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Measuring digital development

The ICT Development Index 2026



Foreword



I am pleased to present the 2026 edition of the ICT Development Index (IDI).

In 2023, Member States unanimously agreed that the ICT Development Index should aim to measure universal and meaningful connectivity (UMC) – the possibility for everyone to be online in optimal conditions, at an affordable cost, anywhere and anytime needed. By combining internationally comparable indicators on access, adoption, affordability and infrastructure, the IDI provides a practical framework for tracking connectivity gaps and trends.

The methodology in place since 2023 makes it possible to assess trends over time. The results are encouraging. Countries across all regions and income groups have moved closer to UMC. Connectivity is expanding, networks are reaching more people, affordability is improving, and Internet use continues to grow. At the same time,

progress remains uneven, and significant disparities persist between and within countries.

However, the IDI offers only a partial assessment of the state of meaningful connectivity, as the availability of internationally comparable ICT statistics remains a challenge. Important dimensions of meaningful connectivity – including digital skills and online safety and security – are still not adequately reflected.

As this is the final edition within the current four-year validity period of the methodology, the ongoing revision process for the next period, starting in 2027, has also confirmed that the scope for major methodological changes remains limited by the continued lack of internationally comparable ICT statistics in these areas.

This highlights the importance of sustained investment in ICT statistics, as well as greater efforts to strengthen statistical capacity and expand data availability in emerging areas of digital development.

I would like to thank national statistical offices, ministries, regulators, operators and other stakeholders for their continued commitment to producing and reporting high-quality data.

The BDT Secretariat remains fully committed to supporting Member States through standards, methodologies, technical assistance, capacity development and international cooperation. Over the past 18 months alone, we have organised nine regional workshops attended by nearly 500 participants from 101 countries, launched summer schools on evidence-based policymaking, and held more than 30 advocacy events to promote UMC and its measurement.

I am confident that, through our collective efforts, we will continue to strengthen the evidence base needed to advance UMC and ensure that no one is left behind in the digital transformation.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dr. Cosmas Luckyson Zavazava'.

Dr Cosmas Luckyson Zavazava
Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau
International Telecommunication Union

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Introduction

In an era defined by rapid digital transformation, information and communication technologies (ICTs) are central to both economic progress and social participation. Enjoyment of their full benefits, however, depends not only on availability but also on the conditions under which people can access and use them effectively.

Against this backdrop, the concept of [universal and meaningful connectivity](#) (UMC) has gained in prominence as a policy goal. UMC describes a situation in which everyone can access the Internet in an optimal condition and at an affordable cost, anytime and anywhere, enabling productive and enriching online experiences. Importantly, rather than advocating permanent connectivity, UMC stresses the importance of reliable and affordable access whenever needed.

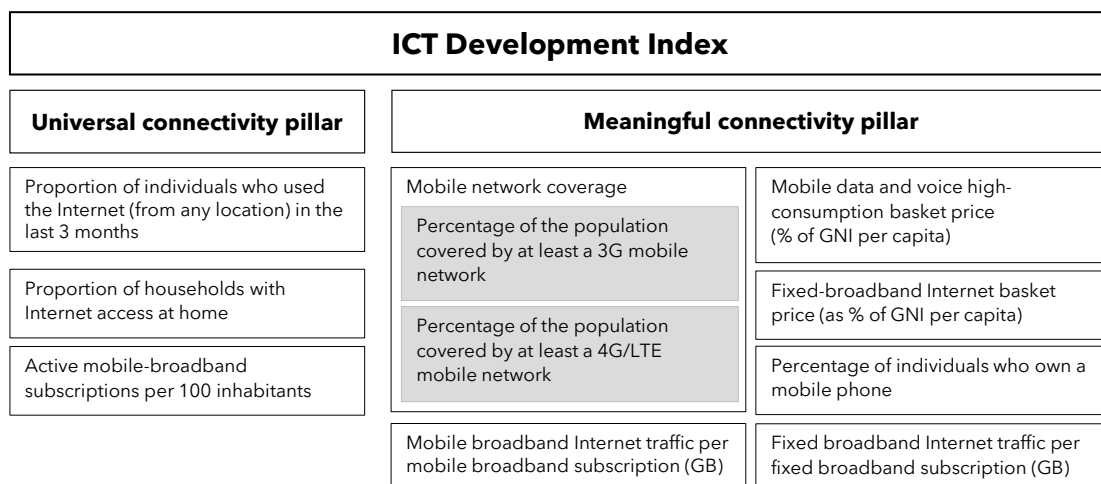
Achieving this vision relies on high-quality data. Accurate, up-to-date and granular information enables policy-makers to identify connectivity gaps, set priorities, design targeted policies, monitor progress and evaluate impact. Well-developed national data ecosystems support more efficient resource use and more impactful interventions.

The ICT Development Index (IDI) is designed within this context to assess countries' and regions' progress towards universal and meaningful connectivity. By offering a consistent framework for comparison across time and geographical locations, the IDI serves as a valuable tool to inform evidence-based policy-making and track global digital development.

The IDI consists of 10 indicators, organized under two pillars: universal connectivity and meaningful connectivity. Box 1 explains how the current methodology was established and what the process is for reviewing and revising it. The overall IDI score reflects the combined performance across these indicators (see Figure 1 and Annex 1 for details).

Due to limited data availability and the inherent constraints of the index approach, the IDI provides only a partial assessment of a country's UMC status. For example, it does not include any indicator related to fixed-broadband penetration, nor does it capture security and skills, which are two key UMC enablers. Box 2 provides more details on the challenges involved in including a digital skills indicator, despite the relevance of this concept.

Figure 1: Structure of the ICT Development Index



Source: ITU

Box 1: A brief history of the IDI methodology and its ongoing review

The ICT Development Index (IDI) was introduced in 2009 to measure the level of development of the ICT sector.

In 2022, the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference adopted a revised text for [Resolution 131](#) (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) that defined the process for developing and adopting a new methodology for the IDI and some features of the IDI itself. Accordingly, the new IDI methodology, based on the concept of universal and meaningful connectivity, was developed by ITU through the [Expert Group on ICT Household Indicators \(EGH\)](#) and the [Expert Group on Telecommunication/ICT Indicators \(EGTI\)](#), in consultation with Member States. The methodology [was approved](#) by Member States in November 2023 with a validity of four years. The [2023 edition of the IDI](#) was released in December 2023, the [2024 edition](#) in June 2024 and the [2025 edition](#) in June 2025. Annex 1 provides an overview of the methodology and references to additional documentation.

In 2023, EGTI and EGH members established a joint EGTI-EGH subgroup on the IDI to review the methodology during its period of validity. The subgroup was tasked with reviewing the methodology and providing recommendations to inform any potential revision of the methodology, should EGTI and EGH decide to trigger such a revision, in line with Resolution 131 of the Plenipotentiary Conference. The IDI subgroup presented its [report for the 2024 work period](#) during a [joint session](#) of the [15th meeting of EGTI](#) and the [12th meeting of EGH](#) in September 2024, when EGTI and EGH members extended the mandate of the subgroup for the [2025 work period](#). In September 2025, the IDI subgroup presented its [report for the 2025 period](#) during a [joint session](#) of the [16th meeting of EGTI](#) and the [13th meeting of EGH](#). On this occasion, EGTI and EGH members agreed to extend the mandate of the subgroup for the [2026 work period](#). In addition, ahead of the expiration of the validity of the current methodology in 2026, EGTI and EGH members also agreed to formally initiate the revision of the IDI, in accordance with Resolution 131. These decisions are reflected in §§ 18-20 of the [summary report of the 13th meeting of EGH](#).

More information about the history of the IDI and the ongoing revision of the methodology is available on the [ITU website](#).

Given these limitations, stakeholders concerned with the connectivity agenda are encouraged to supplement the IDI with additional data, tools, information and evidence to obtain a fuller, timelier, and more accurate picture of digital development. ITU maintains a rich ecosystem of datasets and tools, including the [ITU DataHub](#), the [Dashboard for Universal and Meaningful Connectivity](#), the [ICT Regulatory Tracker](#), the [Digital Regulation](#)

[Platform](#), and the [Global Cybersecurity Index](#); publications, including the [Measuring digital development](#) and [Global Digital Regulatory Outlook](#) series; and guidelines, such as the [ITU Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals](#), the [ITU Handbook for the Collection of Administrative Data on Telecommunications/ICT](#), the [ITU ICT Price Basket Statistics Manual 2025](#) and the [Digital Regulation Handbook](#).

Box 2: Digital skills and the IDI

Digital skills are a critical component of digital development because simply accessing devices and the Internet is not enough. Individuals must be able to find information, communicate, create content, solve problems and stay safe online in order to benefit fully from connectivity. Despite their importance, the IDI does not currently include a digital skills indicator. This reflects not a lack of importance, but rather the insufficient availability of robust and comparable data across countries.

Digital skills encompass a broad range of competencies and cannot easily be captured through simple measures. According to [ITU methodology](#), digital skills are measured based on whether an individual has recently performed certain activities that presuppose a certain degree of proficiency. To reflect this complexity adequately, ITU recommends asking survey respondents about roughly 20 distinct activities across five skill areas: communication and collaboration; problem solving; safety; digital content creation; and information and data literacy. Collecting such information is a substantial burden for countries given the length constraints that are typical of household surveys. This, together with ITU's recent update of its recommendations, largely explains the current scarcity of data.

While these data can be aggregated into a single overall skills indicator suitable for inclusion in the IDI, the current level of data availability remains insufficient.

Since 2020, only 88 countries have submitted digital skills data, and rarely for all skill areas. Of these, only 48 countries have reported comparable data on ICT skill levels and only eight have provided data on overall skill levels.

The annual [Measuring digital development: Facts and Figures](#) publication reports the latest results from ITU's collection of digital skills data. A complementary resource is the [ITU Digital Skills Toolkit](#), which provides practical guidance for developing and implementing a national digital skills strategy and roadmap. The toolkit highlights the importance of digital skills as a foundation for evidence-based digital skills policies, helping countries better to understand both the demand for digital skills – whether in the labour market or in daily life – and the supply of individuals with adequate digital competencies.

ICT Development Index 2026 results

The IDI 2026 is the fourth edition based on the methodology adopted in 2023 and presented in Annex 1. This continuity enables the assessment of recent progress towards UMC, albeit with a time lag (see *Time lag* in Box 3).

In accordance with Resolution 131 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022), only scores are reported; economies are not ranked. This approach focuses the attention on what matters most:

how much progress countries have made and how close they are to achieving UMC.

The results enable meaningful comparisons across income groups, ITU regions and the world as a whole. Importantly, the absence of rankings reflects the fact that connectivity is neither a competition among countries nor a zero-sum game: progress in one country

Box 3: Interpreting and using the IDI results

The IDI is designed to support the assessment of progress towards UMC; however, it has methodological limitations and should be interpreted alongside additional data, evidence and country context. The following considerations are particularly important when interpreting the results:

A partial picture. Some dimensions and concepts of UMC could not be included in the IDI. Consequently, a robust performance in the IDI does not necessarily mean that UMC has been achieved, because performance could be lacking in dimensions that are not currently included in the IDI, such as skills or safety and security.

Time lag. The assessment in the 2026 edition is primarily based on data for 2024, reflecting the time required for the collection, submission, processing, and validation of internationally comparable data. Where official data for 2024 were not available, official data for 2023 were used or, as a last resort, 2024 estimates. See *Reference year and data coverage* in Annex 1 for details.

Different national contexts. The performance of a peer may not be attainable in the short term. Each country has its own characteristics, faces its own challenges and must follow its own development path. Although the IDI can help benchmark recent achievements, these are not necessarily replicable or scalable.

Beyond the overall score. The usefulness of the IDI is not limited to the overall IDI score. That score may conceal vast disparities in performance across individual indicators.

Disparities within countries. Country-level scores smooth over potentially significant disparities among regions and demographic groups for the sake of an overall assessment or a score at the level of a pillar or indicator. To design effective interventions, policy-makers must look beyond national averages and use data disaggregated by geographic locations and demographic groups.

Estimations and imputations. Even with the reduced set of indicators in the IDI, 20 per cent of the values have had to be estimated or imputed. With the exception of data and voice mobile-broadband basket affordability, all indicators contain at least one such value. While every effort is made to maximize accuracy, estimates and imputed values are not perfect substitutes for values submitted by countries.

Revised data. The IDI is based on data available at the time of calculation. Resolution 131 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) prohibits the revision of published results. As a result, comparisons in time are always based on the originally published data, even if countries submit revised figures later. In such cases, observed changes in IDI scores may reflect data updates rather than actual shifts in performance.

Previous IDI methodologies. The results of the 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026 editions of the IDI are based on the same methodology and are fully comparable. They cannot, however, be compared with earlier editions of the IDI (i.e. 2017 and earlier) because the methodology then was completely different.

Uncertainty. In any index, several sources of uncertainty influence the scores, from measurement errors in individual indicators to modelling assumptions (e.g. selection of indicators, estimation and imputation of missing data, weighting, normalization, choice of goalpost and threshold values, etc.). It is difficult to fully account for such uncertainty. For details, see “Uncertainty Analysis” in the [Audit of the IDI](#), conducted by the European Union Joint Research Centre in 2023.

does not come at the expense of others, and all countries can achieve UMC.

A rankings-based approach may reinforce the perception of competition and lead to misleading conclusions. For instance, if all

countries achieved a score of at least 95 out of 100, there would still be a country ranked first and another ranked last, despite the latter having almost achieved UMC and not lagging far behind the former.

Box 3 provides key pointers on interpreting and using the IDI results. Annex 2 reports values and scores for all IDI indicators and all countries; Annex 3 reports indicator values and scores for country groups and regions; Annex 4 reports IDI and pillar scores for country groups and regions; and Annex 5 provides indicator definitions. The [IDI Dashboard](#) on the ITU DataHub presents the results for the 2026 edition and previous editions. Additional data are available on the [IDI website](#).

Overall results

The 2026 edition of the IDI covers 159 economies, compared to 164 economies in the 2025 edition, 170 in the 2024 edition and 169 in the 2023 edition. Compared with the 2025 edition, changes in data availability resulted in the addition of seven economies and the removal of 12 economies that did not meet the minimum threshold for the number of official data points (see Annex 1). This declining coverage reflects worsening availability of ICT data and is a major cause for concern. It underscores the need to strengthen national statistical systems and to

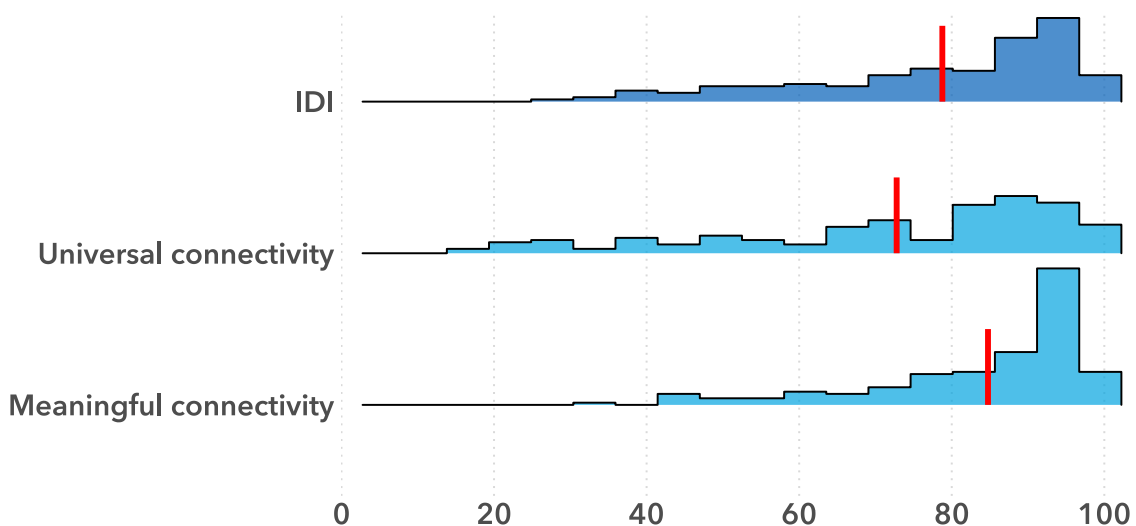
embed measurement as a core component of the digital development agenda rather than treating it as an afterthought.

Table 1 lists the economies included in the 2026 edition of the IDI. For each economy, the table reports its region and income group,¹ the overall IDI score for 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026, the performance (blue horizontal bar) in comparison with the income group (orange line) and region (dark blue line) averages, and the scores for the universal connectivity pillar and the meaningful connectivity pillar.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of economies along the 0-100 scale for the overall IDI and the two pillars. A score of 100 corresponds to a situation where a country has reached the goalpost value on every IDI indicator. A score of 0 reflects a hypothetical scenario where no progress has been made on any of the IDI indicators: nobody uses the Internet; there is no mobile-broadband coverage or subscription, no data traffic, and so on.

