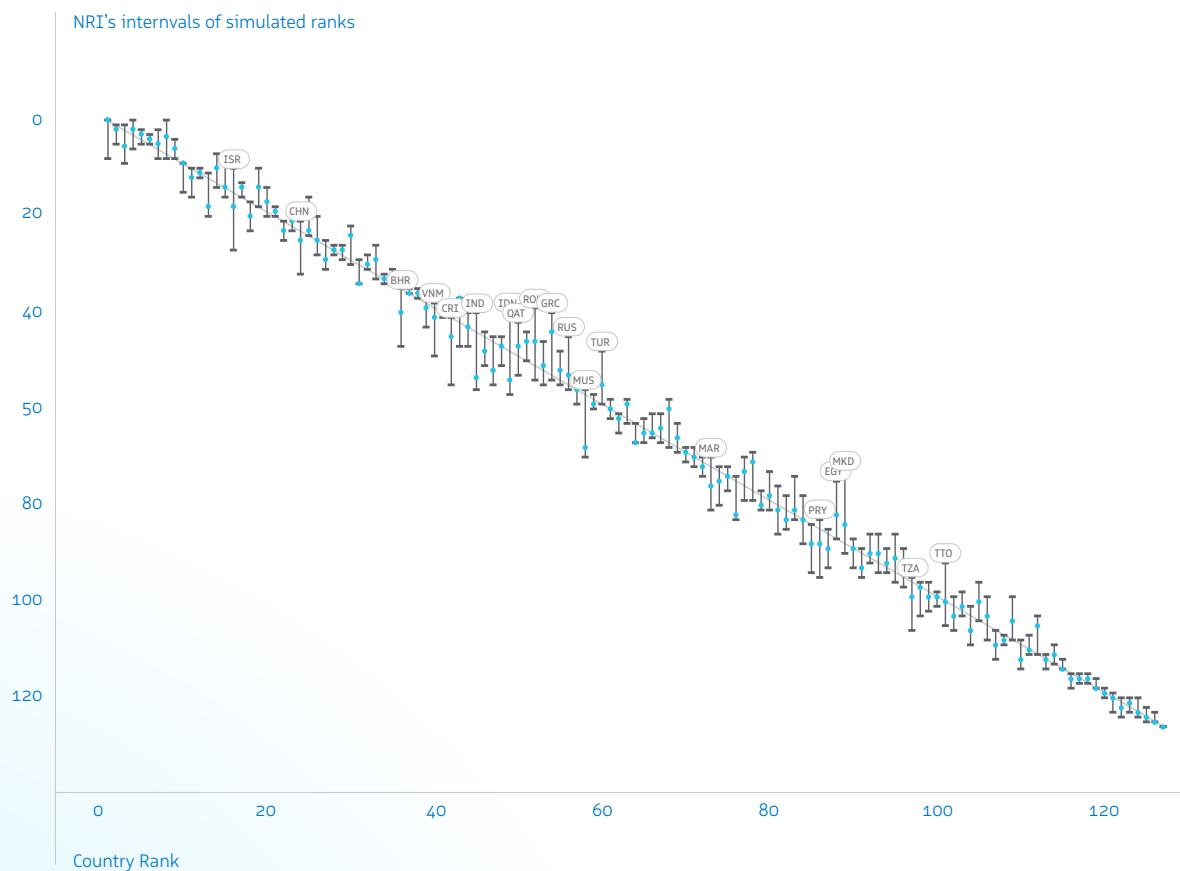
Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre, 2025.

Table 8: NRI 2025 ranks and 95 percent confidence intervals.

ISO	Nominal	Median	Rank interval	ISO	Nominal	Median	Rank interval	ISO	Nominal	Median	Rank interval
USA	1	1	[1-9]	THA	44	44	[41-48]	PRY	86	89	[84-96]
FIN	2	3	[2-6]	IND	45	54.5	[41-57]	RWA	87	90	[86-94]
SGP	3	6.5	[2-10]	UKR	46	49	[45-52]	EGY	88	83	[76-88]
DNK	4	3	[1-7]	SRB	47	53	[46-56]	MKD	89	85	[74-91]
SWE	5	4	[3-6]	URY	48	48	[46-52]	KGZ	90	90	[88-94]
NLD	6	5	[4-6]	IDN	49	55	[41-58]	CPV	91	94	[90-96]
DEU	7	6	[3-9]	QAT	50	48	[43-54]	BIH	92	91	[87-93]
GBR	8	4.5	[1-9]	BRA	51	47	[45-51]	LKA	93	91	[87-95]
CHE	9	7	[5-9]	ROU	52	47	[40-55]	JAM	94	93	[90-95]
KOR	10	10	[10-16]	HRV	53	52	[47-56]	PAK	95	92	[87-97]
JPN	11	13	[11-17]	GRC	54	45	[41-55]	TUN	96	95	[90-98]
CAN	12	12	[11-13]	BGR	55	53	[49-56]	TZA	97	100	[96-107]
EST	13	19	[12-21]	RUS	56	54	[46-57]	SEN	98	98	[97-104]
NOR	14	11	[8-15]	CHL	57	57	[55-60]	SLV	99	100	[97-103]
IRL	15	15	[10-17]	MUS	58	69	[57-71]	CIV	100	100	[99-102]
ISR	16	19	[11-28]	OMN	59	60	[58-61]	TTO	101	101	[93-106]
AUS	17	15	[14-17]	TUR	60	56	[49-60]	GTM	102	104	[100-107]
LUX	18	21	[18-24]	GEO	61	61	[59-63]	NGA	103	102	[99-104]
FRA	19	15	[11-19]	ARM	62	63	[62-66]	BOL	104	107	[102-110]
BEL	20	18	[15-21]	COL	63	60	[59-64]	KHM	105	101	[97-105]
AUT	21	20	[19-21]	MNE	64	68	[64-68]	LAO	106	104	[100-109]
ISL	22	24	[22-26]	KAZ	65	66	[63-68]	NPL	107	110	[107-113]
NZL	23	22	[21-24]	PHL	66	66	[62-67]	HND	108	109	[108-110]
CHN	24	26	[22-33]	MEX	67	65	[62-68]	DZA	109	105	[100-109]
ESP	25	24	[17-25]	ARG	68	61	[59-69]	BEN	110	113	[109-115]
ARE	26	26	[21-29]	ZAF	69	67	[64-70]	BWA	111	111	[108-112]
LTU	27	30	[26-32]	MDA	70	70	[69-72]	UGA	112	106	[104-112]
ITA	28	28	[27-29]	JOR	71	71	[69-73]	ZMB	113	113	[112-115]
CZE	29	28	[27-30]	UZB	72	73	[71-75]	NAM	114	112	[110-114]
HKG	30	25	[23-31]	MAR	73	77	[71-82]	CMR	115	115	[113-115]
MLT	31	35	[30-35]	ECU	74	76	[73-81]	MWI	116	117	[116-119]
PRT	32	31	[29-32]	AZE	75	75	[73-78]	NIC	117	117	[116-118]
SVN	33	30	[27-34]	DOM	76	83	[75-84]	ZWE	118	117	[116-118]
SAU	34	34	[33-35]	KEN	77	74	[71-80]	ETH	119	119	[117-119]
POL	35	33	[32-35]	KWT	78	72	[70-80]	MLI	120	120	[119-121]
BHR	36	41	[36-48]	ALB	79	81	[78-82]	BFA	121	121	[120-124]
LVA	37	37	[36-37]	PER	80	79	[74-82]	MOZ	122	123	[121-125]
MYS	38	37	[36-38]	MNG	81	82	[77-87]	LSO	123	122	[121-124]
CYP	39	40	[38-44]	BGD	82	84	[79-86]	MDG	124	124	[121-125]
VNM	40	42	[39-50]	PAN	83	82	[75-84]	AGO	125	125	[123-126]
HUN	41	40	[39-42]	IRN	84	84	[79-89]	MRT	126	126	[124-126]
CRI	42	46	[42-56]	GHA	85	89	[85-95]	BDI	127	127	[127-127]
SVK	43	38	[38-48]								

Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre, 2025.

5.2 Sensitivity analysis

Complementary to the uncertainty analysis, a sensitivity analysis has been used to identify which of the modelling assumptions have the highest impact on certain country ranks.

Table 9 compares the ranks derived from NRI 2025 with those of seven alternative scenarios based on changing the normalisation approach from min-max to percentile ranks, the imputation approach to k-nn, and/or the aggregation approach for the final aggregation of the four Pillars to the NRI from an arithmetic mean to geometric mean. This comparison permits us to examine the extent to which the variability in the rank intervals is originating from the modelling assumption underlying the normalisation, imputation, or aggregation. The Table reports the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient between the alternatives and the nominal NRI, the average absolute change in unit ranks between the two, and the number of units that improve or deteriorate by 10 positions or more in each of the alternatives.

