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Insight Report

The Global Information Technology Report 2013

Growth and Jobs in a Hyperconnected World

Beñat Bilbao-Osorio, Soumitra Dutta, and Bruno Lanvin, Editors

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Beñat Bilbao-Osorio, World Economic Forum
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The Global Information Technology Report 2013 is a project within the framework of the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness and Benchmarking Network and the Industry Partnership Programme for Information and Communication Technologies. It is the result of a collaboration between the World Economic Forum and INSEAD.

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Geneva

ISBN-10: 92-95044-77-0
ISBN-13: 978-92-95044-77-7

This report is printed on paper suitable for recycling and made from fully managed and sustained forest sources. Printed and bound in Switzerland by SRO-Kundig.

Visit *The Global Information Technology Report* page at **www.weforum.org/gitr.**

We thank Hope Steele for her excellent editing work and Neil Weinberg for his superb graphic design and layout.

The terms *country* and *nation* as used in this report do not in all cases refer to a territorial entity that is a state as understood by international law and practice. The terms cover well-defined, geographically self-contained economic areas that may not be states but for which statistical data are maintained on a separate and independent basis.

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Preface

BØRGE BRENDE AND ROBERT GREENHILL
World Economic Forum

The 12th edition of *The Global Information Technology Report* (GITR) is being released at a time of cautious optimism after a long period of economic uncertainty that has transformed the global economic outlook. While uncertainty in the euro zone and the risk of political deadlock in the United States still persist and could derail the tentative economic recovery in developed economies, the risk of a financial and economic meltdown with unprecedented consequences seems more remote than it did a year ago. Overall, developed economies are striving to return to higher levels of competitiveness while fighting the stubbornly high levels of unemployment, especially among youth; at the same time, developing and emerging economies are focusing on innovation as a prerequisite to sustain the high economic growth rates they have experienced in the past decade and leapfrog toward higher levels of economic and social prosperity.

Against this backdrop, the role that information and communication technologies (ICTs) can play to support economic growth and the creation of high-quality jobs has never drawn so much attention and research. There had been some initial concerns about the risk, in some developed economies, that ICTs could accelerate the delocalization of certain economic activities toward developing countries. But the benefits of ICTs are now widely recognized everywhere as an important source of efficiency gains for companies that will allow them to optimize their production function and liberalize resources toward other productive investments. Moreover, ICTs are also increasingly recognized as a key source of innovation that can generate increased economic growth and new sources of high-value-added jobs. This ability to innovate is essential in the current information revolution that is transforming economic and social transactions in our societies.

The GITR series has been published by the World Economic Forum in partnership with INSEAD since 2002. The *Report* has accompanied and monitored ICT advances over the last decade as well as raising awareness of the importance of ICT diffusion and usage for long-term competitiveness and societal well-being. Through the lens of the Networked Readiness Index (NRI), the driving factors and impacts of networked readiness and ICT leveraging have been identified, highlighting the joint responsibility of all social actors—individuals, businesses, and governments.

Over time, the series has become one of the most-respected studies of its kind. It is extensively used by policymakers and relevant stakeholders as a unique tool to identify strengths on which to build and weaknesses that need to be addressed by national strategies for enhanced networked readiness.

The Global Information Technology Report 2013 features the latest results of the NRI, offering an overview of the current state of ICT readiness in the world. This year's coverage includes a record number of 144 economies, accounting for over 98 percent of global GDP. A number of essays on the role of ICTs to promote growth and jobs in an increasingly hyperconnected world, as well as policy case studies on developing ICTs, are featured in the *Report,* together with a comprehensive data section—including detailed profiles for each economy covered and data tables with global rankings for the NRI's 54 indicators.

We would like to convey our sincere gratitude to the industry and international organizations' experts who contributed outstanding chapters exploring the links between ICTs and economic growth and job creation, as well as to policy analysts for providing their valuable insights in the policy case studies.

We especially wish to thank the editors of the *Report,* Soumitra Dutta at the Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management at Cornell University, Bruno Lanvin at INSEAD, and Beñat Bilbao-Osorio at the World Economic Forum, for their leadership in this project, together with the other members of the GITR team: Thierry Geiger, Danil Kerimi, and Elena Kvochko. Appreciation also goes to Alan Marcus, Senior Director and Head of the Information Technology and Communication Industries team, and Jennifer Blanke, Chief Economist and Head of the Global Competitiveness and Benchmarking Network, as well as her team: Ciara Browne, Gemma Corrigan, Roberto Crotti, Margareta Drzeniek Hanouz, Tania Gutknecht, Caroline Ko, and Cecilia Serin. Last but not least, we would like to express our gratitude to our network of 167 Partner Institutes around the world and to all the business executives who participated in our Executive Opinion Survey. Without their valuable input, the production of this *Report* would not have been possible.

Foreword

CESARE MAINARDI
Chief Executive Officer, Booz & Company

Ever since Adam Smith first proposed the theory of absolute advantage enjoyed by a country in producing a good or service, policymakers have sought to build and maintain such an advantage in key sectors of their economies. What has become increasingly clear over the past 12 years that the World Economic Forum and INSEAD have been publishing this *Global Information Technology Report* is the role that information communication technologies (ICTs), and specifically digitization, plays in the potential development and maintenance of absolute advantage.

Digitization—the mass adoption of connected digital services by consumers, enterprises, and governments—is far more than a disruptive wave washing over isolated industries. We have long since recognized that reality. Digitization is a fundamental driver of economic growth and job creation the world over—in both developed and emerging markets. And that is not hollow rhetoric—it is confirmed by econometric analysis that Booz & Company has conducted to quantify the actual impact of digitization on a country's economic output (GDP) and employment. In fact, we have created a Digitization Index that scores a country's digitization level on a scale of 0 to 100. This level-setter allows us to go beyond the anecdotal evidence of the transformational impact of ICTs and actually measure that impact on economic and social factors on a comparative basis.

The headline is powerful: despite the continued sluggishness of economies across the globe, digitization boosted world economic output by nearly US$200 billion and created 6 million jobs in 2011. Specifically, our analysis reveals that an increase of 10 percent in a country's digitization score drives a 0.75 percent growth in its GDP per capita. That same 10 percent boost in digitization leads to a 1.02 percent drop in a state's unemployment rate. These benefits grow as a country moves along the digitization continuum—in other words, increased digitization yields improving returns.

Although the net effect of digitization is positive, as you begin analyzing the data by country and sector, certain tradeoffs become apparent. For example, advanced-stage economies in North America and Western Europe, for a number of reasons, realize fewer employment benefits than developing economies as their digitization level increases. Their productivity improves; some jobs get replaced by technologies; and lower-value-added, labor-intensive jobs go overseas to emerging markets where labor is cheaper. On a sector-by-sector basis, you see the same effect in highly digitized industries such as financial services and manufacturing.

Thus no universal prescriptions are available for realizing the full socioeconomic benefits of digitization—the right formula will vary by country and industry. But there is no question that the benefits are there to be realized, and they are substantial for the foresighted and sure-footed.

The lesson for policymakers and national leaders is clear: having laid the necessary groundwork by building out broadband infrastructure and ensuring access, it is now time to differentiate around distinctive opportunities and capabilities. Governments have a role to play as digital market makers. That means making deliberate choices about what sectors furnish the best opportunity for that absolute advantage Adam Smith described and focusing on them. It means understanding the tradeoffs between job creation and productivity that increasing digitization brings, and creating mechanisms to offset potential job losses. Finally, it means understanding what capabilities you must bring as a policymaker to advancing your country's digitization agenda. Do you need to play the role of direct developer, financier, or facilitator? There are successful models of all three capability sets in practice today around the world. You have only to open your eyes and apply the right capabilities lens to chart the right path forward. This year's *Global Information Technology Report* will illuminate the way.

Foreword

JOHN CHAMBERS
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Cisco Systems

It has been almost 30 years since the connections that sparked one of the greatest technological transformations in history were made, creating an enormous global market for information and communication technologies (ICTs) while laying the foundation for networked readiness. Today the Internet and the applications and the services it supports touch our lives every day. Just as Cisco was at the forefront of network development in the past, today we envision a future where everything is connected and amazing things are possible.

More than 99 percent of things in the physical world are not linked to the Internet. Yet. But as the world transitions into what we call the *Internet of Everything* (IoE)—the intelligent connection of people, processes, data, and things—only the networked readiness of countries will dictate where the IoE will take hold and who will reap its benefits. Given the economic and social potential of this market transition, we are very pleased to again collaborate with the World Economic Forum and INSEAD in the production of this year's *Global Information Technology Report* and its Networked Readiness Index.

The IoE and intelligent networking will impact all sectors, creating opportunities for people, businesses, and countries. An intelligent network will be the driver of the next round of innovation, productivity enhancement, and employment.

Developing the IoE will require close collaboration among stakeholders in industry, customers, academia, and government. Products and services will be developed commercially, customers will dictate what succeeds in the market place, academia can aid in research and design, and governments can play a role in maintaining a vibrant and competitive business environment where innovation will flourish.

This year's *Global Information Technology Report,* focusing on ICTs for growth and jobs, places a spotlight on the role that technology can have in economic growth and employment. As highlighted in the research that follows, high-speed broadband networks have demonstrated a positive impact on short- and long-term employment, and we believe the next wave of Internet development will further advance the growth effects of the network.

Executive Summary

BEÑAT BILBAO-OSORIO, World Economic Forum
SOUMITRA DUTTA, Cornell University
BRUNO LANVIN, INSEAD

When *The Global Information Technology Report* (GITR) and the Networked Readiness Index (NRI) were created some 12 years ago, the attention of decision makers and investors was on adopting business and financial strategies that would allow them to develop in the context of a fast-moving but nascent Internet economy. Over more than a decade, the NRI has provided decision leaders with a useful conceptual framework to evaluate the impact of information and communications technologies (ICTs) at a global level, and to benchmark the ICT readiness and the usage of their economies.

Today, the world has undergone massive changes: the Internet bubble has come and gone, and emerging countries such as China and India have become prominent global users and providers of ICT equipment and services. Struggling to emerge from the financial crisis, developed economies are striving to return to higher levels of growth and competitiveness while fighting stubbornly high unemployment rates, especially among their youth. Both emerging and developed economies are focusing on innovation, competing globally for talent, resources, and market shares. Information flows and networks have spread across borders in ways that could not be imagined before the onset of the Internet, the global adoption of mobile telephony and social networks, and the rapid growth of broadband. Business models have been redefined, the workplace has been redesigned, small startups have evolved into large companies, and entire functions of society (education, health, security, privacy) are being rethought.

ICTs, COMPETITIVENESS, GROWTH, AND JOBS: A COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP

The links between ICTs (their tools, services, and models) on the one hand and the unwavering importance of competitiveness, growth, and jobs on the other have never before been the subject of so much attention and concern. This is hardly surprising when one considers the "pull" of technology: developed economies need to reinvent themselves to maintain or restore their competitiveness, retain or regain market shares, and create jobs; emerging and developing economies are seeking ways to improve productivity and find new sources of growth through new technologies. Finally, the world needs to collectively address environmental and social challenges to ensure a more sustainable development path and a better quality of life for its people.

On the "push" side, technological progress continues at a relentless speed. The growing availability of technology has empowered citizens of both developed and emerging economies with fairly good access to the digital world. The rise of cloud computing has reduced the competitive differentials in technology availability across larger and smaller firms. Low entry barriers in the digital space have sparked creativity and given rise to a class of young entrepreneurs around the world. It is clear that ICTs offer higher benefit-to-cost ratios in all sectors of production, while simultaneously offering new ways to create value by better and more efficiently organizing the use of natural, financial, and human resources.