¹ Income groups used in this report refer to the [World Bank country classifications by income level for the fiscal year 2026](#) (released in July 2025, henceforth referred to as income groups 2025).

Figure 2: Distribution of IDI 2026 scores and pillar scores



Notes: The chart shows the distribution of country scores for the IDI and its two pillars. The red vertical lines indicate global averages.

Source: ITU

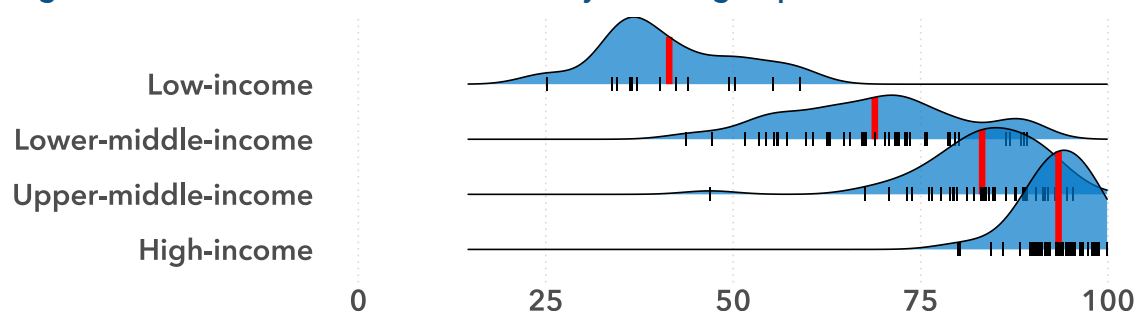
Table 1: IDI scores by economy

Economy	Region	Income Group	IDI score				Change in Last year	Income group average		Universal Connectivity score	Meaningful score
			2023	2024	2025	2026		IDI 2026	Region average		
Afghanistan	ASP	LI	28.9	33.1	36.5	36.2	-1%			27.7	44.8
Albania	EUR	UMI	81.6	84.7	84.3	85.0	+1%			79.2	90.8
Algeria	ARB	UMI	77.8	80.9	86.1	87.8	+2%			83.9	91.6
Andorra	EUR	HI	87.2	88.8	90.8	91.2	+0%			90.3	92.0
Angola	AFR	LMI	44.1	49.9	52.8	55.4	+5%			41.2	69.6
Argentina	AMS	UMI	81.5	83.4	83.7	83.4	-0%			82.8	84.0
Armenia	CIS	UMI	85.1	86.4	86.9	87.6	+1%			83.1	92.1
Australia	ASP	HI	94.0	95.1	95.8	94.9	-1%			95.2	94.6
Austria	EUR	HI	92.5	94.3	95.5	96.4	+1%			96.0	96.8
Azerbaijan	CIS	UMI	79.0	80.4	85.9	86.3	+0%			82.2	90.3
Bahamas	AMS	HI	88.5	89.3	88.9	90.0	+1%			86.6	93.5
Bahrain	ARB	HI	96.5	97.5	97.5	98.0	+1%			99.1	97.0
Bangladesh	ASP	LMI	61.1	62.0	64.9	68.9	+6%			50.6	87.1
Belarus	CIS	UMI	86.9	88.5	90.7	92.0	+1%			90.0	94.1
Belgium	EUR	HI	88.2	89.3	89.8	90.4	+1%			88.5	92.4
Belize	AMS	UMI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	73.9				64.9	82.9
Benin	AFR	LMI	38.3	45.4	47.4	51.6	+9%			38.1	65.0
Bhutan	ASP	LMI	76.5	85.9	85.7	86.4	+1%			85.9	86.8
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	AMS	LMI	68.0	69.4	n.a.	75.9				72.2	79.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	EUR	UMI	76.6	78.6	82.4	83.5	+1%			75.2	91.8
Botswana	AFR	UMI	74.0	78.7	82.1	77.7	-5%			74.4	81.0
Brazil	AMS	UMI	81.9	82.0	84.4	84.6	+0%			80.9	88.2
Brunei Darussalam	ASP	HI	94.8	95.7	93.6	93.6	+0%			92.8	94.3
Bulgaria	EUR	HI	85.6	88.7	89.9	91.6	+2%			87.9	95.4
Burundi	AFR	LI	23.0	24.4	25.3	25.2	-0%			14.6	35.8
Cabo Verde	AFR	UMI	68.1	69.1	80.6	79.8	-1%			73.2	86.3
Cambodia	ASP	LMI	68.5	72.6	77.4	78.7	+2%			71.8	85.6
Canada	AMS	HI	87.2	88.6	89.1	89.9	+1%			85.8	94.0
Chile	AMS	HI	90.7	91.7	93.4	93.8	+0%			90.8	96.7
China	ASP	UMI	84.4	85.8	91.2	94.4	+4%			93.7	95.1
Colombia	AMS	UMI	71.9	73.2	77.2	79.4	+3%			71.5	87.2
Comoros	ARB	LMI	43.5	46.5	52.2	54.3	+4%			45.3	63.3
Congo (Rep. of the)	AFR	LMI	29.2	30.7	49.6	56.0	+13%			49.4	62.7
Costa Rica	AMS	HI	83.9	84.8	86.3	86.0	-0%			81.7	90.4
Côte d'Ivoire	AFR	LMI	59.0	65.3	69.5	72.0	+4%			64.9	79.0
Croatia	EUR	HI	87.1	89.6	93.2	93.9	+1%			91.0	96.9
Cuba	AMS	UMI	55.3	n.a.	46.4	46.9	+1%			48.0	45.8
Cyprus	EUR	HI	87.4	88.6	89.9	90.8	+1%			84.8	96.8
Czech Republic	EUR	HI	86.1	88.0	89.3	90.6	+1%			86.0	95.2
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	AFR	LI	29.1	31.0	38.0	33.8	-11%			22.1	45.5
Denmark	EUR	HI	96.9	97.1	97.9	98.2	+0%			99.3	97.1
Djibouti	ARB	LMI	63.6	61.6	64.4	65.5	+2%			54.5	76.5
Dominican Rep.	AMS	UMI	75.0	75.4	75.1	79.3	+6%			69.3	89.4
Ecuador	AMS	UMI	68.2	70.0	71.6	73.2	+2%			64.6	81.8
Egypt	ARB	LMI	75.8	76.8	77.9	79.6	+2%			69.4	89.7
El Salvador	AMS	UMI	61.9	66.1	67.6	67.5	-0%			51.6	83.4
Estonia	EUR	HI	96.9	97.9	98.5	98.5	+0%			98.3	98.8
Eswatini	AFR	LMI	71.7	70.4	74.4	78.9	+6%			72.8	85.0
Ethiopia	AFR	LI	33.8	39.8	44.0	48.1	+9%			26.5	69.7
Fiji	ASP	UMI	73.2	n.a.	n.a.	83.3				87.3	79.3
Finland	EUR	HI	96.7	98.1	98.7	98.4	-0%			98.9	98.0
France	EUR	HI	89.4	89.8	90.9	91.9	+1%			87.3	96.4
Gabon	AFR	UMI	72.9	74.7	76.1	76.2	+0%			69.4	83.0
Gambia	AFR	LI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58.9				54.7	63.1
Georgia	EUR	UMI	85.1	87.8	89.5	91.5	+2%			88.4	94.7
Germany	EUR	HI	87.3	87.8	89.6	90.4	+1%			87.0	93.7
Ghana	AFR	LMI	65.9	66.2	70.6	75.6	+7%			65.7	85.5
Greece	EUR	HI	83.7	86.5	87.7	88.3	+1%			81.6	95.0
Guatemala	AMS	UMI	54.8	51.7	57.9	70.8	+22%			57.8	83.8
Guinea-Bissau	AFR	LI	33.1	36.9	39.0	42.4	+9%			38.3	46.6
Honduras	AMS	LMI	56.3	60.9	61.9	62.8	+1%			49.4	76.3
Hong Kong, China	ASP	HI	96.5	97.4	97.6	97.9	+0%			100.0	95.9
Hungary	EUR	HI	86.8	87.4	88.9	90.4	+2%			85.8	95.0
Iceland	EUR	HI	94.8	95.9	95.9	96.3	+0%			94.7	97.9
Indonesia	ASP	UMI	80.1	82.8	84.7	84.7	+0%			83.2	86.2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	ASP	UMI	80.9	82.2	87.9	89.0	+1%			88.4	89.6
Iraq	ARB	UMI	69.5	73.9	78.4	79.4	+1%			68.5	90.3
Ireland	EUR	HI	88.9	90.7	91.5	95.3	+4%			93.4	97.3
Israel	EUR	HI	91.1	92.5	93.4	95.1	+2%			94.6	95.6
Italy	EUR	HI	86.4	87.7	88.7	89.9	+1%			83.7	96.1
Jamaica	AMS	UMI	77.0	76.9	80.7	82.1	+2%			75.8	88.4
Japan	ASP	HI	92.0	93.2	93.6	94.3	+1%			95.3	93.2
Jordan	ARB	LMI	78.5	84.9	84.7	87.0	+3%			82.1	91.9
Kazakhstan	CIS	UMI	88.9	90.1	90.5	93.0	+3%			92.6	93.5
Kenya	AFR	LMI	54.2	58.5	56.0	60.6	+8%			46.6	74.6
Kiribati	ASP	LMI	45.5	52.1	59.3	70.8	+19%			73.8	67.7
Korea (Rep. of)	ASP	HI	93.8	94.4	95.1	95.5	+0%			94.5	96.5
Kuwait	ARB	HI	98.2	100.0	98.4	98.4	+0%			96.9	100.0
Kyrgyzstan	CIS	LMI	84.7	88.3	85.9	88.4	+3%			83.1	93.7
Lao P.D.R.	ASP	LMI	64.6	65.3	69.7	70.3	+1%			61.6	79.1

The ICT Development Index 2026

Economy	Region	Income Group	IDI score				Change in Last year	Income group average		Universal Connectivity score	Meaningful
			2023	2024	2025	2026		IDI 2026	Region average		
Latvia	EUR	HI	93.8	94.3	95.1	95.5	+0%			92.4	98.6
Lesotho	AFR	LMI	44.3	48.8	58.4	59.7	+2%			49.9	69.6
Liechtenstein	EUR	HI	91.9	92.3	93.3	94.5	+1%			94.9	94.1
Lithuania	EUR	HI	92.4	94.2	95.3	96.6	+1%			94.4	98.7
Luxembourg	EUR	HI	92.1	92.6	92.9	93.3	+0%			92.6	94.0
Macao, China	ASP	HI	93.3	94.1	95.2	94.7	-1%			96.4	93.0
Madagascar	AFR	LI	26.4	29.9	32.8	34.5	+5%			22.3	46.6
Malawi	AFR	LI	31.5	33.1	35.4	36.5	+3%			22.5	50.4
Malaysia	ASP	UMI	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3	+0%			94.7	95.9
Maldives	ASP	UMI	79.0	81.5	81.7	83.1	+2%			75.3	90.8
Malta	EUR	HI	87.0	93.5	95.0	97.4	+3%			98.4	96.3
Mauritius	AFR	UMI	81.7	84.2	86.3	89.1	+3%			85.4	92.9
Mexico	AMS	UMI	78.0	80.7	82.3	83.3	+1%			78.0	88.5
Moldova	EUR	UMI	77.1	78.3	83.4	84.1	+1%			74.6	93.6
Monaco	EUR	HI	n.a.	92.6	92.2	93.0	+1%			90.0	95.9
Mongolia	ASP	UMI	85.9	87.0	88.4	89.2	+1%			85.6	92.9
Montenegro	EUR	UMI	83.9	87.9	89.7	91.3	+2%			86.6	96.0
Morocco	ARB	LMI	85.1	86.8	88.2	89.2	+1%			85.1	93.3
Mozambique	AFR	LI	25.8	32.0	32.4	36.4	+12%			17.6	55.1
Myanmar	ASP	LMI	65.7	63.8	69.7	71.6	+3%			65.0	78.2
Namibia	AFR	LMI	68.1	68.8	73.2	72.2	-1%			58.9	85.6
Nepal (Republic of)	ASP	LMI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	68.1				52.5	83.7
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	EUR	HI	93.5	92.5	93.5	94.9	+1%			95.6	94.1
New Zealand	ASP	HI	89.5	90.3	91.3	92.2	+1%			90.3	94.0
Nicaragua	AMS	LMI	56.1	61.6	62.2	67.2	+8%			55.9	78.6
Nigeria	AFR	LMI	44.2	46.9	52.9	55.8	+5%			39.4	72.3
North Macedonia	EUR	UMI	79.6	82.0	85.2	88.6	+4%			84.3	92.9
Norway	EUR	HI	90.9	93.4	93.7	93.9	+0%			91.9	95.8
Oman	ARB	HI	90.5	91.7	92.9	91.6	-1%			89.2	94.0
Pakistan	ASP	LMI	48.7	55.6	56.4	67.7	+20%			56.8	78.5
Palestine*	ARB	LMI	67.3	n.a.	69.1	71.8	+4%			66.8	76.8
Panama	AMS	HI	74.8	77.6	83.0	80.0	-4%			73.8	86.2
Papua New Guinea	ASP	LMI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43.7				21.9	65.5
Paraguay	AMS	UMI	71.7	74.1	76.3	79.0	+4%			68.8	89.1
Peru	AMS	UMI	73.4	76.4	77.6	81.2	+5%			68.8	93.6
Philippines	ASP	LMI	65.0	74.4	78.0	73.6	-6%			58.4	88.8
Poland	EUR	HI	94.6	95.8	95.6	96.4	+1%			97.7	95.0
Portugal	EUR	HI	85.6	87.4	88.8	90.1	+1%			85.6	94.6
Qatar	ARB	HI	97.3	97.8	98.4	98.4	+0%			100.0	96.7
Romania	EUR	HI	87.0	87.6	89.6	91.1	+2%			87.7	94.5
Russian Federation	CIS	HI	88.9	90.6	92.3	94.4	+2%			93.2	95.6
Rwanda	AFR	LI	40.1	46.8	51.9	55.3	+7%			42.8	67.8
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	AMS	UMI	73.0	70.7	74.6	76.5	+3%			70.5	82.4
Sao Tome and Principe	AFR	LMI	54.5	55.9	57.1	62.9	+10%			50.6	75.3
Saudi Arabia	ARB	HI	94.9	95.7	99.2	99.8	+1%			100.0	99.6
Senegal	AFR	LMI	66.5	69.3	71.6	72.8	+2%			68.4	77.2
Serbia	EUR	UMI	85.1	87.7	89.0	90.3	+1%			87.2	93.4
Seychelles	AFR	HI	80.9	84.7	82.0	84.4	+3%			75.2	93.6
Singapore	ASP	HI	97.4	97.8	97.7	97.9	+0%			99.8	96.0
Slovakia	EUR	HI	87.1	87.1	88.4	89.6	+1%			85.3	93.9
Slovenia	EUR	HI	88.4	90.8	91.4	91.6	+0%			87.6	95.7
Somalia	ARB	LI	21.4	28.7	33.7	37.2	+10%			22.7	51.8
South Africa	AFR	UMI	80.5	83.6	85.0	86.4	+2%			85.3	87.6
Spain	EUR	HI	91.4	92.5	93.3	93.8	+1%			92.4	95.2
Sri Lanka	ASP	LMI	69.9	71.3	71.4	73.2	+3%			60.8	85.7
Suriname	AMS	UMI	76.8	82.5	83.8	83.7	-0%			83.4	84.0
Sweden	EUR	HI	93.9	95.3	95.7	96.6	+1%			95.4	97.8
Switzerland	EUR	HI	91.6	92.4	93.1	93.8	+1%			92.1	95.4
Syrian Arab Republic	ARB	LI	49.6	59.6	59.1	43.9	-26%			38.7	49.0
Tajikistan	CIS	LMI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	62.6				43.5	81.7
Tanzania	AFR	LMI	37.2	43.1	53.2	57.2	+8%			36.1	78.4
Thailand	ASP	UMI	88.7	91.0	91.9	91.6	-0%			88.5	94.7
Timor-Leste	ASP	LMI	39.0	39.2	42.7	47.2	+11%			33.0	61.5
Togo	AFR	LI	40.2	46.2	47.2	49.5	+5%			39.2	59.8
Trinidad and Tobago	AMS	HI	76.6	78.8	80.6	80.3	-0%			71.6	89.0
Tunisia	ARB	LMI	75.4	77.2	79.6	80.1	+1%			69.5	90.8
Türkiye	EUR	UMI	85.8	87.5	88.5	89.1	+1%			83.2	94.9
Uganda	AFR	LI	34.8	40.4	42.4	40.3	-5%			25.4	55.2
United Arab Emirates	ARB	HI	96.4	97.5	98.3	98.8	+1%			100.0	97.7
United Kingdom	EUR	HI	92.8	93.6	95.4	95.3	-0%			95.2	95.4
United States	AMS	HI	96.6	96.7	97.4	97.9	+1%			99.8	96.0
Uruguay	AMS	HI	87.1	89.9	90.0	91.9	+2%			90.6	93.2
Uzbekistan	CIS	LMI	81.7	84.9	86.5	88.8	+3%			88.9	88.7
Vanuatu	ASP	LMI	67.9	70.2	66.7	64.8	-3%			66.3	63.3
Venezuela	AMS	n.a.	64.2	67.7	58.6	59.8	+2%			65.4	54.3
Viet Nam	ASP	LMI	80.6	85.0	86.0	88.4	+3%			84.2	92.6
Yemen	ARB	LI	n.a.	43.5	48.3	50.3	+4%			34.4	66.3
Zambia	AFR	LMI	49.5	55.6	60.3	53.5	-11%			27.3	79.7
Zimbabwe	AFR	LMI	42.7	47.7	56.8	62.8	+11%			54.9	70.7

* Palestine is not an ITU Member State; the status of Palestine in ITU is the subject of Resolution 99 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference.