From **Table 9** two main results can be gauged: *First,* among the three modelling choices, the changing the normalisation appears to have the largest impact, followed by the imputation method. The average change in ranks in the first case is 3.5 positions, while in the second it is 2.4. Changing both choices (alternative 4) results in only a slighter impact compared to that of changing normalisation alone (alternative 1) suggesting that it is normalisation that is mostly responsible for the rank intervals observed in **Figure 8**. On the other hand, changing the aggregation method to geometric mean (alternative 3) does not appear to have, on average, any significant impact on rankings as the average change is only 0.97 positions. This result is a consequence of the strong correlation structure described in Section 4. In essence, when the pillars are so strongly correlated, it is unlikely to have units with very unbalanced performance across them.

Second, rank correlations across all alternatives are very high (larger than 0.99) and the associated rank changes are in general rather low (at most 3.8 rank positions), verifying the robustness of the NRI to alternative modelling choices. In each case there are at most four units changing (improving or deteriorating) by 10 positions or more.

6. Best-practice frontier in the NRI by data envelopment analysis

This section seeks to explore the following question: Can we assess how well economies perform across the multiple dimensions of network readiness without applying a uniform and fixed set of weights to the four pillars of the NRI – Technology, People, Governance, Impact?

The use of a fixed weighting scheme may not fair to certain countries/economies. At the national level, policy decisions related to network readiness often involve balancing global standards with locally tailored strategies. Moreover, disparities in economic, political, and other conditions across countries can affect the effectiveness of their network readiness initiatives. Some nations may face greater challenges that limit the success of their policies, whereas others may benefit from favourable circumstances that enhance the impact of connectivity-related measures. In this sense, applying a single, standardized weighting scheme to all 127 economies included in the NRI 2025 could undermine broad acceptance of the index on the grounds that the chosen weighting scheme –albeit treating all pillars equally– might unfairly disadvantage specific economies due to differences in context or conditions. An alternative approach involves granting each country the "benefit-of-the-doubt", allowing them to determine their own aggregation weights based on, among other things, local conditions and strategic priorities. This allows countries to emphasize the network readiness pillars that align most closely with their unique situations and strengths. This is accomplished through Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), a widely applied performance evaluation method in which each country selects endogenously a set of weights that maximize its overall NRI score available dataset of countries.

Table 9: Sensitivity analysis checks

Alternative modelling choices

alternative*	Normalisation	Imputation	Aggregation	Spearman rank correlation with nominal Index	Average change in ranks compared to nominal Index	Countries that deteriorate by 10 positions of more	Countries that improve by 10 positions of more
1	percentile ranks	–	–	0.993	3.496	2 (IND, MUS)	2 (EGY, ROU)
2	–	kNN	–	0.995	2.425	2 (CRI, MUS)	2 (GRC, MKD)
3	–	–	geometric mean	0.999	0.976	0	0
4	percentile ranks	kNN	–	0.991	3.843	4 (IND, ISR, MUS, PRY)	3 (EGY, GRC, ROU)
5	percentile ranks	–	geometric mean	0.993	3.417	3 (IND, ISR, MUS)	3 (EGY, GRC, ROU)
6	–	kNN	geometric mean	0.994	2.567	2 (BHR, CRI)	1 (MKD)
7	percentile ranks	kNN	geometric mean	0.991	3.843	4 (IND, ISR, MUS, PRY)	3 (EGY, GRC, MKD)

Note: Nominal modelling choices are min-max (Normalisation), no imputation (Imputation) and arithmetic mean (Aggregation). See also Table 7. BHR: Bahrain, CRI: Costa Rica, EGY: Egypt, GRC: Greece, IND: India, ISR: Israel, MKD: North Macedonia, MUS: Mauritius, PRY: Paraguay, ROU: Romania
Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre, 2025.

Under this framework, the assumption of common pillar weights for all 127 economies is relaxed. Instead, each country is allowed to choose weights that optimize its own score, using a specialized form of DEA known as the Benefit-of-the-Doubt (BoD) model. [21] In principle, every country has the freedom to assign varying weights to each of the four NRI pillars in order to attain the highest possible score according to its own performance profile across the four network readiness dimensions (pillars). In practice, DEA/BoD assigns larger (smaller) weights to those pillars in which a country/economy is relatively strong (or weak). This is effectively done by comparing the country with other sample countries having a similar mix of performance across the four NRI pillars. Reasonable constraints are applied to the weights to preclude the possibility of an economy achieving a perfect score by assigning a zero weight to pillars in which it is relatively weaker: for each economy, the share of each pillar score (i.e., the pillar score multiplied by the DEA weight over the total score) has upper and lower bounds of 5 percent and 50 percent, respectively. The DEA score is then measured as the weighted average of all four network readiness pillar scores, where the weights are the economy-specific DEA weights, compared to the best performance among all other economies with those same weights. The DEA scores, ranging between 0 (lowest) and 1 (highest) can be interpreted as a measure of the "distance to the best-practice frontier." Particularly, the inverse of these scores is interpreted as the percentage increase that a country needs to make in each of the four NRI pillars in order to reach this best-practice frontier.

Table 10 displays the pillar shares and DEA scores for the top 25 economies in the 2025 NRI, alongside their corresponding rankings. All pillar shares fall within the prescribed bounds (5%–50%), reflecting a flexible approach that respects national priorities while maintaining consistency. These variations illustrate how different countries prioritize various aspects of network readiness depending on their respective contexts and capabilities. They also highlight comparative advantages in specific NRI pillars relative to others. For example, the United States, Finland, Denmark, and the Netherlands have achieved a DEA score of exactly 1.00, placing them at the network readiness best-practice frontier. The U.S. achieved that by allocating 40% and 50% of its DEA score to the "Technology" and "Governance" pillars, with only 10% attributed to "People" and "Impact" (5% in each). The Netherlands, on the other hand, distributed roughly 35% of their score to "Governance" and "Impact" pillars and another 26% to the "Technology" pillar, allocating the remaining 5% to the "People" pillar. This most favourable allocation of weights across the four Pillars enables the Netherlands to

reach the maximum DEA score of 1 and be recognized as a best-practice case, despite ranking sixth in the nominal NRI. The top four countries are closely followed by Singapore and Sweden (0.99), Switzerland and Israel (0.98) and Germany (0.97) in terms of efficiency. **Figure 9** plots the distribution of the DEA and the NRIS scores. The two alternative methods for obtaining the NRI composite index are quite close to each other for all 127 economies (Pearson correlation of 0.997).

Table 11 displays the arithmetic mean of the weights selected by countries under the BoD model for each of the four NRI pillars, alongside the standard NRI weights—which are identical for all countries and pillars, set at 0.25. When comparing these two weight distributions, it becomes evident that, when countries are permitted to select their own weights (within reasonable limits), they tend to assign higher average weights to the "Impact" and "Governance" pillars than the equal-weighting approach used by the NRI. Conversely, they apply relatively lower weights to the "Technology" and "People" pillars. The difference is the largest in the "Technology" and "Impact| Pillars, where DEA average weight is respectively 11% smaller and larger compared to the NRI nominal weight.

These differences do not imply that one weighting method is superior to the other; rather, each provides distinct insights to users. The BoD-derived weights are empirically driven and therefore reflect a descriptive or "positive" perspective on country performance. Put differently, they illustrate "what is" or how countries perform across the four pillars. These weights indicate that, on average, countries demonstrate stronger performance in the "Impact" and "Governance" dimensions compared to the others. In contrast, the equal weights used in the NRI represent a prescriptive or normative standpoint. They reflect what experts consider that performance "should be" across all dimensions. Equal weighting embodies the view that adequate network readiness requires balanced advancement across all four pillars.