Numerous studies have been presented in the literature on the connections between ICTs on the one hand, and development and growth on the other. Although the first analyses of the economic impact of fixed telephone density on economic growth were conducted more than three decades ago,[1] such studies have proliferated in recent years. Despite the ubiquity of ICTs in society and business, such research has not been easy. For one thing, the pace of adoption of many technologies (broadband, mobile, etc.) has been fast and recent—thus limiting the validity of longitudinal studies and making it difficult for data collection agencies to keep pace with the definition and collection of appropriate metrics. Also, it remains challenging to isolate the impact of ICTs as their economic impacts have often occurred when combined with other broad social and business changes.

For more than a decade, the NRI has included aspects of how ICTs are transforming the economy and society. Among the expressions of transformation is the development of new skills that are important in knowledge-based, information-rich societies and that are crucial for employment. Despite the fact that ICTs are becoming increasingly universal, the question of access and usage remains important—especially for developing countries, given their need to narrow the digital divide. The NRI includes features related to access and usage that cover not only affordable ICT infrastructure but

also digital resources, including software and skills. In addition, the NRI includes proxies to assessing some of the economic and social impacts accruing from ICTs. Thus, the Index facilitates the identification of areas where policy intervention—through investment, smart regulation, and/or incentives—could boost the impact of ICTs on development and growth.

PART 1: THE CURRENT NETWORKED READINESS LANDSCAPE

Part 1 presents the latest findings of the NRI, offering a comprehensive assessment of the present state of networked readiness in the world. Furthermore, a number of expert contributions inquiring into the relation between ICTs and growth and jobs in the current economic and digital context are also included. These relate to (1) the role of digitization for economic growth and job creation; (2) the description of a taxonomy of national broadband and ICT plans; (3) the importance of national policy leadership; (4) the role of fiber broadband for economic and social growth; (5) the economic impact of next-generation mobile technologies; (6) the need for better measurement to realize the potential of health information technologies; (7) the role of ICTs for Europe to regain its competitiveness, and (8) the potential of ICTs to support social inclusion.

Insight from the NRI 2013 on the world's networked readiness

Given the potential high returns that ICTs can provide in transforming a nation's economy and its citizens' well-being, assessing ICT developments has been the object of much academic and policy attention in the past decade. Several organizations have made significant efforts to measure and benchmark ICT deployment and uptake, but few have aimed at equally assessing the returns that ICTs can actually provide to both the economy and society. Although data availability is still scarce in terms of ICT impacts, policy interest in measuring ICTs has shifted from measuring ICT access to measuring ICT impacts.

Last year, after two years of research and consultations with ICT practitioners, policy and industry experts, and academia, a new subindex on ICT impacts that aimed at holistically assessing the way that countries go about leveraging ICTs and benefiting from them in terms of enhanced competitiveness and well-being has been introduced in the NRI. This evolution ensures that the NRI framework remains at the forefront of ICT measurement. As one of the most authoritative assessments of its kind, it has been adopted by several governments as a valuable tool for informing their competitiveness and policy agendas.

As a result, the framework gauges:

- the friendliness of a country's market and regulatory framework in supporting high levels of ICT uptake;
- the degree of a society's preparation to make good use of an affordable ICT infrastructure;
- the efforts of the main social agents—that is, individuals, business, and government—to increase their capacity to use ICTs as well as their actual use of ICTs in day-to-day activities; and
- the broad economic and social impacts accruing from ICTs and the transformation of a country toward an ICT- and technology-savvy economy and society.

As in previous editions, the NRI is composed of a mixture of quantitative data collected by international organizations—such as International Telecommunication Union (ITU), other UN agencies, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the World Bank—and survey data from the Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey), conducted annually by the Forum in each of the economies covered by the *Report.* The NRI 2013 covers a record number of 144 economies, accounting for over 98 percent of world GDP.

In terms of the results (see the Networked Readiness Index Rankings provided on page xix), two groups of economies dominate the NRI: Northern European economies and the so-called Asian Tigers. Among the Northern European countries, four out of the five **Nordic economies** featured in the NRI—Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (in rank order)—continue to feature in the top 10. Iceland, the last of the Nordics, is not too far behind, at 17th place. The performance of this group in terms of readiness is particularly outstanding. All five Nordics feature in the top 10 of this subindex. Within this subindex, on the infrastructure and digital content pillar, four countries occupy the top positions. As highlighted in the previous edition and in this *Report,* the gap between those countries and the ones in the Southern and Eastern parts of Europe is profound. A second group of economies that posts a remarkable performance are the **Asian Tigers:** Singapore, Taiwan (China), the Republic of Korea, and Hong Kong SAR. All boast outstanding business and innovation environments that are consistently ranked among the most conducive in the world. The Tigers also stand out for their governments' leadership in promoting the digital agenda, and the impact of ICTs on society tends to be larger in these economies.

Finland (1st) reaches the top of the NRI rankings for the first time, thanks to improvements across the board. The country shows progress on two-thirds of the 54 indicators of the NRI and posts a very consistent performance across all categories of the NRI. **Singapore**

remains 2nd overall, while slightly improving its score. The extreme efficiency and business friendliness of its institutional framework, strong intellectual property protection, intense competition, and high university enrollment rate lead to these outstanding outcomes. **Sweden** (3rd) maintains its score, but declines two positions and abandons the top spot to Finland. Despite this slight decline in rankings, the country undeniably remains one of the few truly knowledge-based economies of this world.

Up three notches, the **United Kingdom** (7th) posts the biggest rank improvement among the top 10 economies. The country offers one of the most conducive environments for ICT development. In particular, it offers a sound and conducive political and regulatory environment (7th). The country also boasts high levels of ICT adoption. ICTs are pervasive among the population, businesses, and the government. Down one, the **United States** slips to 9th place despite a performance essentially unchanged from the previous year. This constitutes the country's worst showing since the first edition of the GITR in 2001, in which it ranked 1st, although changes to the methodology and in the composition of the NRI over time cause the results not to be strictly comparable. The country still possesses many strengths, however, which have contributed to making it the world's innovation powerhouse for decades.

Several European countries continue to lead the rankings, showcasing their strong efforts and commitment to fully develop and leverage ICTs to boost their competitiveness and the well-being of their citizens. Within the **European Union (EU),** while stark intra-regional disparities persist, it is worth noting that the divergence across Member States in the NRI is significantly narrower than it is in the Global Competitiveness Index,[2] the most comprehensive analysis for measuring the set of policies, institutions, and factors that drive the productivity of an economy. This reflects the longstanding efforts of the European Union to narrow the digital divide in Europe and build an internal digital market, as corroborated by the launch of a new Digital Agenda for Europe,[3] one of the seven flagship initiatives of the European Commission's Europe 2020 Strategy for growth and jobs for the present decade.

Within the **Commonwealth of Independent States**, several countries have fully recognized the potential of ICTs to leapfrog and diversify their economies, and important progress has been recorded since last year.

Asia is home to some of the world's wealthiest, most successful economies in the world and also to some of its poorest. Unsurprisingly, a similarly profound diversity characterizes Asia's digital landscape, thus making it impossible to draw a uniform picture of the region. The most digitized and innovative nations—the Asian Tigers—on the planet are next to some of the least-connected ones. Nowhere else does the regional digital divide run as deeply as it does in Asia. Regardless of their position on the development ladder, all Asian economies have much to gain from increased networked readiness. It will allow populations of the least-advanced countries to gain access to much-needed basic services, improved government transparency and efficiency, and—for the most advanced, many of which suffer from anemic economic growth—it will contribute to boosting their innovation capacity. The NRI reveals that in the case of Asia's best-performing economies, governments typically lead the digital effort, unlike in Europe. At the heart of Asia, and representative of its immense diversity, the **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)** is fairly dynamic. Led by Singapore, all eight ASEAN members covered by the NRI improve their overall score and a majority progress in the rankings, albeit in some cases—such as Cambodia and the Philippines—from a low base.

Digitally connecting the hemisphere remains one of the key challenges for **Latin America and the Caribbean**, as recognized during the Sixth Summit of the Americas, which took place in Colombia in April 2012.[4] While several countries have made remarkable improvements that are clearly reflected in important gains in the scores and rankings of the NRI—including Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and El Salvador—overall, Latin American and the Caribbean still suffers from a serious lag that prevents it from fully leveraging the potential of ICT to boost the regional productivity. The social and, most remarkably, economic impacts accruing from ICTs remain low in comparison with other regions despite government-led efforts to develop and upgrade ICT infrastructure and also despite governments' increasing use of the Internet to communicate and interact with individuals and the business community. Weaknesses in the political and regulatory environment, the existence of large segments of the population with a low skill base, and poor development of the innovation system are all factors hindering the potential that ICT developments could have on the regional economy.

Sub-Saharan Africa has continued to make significant efforts to build its ICT infrastructure, as reflected by important improvements in developing its broadband infrastructure and the expansion of its mobile network coverage. As a result, ICT usage, while still very low, has picked up slightly, as seen especially by an increase in the number of Internet users and also by the continued commitment of some governments in the region to expand the number of available online services. Despite this positive trend, the stubbornly high sharp digital divide from more advanced economies, notably in terms of ICT-driven economic and social impacts, persists. A still-costly access to ICT infrastructure,

relatively low levels of skills with low educational attainments, and unfavorable business conditions for entrepreneurship and innovation are hindering the region's capacity to fully leverage the potential of the increasingly available ICT infrastructure. As a result, only two countries—Mauritius (55th) and South Africa (70th)—are positioned in the top half of the rankings, while nine out of the bottom ten belong to the region.

The **Middle East and North Africa** region boasts one of the most diverse performances in the world. On the one hand, Israel and several Gulf Cooperation Council states have sharply improved their overall performances and have continued their investments to make ICTs one of the key national industries that attempt to diversify and transform their economies. On the other hand, several North African and Levant nations have either fallen—or stagnated, in the best cases—in their efforts to leverage ICTs as part of their economic and social transformation process toward more knowledge-intensive activities and open societies.

Digitization for Economic Growth and Job Creation: Regional and Industry Perspectives

Chapter 1.2, contributed by Karim Sabbagh, Roman Friedrich, Bahjat El-Darwiche, Milind Singh, and Alex Koster at Booz & Company, analyses the rise of digitization—the mass adoption of connected digital services by consumers, enterprises, and governments—as a key economic driver that accelerates growth and facilitates job creation. In the current context of a sluggish global economy, digitization can play an important role in assisting policymakers to spur economic growth and employment. Booz & Company's econometric analysis estimates that, despite the unfavorable global economic climate, digitization provided a US$193 billion boost to world economic output and created 6 million jobs globally in 2011.[5]

However, the impact of digitization by country and by sector is uneven. Developed economies enjoy higher economic growth benefits by a factor of almost 25 percent, although they tend to lag behind emerging economies in job creation by a similar margin. The main reason for the differing effects of digitization lies in the economic structures of developed and emerging economies. Developed countries rely chiefly on domestic consumption, which makes nontradable sectors important. Across developed economies, digitization improves productivity and has a measurable effect on growth. However, the result can be job losses because lower-skilled, lower-value-added work is sent abroad to emerging markets where labor is cheaper. By contrast, emerging markets are more export-oriented and driven by tradable sectors. They tend to gain more from digitization's effect on employment than from its influence on growth.

Policymakers can harness these varying effects of digitization through three main measures that go beyond their current roles of setting policy and regulations. First, they should create digitization plans for targeted sectors in which they wish to maximize the impact of digitization. Second, they should encourage the development of the necessary capabilities and enablers to achieve these digitization plans. Finally, policymakers should work in concert with industry, consumers, and government agencies to establish an inclusive ICT ecosystem that encourages greater uptake and usage of digital services.

Convergent Objectives, Divergent Strategies: A Taxonomy of National Broadband and ICT Plans

In Chapter 1.3, Robert Pepper and John Garrity from Cisco Systems analyze the wide range of formal broadband policies around the world. A critical question now is whether the divergence in policy packages will result in significant differences in the efficacy of plans. To begin this research and establish a foundation for understanding the global landscape of national broadband and ICT plans, this chapter reviews plans around the world and presents a taxonomy for classification. The authors first detail the existing relationship among broadband, economic growth, and employment. Next they analyze a cross-section of national plans, their objectives, and their policy components. Subsequently they propose a taxonomy examining the degree of broadband supply- and demand-side emphasis. This taxonomy establishes a common language that can guide governments through the development of national broadband plans and serves as a baseline for evaluating the factors of success for implemented plans.