Figure 3: Distribution of IDI 2026 scores by income group

Note: The chart shows the distribution of country scores for the IDI. The small black vertical lines indicate individual country scores; the thicker red vertical lines indicate group average scores.
Source: ITU

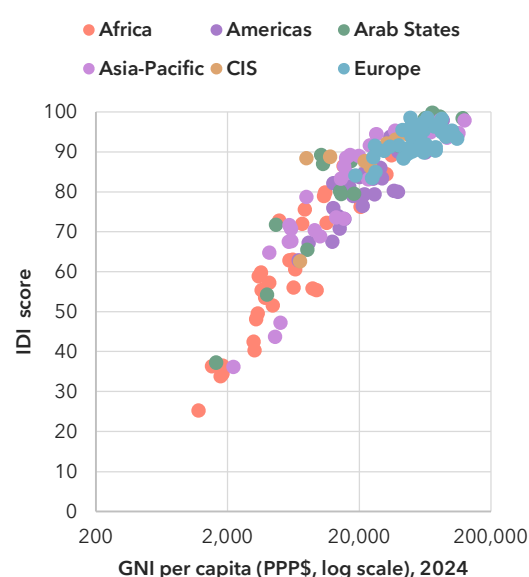
The average score for the 159 economies included in the 2026 edition of the IDI is 79 out of 100.² The lowest IDI score is 25 and the highest is 100. Some 59 economies scored between 90 and 100, and a further 35 between 80 and 90. At the other end of the scale, 15 economies scored below 50, while another 12 between 50 and 60. With a median score of 85, the world has made substantial progress towards UMC, though significant disparities remain, as reflected in the 75-point gap between the highest-scoring and lowest-scoring countries.

As noted above, the IDI does not capture all the aspects of the UMC framework, such as fixed-broadband penetration, Internet speed, digital skills and safety. It may therefore present a more positive picture than the reality on the ground.

The average IDI score is 42 for low-income economies, while it is 69 for lower-middle-income economies – a 27-point difference (see Figure 3). In contrast, there is only a 14-point difference between the average scores of lower-middle-income economies and upper-middle-income economies (83). Between the latter group and high-income countries (93), the gap in average score is only 10 points.

There is a strong correlation between digital development and overall economic

development. Figure 4 plots the results of the 2026 edition of the IDI against the logarithmic value of gross national income per capita (GNI p.c.), used here as a proxy for economic development.

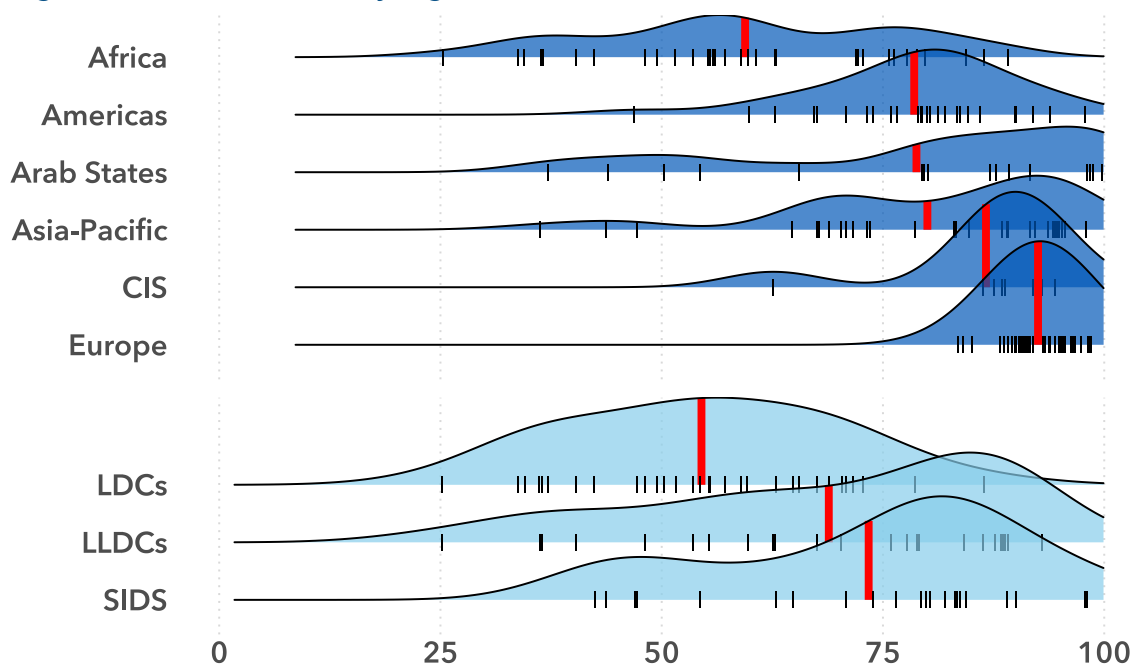
Figure 4: IDI 2026 scores and GNI per capita 2024

Source: ITU; World Bank for GNI

The relationship is not strictly linear: at lower income levels, small income differences are typically associated with large variations in IDI scores.

This clear association reflects diminishing marginal returns: as income rises, additional increases in income tend to yield progressively smaller gains in IDI scores. Several factors likely contribute to this pattern. Richer countries have more mature digital ecosystems, leaving less

² Scores and score differences in this publication are reported as rounded values. Averages are unweighted, to signal that all economies are equally important in the context of this exercise.

Figure 5: IDI 2026 scores by region

Notes: The small black vertical lines indicate individual country scores; the thicker red vertical lines indicate group average scores.

Source: ITU

room for further gains. They may also perform better in dimensions of UMC not captured by the IDI, such as fixed broadband, 5G or digital skills. In addition, methodological elements, such as the capping of some distributions and the logarithmic transformation applied to traffic data, contribute to smoothing differences in IDI scores.

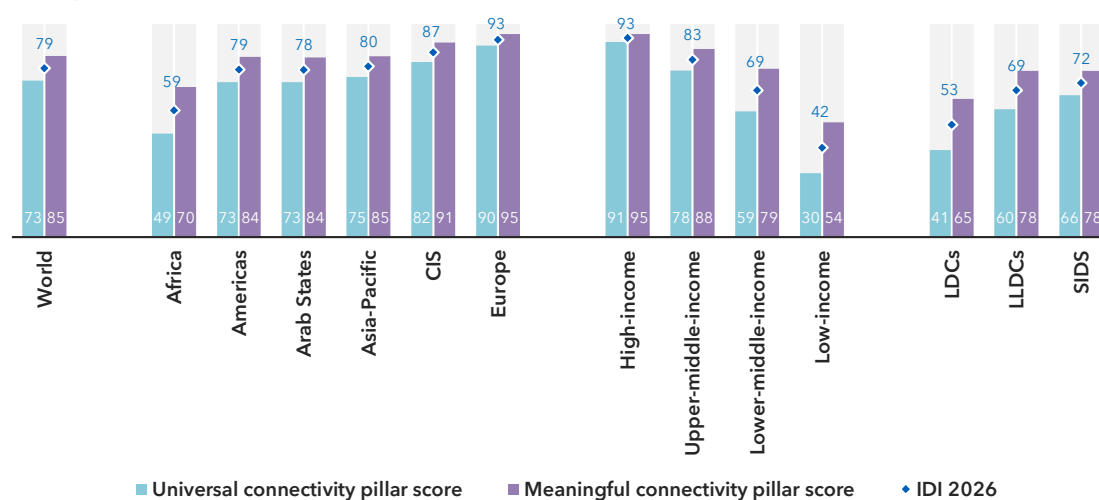
Results by region

Figure 5 shows the distribution of country IDI scores within the six ITU regions and among the least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS).³ For each group, the red vertical line corresponds to the group's average IDI score. Crests in the distribution curve indicate where countries are more clustered. A curve that is flatter, is more spread out or has multiple crests indicates greater heterogeneity within the group.

Among the six ITU regions, Europe (average IDI 2026 score of 93) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (87) performed best as a group. They are also the most homogeneous, as reflected in their tall, narrow distribution curves. Asia and the Pacific (80), the Americas (79) and the Arab States (78) achieved similar average scores. These averages, however, conceal extreme disparities within each region. For instance, the Arab States region includes both the highest-scoring economy (100) and the seventh-lowest-scoring economy (37). Likewise, in Asia and the Pacific, there is a 62-point gap between the highest- and lowest-scoring economies (98 vs 36). Africa recorded by far the lowest regional score (59), with a 64-point difference between the region's best and worst performers (89 vs 25). These wide internal disparities underscore that geography alone is a poor predictor of digital development.

Among LDCs, IDI scores range from 25 – the lowest score globally – to 79, which aligns with the global average. The 26 LLDCs included in the IDI have an average score of 69, but

³ The composition of the LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS is available at <https://www.un.org/ohrlls/>.

Figure 6: Universal and meaningful connectivity pillar scores, by region and income group

Source: ITU

disparities within the group are stark, with scores ranging from 25 to 93 – a gap of 68 points. The 21 SIDS included in the IDI also form a highly diverse group, with scores ranging from 42 to 98 – a spread of 56 points.

Results by pillar

The IDI is composed of two pillars, reflecting the “universal” and “meaningful” dimensions of the UMC concept. Scores for the universal connectivity pillar range from 15 to 100, with an average score of 73 for the 159 economies included in the 2026 edition of the IDI. Scores for the meaningful connectivity pillar range from 36 to 100, with an average of 85 (see Figure 6).

Scores for the meaningful connectivity pillar are largely driven by infrastructure indicators, meaning it is arguably easier to achieve high scores, as performance depends heavily on network deployment by operators and their investment strategies.

In contrast, the universal connectivity pillar consists of indicators related to Internet use and adoption, which rely more on consumer behaviour and tend to evolve more slowly. These indicators also reflect persistent usage gaps: despite infrastructure being widely

available, many people still do not use the Internet.

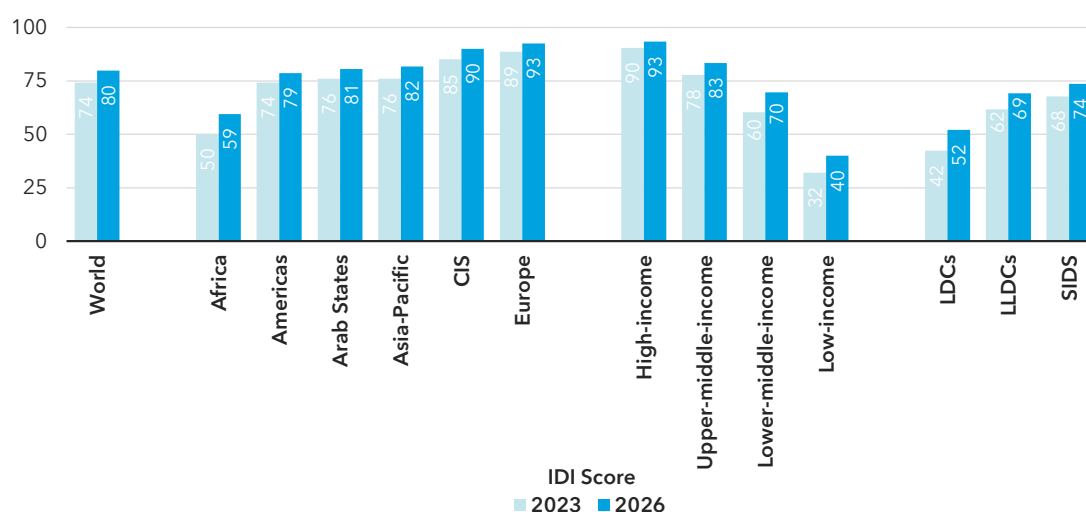
The gap between the two pillars narrows as income increases: in high-income countries, the difference is just 4 points, compared to 24 points in low-income countries, where the usage gap is much larger.

Scores in the meaningful connectivity pillar might be different if the IDI included other important enablers of meaningful connectivity such as Internet speed, 5G coverage, digital skills and online safety and security.

Comparison of IDI, universal connectivity and meaningful connectivity results with previous IDI editions

Resolution 131 of the Plenipotentiary Conference stipulates that the IDI methodology remains valid for four editions. As the fourth edition based on the methodology introduced in 2023, the 2026 edition provides an opportunity to assess progress over the four-year period before a possible revision of the methodology.

To ensure strict comparability, average IDI scores for regions, income groups and the world in the 2023 and 2026 editions

Figure 7: Average IDI scores, IDI 2023 and 2026

Note: Based on the 151 economies covered in both the 2023 and 2026 editions of the IDI.
Source: ITU

were calculated using a common set of 151 economies included in both editions. This approach ensures that performance changes are not influenced by changes in country coverage between the two editions.

In addition, the IDI results reflect the data available at the time of the computation. Resolution 131 prohibits the revision of IDI results after their publication. If a country revises its data in subsequent submissions, an apparent change in the IDI performance may be due to these revisions and may not reflect an actual change in performance.⁴

The IDI score for the 151 economies in the common set is 80 for the 2026 edition of the IDI, a 6-point increase from 74 in 2023 (see Figure 7).

Initial levels largely shaped growth trajectories. Africa recorded the fastest growth, with the regional average score increasing by 9 points since the 2023 edition, from 50 to 59. Asia and the Pacific improved by 6 points, the Arab States, the Americas and CIS by 5 points and Europe by 4 points.

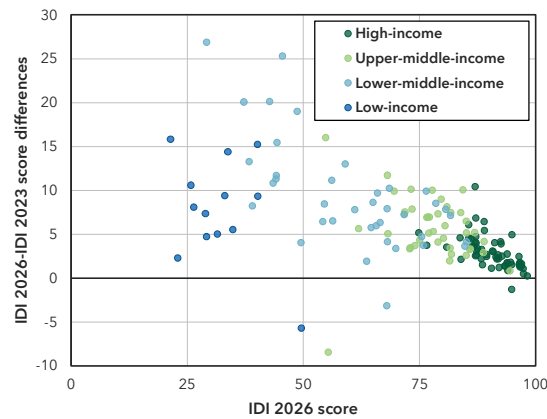
The average IDI score of LDCs improved by 10 points from 42 to 52, LLDCs by 7 points, from 62 to 69, and SIDS by 6 points, from 68 to 74.

Among the 151 economies covered in both editions of the IDI, 146 improved their score between 2023 and 2026 (see Figure 8). The changes in score ranged from -8 to +27 points. The largest improvements are observed in economies with a low IDI 2023 score.