Table 10: Pillar shares and efficiency scores for the top 25 economies in the NRI 2025

	Pillar Technology	People	Governance	Impact	Best-practice frontier score (DEA)	Best-practice frontier rank (DEA)	NRI rank	Difference from NRI rank
United States of America	0,40	0,05	0,50	0,05	1,00	1	1	0
Finland	0,05	0,05	0,48	0,42	1,00	1	2	1
Denmark	0,05	0,05	0,50	0,40	1,00	1	4	3
Netherlands	0,26	0,05	0,34	0,35	1,00	1	6	5
Singapore	0,05	0,40	0,05	0,50	0,99	5	3	-2
Sweden	0,33	0,05	0,12	0,50	0,99	5	5	0
Switzerland	0,36	0,05	0,09	0,50	0,98	7	9	2
Israel	0,05	0,40	0,05	0,50	0,98	7	16	9
Germany	0,27	0,05	0,33	0,35	0,97	9	7	-2
United Kingdom	0,05	0,41	0,05	0,49	0,96	10	8	-2
Republic of Korea	0,05	0,44	0,05	0,46	0,95	11	10	-1
Estonia	0,05	0,22	0,50	0,23	0,95	11	13	2
Ireland	0,05	0,05	0,40	0,50	0,95	11	15	4
Norway	0,11	0,13	0,50	0,26	0,94	14	14	0
Japan	0,05	0,41	0,05	0,49	0,93	15	11	-4
Luxembourg	0,21	0,05	0,50	0,24	0,93	15	18	3
Canada	0,10	0,16	0,50	0,23	0,92	17	12	-5
Australia	0,05	0,21	0,50	0,24	0,92	17	17	0
France	0,05	0,21	0,50	0,24	0,90	19	19	0
Austria	0,05	0,05	0,50	0,40	0,90	19	21	2
Belgium	0,10	0,15	0,50	0,25	0,89	21	20	-1
New Zealand	0,12	0,12	0,50	0,26	0,89	21	23	2
Iceland	0,05	0,23	0,50	0,22	0,88	23	22	-1
China	0,05	0,45	0,05	0,45	0,88	23	24	1
Spain	0,05	0,21	0,50	0,24	0,87	25	25	0

Note: The results are based on the "Benefit-of-the Doubt" model, a special form of Data Envelopment Analysis. Pillar shares are expressed in percentages, bounded by 0.05 and 0.50 for all four pillars of network readiness – Technology, People, Governance, Impact. Instead, in the NRI 2024, the four pillars each have a fixed weight of 0.25. Darker colors represent a higher contribution of those pillars to the overall DEA score as a result of an economy's stronger performance in those pillars, which may help to provide evidence for economy-specific strategies. Economies are ordered by their Best-practice frontier score.
Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre, 2025.

Table 11: Pillar weights in the NRI and DEA

	Pillar Technology	People	Governance	Impact
Nominal NRI weights	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Average DEA weights	0.14	0.19	0.31	0.36

Note: The DEA results are based on the "Benefit-of-the-Doubt" model, a special form of Data Envelopment Analysis. Weights are normalized by dividing with their sum for each country and then averaged.
Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre, 2025.

Figure 9: NRI 2025 scores and DEA "distance to the best-practice frontier" scores
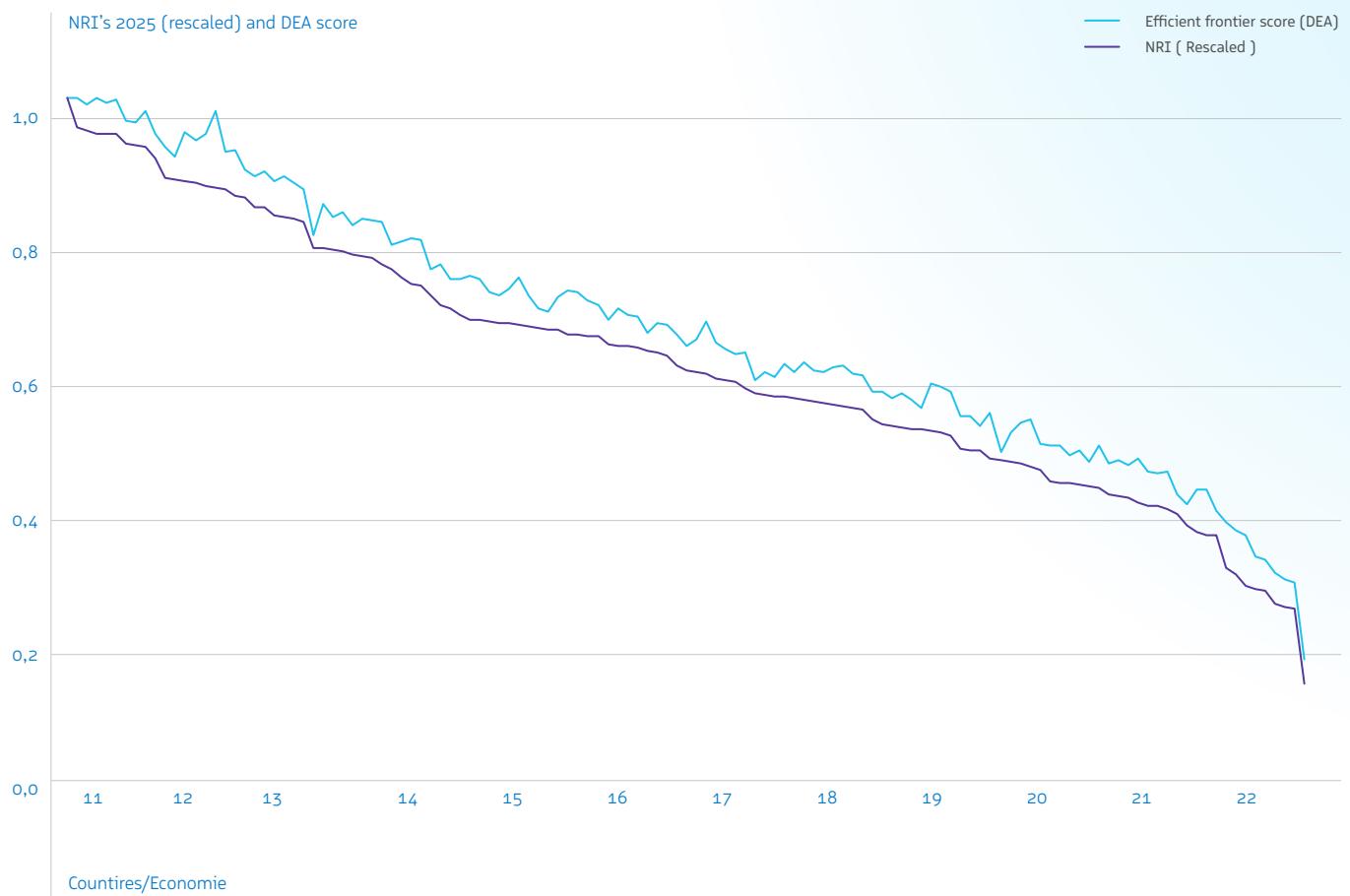
Note: For comparison purposes, the NRI scores were rescaled by dividing them by the result of the best performer in the overall NRI 2025 (the United States).
Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre, 2025.

7. Conclusions

Since its first publication in 2002, the Network Readiness Index (NRI) -published by the Portulans Institute- provides to policy makers, investors and other interested stakeholders a holistic view of how more than 120 economies around the world can deploy technology to enhance development and global competitiveness. With a view to maximise the reliability and transparency of NRI, INSEAD has, for the fifth time, invited JRC-COIN to assess the impact of the methodological choices made in the development of the index. The present JRC statistical audit complements the extensive work carried out by the developers of the NRI by delving into the statistical properties of the data and the methodology used in the construction of the index. The Audit provides reassurance of the quality of the monitoring framework and suggests improvements in terms of data characteristics, structure and methods used.

Overall, the JRC-COIN analysis demonstrates that the NRI 2025 represents a sound monitoring tool in terms of statistical coherence, from which robust inferences can be drawn with regards to economy performance in terms of the multifaceted phenomenon of ICT deployment.

The key findings of the JRC-COIN statistical assessment can be summarised as follows:

The NRI is a continuously evolving monitoring tool. Updates in the index framework highlight the meticulous work by the developers in providing the latest available and most relevant data and improving statistical coherence. Updates in this year's edition have addressed discontinued data sources and resolved a major issue highlighted in past statistical audits concerning a strong negative correlation within sub-pillar i.2.1.

The NRI is a statistically coherent monitoring tool. It has a generally satisfactory correlation structure confirming that the conceptual placement of the 53 indicators into four pillars and an overall index is also statistically appropriate. All four pillars include well-correlated sub-pillars that can explain at least a 60% of their pillar variability. The vast majority of the indicators (52 out of 53) are able to explain at least 10% of the variability in the overall index, while roughly half of the indicators (26 out of 53) manage to transfer at least half (50%) of their information (variability) to the NRI scores and rankings. In addition, both the NRI and each of its four pillars share a single statistical dimension that summarises a very high share (at least 71%) of their total variance.