They find that as countries around the world have developed national plans to accelerate broadband adoption, the plans vary by both goals and policy recommendations. Their taxonomy of *broad-based, supply-driven, demand-driven,* and *emergent* plans provides a clear method for categorizing national broadband and ICT plans on the breadth of their policy options; the classification also provides a starting point for the review and comparison of national plans. Further, it can aid policymakers in countries with strategic plans underway as they work to increase broadband adoption.

The Importance of National Policy Leadership

Chapter 1.4, contributed by Phillippa Biggs and Anna Polomska at the ITU/UNESCO Broadband Commission for Digital Development, evaluates recent growth in national broadband plans and the importance of national policy leadership for driving the rollout of broadband networks, services, and applications. In light of recent evidence for strong positive externalities to investments in broadband networks, rapid technological evolution, and a changing institutional environment, the chapter

explores the changing role of policymakers in helping to facilitate and set national policy.

A growing number of countries now recognize the importance of policy leadership and a clear cross-sectoral vision to maximize the economic and social returns to ICTs, as shown by strong growth in the number of national broadband plans. This chapter provides a brief overview of the growth in these plans and the key characteristics of good ones, with reference to several examples: the US, UK, and Polish national broadband plans.

Fiber Broadband: A Foundation for Social and Economic Growth

In Chapter 1.5, Sean Williams from BT highlights the fact that, as the foundation for knowledge- and ICT-based jobs, fiber broadband has the potential to drive social and economic growth and help create jobs. As Europe, and the wider developed world, look to emerge from the recent financial crisis and downturn, such growth will be vital. The issue is not whether fiber broadband can help drive social and economic growth, but how the vision of coverage as close as possible to 100 percent can be achieved.

This chapter aims to advance the debate in two ways: first, by reviewing recent independent research from Regeneris, an economic development consulting firm, detailing the economic impact of high-speed broadband infrastructure on environments as diverse as capital cities and economically deprived rural regions. And second, by articulating technical and market solutions that are fit for purpose in the current economic climate.

The chapter recommends policy responses that national governments and regional authorities should implement to put these solutions into action.

The Economic Impact of Next-Generation Mobile Services: How 3G Connections and the Use of Mobile Data Impact GDP Growth

In Chapter 1.6, Chris Williams, Davide Strusani, David Vincent, and David Kovo from Deloitte LLP argue that the mobile telecommunication sector continues to offer unprecedented opportunities for economic growth in both developing and developed markets, and that mobile communication services have become an essential part of how economies work and function.

As technology develops, mobile telephony has the potential to impact economic development further through the provision of high-value 3G and 4G data services accessed via smartphones, tablets, and dongles that deliver mobile data services to businesses and consumers. For the first time, applying econometric analysis, the authors studiy the impact, on GDP per capita growth, of consumers substituting a 2G connection with a 3G connection and, based on data from Cisco Systems, the impact of increasing usage of mobile data per 3G connection. This study finds that:

- For a given level of mobile penetration, a 10 percent increase in 3G penetration increases GDP per capita growth by 0.15 percentage points.
- A doubling of mobile data use is associated with an increase in the GDP per capita growth rate of 0.5 percentage points.

These results suggest that policy activity should focus on increasing 3G penetration and mobile data consumption. This focus should include making spectrum available for mobile broadband and encouraging the substitution of basic mobile services with more-advanced 3G connections.

Better Measurements for Realizing the Full Potential of Health Information Technologies

Healthcare has become an increasingly dominant topic of discussion in recent years because of rising costs and the need to improve the efficiency and quality of healthcare delivery. Although ICTs cannot, alone, provide the solution for overcoming these issues, they are seen by many governments as potentially playing a significant role as enablers of the changes required in health systems.

In light of this, a critical question now facing policymakers is how to realize the full potential of these technologies, particularly since the challenges to achieving widespread ICT adoption and use are proving daunting.

In Chapter 1.7, Elettra Ronchi from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Julia Adler-Milstein and Genna R. Cohen from the University of Michigan, and Laura P. Winn and Ashish K. Jha from the Harvard School of Public Health argue that countries have much to gain by combining their efforts and sharing the burden of developing comparable measures for evidence-based policy in this sector. Risk, delay, and cost can be minimized by learning from good international practices.

The chapter reviews what is currently known about the state of implementation of ICTs in the health sector across OECD countries and the benefits that can be realized from these technologies, including the opportunities for economic growth. It then discusses the efforts, led by the OECD, to develop a common set of indicators, describing the policy motivation for this work, the process followed, the current status of these measures, and the key remaining challenges.

Re-Establishing the European Union's Competitiveness with the Next Wave of Investment in Telecommunications

In Chapter 1.8, Scott Beardsley, Luis Enriquez, Wim Torfs, Ferry Grijpink, Stagg Newman, Sergio Sandoval, and Malin Strandell-Jansson from McKinsey & Company argue that Europe's fixed and mobile telecommunication networks need a massive upgrade to satisfy burgeoning consumer demand for new Internet services. McKinsey & Company estimates that modernizing the EU-15's fixed telecommunication infrastructure to give all households access to high-speed broadband will take €200 to €250 billion, while revamping Europe's mobile infrastructure to offer 4G services to 95 percent of the region's population would cost another €50 to €70 billion.

Unless they make investments on this scale, Europe's economies risk losing technology leadership across the telecommunication value chain to Asia and the United States. High-speed network investment is far ahead in both regions. For instance, around 64 percent of 4G mobile subscriptions worldwide are in North America, 33 percent in Asia Pacific, but only 3 percent in Europe. Value-added by the US telecommunication industry grew in real terms by 18 percent from 2007 to 2010, but only 7 percent in Europe.

Downward pressure on both wholesale and retail prices is choking growth and profitability among Europe's telecommunication players, hindering them from meeting their investment challenge. This chapter offers four ideas for shaping a region-wide policy framework that could lift those constraints:

- **Allow a reduction in the number of fixed and mobile operators.** Europe's consumers could be better served by an industry with fewer players that are strong enough to make large investments but sufficiently plentiful to ensure vibrant competition.
- **Allow more pricing flexibility,** so operators get a proportionate return from customers who generate the most data traffic and take up the most bandwidth.
- **Restrict wholesale access regulation to a few basic services,** and allow "regulatory" holidays. This would give operators a better chance of recouping their investments.
- **Release more spectrum to operators,** giving them more options for extending network capacity.

The *Big* Opportunity for Inclusive Growth

The social and economic environment is changing, and the way that business and government look at the economy must change with it. If not, we run the risk of social exclusion and further economic slowdown.

Big data is a new asset class that has great potential to help resurrect the global economy. Unlike other essential assets—oil and water, for instance—it exists in abundance and can help reduce conflict and tension instead of proliferating discord.

In Chapter 1.9, Mikael Hagström and Ian Manocha from SAS Institute Inc. identify how big data and analytics can help energize the economy through efficiency, innovation and creative gains, by:

- using big data to stimulate new ways of doing business;
- using linguistic-based analytics to formulate policies and target action plans to tackle unemployment before problems manifest themselves;
- using big data and analytics to match people to jobs and jobs to people more proactively—the chapter draws on experiences at the national and state government level, and from working with financial institutions; and
- putting the tools and methods of analytics into the hands of an existing workforce to industrialize the service economy (the sleeping giant), much as Henry Ford's innovation industrialized factory production.

The chapter analyzes advances in ICTs and current applications—such as how a major retail organization comes to understand what customers want (what products, where, and when) and the flow of this information back down their supply chain to manufacturers, based on demand. Such approaches can help ensure we have qualified labor in the right location at the right time.

PART 2: CASE STUDIES OF LEVERAGING ICTS FOR COMPETITIVENESS AND WELL-BEING

Part 2 presents deep-dive studies of selected national experiences of leveraging ICTs or developing the sector, showcasing the main challenges faced and the articulation of strategies to overcome them. In this edition, the cases of Colombia and Rwanda, as well as a comparative case study of e-government in three Latin American countries, are presented.

Colombia's Digital Agenda: Successes and Challenges Ahead

In recent years, the ICT sector has gained importance in Colombian public policy because the government has given priority to the development of Plan Vive Digital, which seeks to give the country a technological leap forward that affects the economy and development in a positive way, reducing poverty and increasing competitiveness and productivity.

In Chapter 2.1, Diego Molano Vega, Minister of Information and Communication Technologies of Colombia, identifies the four obstacles to achieving the

widespread use of the Internet in his country: (1) people and businesses do not perceive the Internet as useful; (2) the costs of installing the necessary infrastructure are high; (3) the state has limited resources to invest in infrastructure; and (4) Colombians' purchasing power is limited.

To achieve widespread Internet use, Plan Vive Digital has defined some concrete goals for the year 2014:

1. Triple the number of municipalities connected to the information highway. The aim is to extend the infrastructure to connect 1,053 of the country's municipalities to the national fiber-optic network.
2. Connect 50 percent of micro-enterprises and small- and medium-sized enterprises, and 50 percent of homes to the Internet.
3. Increase the number of Internet connections fourfold. By 2014, we want to reach 8.8 million Internet connections.

Vive Digital aims to develop the country's digital environment through its four principal components by:

1. expanding the infrastructure,
2. creating new services at lower prices,
3. developing digital applications and contents, and
4. fostering ICT adoption and use.

The main goal is to establish a virtuous circle that can act as a method of feedback, in which a better infrastructure will allow more and better services at lower prices and also stimulate the development of content, applications, and demand.

The Metamorphosis to a Knowledge-Based Society: Rwanda

Chapter 2.2, by Alex Ntale from the Rwanda ICT Chamber and Private Sector Federation, Atsushi Yamanaka from the Rwanda Development Board-ICT/Japan International Cooperation Agency, and Didier Nkurikiyimfura from Rwanda's Ministry of Youth and ICT, present Rwanda's remarkable journey from an agrarian economy to a knowledge-based one that has put the country at the forefront of the region in terms of ICTs.

Rwanda's economy has continued to grow at comparably good rates, averaging 8 percent per annum, despite a global recessionary environment starting in 2008 and containing high inflationary pressures. This growth in such adverse circumstances can be attributed to good governance, sound fiscal discipline, and the commitment from both the public and private sector to build a more equitable country.

In the World Bank's *Doing Business 2012* report, Rwanda is ranked number one in East Africa with respect to starting up a business, registering property, protecting investors' interests, enforcing contracts, and obtaining access to credit. The *Global Competitiveness Report 2012–2013* published by the World Economic Forum ranked Rwanda the most competitive economy in the East Africa Community (EAC) countries and third in sub-Saharan Africa. Rwanda also received top ranking in East Africa, and 7th in Africa among countries with active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2011 in the United Nations Broadband Commission report.

In many respects, this progress has come as a result of visionary leadership and good governance practices that have been embraced by Rwanda's leaders. Rwanda has systematically fought corruption, which is one of the biggest impediments to development in Africa and everywhere in the world.

In its Vision 2020, developed in 2000, Rwanda set out on a journey to becoming a knowledge-based economy. To this end, the government integrated ICTs into its Vision 2020 to enable the country to leapfrog the key stages of industrialization and transform its agro-based economy into a service-oriented, information-rich and knowledge-based one that is globally competitive. This integration came in the form of its national ICT strategy and plan, commonly known as the National Information Communication Infrastructure Plan (NICI Plan), which Rwanda adopted in 2000 as an approach to use ICTs holistically for development. Each five-year phase (the NICI Plan includes four five-year phases spanning 20 years) characterizes this strategy and is aligned with the country's overall development goals and vision.

The plan, now in its third phase, has delivered a number of successes. These include a nationwide fiber-optic backbone network, a state-of-the art tier 3 data center, 96 percent cell phone/data coverage, and multipurpose community tele-centers, to mention but a few of the plan's successes.