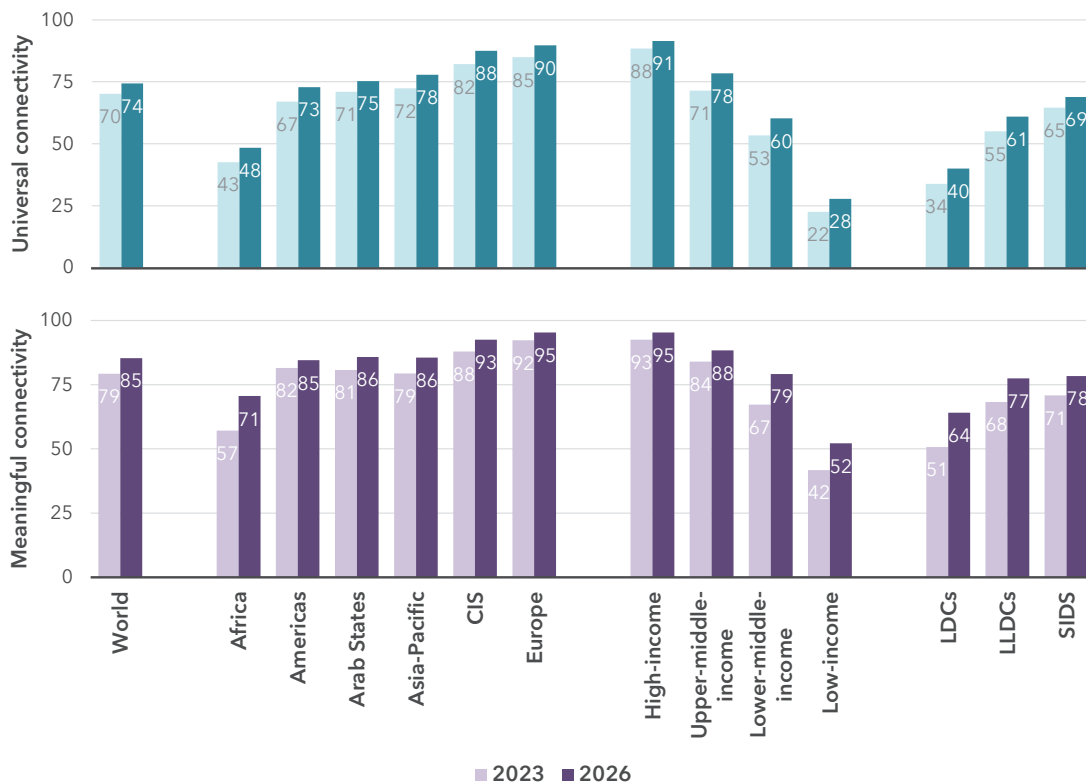
On average, scores for lower-middle-income economies increased the most (10 points), followed by low-income economies (8), upper-middle-income economies (5) and high-income economies (3). This pattern is expected, as economies that were already performing well in the 2023 edition had less room for improvement. There remains, however, a small group of low-income economies with low IDI 2026 scores and limited increase from 2023 to 2026, remaining on the disadvantaged side of the digital divide.

The improvements in overall IDI scores are the results of improvements in both IDI pillars (see Figure 9). Based on the set of 151 economies included in both the 2023 and 2026 editions, the average score of the universal connectivity pillar improved by 4 points from 70 to 74. The average score of the meaningful connectivity pillar improved by 6 points from 79 to 85.

⁴ For example, if a country underestimated Internet use in one year and later corrected the figure upward, the increase in its later IDI score could partly stem from improved data reporting rather than actual progress in connectivity.

Figure 8: IDI 2026 scores and IDI 2023-2026 score differences

Note: Based on the 151 economies covered in both the 2023 and 2026 editions of the IDI.
Source: ITU

Figure 9: Average pillar scores, IDI 2023 and 2026

Note: Based on the 151 economies covered in both the 2023 and 2026 editions of the IDI.
Source: ITU

The performance gap between the two pillars has therefore slightly widened since 2023. As noted earlier, several indicators – mobile network coverage, traffic and affordability – included under the meaningful connectivity pillar offer potential for faster improvement.

Results by indicator

Figure 10 shows the normalized scores (on a scale from 0 to 100) for each indicator for the world and for income groups. All indicators are strongly and positively correlated with income level. While the order of the four income groups is the same across the ten indicators – high-income followed by

upper-middle-, lower-middle- and then low-income economies – the distance between the groups' average scores varies significantly.

The gap between low- and lower-middle-income economies is substantial across most indicators. The exceptions are the two traffic indicators, for which the scores are very similar. In the case of fixed-broadband traffic, this reflects the extremely low number of fixed subscriptions in low-income economies, where subscribers are mostly businesses and institutions with very high usage levels. Additionally, the values are unweighted averages based on the data available from only a few countries, making the indicator less representative of the whole group.

Fixed-broadband affordability shows the largest disparity between high- and low-income economies: the average score for high-income economies (99) is nearly four times that of low-income economies (26), where broadband access remains very costly and less available than elsewhere. Internet use shows the second-largest disparity: the normalized score in high-income economies (97) is three and a half times that of low-income ones (27).

For mobile network coverage, gaps across income groups are smaller. While encouraging, this result makes it clear that access does not always translate into meaningful use.

The results by income group suggest areas that may warrant particular policy attention within each group. In low-income economies, priorities include expanding Internet access and use, increasing mobile-broadband penetration and improving affordability. Compared to their scores for the other indicators, middle- and high-income economies are relatively weak in mobile-broadband penetration and mobile-broadband traffic. By contrast, Internet use, affordability, coverage and mobile phone ownership are clear strengths of high-income economies.

Comparison of results by indicator with previous IDI editions

Table 2 reports the lowest, highest and average values for each indicator in the 2023 and 2026 editions of the IDI. It also includes the threshold and goalpost values, the latter representing the ideal state, which translates into a normalized score of 100.

The average values increased across all indicators.⁵ Average values for the mobile network coverage indicators and mobile phone ownership were already high in previous editions, with limited variation across income groups. By contrast, average values for the two traffic indicators and the two affordability indicators remain far from their respective goalpost values and show substantial disparities across income groups. High-income countries are approaching, have met or have even surpassed, the goalpost values for the Internet use and access, the mobile network coverage, affordability and mobile phone ownership indicators. The values reported here are based on non-weighted averages across the countries covered in the IDI; these trends are consistent with the overall digital development trends presented in ITU's *Measuring digital development: Facts and Figures 2025* report, which is based on weighted averages.

The normalized scores of all indicators for the world and the different income groups have improved between the 2023 and 2026 editions of the IDI (Table 3). Mobile-broadband traffic increased the most, by 11 points, followed by the mobile-broadband subscription indicator by 8 points. The smallest improvements were recorded for mobile phone ownership and the fixed-broadband price basket, both growing by 3 points.

⁵ Unlike other indicators in the IDI, a lower figure for mobile data and voice affordability and fixed-broadband affordability indicates greater affordability and therefore a better outcome.

Table 2: Descriptive statistics by component indicator

Indicator	IDI year	World			Low-income	Lower-middle-income	Upper-middle-income	High-income	Threshold	Goal-post
		Min	Average	Max	Average	Average	Average	Average		
Individuals using the Internet (%)	2023	10.0	71.5	100.0	22.2	53.8	76.4	90.7	0	95
	2026	8.6	76.3	100.0	21.8	61.2	81.9	92.7		
Households with Internet access at home (%)	2023	3.3	71.8	100.0	24.6	56.0	73.9	91.5	0	95
	2026	10.8	77.7	100.0	29.0	65.5	79.6	93.5		
Active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	2023	2.6	88.8	285.1	27.4	70.5	84.2	118.5	0	150
	2026	9.0	100.9	435.5	39.5	81.7	98.3	129.5		
Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	2023	43.0	94.0	100.0	75.0	90.6	96.4	99.1	0	100
	2026	53.0	95.7	100.0	80.6	93.6	97.7	99.3		
Population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network (%)	2023	0.0	85.2	100.0	43.2	73.9	92.2	97.6	0	100
	2026	32.0	91.6	100.0	61.5	88.1	95.1	98.4		
Mobile-broadband Internet traffic per subscription (GB)	2023	0.2	95.0	681.2	17.6	44.3	97.5	144.8	0	500
	2026	0.3	155.2	714.5	27.2	104.7	149.0	218.4		
Fixed-broadband Internet traffic per subscription (GB)	2023	0.0	2 307.9	10 484.5	1 253.6	1 073.6	2 192.0	3 449.7	0	10 000
	2026	2.5	4 500.3	119 936.2	2 616.6	6 001.8	2 982.9	4 880.2		
Mobile data and voice high-consumption basket price (% GNI per capita)	2023	0.1	5.3	56.9	21.4	7.9	3.9	0.9	21.3	1
	2026	0.1	3.7	80.7	13.6	4.2	4.0	0.6		
Fixed-broadband Internet basket price (% GNI per capita)	2023	0.3	13.7	666.7	97.1	14.3	3.9	1.4	37.4	1
	2026	0.3	6.7	59.0	34.8	9.2	4.0	1.1		
Individuals owning a mobile phone (%)	2023	18.9	81.6	100.0	44.2	71.3	84.3	94.9	0	95
	2026	27.8	84.4	100.0	51.5	75.3	86.0	95.9		

Note: Based on the 151 economies covered in both the 2023 and 2026 editions of the IDI.

Source: ITU

As expected, low- and lower-middle-income economies, starting from a lower base, recorded the largest increases, while high-income economies registered the smallest gains (see Figure 11). For example, the low-income group improved by 26 points on the mobile data and voice affordability indicator. High-income economies have barely improved on this indicator, but they are also the only group to already have met the affordability threshold – and are indeed well below it, leaving limited room for improvement. A similar pattern is observed for the network coverage indicator, where the low-income group improved by 13 points, compared to just 1 point for the high-income group.

However, this pattern did not hold across all indicators, and the magnitude of change varied significantly. For Internet use, for example, the average score of both high-income and low-income groups improved by 1 to 2 points, while the two middle-income groups improved by 6 points. For households with Internet access, the two traffic indicators and fixed-broadband affordability, it was the lower-middle-income group, rather than the low-income group, that registered the largest increases. Meanwhile the upper-middle income group recorded the largest improvement in active mobile-broadband subscriptions.

Table 3: Evolution of global normalized indicator scores from IDI 2023 to IDI 2026

Indicator	IDI 2023	IDI 2026	Change
Internet use	75	79	4
Households Internet access	75	80	5
Mobile-broadband penetration	56	64	8
Mobile network coverage	89	93	4
Mobile-broadband traffic	65	76	11
Fixed-broadband traffic	77	84	7
Mobile-broadband affordability	82	88	6
Fixed-broadband affordability	80	83	3
Mobile phone ownership	85	88	3

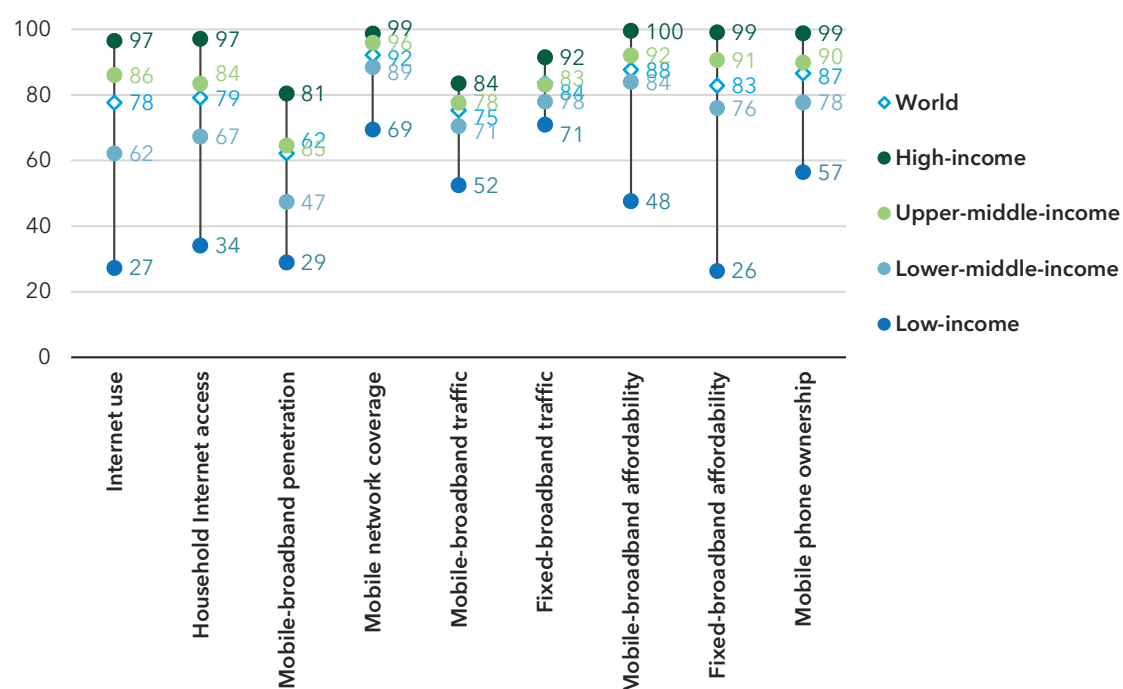
Note: Based on the 151 economies covered in both the 2023 and 2026 editions of the IDI.

Source: ITU

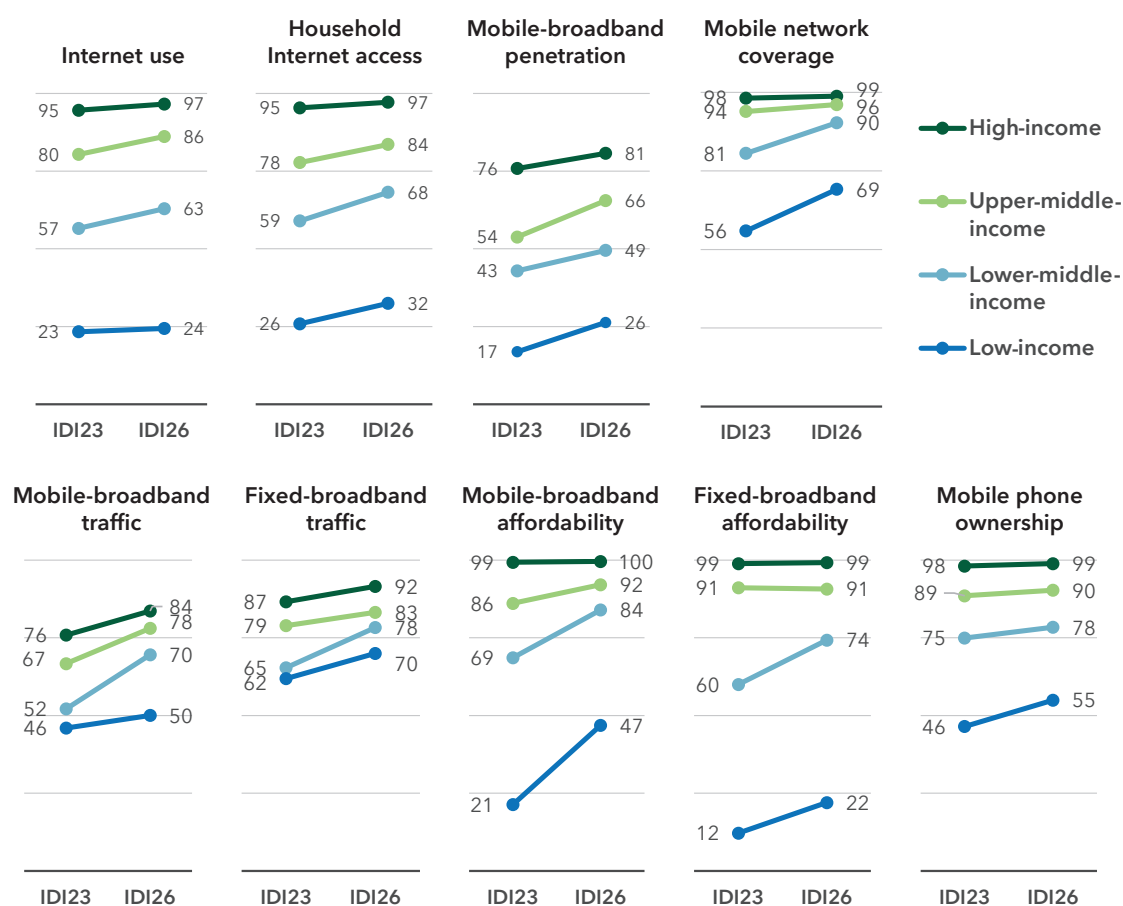
Depending on the indicator, goalposts serve different purposes. Some reflect UMC targets, such as the shares of Internet users and households with Internet access. Others are primarily technical. For instance, mobile-broadband subscriptions and both traffic indicators are capped to prevent skewed results from countries with exceptionally

high usage, address outliers and enhance comparability and discrimination between countries.

For the affordability indicators, a goalpost value of 1 per cent of GNI per capita was set on both conceptual and technical grounds. This threshold is more stringent than the 2 per cent target previously used by the ITU/UNESCO

Figure 10: Average normalized indicator scores by income group (IDI 2026)

Source: ITU

Figure 11: Evolution of indicator scores from IDI 2023 to IDI 2026, by income group

Note: Based on the 151 economies covered in both the 2023 and 2026 editions of the IDI. Income groups according to World Bank income-level classifications (2025).
Source: ITU

Broadband Commission⁶, allowing for greater differentiation in results and more meaningful benchmarking of performance and progress.