Certain indicators ought to be denominated to account for the effect of country/economy size. In line with the recommendations of the previous audits, JRC-COIN suggests denominating indicators 2.1.1 "*Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country*" (currently measured in exabytes), 2.2.3 "*Annual Investment in Telecommunication services*" (currently measured in USD), and 2.2.4 "*Public cloud computing market scale*" (currently measured in USD). Denomination would align these indicators, for which raw, un-denominated data are influenced by economy/

country size and/or population, with other indicators in the framework. It is shown that denomination can also improve the statistical coherence of the framework and eliminate the need for outlier treatment in some of those indicators. If developers opt not to denominate these indicators in the future, the reasons for not doing so should be transparently stated in the index methodological report. In addition, it is recommended to include more detailed information about the rationale and conceptual relevance of denominator choices in the index methodological report, to further strengthen the transparency of the conceptual framework.

Certain indicators ought to be kept under the spotlight with regards to timeliness, data availability, or uniqueness. Building on the recommendations of the previous Audits, JRC-COIN suggests reviewing indicators 1.3.2 "*Investment in emerging technologies*" and 4.3.5 "*SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities*" in search for new data or alternatives with more recent data, as the data used for these indicators date from 2017 to 2019. In a similar fashion, JRC-COIN recommends revisiting indicators 1.3.3 "*Robot density*", 2.1.5 "*AI talent concentration*", and i3.1.3 "*Online access to financial account*", for which data are available for less than less than 50% of the units, in search for additional data or alternatives that measure similar concepts, if improving their country coverage proves difficult. Lastly, it is recommended to assess the relevance of this indicator 3.2.4 "*E-commerce legislation*" (in which only 4% of the values are non-unique) within the current framework or consider replacing it with an indicator in which a better discrimination of the assessed units is possible.

Very high correlations suggest the possibility of a more parsimonious framework. The very high statistical relation between the four pillars and the NRI, although not a critical issue for the reliability of the index in terms of its discriminating power over economies, suggests that the same concepts could be adequately represented even with a more parsimonious collection of indicators. To avoid the potential risk of redundancy, JRC-COIN would like to invite the developers to consider whether a more parsimonious sample of indicators (particularly in pillar i.3 "*Governance*") could reduce the risk of redundancy while maintaining the conceptual integrity and diversity of concepts represented in the index.

The NRI 2025 ranks are shown to be satisfactorily robust to changes in the modelling assumptions considered. The results of the uncertainty analysis suggests that NRI 2025 is a satisfactorily reliable and stable summary measure. Nominal country ranks are sufficiently close to the median ranks from a plurality of scenarios for the majority of the assessed countries/economies. The ranks of a limited number of units with simulated interval larger than 10 positions should be interpreted with caution when drawing inferences on their performance on national network readiness. When considering the units' ranking intervals, it is reassuring that 16 of the countries/economies ranked among the top 20 remain within the top-20 even when considering the lower bound of their interval, while 18 countries ranked among the bottom 20 remain in the bottom-20 even when considering

the upper bound of their interval. For the readers and policy analysts of the NRI 2025 report, the recommendation is to consider country ranks within the 95% confidence intervals in order to better appreciate to what degree a country's rank depends on the four key modelling choices accounted for, namely imputation of missing data, normalisation, weights and aggregation formula at the pillar level.

All things considered, the present JRC-COIN audit findings confirm that the NRI 2025 is a tool with a statistically coherent framework that is reliable enough to allow for meaningful inferences to be drawn on the multiple facets that shape a country's ICT deployment intensity, At the same time, the NRI, as any other monitoring framework aimed at capturing a complex and evolving reality, should remain subject to improvement. JRC-COIN acknowledges the important efforts made by the developers' team this year to further adjust and improve the NRI conceptual structure, and encourages the developers to keep improving the tool in line with the theoretical advancements in the field, methodological considerations, and the availability of new and relevant data.

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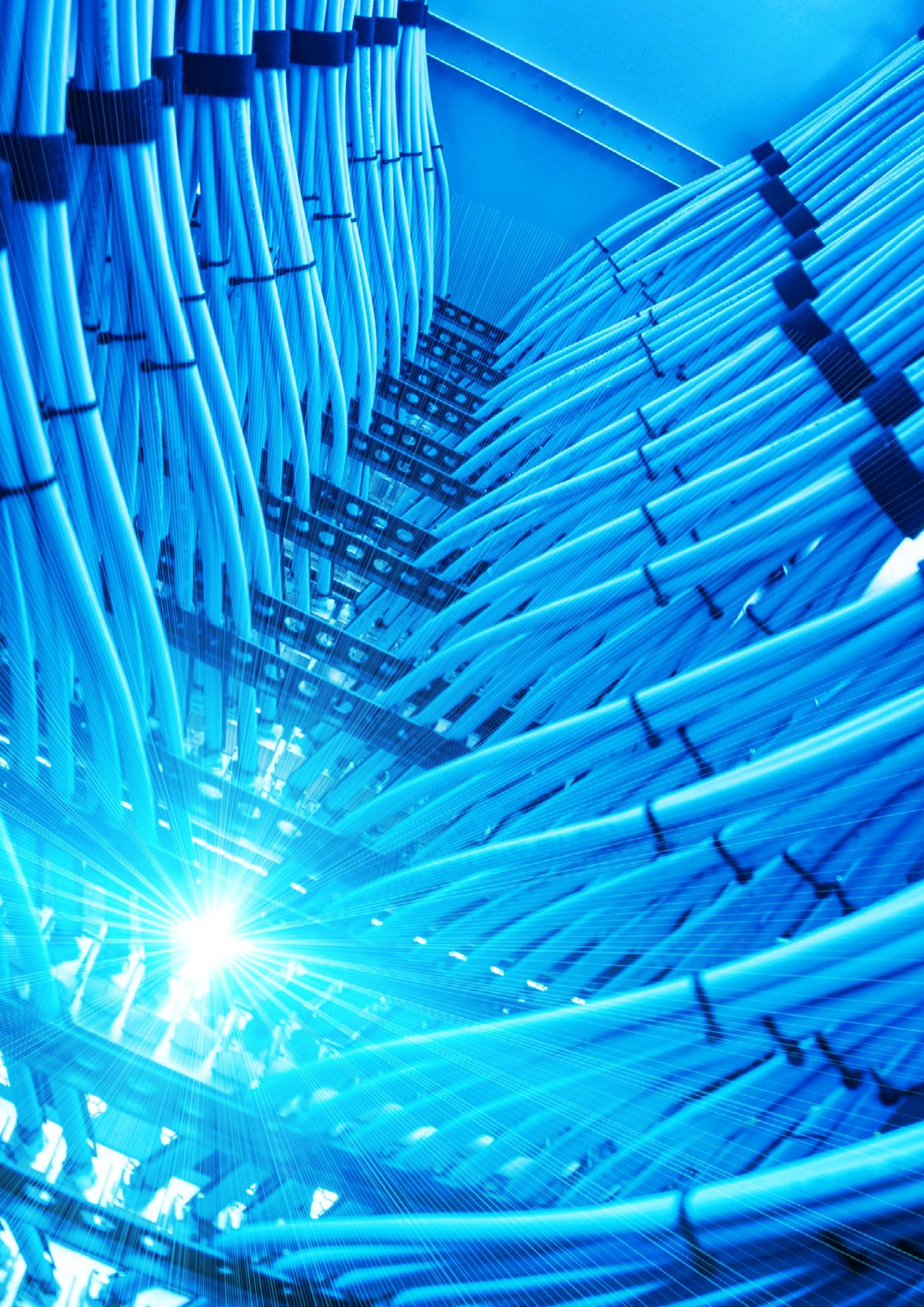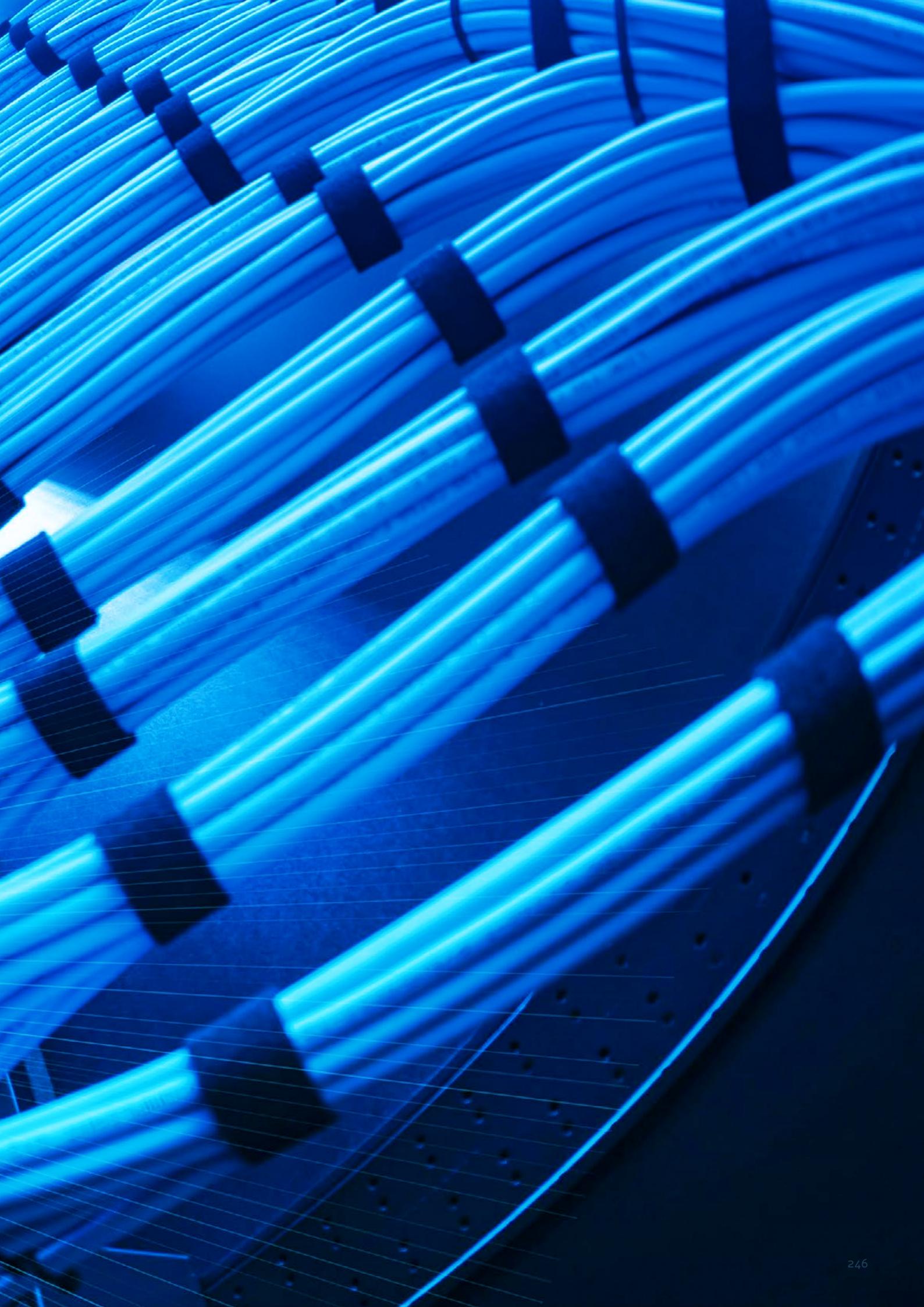
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The Brazilian National Confederation of Industry (CNI) is the official representative of all of Brazil's manufacturing sector. We engage with the federal government, public institutions, international organizations, and private entities to foster and promote the right conditions for industrial growth and progress in Brazil.