E-Government in Latin America: A Review of the Success in Colombia, Uruguay, and Panama

Although Latin America entered in the 21st century with abundant initiatives aimed at introducing ICTs in the public sector, as evidenced by the numerous e-government solutions documented by the excelGov Awards, very few countries have been able to maintain a rhythm of progress comparable to the most advanced nations in the world. Colombia, Uruguay, Panama, Chile, and occasionally Mexico and Brazil, have occupied a place among the top 50 e-government countries in the most recognized worldwide rankings.

Chapter 2.3, by Miguel A. Porrúa from the Organization of American States, looks at three Latin American countries—Colombia, Uruguay, and Panama—and charts their respective paths to achieving success in establishing ICTs in public administration, and identifies some of their common elements.

For the past five years, Colombia, Uruguay, and Panama have seen progress that not only becomes empirical proof of the validity of most of the recommendations made by e-government authors and practitioners but also positions these three countries as a valuable reference for others around the world.

The three have built their success upon solid political support that comes from the highest office, the presidential, and goes to the next level, the ministerial. In all three countries, presidents have shown their commitment not just with words but with actions. Presidential decrees have sent an unmistakable message to citizens and government officers alike about their unwavering commitment to bringing ICTs to the public administration.

Usually, an immediate consequence of that political support is the availability of financial resources to undertake the main initiatives. Unfortunately, Latin America offers numerous examples of fruitless, well-designed e-government plans that, years after launching, are still waiting to see some financial investment that would allow the projects to be implemented. Although Colombia, Uruguay, and Panama could have done more in providing funding to e-government initiatives, they clearly understood that nice documents with no backing money produce no results. Smartly using international cooperation and public-private partnerships, they managed to allocate financial resources to their e-government plans every year.

The virtuous triangle of success in these three countries adds another vertex in the careful attention paid to human resources. The systematic investment in the qualification of government officers as well as a carefully designed institutional framework allowed Colombia, Uruguay, and Panama to advance more quickly than other countries in the region.

Other ingredients, such as the operational autonomy of AGESIC in Uruguay and AIG in Panama; the appropriation office in Colombia; the strong IT sector in Uruguay; the international cooperation in Panama; the implication of the private sector in Colombia; and the commitment of three, well-qualified champions in the three countries added the necessary spice to a recipe made of the best ingredients: political support, financial backing, and qualified human resources.

PARTS 3 AND 4: COUNTRY/ECONOMY PROFILES AND DATA PRESENTATION

Parts 3 and 4 feature comprehensive profiles for each of the 144 economies covered in this year's *Report* and data tables for each of the 54 variables composing the NRI, with global rankings. Each part begins with a description of how to interpret the data provided.

Technical notes and sources, included at the end of Part 4, provide additional insight and information on the definitions and sources of specific quantitative non-Survey data variables included in the NRI computation this year.

NOTES

1 Jipp 1963.

2 See World Economic Forum 2012.

3 See the European Commission's Digital Agenda, available at http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/.

4 See http://www.summit-americas.org/default_en.htm.

5 The authors have estimated the GDP and employment impact caused by the increased digitization in most countries and aggregated to get the global impact.

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The Networked Readiness Index Rankings

The Networked Readiness Index 2013

Rank	Country/Economy	Score	2012 rank (out of 142)
1	Finland	5.98	3
2	Singapore	5.96	2
3	Sweden	5.91	1
4	Netherlands	5.81	6
5	Norway	5.66	7
6	Switzerland	5.66	5
7	United Kingdom	5.64	10
8	Denmark	5.58	4
9	United States	5.57	8
10	Taiwan, China	5.47	11
11	Korea, Rep.	5.46	12
12	Canada	5.44	9
13	Germany	5.43	16
14	Hong Kong SAR	5.40	13
15	Israel	5.39	20
16	Luxembourg	5.37	21
17	Iceland	5.31	15
18	Australia	5.26	17
19	Austria	5.25	19
20	New Zealand	5.25	14
21	Japan	5.24	18
22	Estonia	5.12	24
23	Qatar	5.10	28
24	Belgium	5.10	22
25	United Arab Emirates	5.07	30
26	France	5.06	23
27	Ireland	5.05	25
28	Malta	4.90	26
29	Bahrain	4.83	27
30	Malaysia	4.82	29
31	Saudi Arabia	4.82	34
32	Lithuania	4.72	31
33	Portugal	4.67	33
34	Chile	4.59	39
35	Cyprus	4.59	32
36	Puerto Rico	4.55	36
37	Slovenia	4.53	37
38	Spain	4.51	38
39	Barbados	4.49	35
40	Oman	4.48	40
41	Latvia	4.43	41
42	Czech Republic	4.38	42
43	Kazakhstan	4.32	55
44	Hungary	4.29	43
45	Turkey	4.22	52
46	Panama	4.22	57
47	Jordan	4.20	47
48	Montenegro	4.20	46
49	Poland	4.19	49
50	Italy	4.18	48
51	Croatia	4.17	45
52	Uruguay	4.16	44
53	Costa Rica	4.15	58
54	Russian Federation	4.13	56
55	Mauritius	4.12	53
56	Azerbaijan	4.11	61
57	Brunei Darussalam	4.11	54
58	China	4.03	51
59	Mongolia	4.01	63
60	Brazil	3.97	65
61	Slovak Republic	3.95	64
62	Kuwait	3.94	62
63	Mexico	3.93	76
64	Greece	3.93	59
65	Georgia	3.93	88
66	Colombia	3.91	73
67	Macedonia, FYR	3.89	66
68	India	3.88	69
69	Sri Lanka	3.88	71
70	South Africa	3.87	72
71	Bulgaria	3.87	70
72	Trinidad and Tobago	3.87	60
73	Ukraine	3.87	75
74	Thailand	3.86	77
75	Romania	3.86	67
76	Indonesia	3.84	80
77	Moldova	3.84	78
78	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.80	84
79	Seychelles	3.80	n/a
80	Egypt	3.78	79
81	Cape Verde	3.78	81
82	Armenia	3.76	94
83	Albania	3.75	68
84	Vietnam	3.74	83
85	Jamaica	3.74	74
86	Philippines	3.73	86
87	Serbia	3.70	85
88	Rwanda	3.68	82
89	Morocco	3.64	91
90	Dominican Republic	3.62	87
91	Ecuador	3.58	96
92	Kenya	3.54	93
93	El Salvador	3.53	103
94	Lebanon	3.53	95
95	Ghana	3.51	97
96	Botswana	3.50	89
97	Liberia	3.48	n/a
98	Gambia, The	3.47	101
99	Argentina	3.47	92
100	Guyana	3.45	90
101	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.43	104
102	Guatemala	3.42	98
103	Peru	3.39	106
104	Paraguay	3.37	111
105	Pakistan	3.35	102
106	Cambodia	3.34	108
107	Senegal	3.33	100
108	Venezuela	3.33	107
109	Honduras	3.32	99
110	Uganda	3.30	110
111	Namibia	3.29	105
112	Tajikistan	3.29	114
113	Nigeria	3.27	112
114	Bangladesh	3.22	113
115	Zambia	3.19	109
116	Zimbabwe	3.17	124
117	Suriname	3.13	121
118	Kyrgyz Republic	3.09	115
119	Bolivia	3.01	127
120	Côte d'Ivoire	3.00	122
121	Gabon	2.97	n/a
122	Mali	2.97	126
123	Benin	2.97	117
124	Cameroon	2.95	125
125	Nicaragua	2.93	131
126	Nepal	2.93	128
127	Tanzania	2.92	123
128	Ethiopia	2.85	130
129	Malawi	2.83	116
130	Burkina Faso	2.80	135
131	Algeria	2.78	118
132	Libya	2.77	n/a
133	Mozambique	2.76	120
134	Timor-Leste	2.72	132
135	Mauritania	2.71	139
136	Swaziland	2.69	136
137	Madagascar	2.69	134
138	Lesotho	2.68	133
139	Yemen	2.63	141
140	Guinea	2.61	n/a
141	Haiti	2.58	142
142	Chad	2.53	138
143	Sierra Leone	2.53	n/a
144	Burundi	2.30	137

Part 1

The Current Networked Readiness for Growth and Jobs

CHAPTER 1.1

The Networked Readiness Index 2013: Benchmarking ICT Uptake and Support for Growth and Jobs in a Hyperconnected World

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When *The Global Information Technology Report* (GITR) and the Networked Readiness Index (NRI) were created some 12 years ago, the attention of decision makers and investors was on adopting business and financial strategies that would allow them to develop in the context of a fast-moving but nascent Internet economy. Over more than a decade, the NRI has provided decision makers with a useful conceptual framework to evaluate the impact of information and communication technologies (ICTs) at a global level, and to benchmark the ICT readiness and the usage of their economies.

Today, the world has undergone massive changes: the Internet bubble has come and gone, and emerging countries such as China and India have become prominent global providers and users of ICT equipment and services. Struggling to emerge from the financial crisis, developed economies are striving to return to higher levels of growth and competitiveness while fighting stubbornly high unemployment rates, especially among their youth. Both emerging and developed economies are focusing on innovation, competing globally for talent, resources, and market shares. Information flows and networks have spread across borders in ways that could not be imagined before the onset of the Internet, the global adoption of mobile telephony and social networks, and the rapid growth of broadband. Business models have been redefined, the workplace has been redesigned, small startups have evolved into large companies, and entire functions of society (education, health, security, privacy) are being rethought.

ICTs, COMPETITIVENESS, GROWTH, AND JOBS: A COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP

The links between ICTs (their tools, services, and models) on the one hand and the unwavering importance of competitiveness, growth, and jobs on the other have never before been the subject of so much attention and concern. This is hardly surprising when one considers the "pull" of technology: developed economies need to reinvent themselves to maintain or restore their competitiveness, retain or regain market shares, and create jobs; emerging and developing economies are seeking ways to improve productivity and find new sources of growth through new technologies. Finally, the world needs to collectively address environmental and social challenges to ensure a more sustainable development path and a better quality of life for its people.

On the "push" side, technological progress continues at a relentless speed. The growing availability of technology has empowered citizens of both developed and emerging economies with fairly good access to the digital world. The rise of cloud computing has reduced the competitive differentials in technology availability across larger and smaller firms. Low entry barriers in the

digital space have sparked creativity and given rise to a class of young entrepreneurs around the world. It is clear that ICTs offer higher benefit-to-cost ratios in all sectors of production, while simultaneously offering new ways to create value by better and more efficiently organizing the use of natural, financial, and human resources.

Numerous studies have been presented in the literature on the connections between ICTs on the one hand, and development and growth on the other. Although the first analyses of the economic impact of fixed telephone density on economic growth were conducted more than three decades ago,[1] such studies have proliferated in recent years. Despite the ubiquity of ICTs in society and business, such research has not been easy. For one thing, the pace of adoption of many technologies (broadband, mobile, etc.) has been fast and recent—thus limiting the validity of longitudinal studies and making it difficult for data collection agencies to keep pace with the definition and collection of appropriate metrics. Also, it remains challenging to isolate the impact of ICT as its economic impacts have often occurred when combined with other broad social and business changes.