The threshold and goalpost values adopted as part of the IDI methodology have remained the same since the 2023 edition, enabling comparison over time.

For indicators for which the goalpost corresponds to a conceptual target, Table 4 reports the goalpost values and the number and share of economies that met the value in the 2023 and 2026 editions of the IDI.

For all indicators, more economies reached the goalpost value in the 2026 edition. Mobile data and voice affordability recorded the largest improvement, with the number of economies

meeting or surpassing the goalpost value increasing from 42 to 63.

In the 2026 edition, seven economies met the seven goalpost values considered, up from just two in 2023, while 10 economies met six of the seven considered, up from five in 2023.

⁶ <https://www.broadbandcommission.org/>

Table 4: Economies meeting or surpassing goalpost values for selected indicators

Indicator	Goal-post value	IDI 2023		IDI 2026		Difference
		Number	Share	Number	Share	Number
Individuals using the Internet (%)	95	18	12%	25	17%	7
Households with Internet access at home (%)	95	20	13%	30	20%	10
Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100	20	13%	28	19%	8
Population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network (%)	100	11	7%	22	15%	11
Mobile data and voice high-consumption basket price (% GNI per capita)	1	42	28%	63	42%	21
Fixed-broadband Internet basket price (% GNI per capita)	1	25	17%	39	26%	14
Individuals owning a mobile phone (%)	95	46	30%	51	34%	5

Note: Based on the 151 economies covered in both the 2023 and 2026 editions of the IDI.

Source: ITU

Conclusions

The IDI remains a useful tool for measuring the progress of countries and regions towards universal and meaningful connectivity. Drawing on ten indicators distributed across the pillars of universal connectivity and meaningful connectivity, the IDI provides a framework for comparison that is both practical and insightful.

The 2026 edition confirms the patterns identified in previous editions. The global average score of 79 (out of 100) suggests that the world has made substantial progress towards UMC; yet significant gaps remain. The lowest country score in the 2026 edition of the IDI is 25, and for many economies UMC remains a distant prospect. Performance in the IDI remains strongly correlated with broader development levels, with average scores ranging from 42 in low-income economies to 93 in high-income economies. At the same time, large disparities within regions demonstrate that connectivity outcomes are influenced by more than geography alone.

The unchanged methodology over its four-year validity period enables trend analysis. For a comparable set of 151 economies, the average global IDI score improved from 74 in the 2023 edition to 80 in the 2026 edition, an increase of 6 points. The fastest progress occurred in lower income contexts. Low-income economies recorded a score improvement of 8 points on average, while lower-middle-income economies improved by 10 points. Africa's average score improved by 9 points over the same period.

All income groups and regions improved across both IDI pillars, with larger gains achieved under the meaningful connectivity pillar. As a result, the performance gap between the two pillars has increased since the 2023 edition. This reflects the fact that some indicators included under the meaningful connectivity pillar, in particular mobile network

coverage, traffic and affordability, allow for more rapid improvement.

Normalized scores have improved across all indicators since the 2023 edition. Mobile-broadband traffic recorded the most improvement, followed by mobile-broadband subscriptions. Average values for mobile network coverage and mobile phone ownership were already high in previous editions, with limited variation across income groups. By contrast, the two traffic indicators and the two affordability indicators remain far from their respective goalpost values and continue to display substantial disparities across income groups.

Opportunities for improvement exist across all income groups. Low-income economies should prioritize Internet access and use, mobile-broadband penetration and affordability. Middle- and high-income economies need to improve mobile-broadband penetration and traffic per subscription.

While the overall results are encouraging, the IDI provides only a partial assessment of digital development, due to important data limitations. First, several important dimensions are not yet captured in the IDI because of data gaps and the constraints imposed by Resolution 131 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference. Second, limited data availability has constrained country coverage. The 2026 edition covers 159 economies, representing 82 per cent of ITU Member States, down from 169 economies in the 2023 edition. Strengthening statistical capabilities and ICT data collection is therefore essential. ITU will continue supporting countries through guidelines, tools, capacity development and technical assistance. Improved data availability could enable the inclusion of additional indicators and Member States in future IDI editions, thereby providing a more comprehensive assessment both geographically and conceptually.

Annex 1: Methodology of the ICT Development Index

This annex provides an overview of the methodology of the ICT Development Index (IDI). The document "[Methodology of the ICT Development Index: Version 3.1](#)" presents the methodology in detail.

Conceptual framework

Universal and meaningful connectivity (UMC) is the possibility for everyone to enjoy a safe, satisfying, enriching, productive online experience at an affordable cost. This concept of UMC was developed into an analytical framework that guided the development of the IDI (Figure A1.1). The objective of the IDI is therefore *to assess the extent to which a country's connectivity is universal and meaningful*.

Indicator selection

The IDI consists of two pillars, mirroring the two components of the UMC concept: *universal connectivity* and *meaningful connectivity*. The universal connectivity pillar contains indicators on people, households, communities and businesses, covering the main places where people can connect, namely at home, in

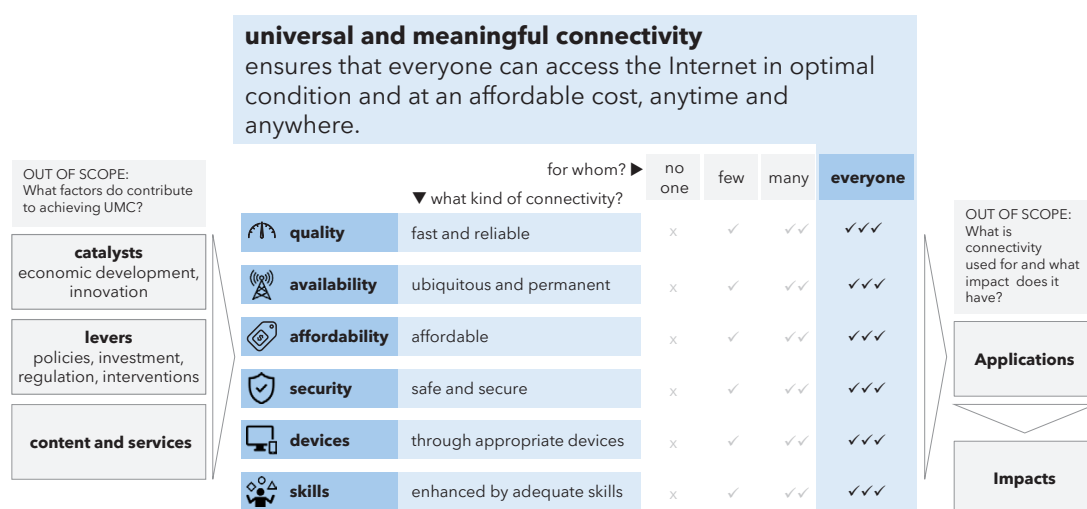
schools and community centres, and at work. The meaningful connectivity pillar contains indicators on the five enablers of connectivity: infrastructure, affordability, device, skills, and safety and security (note that the indicators on skills or on safety and security were not included in the current IDI exercise). Figure A1.2 shows the indicators included in the index, and the pillar under which they are subsumed.

Reference year and data coverage

The reference period for computing the IDI released in year t is always $t-2$. This means that the reference year for this 2026 edition is 2024. If an official value is not available for 2024 but available for 2023, the 2023 value is used. Inclusion in the 2026 edition of the IDI requires official data for 2024 or 2023 for at least five of the ten indicators.

Only if no official value is available for 2023 or 2024, a value is estimated or imputed. Resolution 131 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference imposes the obligation to rely primarily on official data and to use other sources or estimates only as a last

Figure A1.1: Universal and meaningful connectivity framework



Source: ITU

Figure A1.2: Structure of the ICT Development Index

ICT Development Index		
Universal connectivity pillar	Meaningful connectivity pillar	
Proportion of individuals who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months	Mobile network coverage	Mobile data and voice high-consumption basket price (% of GNI per capita)
Proportion of households with Internet access at home	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Fixed-broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)
Active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Percentage of individuals who own a mobile phone
	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscription (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscription (GB)

Source: ITU

resort. Detailed [documentation](#) on estimation and imputation methods is available in the [Definitions, standards and methodology](#) section of the [ICT Data and Analytics Division](#) webpage. A country can choose to reject the ITU estimates, in which case it is excluded from the IDI, since computing the IDI score requires a complete dataset.

Outliers

All indicators retained for inclusion contain missing values and, in some cases, outliers. To ensure that IDI scores can be computed based on a statistically robust dataset, outliers need to be treated accordingly. Most outliers can be handled by using threshold and goalpost values. The rightmost column of Table A1.1 shows what additional treatment was required for the remaining outlier values. Specifically, for the two traffic indicators a logarithmic transformation was applied which corrects for the very skewed distribution.⁷

Normalization

The indicators selected are measured on various scales and expressed in different

units. Normalization is applied to bring all indicators on a common scale. The most common and intuitive method is the min-max approach, which rescales indicators onto an identical range of 0 to 100 by subtracting the threshold value for the given indicator across all economies from each value and dividing by the difference between the goalpost and threshold values. Table A1.1 lists the goalpost and threshold values. Formally, we have:

$$\text{score}_{i,c} = \frac{\text{value}_{i,c} - \text{threshold}_i}{\text{goalpost}_i - \text{threshold}_i} \times 100$$

where $\text{score}_{i,c}$ is the normalized score of country c 's value for indicator i , $\text{value}_{i,c}$ is the value of country c on indicator i , threshold_i is the minimum value for indicator i and goalpost_i corresponds to the target value for indicator i .

For any value at or below the threshold value, $\text{score}_{i,c}$ is kept to 0; for any value at or above the goalpost, $\text{score}_{i,c}$ is capped at 100. In the case of the two affordability indicators, where the goal is to have a lower share of income spent on ICT services, the directionality is reversed:

$$\text{score}_{i,c} = \frac{\text{goalpost}_i - \text{value}_{i,c}}{\text{threshold}_i - \text{goalpost}_i} \times 100$$

⁷ Using the formula $\ln(x+1)$, where the offset of 1 ensures valid results even for 0 without influencing the scores.

Table A1.1: Goalposts, thresholds and outlier treatment

Indicator	Threshold	Goalpost	Additional treatment
<i>Universal connectivity indicators</i>			
Individuals using the Internet (%)	0%	95%	Not needed
Households with Internet access at home (%)	0%	95%	Not needed
Active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	0	95 th percentile	Not needed
<i>Meaningful connectivity indicators</i>			
Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	0	100	Not needed for the two coverage indicators combined
Population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network (%)	0	100	
Mobile-broadband Internet traffic per subscription (GB)	0	95 th percentile, projected	Log transformation applied
Fixed-broadband Internet traffic per subscription (GB)	0	95 th percentile, projected	Log transformation applied
Mobile data and voice high-consumption basket price (% GNI per capita)*	95 th percentile	1%	Not needed
Fixed-broadband Internet basket price (% GNI per capita)*	95 th percentile	1%	Not needed
Individuals owning a mobile phone (%)	0	95%	Not needed

* The direction of the affordability indicators is reversed, so prices that are below the goalpost value are given a score of 100 and those above the threshold value are given a score of 0. See Table 2 for actual goalpost values based on percentiles.

Source: ITU

Aggregation and weighting

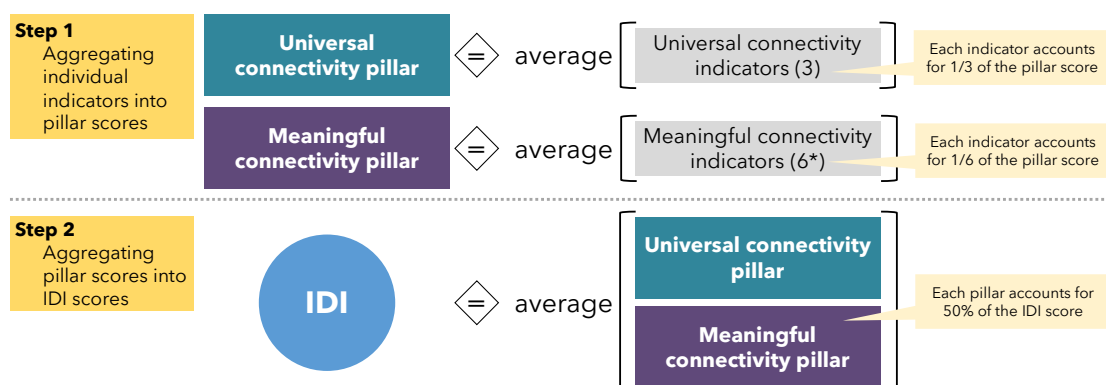
The aggregation step involves combining the different components of the IDI, starting with the individual indicators, to produce an overall IDI score. In the absence of clear conceptual and statistical justifications, the preferred approach is neutral: applying equal weights at each level of aggregation. The universal connectivity pillar consists of three indicators. The pillar score is the average of the normalized scores of these three indicators. The meaningful connectivity pillar comprises seven indicators, two of which – percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network and percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE

mobile network – are combined into a single mobile network coverage indicator, calculated as the weighted average of the score for the two underlying indicators: 0.4 for 3G and 0.6 for 4G/LTE. The meaningful connectivity pillar score is the average of the combined mobile network coverage indicator and the other five indicators under the pillar.

Finally, the overall IDI scores are computed by taking the simple average of the individual scores for meaningful connectivity and universal connectivity.

The process is depicted in Figure A1.3. Box A1.1 gives an example of how to compute the IDI score for a (fictional) country.

Figure A1.3: Weighting and aggregation



* Six indicators, including mobile network coverage, which is composed of two sub-indicators (see Figure A1.2).

Box A1.1: Example of IDI score calculation

This table shows how to calculate the IDI score, assuming fictional but plausible values for the 10 indicators.

Indicator <i>More information:</i>	Value <i>Annex 2</i>	Threshold <i>Table 2</i>	Goalpost <i>Table 2</i>	Formula <i>Outlier treatment and normalization section</i>	Score <i>0-100</i>	Ref.
Universal connectivity pillar						
Individuals using the Internet (%)	87.4	0	95	min-max	92.0	<i>u_1</i>
Households with Internet access at home (%)	89.3	0	95	min-max	94.0	<i>u_2</i>
Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	105.7	0	150	min-max	70.5	<i>u_3</i>
Pillar score				$(u_1 + u_2 + u_3)/3$	85.5	<i>u</i>
Meaningful connectivity pillar						
Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.2					<i>m_1_a</i>
Population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network (%)	98.5					<i>m_1_b</i>
Coverage		0	100	$0.4 \times m_{1_a} + 0.6 \times m_{1_b}$	98.8	<i>m_1</i>
Mobile broadband Internet traffic per subscription (GB)	123.3	0	500	log transformation and min-max: $(\ln(m_2 + 1) - \ln(1)) / (\ln(m_2 + 1) - \ln(1)) \times 100$	77.6	<i>m_2</i>
Fixed broadband Internet traffic per subscription (GB)	2'908.6	0	10'000	Log transformation and min-max: $(\ln(m_3 + 1) - \ln(1)) / (\ln(m_3 + 1) - \ln(1)) \times 100$	86.6	<i>m_3</i>
Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI p.c.)	1.0	21.33	1	min-max (reversed)	100	<i>m_4</i>
Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI p.c.)	1.4	33.30	1	min-max (reversed)	98.8	<i>m_5</i>
Individuals owning a mobile phone (%)	93.8	0	95	min-max	98.8	<i>m_6</i>
Pillar score				$(m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4 + m_5 + m_6)/6$	93.4	<i>m</i>
IDI score				$(u + m)/2$	89.5	

Annex 2: Indicator values and scores – IDI 2026

This annex reports the values and scores for all indicators for the economies included in the IDI. The reference year is 2024 except where marked with (†). Estimates are marked with (†). Imputed values for traffic and unreliable estimates are not published. This dataset, enriched with data sources and notes, is available for download on the [IDI 2026 website](#). Annex 3 provides average values and scores for the world, ITU regions, income groups, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS.