Network readiness is central to our vision of sustainable and innovative industrial development. We believe that equipping our people, businesses, and government with the right skills and mindset to embrace and leverage digital technologies is essential for Brazil to generate quality jobs, enhance its global competitiveness, and drive equitable social development. That's why we work closely with policymakers and the private sector to ensure that regulations and business strategies position Brazil at the forefront of network readiness.

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The World Governments Summit is a global platform dedicated to shaping the future of governments worldwide. Each year, the Summit sets the agenda for the next generation of governments with a focus on how they can harness innovation and technology to solve universal challenges facing humanity.

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About Portulans Institute

Co-founded in 2019 by Soumitra Dutta and Bruno Lanvin, the Portulans Institute (PI) is an independent nonprofit, nonpartisan research and educational institute based in Washington DC.

Our Mission

Portulans Institute's areas of expertise include technology competitiveness, innovation readiness, and people and global talent. Our mission includes:

- To develop cross-community knowledge and dialogue on how people, technology, and innovation contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth.

- To inform policymakers by producing independent, data-based research.

- To collaborate with private sector leaders in driving a business agenda that invests in people, technology and innovation.

- To host and co-organize events and conferences on the above issues affecting human-centric sustainable economic prosperity.

Where Our Name And Logo Come From

Portulans (or portolans) are ancient nautical maps, first made in the 13th century in the Mediterranean basin and later expanded to include other regions. The word portolan comes from the Italian portulano, meaning "related to ports or harbors," and which since at least the 17th century designates "a collection of sailing directions," In these maps, only a few harbors were visible, and much of the coastlines were hypothetical.

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The NRI team

Rafael Escalona Reynoso
Co-editor and Co-author, Director and CEO, Portulans Institute

Rafael Escalona Reynoso has been Senior Research Associate and Data Scientist for Portulans Institute since 2020. Before joining the Portulans Team he was the Lead Researcher at The Global Innovation Index (GII) from 2013 to 2020.

His previous professional experience was as a member of the Trade and Foreign Investment Advisory Board at the office of the President of Mexico and as Economic, Science and Technology Policy Advisor to the Senate of Mexico (LVIII Legislature). As part of the congressional advisory group he led research on the economic effects of international biosafety regulations on Mexico's basic research, industry, and trade and directed comparative analyses on international food and drug safety policies and regulations.

His research experience at Cornell University includes comparative studies between Mexico and Spain's National Systems of Innovation and regulatory aspects of modern biotechnology and the biosafety of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), and on the reach and scope of intellectual property rights (IPRs) in the information technologies era. He holds a PhD in Regional Planning with concentrations on Science and Technology Studies and Risk Analysis, Communication, and Policy and a Master of Public Administration with a concentration in Science, Technology, and Infrastructure Policy from Cornell University. He also holds a Bachelor of Arts in Economics from Universidad Panamericana in Mexico.

Bruno Lanvin
Co-editor and Co-author

Bruno Lanvin is a co-founder and Senior Advisor of Portulans Institute. Bruno is the President of IMD's Smart City Observatory and President of the Descartes Institute. Initially a mathematician and a specialist of international trade, his research and publications have focused on information technology, innovation and talent strategies. He has over forty years of experience in advising governments and large corporations, including twenty years at the United Nations and ten at the World Bank.

Since 2001, Bruno Lanvin has been co-authoring The Global Information Technology Report (NRI), the Global Innovation Index Report (GII), and the Global Talent Competitiveness Index (GTCI), the Smart City Index Report, and of the award-winning book 'Sixteen Shades of Smart'. His latest book 'The Future is Young' was published in July 2022.

A frequent speaker at high-level meetings, he has been a member of numerous boards for many years, including those of ICANN, IDA-Infocomm, GovTech, IP-Watch, AAID, Kazakhstan's Presidential Board on ICT Strategy, and the Bin Rashid Foundation for Government Innovation.

Gianna Sagazio
Co-President, Portulans Institute

Gianna Sagazio is Co-President of Portulans Institute and CEO of Sosa (Brazil). She is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development (FNDCT); member of Advisory Board of the Foundation of Innovation and Research (FINEP); member of the Board of Directors of the Management and Strategic Studies Center (CGEE); member of the Management Committee of the Innovation Office of the Ministry of Economy (ME) and member of the National Coordinating Commission of the Dialogues for Brazil Project of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences (ABC).

Before, she worked in the National Development Bank (BNDES), the United Nations and Fundação Dom Cabral. She holds a Masters in Economic Development from the Catholic University of Brasilia, certified by the Wharton School of Pennsylvania in Strategy and Innovation.

William Dutton
Director, Portulans Institute

Bill Dutton is Co-President of the Portulans Institute. Bill is an Oxford Martin Fellow, supporting the Global Cyber Security Capacity Centre of the Department of Computer Science, and a Senior Fellow at the Oxford Internet Institute, at the University of Oxford. He is also a Visiting Professor in Media and Communication at the University of Leeds.

Until 2018, Bill was the Quello Professor of Media and Information Policy at Michigan State University, where he was Director of the Quello Center. Prior to that, he was the OII's Founding Director (2002-11), a Fellow of Balliol College and the first Professor of Internet Studies at Oxford University (2002-2014). Before his appointment to Oxford in 2002, he was a Professor in the Annenberg School for Communication at the University of Southern California,

where he continues as an Emeritus Professor. While at USC, Bill was a Fulbright Scholar 1986-87 at Brunel, UK, and was National Director of the UK's Programme on Information and Communication Technologies (PICT) from 1993 to 1996, also at Brunel.