A recent ITU report summarizes the overall findings from current research on the economic impact of broadband:

> First, broadband exhibits a higher contribution to economic growth in countries that have a higher adoption of the technology (this could be labelled the "critical mass" or "return to scale" theory). Second, broadband has a stronger productivity impact in sectors with high transaction costs, such as financial services, or high labor intensity, such as tourism and lodging. Third, in less-developed regions, as postulated in economic theory, broadband enables the adoption of more efficient business processes and leads to capital-labour substitution and, therefore, loss of jobs (this could be labelled the "productivity shock theory"). Fourth, the impact of broadband on small and medium enterprises takes longer to materialize due to the need to restructure the firms' processes and labor organization in order to gain from adopting the technology (this is called "accumulation of intangible capital"). Finally, the economic impact of broadband is higher when promotion of the technology is combined with stimulus of innovative businesses that are tied to new applications. In other words, the impact of broadband is neither automatic nor homogeneous across the economic system.[2]

The concluding sentence above is important and generally valid for most other analyses of the economic impact of ICTs on development and growth. This in no way negates either the economic impact of ICTs or the studies thereof. Rather, it highlights the valuable contribution of comprehensive models of ICT usage and impact such as the Networked Readiness Index (NRI). The ITU report concludes that "this emphasizes the importance of implementing public policies not only in the areas of telecommunications regulation, but also in education, economic development and planning, science and technology and others."[3]

For more than a decade, the NRI has included aspects of the ways ICTs are transforming the economy and society. Among the expressions of transformation is the development of new skills that are important in knowledge-based, information-rich societies and that are crucial for employment. Despite the fact that ICTs are becoming increasingly universal, the question of access and usage remains important—especially for developing countries, given their need to narrow the digital divide. The NRI includes features related to access and usage that cover not only affordable ICT infrastructure but also digital resources, including software and skills. In addition, the NRI includes proxies for assessing some of the economic and social impacts accruing from ICTs. Thus, the Index facilitates the identification of areas where policy intervention—through investment, smart regulation, and/or incentives—could boost the impact of ICTs on development and growth.

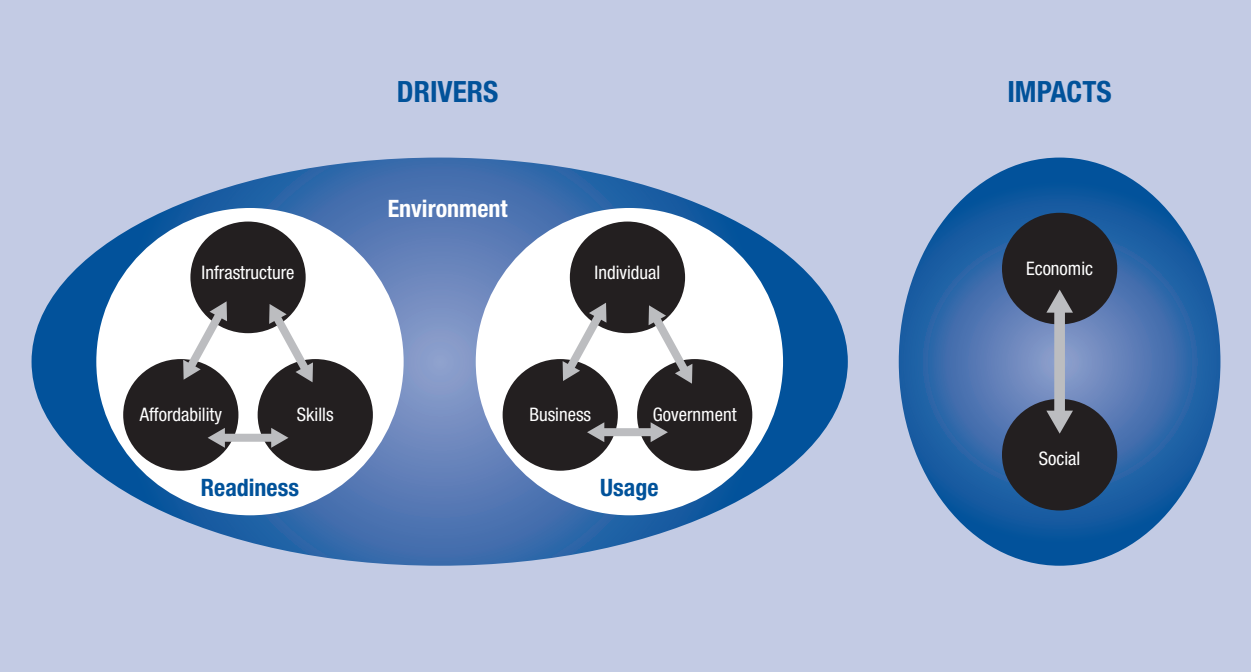
THE NETWORKED READINESS FRAMEWORK: A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO MEASURE ICT ACCESS AND IMPACTS

Given the potential high returns that ICTs can provide in transforming a nation's economy and its citizens' well-being, assessing ICT developments has been the object of much academic and policy attention in the past decade. Several organizations have made significant efforts to measure and benchmark ICT deployment and uptake, but few have aimed at equally assessing the returns that ICTs can actually provide to both the economy and society. Although data availability is still scarce in terms of ICT impacts, policy interest in measuring ICTs has shifted from measuring ICT access to measuring ICT impacts.

Last year, after two years of research and consultations with ICT practitioners, policy and industry experts, and academia, the NRI introduced a new subindex on ICT impacts that aimed at holistically assessing the way that countries go about leveraging ICTs and benefiting from them in terms of enhanced competitiveness and well-being. This evolution ensures that the NRI framework remains at the forefront of ICT measurement. As one of the most authoritative assessments of its kind, it has been adopted by several governments as a valuable tool for informing their competitiveness and policy agendas.

The design of the framework for the calculation of the NRI (Figure 1) has been guided by five principles:

Figure 1: The Networked Readiness Index framework



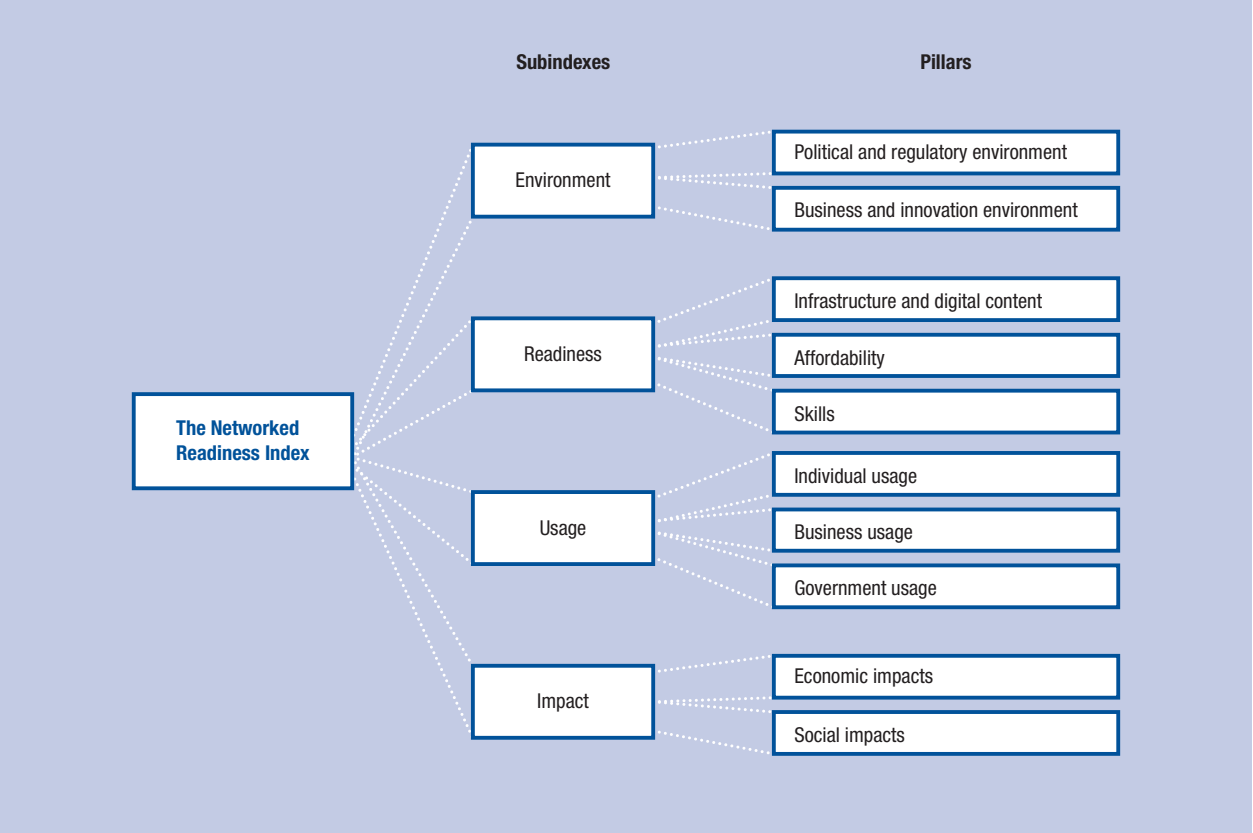
1. **Measuring the economic and social impacts of ICTs is crucial.** The NRI must include aspects of the way ICTs are transforming both the economy and society. In the economy of several countries, the ICT industry has become increasingly important and now accounts for a significant share of value-added and employment. In addition, ICTs interact closely with many other sectors, thus enabling innovations to accrue and affecting productivity. Moreover, the impacts of ICTs are also evident in the development of new skills that are important in knowledge-based, information-rich societies and that are crucial for employment. In society, ICTs allow citizens to participate more actively and steadily in social and political debates and make the government more accountable. They improve access to better and faster services, which, in turn, yield important benefits.

2. **An enabling environment determines the capacity of an economy and society to benefit from the use of ICTs.** The success of a country in leveraging ICTs and achieving the desired economic and social benefits will depend on its overall environment—including market conditions, the regulatory framework, and innovation-prone conditions—to boost innovation and entrepreneurship.

3. **ICT readiness and usage remain key drivers and preconditions for obtaining any impacts.** Despite the increasing availability of ICTs, the question of access and usage remains important especially for developing countries, given their need to narrow the digital divide. Even within developed nations, the need to provide high-speed broadband to all segments of the population has acquired importance in recent years. Some features of the NRI are related to access and usage; these cover not only affordable ICT infrastructure but also digital resources, including software and skills. Moreover, ICT impacts can arise only if ICTs are widely used by all key actors—individuals, businesses, and governments. It is a society-wide effort. Those actors demonstrating better preparedness and greater interest are likely to use ICT more and more effectively, contributing to a greater impact on competitiveness and development.

4. **All factors interact and co-evolve within an ICT ecosystem.** Those societies that can count on better-prepared actors and an enabling environment are more likely to benefit from higher rates of ICT use and impacts. At the same time, those societies that benefit from higher rates of ICT use and positive impacts will, in turn, be more likely to benefit from a push on the part of the different stakeholders to be better prepared and keep improving the framework conditions that will allow for more and stronger benefits to accrue. As a result, a virtuous circle starts, where improvements in one area affect and drive improvements in other areas. Conversely, lags in one particular factor also affect the evolution of the other factors.

Figure 2: The Networked Readiness Index structure



5. **The framework should provide clear policy orientations and identify opportunities for public-private collaboration.** The NRI facilitates the identification of areas where policy intervention—through investment including public-private partnerships, smart regulation, or the provision of incentives—could boost the impacts of ICTs. This is important because the development and general uptake of ICTs depend on the capacity of a country to provide an institutional framework with reliable and efficient rules and regulations; favorable business conditions for the founding and growth of new (social and commercial) enterprises; an innovation-prone environment, capable of developing and absorbing new knowledge; and an ICT-friendly government policy.

ELEMENTS OF THE NETWORKED READINESS INDEX

The networked readiness framework translates into the NRI, comprising four subindexes that measure the environment for ICTs; the readiness of a society to use ICTs; the actual usage of all main stakeholders; and, finally, the impacts that ICTs generate in the economy and in society. The three first subindexes can be regarded as the drivers that establish the conditions for the results of the fourth subindex, ICT impacts. These four subindexes are divided into 10 pillars composed of 54 individual indicators in total, according to the following structure (see also Figure 2):

A. Environment subindex
1. Political and regulatory environment
2. Business and innovation environment

B. Readiness subindex
3. Infrastructure and digital content
4. Affordability
5. Skills

C. Usage subindex
6. Individual usage
7. Business usage
8. Government usage

D. Impact subindex
9. Economic impacts
10. Social impacts

The final NRI score is a simple average of the four composing subindex scores, while each subindex's score is a simple average of those of the composing pillars. In doing this, we assume that all NRI subindexes

make a similar contribution to networked readiness. Appendix A includes detailed information on the composition and computation of the NRI 2013, while we briefly describe the different subindexes below.