Country	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)								
	Indi- viduals using the Inter- net (%)	House- holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad- band subscrip- tions per 100 inhabi- tants	Percent- age of the pop- ulation covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percent- age of the pop- ulation covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broad- band Internet traffic per mobile subscrip- tions (GB)	Fixed broad- band Internet traffic per fixed subscrip- tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high con- sumption basket price (as % of GNI per cap- ita)	Fixed broad- band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi- viduals who own a mobile phone (%)	Indi- viduals using the Inter- net (%)	House- holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad- band subscrip- tions per 100 inhabi- tants	3G and 4G/ LTE Net- work Cover- age	Mobile broad- band Internet traffic per broad- band subscrip- tions (GB)	Fixed broad- band Internet traffic per broad- band subscrip- tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high con- sumption basket price (as % of GNI per cap- ita)	Fixed broad- band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi- viduals who own a mobile phone (%)
Afghanistan	16.1†	27.7†	55.6†	67.0†	34.0†	9.7†	n.a.	16.3	19.2	48.4†	16.9	29.2	37.0	47.2	38.2	n.a.	24.8	43.7	50.9
Albania	83.1†	97.1	74.9	99.6	99.6	106.8	2566.7	2.0	2.3	89.2†	87.5	100.0	49.9	99.6	75.3	85.2	95.0	95.9	93.9
Algeria	77.4†	92.4†	109.6	99.1	99.1	114.4	2553.6	1.7	2.7	92.7†	81.5	97.2	73.1	99.1	76.4	85.2	96.6	94.6	97.6
Andorra	94.4†	94.4†	108.4	99.5	98.5	53.4	3597.8	0.4	0.4	96.7†	99.4	99.3	72.3	98.9	64.3	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Angola	40.7†	55.6†	33.4	85.7	77.4	34.2	725.8	3.1	15.4	59.7†	42.8	58.6	22.3	80.7	57.3	71.5	89.5	55.5	62.8
Argentina	89.7	93.7	83.2†	98.5	97.7	60.8	n.a.	1.3	13.8	89.5†	94.4	98.6	55.4	98.0	66.3	n.a.	98.6	60.5	94.2
Armenia	80.0†	91.7†	103.0	100.0	100.0	147.0	5298.4	0.7	2.5	79.8†	84.2	96.6	68.6	100.0	80.4	93.1	100.0	95.3	84.0
Australia	96.1†	97.8†	128.2	99.7	89.0	161.7	5104.3	0.5	1.1	97.5†	100.0	100.0	85.5	93.3	81.9	92.7	100.0	99.7	100.0
Austria	94.9	95.0	132.1	98.0	98.0	430.6	2559.3	0.2	0.8	98.8†	99.9	100.0	88.1	98.0	97.6	85.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Azerbaijan	89.0†	88.6†	89.5	100.0	100.0	45.4	6003.9	1.4	1.3	84.3†	93.7	93.2	59.6	100.0	61.7	94.5	98.1	98.9	88.7
Bahamas	92.5†	93.1†	96.7	98.0	95.0	100.8	5943.1	0.9	2.0	94.0†	97.3	98.0	64.5	96.2	74.4	94.4	100.0	97.0	98.9
Bahrain	100.0	100.0	145.7	100.0	100.0	323.8	4538.4	1.1	1.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.2	100.0	93.0	91.4	99.5	98.3	100.0

(continued)

Country	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)								
	Indi-viduals using the Inter-net (%)	House-holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad-band subscrip-tions per 100 inhabi-tants	Percent-age of the pop-ulation covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percent-age of the pop-ulation covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broad-band Internet traffic per mobile subscrip-tions (GB)	Fixed broad-band Internet traffic per subscrip-tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high-con-sumption basket price (as % of GNI per cap-ita)	Fixed broad-band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi-viduals who own a mobile phone (%)	Indi-viduals using the Inter-net (%)	House-holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad-band subscrip-tions per 100 inhabi-tants	3G and 4G/LTE Net-work Cover-age	Mobile broad-band Internet traffic per mobile subscrip-tions (GB)	Fixed broad-band Internet traffic per subscrip-tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high-con-sumption basket price (as % of GNI per cap-ita)	Fixed broad-band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi-viduals who own a mobile phone (%)
Bangladesh	53.4	55.1	56.5	99.7	99.6	148.0	1146.7	1.2	1.3	64.4	56.2	58.0	37.6	99.7	80.5	76.5	98.9	99.1	67.7
Belarus	94.3	94.1	107.6	99.9	99.0	163.9	2160.7	1.0	0.6	97.7	99.2	99.0	71.7	99.4	82.1	83.4	99.9	100.0	100.0
Belgium	95.8	94.6	98.7	100.0	100.0	102.5	3355.0	0.4	0.7	87.2†	100.0	99.6	65.8	100.0	74.6	88.1	100.0	100.0	91.8
Belize	80.0	77.3	43.6†	98.0†	87.0†	n.a.	n.a.	2.1	3.8	70.7	84.2	81.4	29.0	91.4	n.a.	n.a.	94.6	91.3	74.5
Benin	34.0†	38.4†	57.3	85.0	85.0	45.3	2213.9	9.7	22.2	65.0†	35.8	40.4	38.2	85.0	61.7	83.6	57.2	34.4	68.4
Bhutan	91.3†	92.1†	96.8†	97.0	97.0	232.6	62.3	1.7	2.2	93.2†	96.1	97.0	64.5	97.0	87.7	45.0	96.8	96.4	98.1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	79.7†	68.7†	90.7	95.0	86.0	n.a.	n.a.	6.8	8.1	80.5†	83.9	72.3	60.4	89.6	n.a.	n.a.	71.6	78.0	84.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	86.1	84.2	69.4	98.0	98.0	101.4	5194.5	2.0	2.0	88.9†	90.6	88.6	46.3	98.0	74.5	92.9	95.2	96.8	93.5
Botswana	57.5	68.9	135.1	98.0	93.0	58.7	1028.8	2.6	5.7	68.7	60.5	72.6	90.1	95.0	65.8	75.3	92.1	85.3	72.3
Brazil	84.5	83.4	98.9	92.7	91.2	69.1	1884.5	0.7	2.5	87.4	88.9	87.8	65.9	91.8	68.4	81.9	100.0	95.5	92.0
Brunei Darussalam	96.3	94.1	119.1	99.1	99.0	102.6	6568.8	0.6	1.0	91.9†	100.0	99.0	79.4	99.1	74.6	95.4	100.0	99.9	96.8
Bulgaria	82.4	92.1	120.0	100.0	99.8	195.6	3541.9	1.2	1.1	95.6†	86.8	97.0	80.0	99.8	85.0	88.7	99.0	99.6	100.0
Burundi	8.6†	25.3†	12.1	53.2	32.2	48.7	1981.7†	43.5	n.a.	27.8†	9.0	26.7	8.1	40.6	62.8	82.4	0.0	n.a.	29.2
Cabo Verde	74.7†	73.8†	95.1	95.3	88.5	60.2	2307.1	1.9	2.5	81.4†	78.7	77.7	63.4	91.2	66.2	84.1	95.5	95.5	85.6
Cambodia	68.5†	70.2†	104.1	93.2	93.2	259.8	n.a.	2.7	9.9	80.7†	72.1	73.9	69.4	93.2	89.5	n.a.	91.9	72.3	84.9

(continued)

	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)								
Country	Indi-viduals using the Inter-net (%)	House-holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad-band subscrip-tions per 100 inhabi-tants	Percent-age of the pop-ulation covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percent-age of the pop-ulation covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broad-band Internet traffic per mobile subscrip-tions (GB)	Fixed broad-band Internet traffic per fixed broad-band subscrip-tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high con-sumption basket price (as % of GNI per cap-ita)	Fixed broad-band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi-viduals who own a mobile phone (%)	Indi-viduals using the Inter-net (%)	House-holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad-band subscrip-tions per 100 inhabi-tants	3G and 4G/LTE work Cover-age	Mobile broad-band Internet traffic per mobile broad-band subscrip-tions (GB)	Fixed broad-band Internet traffic per fixed broad-band subscrip-tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high con-sumption basket price (as % of GNI per cap-ita)	Fixed broad-band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi-viduals who own a mobile phone (%)
Canada	94.4†	95.8†	86.9	99.7	99.5	98.2	5005.9	0.7	1.6	95.7†	99.3	100.0	57.9	99.6	73.9	92.5	100.0	98.1	100.0
Chile	95.6	96.5	108.8	98.0	96.0	301.8	7077.4	0.8	2.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	72.5	96.8	91.9	96.2	100.0	96.8	98.7
China	92.0	91.7†	131.8	100.0	100.0	185.1	3298.9	0.8	0.4	93.5†	96.8	96.6	87.8	100.0	84.1	88.0	100.0	100.0	98.4
Colombia	79.3	65.6	93.0	100.0	100.0	106.0	876.0	1.3	3.0	78.1	83.5	69.1	62.0	100.0	75.2	73.6	98.7	93.7	82.2
Comoros	32.5†	44.5†	82.2†	94.0†	94.0†	75.4†	n.a.	6.6	26.7	63.1†	34.2	46.8	54.8	94.0	69.7	n.a.	72.3	20.3	66.5
Congo (Rep. of the)	47.3†	55.9†	59.3	83.4†	77.5†	24.2	n.a.	8.6	20.9	69.1†	49.7	58.9	39.5	79.9	51.9	n.a.	62.8	38.5	72.7
Costa Rica	85.4†	81.7†	103.6	95.0	95.0	89.8	4796.4	0.9	3.2	85.2†	89.9	86.0	69.1	95.0	72.5	92.0	100.0	93.2	89.6
Côte d'Ivoire	41.4	75.1	108.0	98.3	93.7	41.2	3294.6	2.3	11.3	65.3	43.6	79.1	72.0	95.5	60.2	87.9	93.8	68.0	68.8
Croatia	83.6	88.4	137.8	99.8	99.7	279.9	4341.7	0.5	0.5	97.3†	88.0	93.0	91.9	99.8	90.7	90.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cuba	70.5†	33.0†	52.5	74.7	50.2	105.2	357.5	80.7	32.6	69.8†	74.2	34.8	35.0	60.0	75.0	63.9	0.0	2.1	73.5
Cyprus	89.6	94.0	91.6	100.0	100.0	284.9	4207.9	0.4	1.3	97.0†	94.3	98.9	61.1	100.0	91.0	90.6	100.0	99.2	100.0
Czech Republic	87.7	89.1	107.8	99.8	99.8	149.7	4367.4	0.9	1.1	98.8†	92.3	93.8	71.9	99.8	80.7	91.0	100.0	99.7	100.0
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	19.7†	24.2†	30.2	55.0	45.0	32.9	n.a.	23.1	n.a.	44.3†	20.7	25.4	20.1	49.0	56.7	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	46.6
Denmark	99.8	96.9	146.9	100.0	100.0	273.3	5023.7	0.2	0.7	98.6†	100.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	90.3	92.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Djibouti	65.3†	67.9†	34.9†	90.0†	76.0†	135.7†	1217.0†	9.6	5.3	73.0†	68.7	71.5	23.3	81.6	79.1	77.1	57.8	86.8	76.8

(continued)

Country	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)								
	Indi- viduals using the Inter- net (%)	House- holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad- band subscrip- tions per 100 inhabi- tants	Percent- age of the pop- ulation covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percent- age of the pop- ulation covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broad- band Internet traffic per mobile band subscrip- tions (GB)	Fixed broad- band Internet traffic per fixed band subscrip- tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high con- sumption basket price (as % of GNI per cap- ita)	Fixed broad- band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi- viduals who own a mobile phone (%)	Indi- viduals using the Inter- net (%)	House- holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad- band subscrip- tions per 100 inhabi- tants	3G and 4G/ LTE Net- work Cover- age	Mobile broad- band Internet traffic per mobile band subscrip- tions (GB)	Fixed broad- band Internet traffic per fixed band subscrip- tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high con- sumption basket price (as % of GNI per cap- ita)	Fixed broad- band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi- viduals who own a mobile phone (%)
Dominican Rep.	91.0	58.3	76.1	98.7	97.6	149.6	4905.2	3.6	2.5	78.6	95.8	61.4	50.7	98.0	80.7	92.3	87.3	95.4	82.7
Ecuador	77.2	66.0	64.7	96.7	95.9	77.5	1943.9	2.8	5.4	61.3	81.2	69.4	43.1	96.3	70.2	82.2	91.3	86.4	64.6
Egypt	74.6†	75.6†	75.0	99.8	98.0	56.2	1558.0	1.1	2.5	97.4†	78.6	79.6	50.0	98.7	65.1	79.8	99.5	95.2	100.0
El Salvador	66.5†	33.6†	73.9	97.0	80.0	n.a.	n.a.	2.9	7.3	79.8†	70.0	35.4	49.3	86.8	n.a.	n.a.	90.5	80.4	84.0
Estonia	92.2	92.9	195.3	100.0	99.0	391.8	n.a.	0.3	0.9	95.9†	97.1	97.8	100.0	99.4	96.1	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eswatini	63.4†	70.5†	116.3	99.1	87.0	27.9	1923.5	1.7	1.7	83.6†	66.7	74.2	77.5	91.8	54.1	82.1	96.4	97.7	88.0
Ethiopia	21.9†	29.2†	38.6	98.8	44.0	22.5	1670.2	2.0	10.6	52.7†	23.1	30.7	25.7	65.9	50.8	80.6	95.1	70.4	55.5
Fiji	74.7†	83.0†	143.9†	93.0	85.0	234.7	n.a.	9.9	1.6	82.7†	78.6	87.4	96.0	88.2	87.9	n.a.	56.3	98.3	87.1
Finland	93.7	93.0	157.4	100.0	100.0	531.7	3318.7	0.6	1.0	97.1†	98.7	97.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
France	88.7	89.2	112.2	99.0†	99.0†	204.9	n.a.	0.5	1.0	95.9	93.3	93.8	74.8	99.0	85.7	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gabon	68.7†	74.9†	85.7	98.0	98.0	n.a.	n.a.	2.1	6.5	84.8†	72.3	78.8	57.1	98.0	n.a.	n.a.	94.6	82.8	89.3
Gambia	49.5†	49.1†	90.6	92.8	69.9	390.6†	n.a.	13.3	n.a.	65.3†	52.1	51.7	60.4	79.1	96.0	n.a.	39.5	n.a.	68.7
Georgia	83.8	91.5	120.8	99.9	99.7	147.8	4921.7	0.9	2.2	94.6	88.2	96.4	80.5	99.8	80.5	92.3	100.0	96.2	99.5
Germany	93.5	92.6	97.5	100.0	100.0	116.4	3863.9	0.2	0.8	91.3†	98.4	97.5	65.0	100.0	76.7	89.7	100.0	100.0	96.1
Ghana	72.2†	73.5†	65.4	99.5	99.3	111.5	1858.0	2.7	4.9	73.1†	76.0	77.4	43.6	99.4	76.0	81.7	91.4	87.8	76.9
Greece	86.3	84.6	97.3	99.9	99.9	205.0	2856.6	0.8	1.6	95.7†	90.8	89.0	64.9	99.9	85.7	86.4	100.0	98.2	100.0

(continued)