His recent publications on the social aspects of information and communication technologies include Society on the Line (Oxford University Press, 1999), Transforming Enterprise, co-edited (MIT Press, 2005), World Wide Research: Reshaping the Sciences and Humanities, co-edited with P. Jeffreys (MIT Press, 2011), the Oxford Handbook of Internet Studies (OUP, 2013), Society and the Internet, 2nd Edition, co-edited with Mark Graham (OUP 2019), and editor of A Research Agenda for Digital Politics (Elgar 2020 forthcoming). His service includes two terms as chair of the Advisory Committee for England of the UK's Office of Communications (Ofcom), and participating on the NHS Direct Innovation Committee.

His most recent book, The Fifth Estate: The Power Shift of the Digital Age, was published in 2023. At Portulans Institute, he leads our research on policies and practices on freedom of information.

Karolina Mackiewicz
Lead Project Manager Director of Policy and Engagement

Karolina Mackiewicz has worked extensively on research and policy analysis in the area of technology policy, consumer rights and international trade.

At the Portulans Institute, Karolina is in charge of monitoring relevant national and international policy developments and producing research relating to digital policy, innovation readiness, and digital transformation. She is also responsible for coordinating long-term research projects, communications, and administrative work across key focus areas for PI. She is the lead project manager for the Network Readiness Index (NRI).

Before joining PI, Karolina served as an International Trade Specialist in the Office of Africa at the U.S. Department of Commerce, where she supported digital and trade policy initiatives, developed research and analysis on emerging technologies, and coordinated with U.S. agencies and international partners to advance inclusive economic growth.

She holds a Master of Arts in Political Economy and International Affairs from Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), where she was awarded a Boren Fellowship for Arabic study in Morocco. She also earned a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science and French from Brooklyn College, City University of New York.

Sylvie Antal
Digital Strategy Manager

Sylvie Antal is a Policy Research and Communications Associate supporting research and strategic communications on digital transformation and ICT policy. At PI, she is responsible for monitoring relevant policy developments, assisting with short and long-term research, developing communication strategy and content, and coordinating the Fellowship program. Her background is in technology policy and international development, with a focus on the relationship between digital technologies and societies.

Sylvie holds a bachelor's degree in Information Science and a master's degree in Human-Computer Interaction from the University of Michigan's School of Information. Prior to joining Portulans, she interned at the US Federal Communications Commission and the Family Online Safety Institute in Washington DC. In 2024 she was awarded a Fulbright grant by the US Department of State to teach English and media literacy in Bulgaria. She is currently a Visiting Research Fellow at the The Centre for Human Rights, Multiculturalism and Migration in Indonesia.

Shailja Bang Shah
Head of Research

Shailja Bang Shah is a Thematic Research Analyst and has experience in leading and managing Composite Index projects. At Portulans Institute, she is responsible for project management, research, policy analysis, and communications support for an upcoming composite index in association with VinUniversity. She is also the Co-Author and Lead Researcher for the Emerging Markets Economic Growth and ESG (EMI D-ESG) Country Ranking, a composite index published and created by the Emerging Markets Institute (EMI) at Cornell SC Johnson College of Business.

Previously, she has worked with J.P. Morgan in geopolitical and macroeconomic research, where she covered market-moving events like the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic, the consequences of unconventional monetary policy, outlook for the 2020 US elections, and the evolving U.S.-China trade tensions.

She is a qualified Chartered Accountant (India) with a Bachelors in Commerce from the Narsee Monjee College of Commerce and Economics (University of Mumbai). She is a partner at Imperium Partners, a research firm which specializes in Thematic Research.

Elizabeth H. Redmond
Project Manager of GTCI and Research Assistant

Elizabeth Redmond is a Project Manager and Research Assistant at Portulans Institute. She holds a Master of Science in Regional Science and a Bachelor of Science in Urban and Regional Studies from Cornell University. Her work focuses on hybrid warfare, critical infrastructure security, strategic foresight analysis, and national security policy. During her academic career, Elizabeth conducted research on semiconductor supply chain security, Arctic security dynamics, and military drone policy as a Fellow with the Tech Policy Institute. She contributed to policy reports for the U.S. government and NATO.

At Portulans Institute she manages day-to-day coordination between Portulans and INSEAD for the Global Talent Competitiveness Index (GTCI). She also supports copy editing for the Network Readiness Index report for 2025.

Daniel Weinstein
Fellow

Daniel Weinstein is a DC Fellow at the Portulans Institute, as well as a Research Fellow at the CCIA. He supports research on AI, innovation, and global competitiveness, and notably assists with the Portulans Institute's Network Readiness Index (NRI). A recent master's graduate of international affairs from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), and lifelong language learner, Daniel carries out research on efforts to promote multilingualism among AI LLMs. Throughout his academic and professional career in international relations, Daniel has sought to understand potential links between country language policy and instruction and economic growth. Having worked in quantitative-focused public health roles before pursuing a master's degree at SAIS, Daniel also supports the Portulans Institute with data-focused tasks.

Kunjika Pathak
Fellow

Kunjika Pathak (she/her) is a strategic communicator and researcher working at the intersection of technology, policy and storytelling. She recently earned her Master's in Communication, Culture and Technology from Georgetown University, where she explored questions of privacy, digital governance and AI ethics through an interdisciplinary lens. Bringing together her background in cultural studies and digital policy, Kunjika focuses on translating complex technological issues into clear, human-centered insights that inform accountability and design. Her research interests include AI ethics, platform governance and the cultural dimensions of technology regulation. Originally from India, she holds a Bachelor's degree in Literary and Cultural Studies and International Studies from FLAME University. Across her work, Kunjika is guided by a commitment to using communication as a tool for transparency, resilience and social change.

Our Technical Advisory Board (2025)

Chris Ferguson
Technical Advisor

Chris Ferguson is one of the original senior management team that built the UK's Government Digital Service (GDS) from 2011 onwards. Chris was brought in to establish the Identity Assurance Programme and was involved in the development of GDS's first wave of products and services, from GOV.UK to the Digital Service Standards and IT Spend Controls. In January 2015, Chris became the Director responsible for the formation and leadership of the GDS Digital Group comprising GOV.UK, GOV.UK Verify, the Government-as-a-Platform Programme and the Service Design Team.

In his time at GDS, Chris was the Chair of the cross-government Digital Leaders network and Head of the Digital Profession across HM Government. In March 2021, Chris was appointed to be the Chair of cross-government COVID-19 Digital Taskforce as the pandemic took hold, tasked with delivering targeted support to departments, coordinating cross-government efforts and liaising with industry.

Chris has previously worked for and alongside several other Government departments, including the Home Office, where his roles focused mainly on counter-terrorism and national security in the UK and overseas. In October 2021, Chris became the Managing Director of Scott Logic where he led the growth and development of the professional services business, particularly in the public sector, before moving into private consulting in 2024.

Chris is married to Gagan Sansoha, a Canadian biomedical scientist and they enjoy spending their free time walking their golden retriever Lockie on the beautiful hills and coastline of Edinburgh in Scotland where they live.

John Garrity
Technical Advisor

John Garrity is Chief of Party for USAID/Philippines' Better Access and Connectivity (BEACON) activity, a USD 33m USAID program to improve digital connectivity infrastructure, the ICT enabling environment, and cybersecurity capacity in the Philippines. His background is as an economist, policy advisor and project manager with twenty years of experience working on economic development issues in the public sector at the state, federal and international levels, and in the private sector. His focus is on digital inclusion programs, universal access policy and last-mile connectivity deployments to foster effective universal Internet adoption for inclusive growth and poverty alleviation.

Previously, he was an independent consultant to public sector and private sector organizations on digital infrastructure development, including the Asian Development Bank, UNDP Philippines, the UN Broadband Commission, the UN ITU, UNICEF, UNESCAP, among others. He was Senior Connectivity Advisor in the US Global Development Lab at USAID and before that spent ten years at Cisco, in emerging market strategy and global technology policy/government affairs based in Washington, D.C. He began his career at the World Bank and also worked at the US Federal Trade Commission. He serves as a technical advisor to the Network Readiness Index, on the advisory council of the Connect Humanity Fund, has co-authored several reports on technology and development and presented around the world on efforts to close the digital divide.

Michaela Saisana
Technical Advisor

Michaela Saisana is Head of the Unit "Science for Modelling, Monitoring and Evaluation" at the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) in Italy. She oversees the activities of 60 scientists working on country benchmarking and performance monitoring through composite indicators and scoreboards, survey methods and questionnaire design, quality assurance of models, multi-criteria decision analysis for EU impact assessments, and on EU policy evaluation through counterfactual methods. In her 25 years of work at the JRC, she has contributed to EU policy formulation and legislation in a wide range of areas from social rights and fairness to innovation and competitiveness, from enterprises and firms to state aid, from employment to culture and creativity, from cohesion to sustainable development. She has been working at the JRC since 1998, where she obtained a prize as 'best young JRC scientist of the year' in 2004, and together with her team she won the 'JRC policy impact award' for the Social Scoreboard of the European Pillar of Social Rights in 2018. Both prizes were awarded by EU Commissioners. She collaborates, by auditing performance indices, with over 150 international organisations and world-class universities, including the United Nations, the OECD, Transparency International, Oxfam, the World Economic Forum, INSEAD, the World Intellectual Property Organization, Yale University, Columbia University, and Harvard University.