Environment subindex

The environment subindex gauges the friendliness of a country's market and regulatory framework in supporting high levels of ICT uptake and the emergence of entrepreneurship and innovation-prone conditions. A supportive environment is necessary to maximize the potential impacts of ICTs in boosting competitiveness and well-being. It includes a total of 18 variables distributed into two pillars.

The *political and regulatory environment pillar* (composed of nine variables) assesses the extent to which the national legal framework facilitates ICT penetration and the safe development of business activities, taking into account general features of the regulatory environment (including the protection afforded to property rights, the independence of the judiciary, and the efficiency of the law-making process) as well as more ICT-specific dimensions (the passing of laws related to ICTs and software piracy rates).

The *business and innovation environment pillar* (nine variables) gauges the quality of the business framework conditions to boost entrepreneurship, taking into account dimensions related to the ease of doing business (including the presence of red tape and excessive fiscal charges). This pillar also measures the presence of conditions that allow innovation to flourish by including variables on the overall availability of technology, the demand conditions for innovative products (as proxied by the development of government procurement of advanced technology products), the availability of venture capital for financing innovation-related projects, and the presence of a skilled labor force.

Readiness subindex

The readiness subindex, with a total of 12 variables, measures the degree to which a society is prepared to make good use of an affordable ICT infrastructure and digital content.

The *infrastructure and digital content pillar* (five variables) captures the development of ICT infrastructure (including mobile network coverage, international Internet bandwidth, secure Internet servers, and electricity production) as well as the accessibility of digital content.

The *affordability pillar* (three variables) assesses the cost of accessing ICTs, either via mobile telephony or fixed broadband Internet, as well as the level of competition in the Internet and telephony sectors that determine this cost.

The *skills pillar* (four variables) gauges the ability of a society to make effective use of ICTs thanks to the existence of basic educational skills captured by the quality of the educational system, the level of adult literacy, and the rate of secondary education enrollment.

Usage subindex

The usage subindex assesses the individual efforts of the main social agents—that is, individuals, business, and government—to increase their capacity to use ICTs as well as their actual use in their day-to-day activities with other agents. It includes 16 variables.

The *individual usage pillar* (seven variables) measures ICT penetration and diffusion at the individual level, using indicators such as the number of mobile phone subscriptions, individuals using the Internet, households with a personal computer (PC), households with Internet access, both fixed and mobile broadband subscriptions, and the use of social networks.

The *business usage pillar* (six variables) captures the extent of business Internet use as well as the efforts of the firms in an economy to integrate ICTs into an internal, technology-savvy, innovation-conducive environment that generates productivity gains. Consequently, this pillar measures the firm's technology absorption capacity as well as its overall capacity to innovate and the production of technology novelties measured by the number of Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) patent applications. It also measures the extent of staff training available, which indicates the extent to which management and employees are more capable of identifying and developing business innovations. New this year, we have split the e-commerce variable from previous editions to distinguish the business-to-business dimension from the business-to-consumer one, as some noticeable differences between the two dimensions exist in several countries.

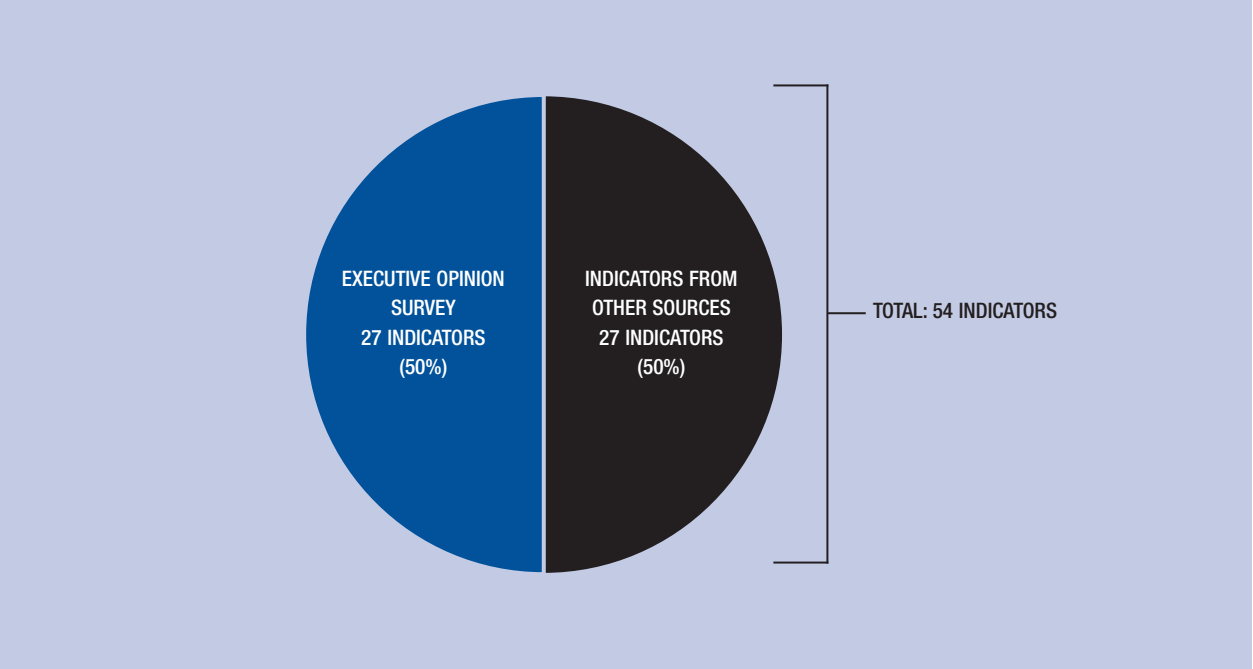
The *government usage pillar* (three variables) provides insights into the importance that governments place on carrying out ICT policies for competitiveness and to enhance the well-being of their citizens, the efforts they make to implement their visions for ICT development, and the number of government services they provide online.

Impact subindex

The impact subindex gauges the broad economic and social impacts accruing from ICTs to boost competitiveness and well-being and that reflect the transformations toward an ICT- and technology-savvy economy and society. It includes a total of eight variables.

The *economic impacts pillar* (four variables) measures the effect of ICTs on competitiveness thanks to the generation of technological and non-technological innovations in the shape of patents, new products or processes, and organizational practices. In addition, it also measures the overall shift of an economy toward more knowledge-intensive activities.

Figure 3: Breakdown of indicators used in the Networked Readiness Index 2013 by data source



The *social impacts pillar* (four variables) aims at assessing the ICT-driven improvements in well-being thanks to their impacts on the environment, education, energy consumption, health progress, or more-active civil participation. At the moment, because of data limitations, this pillar focuses on measuring the extent to which governments are becoming more efficient in the use of ICTs and providing increasing online services to their citizens, and thus improving their e-participation. It also assess the extent to which ICTs are present in education, as a proxy for the potential benefits that are associated with the use of ICTs in education.

In general, measuring the impacts of ICTs is a complex task, and the development of rigorous quantitative data to do so is still in its infancy. As a result, many of the dimensions where ICTs are producing important impacts—especially when these impacts are not translated into commercial activities, as is the case for the environment and for health—cannot be covered yet. Therefore this subindex should be regarded as a work in progress that will evolve to accommodate new data on many of these dimensions as they become available.

COMPUTATION METHODOLOGY AND DATA

In order to capture as comprehensively as possible all relevant dimensions of societies' networked readiness, the NRI 2013 is composed of a mixture of quantitative and survey data, as shown in Figure 3.

Of the 54 variables composing the NRI this year, 27 are quantitative data, collected primarily by international organizations such as International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Bank, and the United Nations. International sources ensure the validation and comparability of data across countries.

The remaining 27 variables capture aspects that are more qualitative in nature or for which internationally comparable quantitative data are not available for a large enough number of countries, but that nonetheless are crucial to fully measure national networked readiness. These data come from the Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey), which the Forum administers annually to over 15,000 business leaders in all economies included in the *Report.*[4] The Survey represents a unique source of insight on many critical aspects related to the enabling environment, such as the effectiveness of law-making bodies and the intensity of local competition; to ICT readiness, such as the quality of the educational system and the accessibility of digital content; to ICT usage, such as capacity to innovate and the importance of government vision for ICTs; and to impact, such as the impact of ICTs on developing new products and services and improving access to basic services.

The NRI's coverage every year is determined by the Survey coverage and data availability for indicators obtained from other sources, mostly international organizations. This year the *Report* includes 144 economies, two more than in the 2012 edition. Five new countries are included: Gabon, Guinea, Liberia, Seychelles, and Sierra Leone. Libya was re-included after a year of absence. Three previously covered countries had to be excluded from this year's *Report:*

Survey data could not be collected in Belize or Angola; in Syria, the political situation did not allow the Survey to be carried out. In the case of Tunisia, we decided not to report the results this year because an important structural break in the data makes comparisons with past years difficult. We hope to re-include these countries in the future.

More details on variables included in the Index and their computation can be found in Appendix A and in the Technical Notes and Sources section at the end of the *Report.*

THE CURRENT NETWORKED READINESS LANDSCAPE: INSIGHTS FROM THE NRI 2013

This section provides an overview of the networked readiness landscape of the world as assessed by the NRI 2013. It It presents the results of the top 10 performers and selected countries by region, in the following order: Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East and North Africa. Tables 1 through 5 report the 2013 rankings for the overall NRI, its four subindexes, and its ten pillars. In addition, the Country/Economy Profiles and Data Tables sections at the end of the *Report* present the detailed results for the 144 economies covered by the study and the 54 indicators composing the NRI. To complement the analysis of the results, Box 1 discusses the persisting new digital divide across and within regions as revealed by the NRI results, and Box 2 examines increasing returns to ICT, skills, and innovation investment and suggests that an investment threshold in these three areas may exist and that without reaching it, the return may be negligible. Finally, Appendix A of the present chapter details the structure of the NRI and describes the method of calculation.

TOP 10

Two groups of economies dominate the top ranks of the NRI: Northern European economies and the so-called Asian Tigers. Among the Northern European countries, four of the five **Nordic economies** represented in the NRI—Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (in rank order)—continue to feature in the top 10. Iceland, the last of the Nordics, is not too far behind, at 17th place (see Table 1). The performance of this group in terms of readiness is particularly outstanding. All five Nordics feature in the top 10 of this subindex. Within this subindex, on the infrastructure and digital content pillar, four countries occupy the top positions. Overall, the four Nordic economies, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom comprise no less than *six* Northern European countries among the top 10. As highlighted in the previous edition and elsewhere in this *Report,* the gap between those countries and the ones in the Southern and Eastern parts of Europe is profound. A second group of economies that posts a remarkable performance is the **Asian Tigers:** Singapore, Taiwan (China), the Republic of Korea, and Hong Kong SAR. The latter, the lowest-ranked of the four, comes in at 14th place. All boast outstanding business and innovation environments that are consistently ranked among the most conducive in the world. The Tigers also stand out for their governments' leadership in promoting the digital agenda, and the impact of ICTs on society tends to be larger in these economies.