	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)									
Country	Indi-viduals using the Inter-net (%)	House-holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad-band subscrip-tions per 100 inhabi-tants	Percent-age of the pop-ulation covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percent-age of the pop-ulation covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broad-band Internet traffic per mobile subscrip-tions (GB)	Fixed broad-band Internet traffic per fixed subscrip-tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high con-sumption basket price (as % of GNI per cap-ita)	Fixed broad-band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi-viduals who own a mobile phone (%)	Indi-viduals using the Inter-net (%)	House-holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad-band subscrip-tions per 100 inhabi-tants	3G and 4G/LTE work-coverage	Mobile broad-band Internet traffic per mobile subscrip-tions (GB)	Fixed broad-band Internet traffic per fixed subscrip-tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high con-sumption basket price (as % of GNI per cap-ita)	Fixed broad-band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi-viduals who own a mobile phone (%)	
Guatemala	60.2†	35.5†	108.8†	95.0†	92.0†	89.3	2928.9	3.0	6.7	74.0†	63.4	37.4	72.6	93.2	72.4	86.7	90.4	82.4	77.9	
Guinea-Bis-sau	29.8†	28.5†	80.3	53.0†	32.0†	35.1	n.a.	10.7	53.8	61.9†	31.3	30.0	53.5	40.4	57.7	n.a.	52.4	0.0	65.2	
Honduras	58.6†	50.8†	49.4	93.0	91.0	145.8	2057.6	10.5	10.8	75.6†	61.7	53.4	33.0	91.8	80.2	82.8	53.5	69.8	79.6	
Hong Kong, China	95.8	96.7	176.8	99.0	99.0	198.4	4360.1	0.2	0.5	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	85.2	91.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Hungary	93.8	94.8	88.2	99.2†	99.2†	193.6	2825.7	1.0	0.5	95.8†	98.7	99.8	58.8	99.2	84.8	86.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Iceland	98.2†	98.3†	126.2	99.5	99.2	364.5	5507.4	0.3	1.1	98.7†	100.0	100.0	84.2	99.3	94.9	93.5	100.0	99.7	100.0	
Indonesia	72.8	89.8	117.6	99.2	99.2	126.3	1509.3	0.8	4.8	68.6	76.6	94.5	78.4	99.2	78.0	79.5	100.0	88.2	72.3	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	85.3†	86.2†	127.0	96.8	94.2	162.6	564.4	0.2	0.3	86.8†	89.8	90.8	84.6	95.2	82.0	68.8	100.0	100.0	91.4	
Iraq	81.5†	87.3†	41.9	99.2	98.5	165.9	3559.7	2.5	5.8	89.5†	85.8	91.9	27.9	98.8	82.3	88.8	92.8	85.3	94.2	
Ireland	97.2†	97.1†	120.1	99.9	99.8	282.4	5265.3	0.3	0.6	97.8†	100.0	100.0	80.1	99.8	90.8	93.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Israel	88.2	86.6	177.4	99.0	99.0	140.0	n.a.	0.2	0.6	97.0†	92.8	91.1	100.0	99.0	79.6	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Italy	89.2	86.2	99.6	100.0	100.0	236.8	3591.3	0.5	0.9	96.0†	93.9	90.7	66.4	100.0	88.0	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Jamaica	89.5†	86.5†	63.2	99.0	99.0	267.4	6765.9	6.2	7.7	87.5†	94.2	91.0	42.1	99.0	90.0	95.8	74.4	79.2	92.1	
Japan	85.5	91.0	255.3	99.9†	96.6†	107.6	3137.6†	0.8	1.0	93.8	90.0	95.8	100.0	97.9	75.4	87.4	100.0	100.0	98.7	
Jordan	95.6	96.5	69.6	99.9	99.9	316.7	6451.9	3.5	6.6	88.4	100.0	100.0	46.4	99.9	92.7	95.2	87.8	82.6	93.0	

(continued)

Country	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)								
	Indi-viduals using the Inter-net (%)	House-holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad-band subscrip-tions per 100 inhabi-tants	Percent-age of the pop-ulation covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percent-age of the pop-ulation covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broad-band Internet traffic per mobile subscrip-tions (GB)	Fixed broad-band Internet traffic per fixed broad-band subscrip-tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high-con-sumption price (as % of GNI per cap-ita)	Fixed broad-band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi-viduals who own a mobile phone (%)	Indi-viduals using the Inter-net (%)	House-holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad-band subscrip-tions per 100 inhabi-tants	3G/4G/LTE Net-work Cover-age	Mobile broad-band Internet traffic per mobile subscrip-tions (GB)	Fixed broad-band Internet traffic per fixed broad-band subscrip-tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high-con-sumption price (as % of GNI per cap-ita)	Fixed broad-band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi-viduals who own a mobile phone (%)
Kazakhstan	93.4	97.1	119.0	92.2	91.6	242.2	2161.2	1.2	0.9	93.8	98.3	100.0	79.4	91.8	88.4	83.4	98.8	100.0	98.7
Kenya	35.0	47.5	79.3	98.0	97.3	42.9	1651.4	2.9	13.4	53.7	36.8	50.0	52.9	97.6	60.8	80.5	90.7	61.5	56.5
Kiribati	88.0†	89.5†	51.8	76.0	62.0	45.1	119936.2	11.7	n.a.	59.0†	92.6	94.2	34.5	67.6	61.6	100.0	47.2	n.a.	62.1
Korea (Rep. of)	97.9	100.0	125.4	99.9	99.9	204.5	5574.8	0.7	0.9	97.9	100.0	100.0	83.6	99.9	85.7	93.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kuwait	99.7†	100.0†	135.8†	100.0†	100.0†	714.5†	12872.0†	0.6	0.5	98.4†	100.0	100.0	90.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kyrgyzstan	92.0†	86.4†	92.3	99.6	99.4	311.1	3441.8	1.6	5.5	93.8†	96.9	90.9	61.5	99.5	92.4	88.4	96.9	86.2	98.7
Lao P.D.R.	65.6†	68.9†	64.8†	85.0†	76.0†	n.a.	n.a.	3.5	5.8	76.9†	69.0	72.5	43.2	79.6	n.a.	n.a.	87.8	85.1	81.0
Latvia	92.7	93.4	121.8	99.0	95.0	670.9	7156.4	0.8	1.4	95.0†	97.6	98.4	81.2	96.6	100.0	96.4	100.0	98.9	100.0
Lesotho	51.8†	51.0†	62.0	95.8	85.1	15.0	1001.8	12.0	6.3	75.2†	54.5	53.7	41.3	89.4	44.6	75.0	46.0	83.7	79.2
Liechtenstein	98.3†	98.2†	127.3	99.0	98.3	98.8	4654.7	0.1	0.4	97.7†	100.0	100.0	84.8	98.6	74.0	91.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lithuania	89.2	90.4	141.5	100.0	100.0	405.4	n.a.	0.3	0.8	94.4†	93.9	95.1	94.3	100.0	96.6	n.a.	100.0	100.0	99.3
Luxembourg	98.8	98.9	116.5†	100.0†	100.0†	132.7	n.a.	0.1	0.8	98.7†	100.0	100.0	77.7	100.0	78.7	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0
Macao, China	89.8†	89.8†	201.1	99.7	99.7	71.1	n.a.	0.4	0.9	93.4†	94.6	94.6	100.0	99.7	68.8	n.a.	100.0	100.0	98.3
Madagascar	18.7†	28.5†	26.1†	69.2†	33.6†	23.4†	4776.6†	12.9	51.8	44.4†	19.7	30.0	17.4	47.9	51.4	92.0	41.6	0.0	46.7
Malawi	18.0†	18.4†	44.0	89.4	88.9	29.1	186.7	12.8	46.9	56.6†	18.9	19.4	29.3	89.1	54.8	56.8	42.1	0.0	59.6

(continued)

	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)									
Country	Indi- viduals using the Inter- net (%)	House- holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad- band subscrip- tions per 100 inhabi- tants	Percent- age of the pop- ulation covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percent- age of the pop- ulation covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broad- band Internet traffic per mobile broad- band subscrip- tions (GB)	Fixed broad- band Internet traffic per fixed broad- band subscrip- tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high con- sumption basket price (as % of GNI per cap- ita)	Fixed broad- band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi- viduals who own a mobile phone (%)	Indi- viduals using the Inter- net (%)	House- holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad- band subscrip- tions per 100 inhabi- tants	3G and 4G/ LTE Net- work Cov- er- age	Mobile broad- band Internet traffic per mobile broad- band subscrip- tions (GB)	Fixed broad- band Internet traffic per fixed broad- band subscrip- tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high con- sumption basket price (as % of GNI per cap- ita)	Fixed broad- band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi- viduals who own a mobile phone (%)	
Malaysia	98.0	96.8	125.9	98.6	98.6	347.2	2900.3	0.7	2.2	98.3	100.0	100.0	84.0	98.6	94.1	86.6	100.0	96.3	100.0	
Maldives	85.2†	92.5†	58.2	100.0	100.0	61.8	3355.6	1.9	1.9	92.7†	89.7	97.3	38.8	100.0	66.6	88.1	95.6	97.2	97.6	
Malta	92.1†	93.5†	149.8	100.0	100.0	171.5	n.a.	0.4	0.9	97.8†	96.9	98.5	99.9	100.0	82.8	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Mauritius	73.3	77.9†	145.7	99.0	99.0	141.5	2654.7	1.1	1.1	89.0†	77.2	82.0	97.1	99.0	79.8	85.6	99.5	99.6	93.7	
Mexico	83.1	73.6	103.8	97.4	97.4	68.3	1817.1	0.9	1.7	81.7†	87.5	77.5	69.2	97.4	68.2	81.5	100.0	97.7	86.0	
Moldova	77.4†	74.1	96.6	99.9	99.9	125.4	n.a.	0.7	1.2	90.4†	81.4	78.0	64.4	99.6	77.9	n.a.	100.0	99.3	95.1	
Monaco	99.0†	99.0†	105.2	100.0	100.0	192.4	4202.9†	0.3	0.2	99.5†	100.0	100.0	70.1	100.0	84.7	90.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Mongolia	85.1†	83.4†	119.0	100.0	99.0	185.1	2457.4	1.9	2.1	92.1†	89.6	87.8	79.4	99.4	84.1	84.8	95.6	96.5	97.0	
Montenegro	88.9	84.5	115.8	98.1	98.1	253.1	4069.0	1.1	1.3	95.0†	93.6	89.0	77.2	98.1	89.1	90.2	99.7	99.2	100.0	
Morocco	91.2	89.2	98.3	99.8	99.8	146.6	4480.4	1.9	3.2	97.0	96.0	93.9	65.5	99.8	80.3	91.3	95.4	93.1	100.0	
Mozambique	20.5†	10.8†	30.0	86.0	84.0	31.9	n.a.	12.9	45.9	79.9†	21.6	11.4	20.0	84.8	56.2	n.a.	41.6	0.0	84.1	
Myanmar	n.a.	59.3†	103.2	95.4	94.5	15.6	1021.8	3.9	6.4	n.a.	n.a.	62.4	68.8	94.9	45.2	75.2	85.7	83.4	n.a.	
Namibia	64.9†	70.3†	51.7	89.0	88.0	85.4	n.a.	1.3	5.0	79.7†	68.3	74.0	34.5	88.4	71.7	n.a.	98.4	87.6	83.9	
Nepal (Republic of)	46.3†	40.2†	99.6	90.0	86.0	n.a.	n.a.	2.5	7.2	78.4†	48.8	42.4	66.4	87.6	n.a.	n.a.	92.7	80.8	82.5	
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	97.0†	96.9†	130.3	99.0	99.0	98.2	n.a.	0.5	0.9	91.6†	100.0	100.0	86.9	99.0	74.0	n.a.	100.0	100.0	96.5	

(continued)

Country	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)								
	Indi-viduals using the Inter-net (%)	House-holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad-band subscrip-tions per 100 inhabi-tants	Percent-age of the pop-ulation covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percent-age of the pop-ulation covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broad-band Internet traffic per mobile subscrip-tions (GB)	Fixed broad-band Internet traffic per subscrip-tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high con-sumption price (as % of GNI per cap-ita)	Fixed broad-band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi-viduals who own a mobile phone (%)	Indi-viduals using the Inter-net (%)	House-holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad-band subscrip-tions per 100 inhabi-tants	3G and 4G/LTE Net-work Cover-age	Mobile broad-band Internet traffic per mobile subscrip-tions (GB)	Fixed broad-band Internet traffic per subscrip-tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high con-sumption price (as % of GNI per cap-ita)	Fixed broad-band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi-viduals who own a mobile phone (%)
New Zealand	93.5†	97.3†	108.6	98.6	98.5	90.6	5282.3	0.5	0.7	95.9†	98.4	100.0	72.4	98.6	72.7	93.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nicaragua	61.4†	53.3†	70.3	87.7	79.0	70.7	795.8	4.4	8.5	83.0†	64.6	56.1	46.9	82.5	68.7	72.5	83.4	76.9	87.4
Nigeria	41.2†	44.9†	41.4	89.4	84.6	92.9	269.8	2.9	17.3	69.5†	43.4	47.3	27.6	86.5	73.1	60.8	90.6	49.4	73.1
North Macedonia	93.6	90.8	88.2	99.9	99.7	158.3	2881.1	1.6	2.5	92.3†	98.5	95.6	58.8	99.8	81.6	86.5	96.9	95.5	97.1
Norway	99.0†	99.0†	113.5	100.0	100.0	164.3	n.a.	0.4	1.1	98.2†	100.0	100.0	75.7	100.0	82.2	n.a.	100.0	99.8	100.0
Oman	95.3	98.0†	101.5	100.0	99.0	91.7	6812.3	0.8	2.3	98.5	100.0	100.0	67.6	99.4	72.9	95.8	100.0	96.1	100.0
Pakistan	57.3	69.7	55.1	81.0	81.0	99.4	3665.9	1.4	8.6	49.8	60.3	73.3	36.7	81.0	74.1	89.1	98.1	76.4	52.5
Palestine*	86.6†	93.5†	16.4	58.0	0.0	91.0	2630.1	1.8	1.7	81.0†	91.2	98.4	10.9	23.2	72.7	85.5	96.1	97.7	85.2
Panama	68.5†	80.0†	97.4	95.0†	85.0†	n.a.	n.a.	1.5	2.9	79.9†	72.2	84.2	64.9	89.0	n.a.	n.a.	97.5	94.2	84.1
Papua New Guinea	18.8†	30.5†	20.9	76.0	76.0	79.4	205.7	12.0	3.6	48.1†	19.8	32.1	14.0	76.0	70.6	57.9	45.7	92.1	50.6
Paraguay	81.6	63.8	80.2	99.6†	96.9†	n.a.	n.a.	2.7	3.8	81.8	85.9	67.1	53.5	98.0	n.a.	n.a.	91.7	91.4	81.6
Peru	82.0	55.5	92.3	94.3	93.3	223.8	6970.7	1.2	2.6	86.5	86.3	58.5	61.6	93.7	87.1	96.1	99.0	95.0	91.0
Philippines	67.3	48.8	79.4	98.7	98.7	127.3	n.a.	1.8	4.7	79.7	70.8	51.3	52.9	98.7	78.1	n.a.	95.9	88.6	83.9
Poland	88.6	95.9	219.3	100.0	100.0	112.4	6428.2	0.5	0.9	93.9†	93.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	76.1	95.2	100.0	100.0	98.8
Portugal	88.5	90.6	102.5	100.0	100.0	142.2	3578.2	0.5	1.3	97.4	93.1	95.4	68.4	100.0	79.9	88.8	100.0	99.2	100.0

(continued)

	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)									
Country	Indi- viduals using the Inter- net (%)	House- holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad- band subscrip- tions per 100 inhabi- tants	Percent- age of the pop- ulation covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percent- age of the pop- ulation covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broad- band Internet traffic per mobile broad- band subscrip- tions (GB)	Fixed broad- band Internet traffic per fixed broad- band subscrip- tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high con- sumption basket price (as % of GNI per cap- ita)	Fixed broad- band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi- viduals who own a mobile phone (%)	Indi- viduals using the Inter- net (%)	House- holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad- band subscrip- tions per 100 inhabi- tants	3G and 4G/LTE Net- work Cov- erage	Mobile broad- band Internet traffic per mobile broad- band subscrip- tions (GB)	Fixed broad- band Internet traffic per fixed broad- band subscrip- tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high con- sumption basket price (as % of GNI per cap- ita)	Fixed broad- band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi- viduals who own a mobile phone (%)	
Qatar	98.1†	98.0†	150.5	100.0	100.0	160.4	10825.9	0.3	1.4	98.6†	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.8	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	
Romania	91.3	94.6	101.2	99.6	99.1	150.7	2967.4	0.4	0.4	98.6†	96.1	99.6	67.5	99.3	80.8	86.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Russian Federation	94.4	90.4	127.5	97.0	93.0	254.6	3819.9	0.5	0.6	98.8	99.3	95.2	85.0	94.6	89.2	89.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Rwanda	31.7†	45.0†	71.6	99.8	98.8	29.3	5347.7	4.2	26.4	51.5†	33.4	47.4	47.7	99.2	54.9	93.2	84.2	21.4	54.2	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	76.2†	80.6†	69.8	100.0	90.0	282.9	136.8	5.2	5.4	85.9†	80.2	84.9	46.5	94.0	90.9	53.5	79.2	86.3	90.4	
Sao Tome and Principe	59.1†	56.8†	44.6	96.0	96.0	38.0	2896.9	4.8	15.8	70.9†	62.2	59.8	29.8	96.0	58.9	86.6	81.4	54.3	74.6	
Saudi Arabia	100.0	100.0	181.3	100.0	100.0	554.1	7836.9	1.0	0.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Senegal	60.1†	66.0†	108.9	99.5†	97.5†	39.8	2168.2	4.7	15.1	79.4†	63.3	69.5	72.6	98.3	59.7	83.4	81.8	56.3	83.6	
Serbia	87.7	88.8	113.5	99.5	98.8	165.4	1946.1	0.6	2.1	97.4	92.3	93.5	75.7	99.1	82.3	82.2	100.0	96.7	100.0	
Seychelles	87.8†	74.2†	82.4	99.0	99.0	193.1	1334.9	0.8	1.0	95.0†	92.4	78.1	54.9	99.0	84.7	78.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Singapore	94.4	98.5	170.8	100.0	100.0	110.4	n.a.	0.2	0.7	98.2†	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.8	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Slovakia	89.8	90.5	99.1	99.0	99.0	146.1	2367.9	1.0	0.8	98.7	94.6	95.3	66.1	99.0	80.3	84.4	99.9	100.0	100.0	
Slovenia	90.8	94.1	102.1	99.9	99.9	212.7	3846.7	0.4	1.5	98.0	95.5	99.1	68.1	99.9	86.3	89.6	100.0	98.4	100.0	
Somalia	27.9†	n.a.	9.0†	80.0†	50.0†	n.a.	n.a.	3.9	59.0	47.9†	29.4	n.a.	6.0	62.0	n.a.	n.a.	85.6	0.0	50.4	
South Africa	78.4†	82.1	130.3	99.9	99.4	48.5	2099.1	1.8	3.3	87.0†	82.5	86.4	86.9	99.6	62.8	83.1	95.9	92.8	91.6	