Michaela has given hundreds of lectures around the world, including a TEDx-talk. She is a highly cited scientist with over 23,000 citations in Scholar Google, and co-author/co-editor of three books: 2021 Data science for economics and finance: Methodologies and applications (Springer Nature), 2008 OECD/JRC Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators, 2008 Global Sensitivity Analysis-The Primer (Wiley).

Elena Kvochko
Technical Advisor

Elena Kvochko is Chief Trust Officer working in the field of cybersecurity and started with SAP in 2020. She is a former COO of cybersecurity technologies at Bank of America, CISSP, CEH. She also served as a technology, cybersecurity, and business operations executive. Kvochko is a Certified Information Security Professional (CISSP) and Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH). She was named one of the Top 100 CIOs and is a member of the Wall Street Journal CIO Council.

Kvochko was named one of Fortune magazine's Most Powerful Women International, one of the "Leading CIOs Who Happen to Be Female" by CIO Magazine, and Business Role Model of the Year by Women in IT. She is also a published author and an inventor with patents pending in security, privacy, and digital payments technology.

Irene Mia
Technical Advisor

Dr Mia is an experienced professional (economist by training) with a successful 20 year track-record in economic and policy research and on engaging with policy-makers and senior corporate leaders. Dr Mia has expertise in managing large teams with proven strategic, financial, planning and team building skills. Dr Mia holds a PHD in International Economic and Trade Law from L. Bocconi University and MA in Latin American studies from the Institute for Latin American Studies, London University. Before her recent appointment as Senior Fellow for Latin America at the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), Dr Mia was the Global Editorial Director for Thought Leadership at Economist Group, Economist Intelligence Unit.

Advisory Board (2025)

Hessa Al-Jaber
Advisor

Dr. Hessa Al-Jaber is the chairperson of Trio Investment, a technology investment company that invests in innovative technology that addresses some of the most pressing health problems in the MENA region. As an expert in technology, media, and telecom practice, her focus is the impact of a digital economy in productivity and competitiveness. Dr. Hessa was the former and the first-ever Minister of Information and Communication Technology in Qatar. Prior to becoming a minister, Dr. Hessa held the position of Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Information and Communication Technology since its inception in 2005. Dr. Al Jaber was a member of United Nations ITU Broadband Commission for Sustainable development and a member at the Network of Global Agenda Councils of the World Economic Forum (WEF). Dr. Al Jaber is currently the Chairperson of Qatar Satellite Company, and Malomatia, in addition to being a member of several boards including Volkswagen (AG) Supervisory Board in Germany, Qatar University's Board of Regents, Qatar Museums Authority's Board. Dr. Hessa holds a Bachelor of Science in Engineering from Kuwait University, and a Master's Degree and Ph.D in Computer Science from George Washington University, Washington, DC.

Diego Molano
Advisor

Diego Molano is an international consultant on digital transformation of companies and governments. He was the minister of information and communication technologies (ICT) of Colombia from 2010 to 2015. He transformed his country with his policy plan "Vive Digital," which aims to reduce poverty and create jobs using technology. Mr. Molano has a long career in the technology industry and has had responsibilities in more than 20 countries. He has been a board member of international organizations and corporations in the telecommunications, TV, radio, and postal services sectors. He is currently senior advisor to the Inter-American Development Bank, senior advisor to McKinsey & Co. in Washington DC. Mr. Molano is an electronics engineer and economist from Xavier University in Colombia and holds an MBA from IMD in Switzerland.

Mona Abou Hana
Advisor

Mona is PwC Middle East Chief People Officer and a member of the leadership team, responsible for formulating and delivering the firm's people strategy. She is also a partner in PWC's consulting practice working with governments and the public sector. She specialises in strategy and policy formulation and focuses on national planning, innovation & entrepreneurship ecosystems as well as upskilling strategies to ready the workforce for the digital world. Mona also leads PwC Middle East Digital Upskilling Program. Mona holds a BA in Economics from the American University of Beirut and MBA from INSEAD. She is fluent in English, Arabic and French. Some of her publications include:

- Building the Data Economies of the Future: Tomorrow's Data Economies Shaped by the Youth of Today

- Inspire and Orchestrate: Innovation-Driven Government; Innovation in the UAE: From First Foundations to "Beyond Oil";

- Middle East & North Africa Talent Competitiveness Index

Jacques Bughin
Advisor

Jacques is currently teaching business strategy and an investor and board member in a variety of ventures. Dr. Jacques Bughin was a director in McKinsey's Brussels office and supported clients in their Media & Entertainment, Corporate Finance, and Strategy Practices, in addition to co-leading the Digital Economy Initiative. He also acted as director of the McKinsey Global Institute (MGI), the firm's business and economics research arm. He worked for McKinsey for 28 years. Prior to joining McKinsey, Jacques was a consultant with Arthur Andersen Consulting and received a PhD in economics, operations research, and strategy from Université Catholique de Louvain in Belgium.

Jacques has led numerous research efforts on global economic trends such as globalization, productivity, and inclusive growth, as well as on the impact, opportunities, and challenges of technology including big data, the future of work and skills, and AI. He has authored 50+ articles published in titles including Harvard Business Review, and Sloan Management Review, as well as in academic journals and is quoted regularly in leading international media.

Karim Michel Sabbagh
Advisor

Karim Michel Sabbagh led global technology-centric businesses as CEO, investor and advisor covering space-based multi-orbit communication networks, terrestrial communication networks, ultra-secure communications, cyber security, digital transformation, AI and applied analytics. He is presently the Managing Director of E-Space & Lead for Europe and the Middle East.

Prior, he was the CEO of the DarkMatter Group where he led the restructuring of the company and oversaw its holistic transformation from a fluid start-up to a leading and highly influential firm with a focus on digital transformation and applied analytics, cyber security and ultra-secure communications.

This successful trajectory lead to multiple private equity buyouts in 2019.

Karim was also the President and CEO of SES (Société Européenne des Satellites), the world-leading satellite operator. He led the strategy-based transformation of SES, overseeing the evolution of the company's strategy and execution and its elevation to become the leading provider of satellite-enabled communications solutions in the video, fixed data, mobility, and government markets. Over the course of the transformation, SES rose to the no.1 position globally.

He also served as a Senior Partner and global practice leader for communications, media & technology at Booz&Co (previously Booz Allen Hamilton). At Board and CEO levels, he has shaped and served the strategic agenda of global players in the communications, media and satellite sectors. He led end-to-end multinational teams in long-term, large-scale privatizations, international expansion, mergers and acquisitions, growth acceleration and strategy-based transformation programs.

He is a visiting professor in Technology and Innovation Management and member of the Academic Council for Écoles des Ponts Business School in France. He holds an MS in Technology Management from Columbia University (New York), a DBA in International Business Management from the International School of Management (Paris), and an MBA and BBA from the American University of Beirut.

Lynn St. Amour
Advisor

Lynn St. Amour is President and CEO of Internet Matters, an Internet consulting company, and is active in matters of Internet development and governance. She served as the UN Internet Governance Forum – Multistakeholder Advisory Group (IGF-MAG) Chair (2016 – 2019). From 2001 to 2014, she was President and CEO of the Internet Society (ISOC), a global non-profit organization dedicated to the open development, evolution, and use of the Internet. She joined the Internet Society in 1998 as Executive Director of its Europe, Middle East, and Africa operations, after previously holding senior positions in Europe and the United States with AT&T and Digital Equipment Corporation. She is Co-Chair, World Economic Forum, Digital Economy and Society Systems Initiative.

She is a graduate of the University of Vermont and has extensive experience in the global IT sector, international business, and corporate restructuring, with a background in strategic planning, international sales and marketing, and finance. Ms. St. Amour has served on a number of international boards.

Hildegunn Kyvik Nordås
Advisor

Hildegunn Kyvik Nordås is a Senior Associate with the Council on Economic Policies. She also holds a position as visiting professor at Örebro University in Sweden. Prior to that she was leading the OECD's work on services trade policy analysis, developing the Services Trade Restrictiveness Indices and database and related analytical activities (2005-2019). She also spent two years at the research department at the WTO (2002-2004).