Overtaking Singapore and neighboring Sweden, **Finland** (1st) reaches the top of the NRI rankings for the first time, thanks to improvements across the board. The country shows progress on two-thirds of the 54 indicators of the NRI and posts a very consistent performance across all categories of the NRI. Finland appears in the top three of each of the four subindexes and in the top 10 of nine of the 10 pillars, topping two (skills and economic impacts). Among the 144 economies, only Sweden achieves as impressive a level of excellence and consistency. Finland's lowest rank among the 10 pillars is its 19th position in the affordability pillar, which can hardly be considered a weakness given that, among high-income countries, ICT services in Finland are among the most affordable (it comes in 5th, with Iceland and Sweden leading the category). As set out in the government's *Digital Agenda for 2011–2020,* Finland has set in motion a virtuous digital circle offering exceptionally conducive institutional (3rd) and business (7th) environments, world-class infrastructure (2nd), and arguably one of the best educational systems in the world. As a result, ICTs are ubiquitous and penetration rates are among the highest globally. Ninety percent of households are equipped with a computer and 90 percent of the population use the Internet, mostly at broadband speeds. Finland is an innovation hub, boasting the world's highest number of PCT applications per capita in the domain of ICTs, and the third highest when considering all domains. But the impact of ICTs extends well beyond innovation, permeating the entire economy and society. For instance, Finland ranks 1st on the indicator capturing the extent to which ICTs create new services and products.

Singapore remains 2nd overall, while slightly improving its score. The city-state ranks 1st in a record four pillars, while Finland leads only two. Singapore shows the way in the environment subindex, earning the top spot in both the political and regulatory environment pillar and the business and innovation environment pillar. The extreme efficiency and business friendliness of its institutional framework, strong intellectual property protection, intense competition, and high university enrollment rate lead to these outstanding outcomes. Singapore's readiness (11th) is also world class, thanks to its excellent digital infrastructure (19th) and skill base (2nd). The affordability of ICTs (55th) is Singapore's

only relative weakness. Within such a conducive environment, it is not surprising to see Singapore in 3rd position in terms of ICT usage. Among other things, the city boasts the world's largest number of mobile broadband subscriptions per capita, above 100 percent. Furthermore, it leads the government usage pillar and outperforms the Nordics, including Finland. Within this pillar, Singapore achieves the maximum possible score on the UN's Government Online Services Index. Finally, it ranks 1st on the indicator capturing the importance of ICTs for government and 4th in assessing the success of latter in promoting ICTs. In this context, it comes as no surprise that Singapore leads the impact subindex, appearing in the top 10 of each of the eight comprising indicators.

Sweden (3rd) maintains its score but declines two positions and abandons the top spot to Finland. Despite this slight decline in rank, the country undeniably remains one of the few truly knowledge-based economies of the world. Aside from Finland, Sweden is the only country to appear in the top 10 of nine pillars. Unlike its neighbor, however, it does not lead in any of them. But such remarkable consistency earns Sweden the top spot in the usage subindex, reflecting the impressive level of ICT adoption by businesses and the population at large. A conducive environment, associated with a high degree of readiness and widespread usage, largely contribute to Sweden's innovation capacity. The country boasts the world's highest number of PCT patent applications per capita, ahead of Switzerland and Finland. Amid such an outstanding assessment, a handful of indicators call for attention: the average corporate tax rate is fairly high—equivalent to 53 percent of profits (114th)—and two indicators point to somewhat lengthy administrative procedures.

The **Netherlands** climbs two ranks to 4th place, thanks to small gains on most of the indicators. Its performance is consistently strong judging by its presence in the top 10 of seven pillars. Like the top three economies discussed above, the Netherlands offers a very conducive environment, placing 6th in the regulatory and political environment pillar and 5th in the business and innovation pillar, even though red tape remains extensive. The country's level of ICT readiness is also very high (13th), thanks to a strong skill base and world-class infrastructure, although it is somewhat undermined by lower marks in the affordability pillar (60th). The Netherlands earns excellent marks in terms of ICT usage (5th, up four). In particular, the country boasts the world's 2nd highest fixed broadband Internet subscription rate, with 39 subscriptions per 100 population; moreover, 92 percent of the population use the Internet, the third-largest proportion. Ninety-four percent of households are equipped with a computer and have Internet access; on both these indicators, the Netherlands ranks 2nd worldwide. Amid these positive results, the country's 5th rank in the government usage pillar comes as a disappointment. Finally, the Netherlands ranks 2nd in the impact subindex, just behind Singapore. In particular, it ranks in the top 10 of the indicator capturing the impact of ICTs on the creation of new business models (5th), on the offering of new products and services (8th), and on access to basic services (5th). The country also earns the maximum score in the UN's E-Participation Index. The high share of knowledge-intensive jobs in the economy—almost 50 percent, the 3rd highest in the world—and the country's capacity for innovation further contribute to its outstanding performance in the impact subindex.

Progressing two ranks, **Norway** enters the top five at 5th place. Overall, Norway's performance is outstanding, as reflected in its 2nd and 3rd place, respectively, in the individual usage pillar (behind Denmark) and in the infrastructure and digital content pillar (behind Iceland and Finland). Yet, despite this strong performance, the country's results are slightly less consistent than those observed in Finland and Sweden. Unlike its neighbors, it ranks in the top 10 of four pillars but does not lead any. Of particular concern is Norway's performance on the skills category, where it places 27th—far below Finland, Iceland, and Sweden.

Despite improving its score slightly, **Switzerland** slips one notch to 6th overall. It features in the top 10 of seven pillars—the second highest total—and leads the business usage pillar. The cost of ICTs is by far the weakest aspect of the country's performance, with Switzerland ranking a mediocre 68th in the affordability pillar. Despite full liberalization of ICT services, its average mobile cellular tariffs are among the highest in the world, even when accounting for differences in costs of living (120th). Another area of relative weakness is the lack of government efforts to promote ICTs. Switzerland ranks 31st in this category, far behind most of the Asian Tigers, the Gulf countries, and the Nordics. This stands at odds with the excellent results in the other two pillars of the usage subindex, namely the business usage pillar (1st) and the individual usage pillar (10th).

Up three notches, the **United Kingdom** (7th) posts the biggest rank improvement among the top 10 economies. The country offers one of the most conducive environments for ICT development, ranking 6th in this subindex. In particular, it offers a sound and conducive political and regulatory environment (7th). The country also boasts high levels of ICT adoption. ICTs are pervasive among the population, businesses, and the government. Yet in all these categories, it is almost systematically outperformed by the Nordics, the Asian Tigers, or both, signaling room for improvement. Finally, the country is among the best when it comes to ICT impacts, ranking 4th and 14th in terms of social and economic impacts, respectively. Most noticeably, the country ranks 1st for the role of ICTs in giving rise to new

Table 1: The Networked Readiness Index 2013

Rank	Country/Economy	Score	2012 rank (out of 142)	Group*
1	Finland	5.98	3	ADV
2	Singapore	5.96	2	ADV
3	Sweden	5.91	1	ADV
4	Netherlands	5.81	6	ADV
5	Norway	5.66	7	ADV
6	Switzerland	5.66	5	ADV
7	United Kingdom	5.64	10	ADV
8	Denmark	5.58	4	ADV
9	United States	5.57	8	ADV
10	Taiwan, China	5.47	11	ADV
11	Korea, Rep.	5.46	12	ADV
12	Canada	5.44	9	ADV
13	Germany	5.43	16	ADV
14	Hong Kong SAR	5.40	13	ADV
15	Israel	5.39	20	ADV
16	Luxembourg	5.37	21	ADV
17	Iceland	5.31	15	ADV
18	Australia	5.26	17	ADV
19	Austria	5.25	19	ADV
20	New Zealand	5.25	14	ADV
21	Japan	5.24	18	ADV
22	Estonia	5.12	24	ADV
23	Qatar	5.10	28	MENA
24	Belgium	5.10	22	ADV
25	United Arab Emirates	5.07	30	MENA
26	France	5.06	23	ADV
27	Ireland	5.05	25	ADV
28	Malta	4.90	26	ADV
29	Bahrain	4.83	27	MENA
30	Malaysia	4.82	29	DEVASIA
31	Saudi Arabia	4.82	34	MENA
32	Lithuania	4.72	31	CEE
33	Portugal	4.67	33	ADV
34	Chile	4.59	39	LATAM
35	Cyprus	4.59	32	ADV
36	Puerto Rico	4.55	36	ADV
37	Slovenia	4.53	37	ADV
38	Spain	4.51	38	ADV
39	Barbados	4.49	35	LATAM
40	Oman	4.48	40	MENA
41	Latvia	4.43	41	CEE
42	Czech Republic	4.38	42	ADV
43	Kazakhstan	4.32	55	CIS
44	Hungary	4.29	43	CEE
45	Turkey	4.22	52	CEE
46	Panama	4.22	57	LATAM
47	Jordan	4.20	47	MENA
48	Montenegro	4.20	46	CEE
49	Poland	4.19	49	CEE
50	Italy	4.18	48	ADV
51	Croatia	4.17	45	CEE
52	Uruguay	4.16	44	LATAM
53	Costa Rica	4.15	58	LATAM
54	Russian Federation	4.13	56	CIS
55	Mauritius	4.12	53	SSA
56	Azerbaijan	4.11	61	CIS
57	Brunei Darussalam	4.11	54	DEVASIA
58	China	4.03	51	DEVASIA
59	Mongolia	4.01	63	CIS
60	Brazil	3.97	65	LATAM
61	Slovak Republic	3.95	64	ADV
62	Kuwait	3.94	62	MENA
63	Mexico	3.93	76	LATAM
64	Greece	3.93	59	ADV
65	Georgia	3.93	88	CIS
66	Colombia	3.91	73	LATAM
67	Macedonia, FYR	3.89	66	CEE
68	India	3.88	69	DEVASIA
69	Sri Lanka	3.88	71	DEVASIA
70	South Africa	3.87	72	SSA
71	Bulgaria	3.87	70	CEE
72	Trinidad and Tobago	3.87	60	LATAM
73	Ukraine	3.87	75	CIS
74	Thailand	3.86	77	DEVASIA
75	Romania	3.86	67	CEE
76	Indonesia	3.84	80	DEVASIA
77	Moldova	3.84	78	CIS
78	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.80	84	CEE
79	Seychelles	3.80	n/a	SSA
80	Egypt	3.78	79	MENA
81	Cape Verde	3.78	81	SSA
82	Armenia	3.76	94	CIS
83	Albania	3.75	68	CEE
84	Vietnam	3.74	83	DEVASIA
85	Jamaica	3.74	74	LATAM
86	Philippines	3.73	86	DEVASIA
87	Serbia	3.70	85	CEE
88	Rwanda	3.68	82	SSA
89	Morocco	3.64	91	MENA
90	Dominican Republic	3.62	87	LATAM
91	Ecuador	3.58	96	LATAM
92	Kenya	3.54	93	SSA
93	El Salvador	3.53	103	LATAM
94	Lebanon	3.53	95	MENA
95	Ghana	3.51	97	SSA
96	Botswana	3.50	89	SSA
97	Liberia	3.48	n/a	SSA
98	Gambia, The	3.47	101	SSA
99	Argentina	3.47	92	LATAM
100	Guyana	3.45	90	LATAM
101	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.43	104	MENA
102	Guatemala	3.42	98	LATAM
103	Peru	3.39	106	LATAM
104	Paraguay	3.37	111	LATAM
105	Pakistan	3.35	102	DEVASIA
106	Cambodia	3.34	108	DEVASIA
107	Senegal	3.33	100	SSA
108	Venezuela	3.33	107	LATAM
109	Honduras	3.32	99	LATAM
110	Uganda	3.30	110	SSA
111	Namibia	3.29	105	SSA
112	Tajikistan	3.29	114	CIS
113	Nigeria	3.27	112	SSA
114	Bangladesh	3.22	113	DEVASIA
115	Zambia	3.19	109	SSA
116	Zimbabwe	3.17	124	SSA
117	Suriname	3.13	121	LATAM
118	Kyrgyz Republic	3.09	115	CIS
119	Bolivia	3.01	127	LATAM
120	Côte d'Ivoire	3.00	122	SSA
121	Gabon	2.97	n/a	SSA
122	Mali	2.97	126	SSA
123	Benin	2.97	117	SSA
124	Cameroon	2.95	125	SSA
125	Nicaragua	2.93	131	LATAM
126	Nepal	2.93	128	DEVASIA
127	Tanzania	2.92	123	SSA
128	Ethiopia	2.85	130	SSA
129	Malawi	2.83	116	SSA
130	Burkina Faso	2.80	135	SSA
131	Algeria	2.78	118	MENA
132	Libya	2.77	n/a	MENA
133	Mozambique	2.76	120	SSA
134	Timor-Leste	2.72	132	DEVASIA
135	Mauritania	2.71	139	MENA
136	Swaziland	2.69	136	SSA
137	Madagascar	2.69	134	SSA
138	Lesotho	2.68	133	SSA
139	Yemen	2.63	141	MENA
140	Guinea	2.61	n/a	SSA
141	Haiti	2.58	142	LATAM
142	Chad	2.53	138	SSA
143	Sierra Leone	2.53	n/a	SSA
144	Burundi	2.30	137	SSA

Note: Group classification follows the International Monetary Fund's classification (situation as of October 2012).
* Groups: ADV = Advanced economies; CEE = Central and Eastern Europe; CIS = Commonwealth of Independent States and Mongolia; DEVASIA = Developing Asia; LATAM = Latin America and the Caribbean; MENA = Middle East and North Africa; SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa.