(continued)

	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)								
Country	Indi-viduals using the Inter-net (%)	House-holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad-band subscrip-tions per 100 inhabi-tants	Percent-age of the pop-ulation covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percent-age of the pop-ulation covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broad-band Internet traffic per mobile subscrip-tions (GB)	Fixed broad-band Internet traffic per fixed subscrip-tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high-consumption basket price (as % of GNI per cap-ita)	Fixed broad-band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi-viduals who own a mobile phone (%)	Indi-viduals using the Inter-net (%)	House-holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad-band subscrip-tions per 100 inhabi-tants	3G and 4G/LTE Net-work Cover-age	Mobile broad-band Internet traffic per mobile subscrip-tions (GB)	Fixed broad-band Internet traffic per fixed subscrip-tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high-consumption basket price (as % of GNI per cap-ita)	Fixed broad-band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi-viduals who own a mobile phone (%)
Spain	95.8	96.8	115.8	99.7†	99.7†	156.3	4324.1	1.1	1.1	99.1†	100.0	100.0	77.2	99.7	81.4	90.9	99.5	99.8	100.0
Sri Lanka	49.9	76.7†	73.5	97.4	97.4	149.6	558.4	0.5	0.7	64.2†	52.5	80.7	49.0	97.4	80.7	68.7	100.0	100.0	67.6
Suriname	87.4†	81.1†	109.2	100.0	82.6	76.0	n.a.	4.7	3.1	89.2†	92.0	85.4	72.8	89.6	69.9	n.a.	81.9	93.6	93.8
Sweden	95.5	92.2†	133.9	100.0	100.0	334.4	n.a.	0.4	1.1	95.1†	100.0	97.1	89.3	100.0	93.5	n.a.	100.0	99.6	100.0
Switzerland	97.3†	97.9†	114.6	100.0	100.0	224.2	2642.0	0.9	0.9	98.5†	100.0	100.0	76.4	100.0	87.1	85.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Syrian Arab Republic	n.a.	n.a.	31.2†	99.0	75.0	0.3	2.5†	13.8	3.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.8	84.6	4.0	13.4	37.1	91.0	n.a.
Tajikistan	55.8†	42.5†	40.8†	97.3	84.7	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	5.9	70.7†	58.7	44.7	27.2	89.7	n.a.	n.a.	86.9	84.7	74.4
Tanzania	31.2†	48.1†	37.3	91.0	88.0	75.3	193.8	6.3	4.2	85.3†	32.8	50.7	24.9	89.2	69.7	57.2	74.2	90.0	89.8
Thailand	90.9	92.6	108.7	99.0	99.0	345.3	4310.3	1.9	2.6	89.0	95.6	97.5	72.5	99.0	94.1	90.9	95.6	95.0	93.7
Timor-Leste	n.a.	n.a.	28.6	96.5	45.0	n.a.	n.a.	2.2	27.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19.1	65.6	n.a.	n.a.	93.9	18.0	n.a.
Togo	39.5†	43.6†	45.3	99.7	99.7	23.1	6325.5	13.6	29.2	59.3†	41.6	45.9	30.2	99.7	51.2	95.0	38.0	12.8	62.4
Trinidad and Tobago	82.2†	83.8†	60.1	100.0	94.0	125.4	3859.7	3.5	3.0	84.1†	86.5	88.2	40.0	96.4	77.8	89.7	87.7	93.9	88.5
Tunisia	76.5	66.9	86.2	99.0	96.0	106.8	3269.2	1.3	4.2	90.9†	80.5	70.4	57.4	97.2	75.3	87.9	98.6	90.2	95.7
Türkiye	87.3	96.4	86.8	99.8	99.7	192.4	3029.8	0.9	1.6	96.0	91.9	100.0	57.8	99.7	84.7	87.0	100.0	98.1	100.0
Uganda	8.9	38.3†	39.9	97.8	82.0	40.9	642.4	7.7	36.0	43.3	9.4	40.3	26.6	88.3	60.1	70.2	66.9	0.0	45.6

(continued)

Country	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)								
	Indi-viduals using the Inter-net (%)	House-holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad-band subscrip-tions per 100 inhabi-tants	Percent-age of the pop-ulation covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percent-age of the pop-ulation covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broad-band Internet traffic per mobile subscrip-tions (GB)	Fixed broad-band Internet traffic per fixed broad-band subscrip-tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high-con-sumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broad-band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi-viduals who own a mobile phone (%)	Indi-viduals using the Inter-net (%)	House-holds with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broad-band subscrip-tions per 100 inhabi-tants	3G and 4G/LTE Net-work Cover-age	Mobile broad-band Internet traffic per mobile subscrip-tions (GB)	Fixed broad-band Internet traffic per fixed broad-band subscrip-tions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high-con-sumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broad-band Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Indi-viduals who own a mobile phone (%)
United Arab Emirates	100.0	100.0	205.2	100.0	100.0	237.1	8307.9	0.5	0.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom	95.5†	96.4†	128.6	99.9	99.9	121.8†	6359.8†	0.3	1.1	95.9†	100.0	100.0	85.7	99.9	77.4	95.1	100.0	99.8	100.0
United States	94.7†	94.8†	196.7	99.0	99.0	187.6	n.a.	0.7	0.7	97.1†	99.7	99.8	100.0	99.0	84.3	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0
Uruguay	92.0	94.2	113.5	95.4	92.7	191.0	4003.1	2.2	2.1	95.5	96.8	99.2	75.6	93.8	84.6	90.1	93.9	96.7	100.0
Uzbekistan	89.0†	96.2†	109.4	97.0	97.0	270.1	581.6	1.2	4.1	82.2†	93.7	100.0	72.9	97.0	90.1	69.1	99.0	90.4	86.5
Vanuatu	n.a.	59.6†	435.5	90.0	90.0	18.6†	150.6†	6.6	16.6	n.a.	n.a.	62.7	100.0	90.0	47.9	54.5	72.6	51.6	n.a.
Venezuela	76.7†	63.5†	72.8	85.0	70.0	43.8	9017.3	20.6	42.0	81.6†	80.7	66.9	48.6	76.0	61.2	98.9	3.6	0.0	85.9
Viet Nam	84.2	92.5	100.3	99.9	99.9	128.4	5786.5	1.3	2.0	83.8†	88.6	97.3	66.8	99.9	78.2	94.1	98.7	96.8	88.2
Yemen	n.a.	n.a.	34.4†	74.6†	56.7†	10.4†	n.a.	6.5	5.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22.9	63.9	39.1	n.a.	73.0	87.3	n.a.
Zambia	17.1†	21.2†	62.4	95.5	91.2	n.a.	2541.9	4.0	4.5	47.4†	18.0	22.3	41.6	92.9	n.a.	85.1	85.3	89.1	49.8
Zimbabwe	41.6†	69.7†	71.3	87.9	51.6	25.3	3132.0	7.3	12.8	81.6†	43.8	73.4	47.5	66.1	52.6	87.4	68.9	63.5	85.9

Notes: †) ITU estimate; ‡) lagged value from 2023; n.a. = not available; * Palestine is not an ITU Member State; the status of Palestine in ITU is the subject of Resolution 99 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference.

Source: ITU

Annex 3: Indicator values and scores by country group – IDI 2026

	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)									
Group	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Active mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	Population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per subscription (GB)	Fixed broadband subscriptions per subscription (GB)	Mobile data and high-speed broadband price (as % of GNI p.p.c.)	Fixed broadband Internet price (as % of GNI p.p.c.)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	3G and 4G/LTE network coverage	Mobile broadband Internet subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per subscription (GB)	Mobile voice high-speed broadband price (as % of GNI p.p.c.)	Fixed broadband Internet price (as % of GNI p.p.c.)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)	
Africa	39.7	47.0	57.7	85.2	73.3	64.4	1883.7	10.7	25.0	64.8	45.8	53.1	45.2	84.0	62.6	77.6	70.6	53.8	70.7	
Americas	78.6	72.0	83.5	95.4	88.9	124.7	3446.6	6.2	7.2	83.2	85.0	75.7	57.1	92.3	75.6	84.9	84.0	82.4	87.5	
Arab States	73.3	76.4	89.7	93.5	84.5	179.5	4391.3	3.1	7.4	83.3	79.3	82.1	56.4	89.0	73.6	82.5	88.4	84.3	87.6	
Asia-Pacific	68.8	73.6	105.8	93.1	84.9	144.4	6447.6	3.7	6.2	78.2	76.5	81.2	67.0	91.9	75.9	80.6	89.8	88.1	83.9	
CIS	84.1	84.8	93.7	97.0	93.9	190.4	3165.7	1.5	2.9	87.5	90.5	90.0	65.7	96.5	82.1	85.4	97.4	94.4	91.4	
Europe	91.5	92.6	118.5	99.5	99.3	214.5	4383.8	0.6	1.1	95.8	95.6	96.7	76.8	99.5	84.1	90.4	99.7	99.3	99.1	
High-income	91.6	92.0	124.5	99.2	97.5	216.0	5062.4	0.8	1.3	95.2	96.6	97.2	80.6	98.8	83.7	91.6	99.6	99.2	98.9	
Upper-middle-income	78.9	78.4	92.4	96.9	93.0	143.3	2826.9	3.9	4.3	84.6	86.1	83.5	64.7	96.0	77.7	83.2	92.2	90.7	89.9	
Lower-middle-income	57.3	62.2	74.3	90.3	83.5	104.6	4648.9	5.2	10.3	73.7	62.3	67.4	47.5	88.6	70.6	78.0	84.0	76.1	77.8	
Low-income	24.4	31.5	38.7	78.3	53.9	48.7	1755.3	16.3	38.8	52.8	27.4	34.1	29.0	69.5	52.5	71.0	47.7	26.4	56.5	
LDCs	34.9	41.5	49.1	81.1	64.3	71.1	5473.9	12.0	28.3	60.6	39.5	45.1	36.7	77.5	61.6	75.2	62.9	45.1	64.8	
LLDCs	51.4	56.5	69.8	87.6	76.3	106.1	2315.0	8.5	17.1	70.0	60.1	63.8	52.7	87.1	68.7	79.8	79.1	71.0	76.6	
SIDS	67.3	68.4	83.7	91.6	81.8	109.0	8098.1	7.5	10.4	77.7	73.0	72.2	54.1	87.2	71.9	77.6	77.0	73.0	81.1	
World	70.4	72.5	91.3	93.4	86.7	148.8	4064.7	4.8	9.3	81.1	77.7	79.2	62.2	92.3	75.4	83.8	87.7	83.0	86.6	

Annex 4: IDI and pillar scores by country group – IDI 2026

Group	IDI 2026 score				Universal connectivity score				Meaningful connectivity score			
	Min	Average	Max	Median	Min	Average	Max	Median	Min	Average	Max	Median
Africa	25.2	59.4	89.1	58.1	14.6	48.5	85.4	48.0	35.8	70.3	93.6	71.5
Americas	46.9	78.5	97.9	80.0	48.0	72.6	99.8	71.6	45.8	84.5	96.7	87.2
Arab States	37.2	78.4	99.8	83.6	22.7	72.6	100.0	75.8	49.0	84.2	100.0	91.2
Asia-Pacific	36.2	80.0	97.9	84.7	21.9	75.2	100.0	84.2	44.8	84.9	96.5	88.8
CIS	62.6	86.6	94.4	88.6	43.5	82.1	93.2	86.0	81.7	91.2	95.6	92.8
Europe	83.5	92.5	98.5	91.9	74.6	89.7	99.3	90.0	90.8	95.3	98.8	95.4
High-income	80.0	93.4	99.8	93.9	71.6	91.5	100.0	92.4	86.2	95.3	100.0	95.4
Upper-middle-income	46.9	83.2	95.3	83.9	48.0	78.1	94.7	81.5	45.8	88.3	96.0	89.9
Lower-middle-income	43.7	68.9	89.2	69.6	21.9	58.9	88.9	58.6	61.5	78.9	93.7	78.8
Low-income	25.2	41.9	58.9	40.3	14.6	30.0	54.7	26.5	35.8	53.8	69.7	51.8
LDCs	25.2	52.8	78.7	53.5	14.6	40.7	73.8	38.3	35.8	64.9	87.1	66.3
LLDCs	25.2	68.9	93.0	75.9	14.6	59.9	92.6	68.8	35.8	77.9	93.7	81.7
SIDS	42.4	72.2	97.9	79.3	21.9	66.5	99.8	71.6	45.8	78.0	96.0	82.9
World	25.2	79.2	99.8	85.0	14.6	73.4	100.0	82.2	35.8	85.0	100.0	90.8

Annex 5: Indicator definitions

Indicator	Definition
Individuals using the Internet (%)	The percentage of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. The Internet is a worldwide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used (not assumed to be only via a computer – it may also be by mobile telephone, tablet, personal digital assistant (PDA), games machine, digital TV etc.). Access can be via a fixed or mobile network.
Households with Internet access at home (%)	The percentage of households with Internet access at home. Internet access at home means that the Internet is generally available for use by all members of the household at any time, regardless of whether it is actually used. The connection and devices may or may not be owned by the household but should be considered household assets. If one member of the household has a mobile phone with connection to the Internet and makes it available for all members, then it should be considered that the household has access to the Internet. An Internet connection in the household should be working at the time of the survey.
Active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	The sum of standard mobile-broadband and dedicated mobile-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet. This indicator covers actual subscribers, not potential subscribers, even though the latter may have broadband-enabled handsets. Subscriptions must include a recurring subscription fee or, if in the prepayment modality, pass a usage requirement – users must have accessed the Internet in the last three months.
Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	The percentage of inhabitants that are within range of at least a 3G mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are subscribers. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants that are covered by at least a 3G mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.
Population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network (%)	The percentage of inhabitants that live within range of LTE/LTE-Advanced, mobile WiMAX/WirelessMAN or other more advanced mobile-cellular networks, irrespective of whether or not they are subscribers. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants that are covered by the previously mentioned mobile-cellular technologies by the total population and multiplying by 100. It excludes people covered only by HSPA, UMTS, EV-DO and previous 3G technologies, and also excludes fixed WiMAX coverage.

(continued)

Indicator	Definition
Mobile broadband Internet traffic per subscription (GB)	Volume of broadband traffic originating 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 indicator is calculated by dividing mobile-broadband Internet traffic (within the country) by active mobile-broadband subscriptions.
Fixed broadband Internet traffic per subscription (GB)	Volume of traffic generated by fixed-broadband subscribers measured at the end-user access point. It should be measured by adding up download and upload traffic. This should exclude wholesale traffic, walled garden, Internet protocol TV and cable TV traffic. The indicator is calculated by dividing fixed-broadband Internet traffic by total fixed-broadband subscriptions.
Mobile data and voice high-consumption basket price (% GNI per capita)	Mobile broadband data and voice high-consumption basket price as a percentage of gross national income (GNI) per capita. The basket refers to the cheapest mobile-broadband plan (and add-on) providing at least 2 GB of monthly data using at least 3G technology, 140 minutes of voice and 70 SMS text messages. Detailed ICT price basket data collection rules are available here.
Fixed-broadband Internet basket price (% GNI per capita)	Entry-level fixed-broadband basket price as percentage of GNI per capita. The basket is composed of the cheapest plan providing at least 5 GB of monthly high-speed data (256 Kbit/s or higher) from the operator with the largest market share in each economy. Detailed ICT price basket data collection rules are available here.
Individuals owning a mobile phone (%)	Percentage of individuals who own a mobile phone. An individual owns a mobile cellular phone if he/she has a mobile cellular phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use. It includes mobile cellular phones supplied by employers that can be used for personal reasons (to make personal calls, access the Internet, etc.) and those who have a mobile phone for personal use that is not registered under his/her name. It excludes individuals who have only active SIM card(s) and not a mobile phone device.

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