Before joining international organizations, Hildegunn conducted research, teaching, policy analysis, and policy advice at Norwegian and South African universities and research institutes. She spent one year as a visiting scholar at Stanford University, USA. She also led a long-term project providing technical assistance on macroeconomic modelling and policy analysis to the Tanzanian government.

Hildegunn holds a PhD in economics from the University of Bergen, Norway. Her research interest lies at the interface between digital technology, services trade, and jobs in the services sectors; areas where she has published extensively.

Dr. Tawfik Jelassi
Advisor

Dr. Tawfik Jelassi was appointed UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information on 1st July 2021. In this position, he is responsible for the Organization's programmes on building inclusive knowledge societies, leading digital transformation, strategizing the role of ICT in education, and fostering freedom of expression.

Dr. Jelassi holds a Ph.D. doctorate in information systems from New York University (USA) and postgraduate diplomas from the University of Paris Dauphine (France). Dr. Jelassi has

extensive experience in higher education, scientific research, and information & communication technologies. He held academic, corporate and government leadership positions in Europe, the USA, and Tunisia.

Among others, he was Programme Director and Professor of Strategy and Technology Management at IMD Business School in Lausanne (Switzerland, 2015 – June 2021). Prior to that, he served as Minister of Higher education, Scientific Research and Information & Communication Technologies in the democratic transition government of Tunisia (2014 – 2015). Prior appointments included being Chairman of the Board of Directors of Ooredoo Telecom in Tunisia, Dean at Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (Paris), and Professor & Chairman of the Technology Management Department at INSEAD (Fontainebleau).

Osman Sultan
Advisor

Osman Sultan brings 35 years of leadership, rich with achievements in the telecom sector. His vast knowledge and expertise in the field as early as the pre-Internet period placed him as one of the pioneers in Europe, the US, Japan, and the entire MENA region. His distinguished achievements ranked him as one of the most powerful executives in the worldwide telecom industry twice on the "GTBPower100 List" in both 2010 and 2011.

Sultan has developed several strategies that helped produce the profound transformations that the telecom and information sectors have been creating in our lives. Sultan has been a board member for various institutions in the telecom industry, technology space, and academic world. incl. the advisory board of the Mohammed bin Rashid School of Communications (MBRSC), the Global Blockchain Advisory Council of the WEF, the Board of Endeavor UAE, and many others. His latest book 'The Future is Young' was published in July 2022.

Endnotes

1. Chaebols are large, family-controlled South Korean business conglomerates (like Samsung, Hyundai, LG, SK) that dominate the economy, accounting for a huge chunk of GDP and exports through government-supported growth in the 1960s-70s, leading to rapid industrialization but also creating monopolistic power, stifling competition, and concentrating wealth.

2. Adopted from Groeneveld & Meeden (1984)

3. 1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (5 data point winsorized, bottom), 1.2.1 GitHub commits (1, top), 1.2.2 Internet domain registrations (3, top), 1.2.4 AI scientific publications (5, top), 1.3.3 Robot density (1, top), 2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI (3, top), 3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use (3, bottom), 3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments (1, bottom), 4.1.1 ICT patent applications (4, top), 4.1.4 ICT services exports (3, top), 4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy (1, top).

4. 1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions (log 1), 1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth (log 1), 1.2.3 Mobile apps development (log 1), 2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country (log 1), 2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale (log 1), 3.1.1 Secure Internet servers (log 1), 4.1.2 Domestic market Scale (log 1).

5. 2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services (0.11).

6. For the NRI 2025 reverse normalisation was needed for three indicators: 4.2.3 Income inequality, 4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy and 4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.

7. Coverage for 1.3.3 has improved from 42% in the previous edition of the NRI to 44% while for 2.1.5 it improved from 35% to 37%.

8. GDP data are taken from the World Bank's World Development Indicators for the latest available year (2024).

9. The seven countries are the following: Canada, China, Germany, France, Japan, United Kingdom and United States.

10. Groeneveld, R. A. and Meeden, G., 'Measuring Skewness and Kurtosis', Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series D, vol. 33, pp. 391-399, 1984.

11. 1.2.1 "GitHub commits", 1.3.3 "Robot density", 4.3.4 "SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy", 1.2.2 "Internet domain registrations", 2.1.5 "AI talent concentration", 3.3.4 "Gender gap in Internet use", 4.1.4 "ICT services exports", 4.1.1 "ICT patent applications", 1.2.4 "AI scientific publications", 2.2.2 "Number of venture capital deals invested in AI".

12. These indicators are 1.2.3 "Mobile apps development", 2.1.1 "Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country", 2.2.4 "Public cloud computing market scale", and 4.1.2 "Domestic market scale".

13. The statistical analysis in this audit has been performed with the R package COINr. For more details, see Becker et al., (2022).

14. One potential reason of this behaviour could be related to the denominator of this indicator (see section 1.2).

15. This forms part of the JRC/OECD (2008 recommendations, based on criteria developed in the relevant literature.

16. Average change in country ranks between the NRI and its pillars ranges from 7.9 positions (pillar 3) to 10.4 rank positions (pillar 4)

17. Saisana, M., B. D'Hombres, and A. Saltelli. 2011. 'Rickety Numbers: Volatility of University Rankings and Policy Implications'. Research Policy, 40: pp. 165-177; Saisana, M., A. Saltelli, and S. Tarantola. 2005. 'Uncertainty and Sensitivity Analysis Techniques as Tools for the Analysis and Validation of Composite Indicators', Journal of the Royal Statistical Society A 168 (2): pp. 307-323.

18. Note however that errors in the data (which the JRC cannot investigate or assess their impact on ranks in the present analysis) can exert a large influence on country rankings (see, for example the study of Wolff et al, 2011).

19. To elaborate more on the limited compensability under different p values, assume two components A and B being aggregated into a composite index with equal weights, where A=0.5×B. If p=1, (arithmetic mean), a decline in A (the component in which performance is 50% of B) of 1 unit will cause the same decline in the composite index as a decline in B (the component in which performance is two times larger) by 1 unit (perfect compensability). If p = 0.75 (0.5), the decline in A will cause a decline in the composite index which will be about 1.18 (1.41) times larger compared to a decline in B by the same amount, while when p→0 (geometric mean) the decline in A will cause a decline in the composite index which will be two times larger compared to a decline in B by the same amount (see the discussion on the properties of the generalised mean in UNDP, 1997).

20. Israel, China, Bahrain, Vietnam, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Qatar, Romania, Greece, Russia, Mauritius, Turkey, Morocco, Paraguay, Egypt, North Macedonia, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago

21. Charnes, Cooper and Rhodes, 1978; Cherchye et al., 2008; Van Puyenbroeck et al., 2021.

About the Network Readiness Index

Published by Portulans Institute, the 2025 NRI is the seventh edition of a renewed NRI model, reflecting how technology and people need to be integrated within an effective governance structure in order to have the right impact on our economy, society and the environment. Multiple countries use the NRI to design their digital strategies, connecting Technology with People and Governance for Impact.

The 2025 edition of the NRI is dedicated to the theme of AI Governance in a Global Context: Policy and Regulatory Approaches. The report and website was produced with the support of the NRI Knowledge Partners AWS, CNI (Brazil). In 2025, Portulans Institute signed an agreement with the World Governments Summit to present the Index during the Summit in alignment with WGS standards and guidelines.

Recognizing the pervasiveness of digital technologies in today's networked world, the index is grounded in four fundamental dimensions: Technology, People, Governance, and Impact. This holistic approach means that the NRI covers issues ranging from future technologies such as AI and the Internet of Things to the role of the digital economy in reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Origins: The Network Readiness Index (NRI) was first published in 2002 and provided a holistic framework for assessing the multi-faceted impact of ICT on society and the development of nations. Until 2016, the NRI was part of the Global Information Technology Report (GITR) published by the World Economic Forum (WEF), Cornell University, and INSEAD. The NRI anticipated various aspects that would become critical in the following years. Early on, it identified three essential stakeholders for ICT: individuals/society, businesses, and governments, and it included elements of ICT application that were novel for the time.

At a time when the primary concerns in ICT revolved around infrastructure issues, the NRI provided a forward-looking and holistic perspective on the application of ICT within national economies. The NRI rapidly developed into a global benchmark for the application and utilization of ICT. Many economies utilized the NRI to design their ICT strategies, and the NRI was used and frequently quoted by leaders from the public and private sectors.

In a major redesign of the NRI framework in 2019, current topical concerns of trust, governance, inclusivity and impact on SDG goals were included into the model. The NRI framework provides a simple yet holistic view of how economies can leverage the power of digital technologies while building sustainable and inclusive futures.

All editions of the NRI are available at www.networkreadinessindex.org

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