Table 2: Environment subindex and pillars

ENVIRONMENT SUBINDEX			Political and regulatory environment		Business and innovation environment	
Rank	Country/Economy	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
1	Singapore	5.89	1	5.97	1	5.80
2	New Zealand	5.65	2	5.92	6	5.38
3	Finland	5.59	3	5.84	7	5.34
4	Netherlands	5.53	6	5.67	5	5.40
5	Sweden	5.48	5	5.67	11	5.30
6	United Kingdom	5.48	7	5.62	8	5.33
7	Switzerland	5.46	8	5.60	9	5.32
8	Hong Kong SAR	5.44	15	5.27	2	5.61
9	Norway	5.42	9	5.52	10	5.31
10	Canada	5.42	12	5.36	3	5.47
11	Australia	5.29	10	5.39	21	5.19
12	Denmark	5.27	14	5.30	19	5.23
13	Luxembourg	5.25	4	5.77	34	4.73
14	Qatar	5.19	18	5.10	12	5.29
15	Ireland	5.17	16	5.24	24	5.10
16	United States	5.11	22	4.94	13	5.29
17	Belgium	5.09	23	4.94	18	5.23
18	Malaysia	5.07	24	4.88	16	5.25
19	United Arab Emirates	5.05	26	4.84	17	5.25
20	Germany	5.05	11	5.38	36	4.71
21	Iceland	5.02	25	4.88	22	5.15
22	Austria	4.99	17	5.21	31	4.78
23	Israel	4.97	28	4.69	15	5.26
24	Taiwan, China	4.97	33	4.51	4	5.44
25	Saudi Arabia	4.87	29	4.68	25	5.07
26	Japan	4.86	19	5.04	37	4.68
27	France	4.84	20	5.02	39	4.66
28	Bahrain	4.83	40	4.39	14	5.27
29	Rwanda	4.81	13	5.30	59	4.32
30	Chile	4.80	38	4.40	20	5.20
31	Estonia	4.71	27	4.84	45	4.59
32	Korea, Rep.	4.70	42	4.25	23	5.14
33	South Africa	4.69	21	5.00	55	4.38
34	Cyprus	4.67	41	4.35	26	4.99
35	Puerto Rico	4.65	35	4.46	30	4.83
36	Barbados	4.63	32	4.59	38	4.67
37	Oman	4.61	34	4.47	33	4.75
38	Portugal	4.57	43	4.24	27	4.91
39	Malta	4.53	31	4.59	50	4.47
40	Spain	4.49	44	4.14	29	4.85
41	Mauritius	4.48	36	4.42	46	4.53
42	Jordan	4.35	48	4.05	40	4.65
43	Latvia	4.33	52	4.02	42	4.65
44	Slovenia	4.33	61	3.81	28	4.85
45	Lithuania	4.31	51	4.02	44	4.60
46	Turkey	4.31	54	3.97	43	4.64
47	Hungary	4.23	49	4.04	51	4.42
48	Panama	4.22	69	3.69	32	4.76
49	Czech Republic	4.21	46	4.06	56	4.36
50	Uruguay	4.20	58	3.91	47	4.50
51	Liberia	4.17	53	4.01	58	4.34
52	Montenegro	4.16	72	3.67	41	4.65
53	Seychelles	4.14	50	4.03	63	4.25
54	Gambia, The	4.13	30	4.68	116	3.58
55	Poland	4.10	62	3.80	53	4.41
56	Botswana	4.10	39	4.40	103	3.80
57	Brunei Darussalam	4.09	45	4.11	77	4.07
58	Namibia	4.04	37	4.41	112	3.67
59	Macedonia, FYR	4.04	80	3.59	49	4.48
60	Thailand	4.00	81	3.59	52	4.42
61	Zambia	3.99	64	3.77	65	4.22
62	Slovak Republic	3.99	70	3.68	61	4.30
63	Sri Lanka	3.95	68	3.70	67	4.21
64	Ghana	3.95	57	3.92	84	3.99
65	Cape Verde	3.94	55	3.97	92	3.91
66	Kazakhstan	3.93	77	3.63	64	4.23
67	Jamaica	3.93	59	3.87	82	4.00
68	Bulgaria	3.91	101	3.31	48	4.50
69	Kuwait	3.90	71	3.67	71	4.13
70	Croatia	3.90	90	3.48	60	4.32
71	China	3.88	56	3.97	105	3.78
72	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.86	67	3.70	80	4.03

ENVIRONMENT SUBINDEX			Political and regulatory environment		Business and innovation environment	
Rank	Country/Economy	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
73	Georgia	3.86	100	3.34	54	4.39
74	Morocco	3.85	73	3.66	79	4.04
75	Mexico	3.85	79	3.60	74	4.09
76	Mongolia	3.84	93	3.41	62	4.28
77	Azerbaijan	3.84	66	3.72	86	3.96
78	Indonesia	3.83	82	3.57	73	4.10
79	Cambodia	3.83	65	3.75	91	3.92
80	Tajikistan	3.80	47	4.06	121	3.54
81	Guyana	3.79	84	3.55	81	4.02
82	Costa Rica	3.78	74	3.66	94	3.90
83	Italy	3.77	95	3.39	69	4.16
84	Albania	3.76	102	3.31	66	4.22
85	India	3.75	75	3.65	99	3.85
86	Lebanon	3.74	133	2.76	35	4.73
87	Greece	3.73	103	3.29	68	4.16
88	Uganda	3.71	60	3.83	115	3.59
89	Romania	3.70	106	3.25	70	4.14
90	Armenia	3.70	104	3.27	72	4.12
91	Peru	3.69	121	3.04	57	4.34
92	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.68	97	3.36	83	3.99
93	Trinidad and Tobago	3.66	91	3.42	93	3.90
94	Nigeria	3.66	89	3.48	101	3.83
95	Dominican Republic	3.65	109	3.22	75	4.08
96	Colombia	3.64	92	3.41	95	3.87
97	Vietnam	3.63	85	3.51	108	3.75
98	Kenya	3.63	87	3.49	106	3.76
99	Egypt	3.62	96	3.39	98	3.85
100	Philippines	3.60	98	3.36	100	3.84
101	Senegal	3.60	114	3.11	76	4.08
102	Russian Federation	3.58	108	3.24	90	3.92
103	Malawi	3.58	63	3.80	131	3.36
104	Ethiopia	3.55	83	3.56	119	3.55
105	Ukraine	3.54	124	3.01	78	4.07
106	Serbia	3.54	115	3.10	85	3.98
107	Brazil	3.53	78	3.63	126	3.42
108	Tanzania	3.52	76	3.65	128	3.38
109	Moldova	3.52	117	3.09	88	3.94
110	Burkina Faso	3.49	88	3.49	122	3.49
111	Mali	3.47	99	3.35	114	3.59
112	Honduras	3.47	111	3.21	109	3.72
113	Ecuador	3.46	118	3.07	96	3.86
114	Sierra Leone	3.44	86	3.50	127	3.39
115	Benin	3.44	94	3.41	123	3.47
116	Pakistan	3.42	123	3.03	102	3.81
117	El Salvador	3.41	129	2.86	87	3.95
118	Guatemala	3.39	127	2.92	97	3.85
119	Cameroon	3.36	126	2.97	107	3.75
120	Mozambique	3.36	105	3.26	124	3.45
121	Lesotho	3.32	116	3.09	118	3.55
122	Nepal	3.31	119	3.05	117	3.57
123	Gabon	3.31	107	3.25	129	3.37
124	Paraguay	3.29	138	2.65	89	3.93
125	Madagascar	3.26	134	2.73	104	3.79
126	Argentina	3.25	131	2.82	110	3.68
127	Côte d'Ivoire	3.23	128	2.87	113	3.60
128	Bangladesh	3.19	137	2.71	111	3.68
129	Bolivia	3.19	110	3.22	137	3.17
130	Libya	3.18	130	2.83	120	3.54
131	Timor-Leste	3.18	125	3.00	130	3.36
132	Zimbabwe	3.13	120	3.05	135	3.22
133	Swaziland	3.12	112	3.21	138	3.03
134	Nicaragua	3.11	122	3.03	136	3.18
135	Suriname	3.08	135	2.73	125	3.43
136	Mauritania	3.07	113	3.18	140	2.95
137	Kyrgyz Republic	3.02	136	2.72	132	3.32
138	Yemen	2.91	140	2.51	133	3.30
139	Guinea	2.84	132	2.77	141	2.91
140	Venezuela	2.83	142	2.43	134	3.22
141	Haiti	2.65	143	2.40	142	2.89
142	Burundi	2.63	144	2.30	139	2.96
143	Algeria	2.60	141	2.46	143	2.74
144	Chad	2.59	139	2.59	144	2.58

Table 3: Readiness subindex and pillars

READINESS SUBINDEX			Infrastructure and digital content		Affordability		Skills	
Rank	Country/Economy	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
1	Finland	6.51	2	6.87	19	6.22	1	6.45
2	Iceland	6.43	1	6.87	5	6.55	9	5.87
3	Sweden	6.38	4	6.83	7	6.48	10	5.84
4	United States	6.25	7	6.80	15	6.31	20	5.62
5	Canada	6.17	5	6.81	43	5.69	6	6.02
6	Norway	6.15	3	6.84	23	6.09	27	5.52
7	Denmark	6.04	14	6.40	22	6.09	18	5.63
8	Switzerland	6.02	8	6.71	68	5.25	4	6.10
9	Austria	6.01	9	6.60	37	5.89	24	5.55
10	United Kingdom	5.99	13	6.42	35	5.90	15	5.66
11	Singapore	5.96	19	6.20	55	5.50	2	6.18
12	Cyprus	5.92	21	6.08	28	6.02	16	5.66
13	Netherlands	5.92	11	6.48	60	5.39	8	5.89
14	Germany	5.88	10	6.50	53	5.52	19	5.62
15	Belgium	5.84	18	6.20	70	5.20	3	6.11
16	Ireland	5.80	16	6.24	61	5.38	12	5.78
17	Taiwan, China	5.80	22	5.99	54	5.50	7	5.91
18	Luxembourg	5.79	12	6.43	48	5.61	33	5.33
19	Hong Kong SAR	5.70	27	5.78	17	6.28	52	5.05
20	Lithuania	5.67	33	5.23	14	6.32	29	5.46
21	Malta	5.65	15	6.26	72	5.15	26	5.53
22	Israel	5.59	29	5.73	44	5.66	32	5.37
23	Korea, Rep.	5.56	20	6.13	83	4.88	14	5.67
24	Estonia	5.55	26	5.79	56	5.44	30	5.43
25	Australia	5.51	6	6.81	97	4.07	17	5.64
26	France	5.40	28	5.76	86	4.84	21	5.59
27	Latvia	5.38	41	4.83	16	6.30	54	5.01
28	Japan	5.36	24	5.84	92	4.50	13	5.73
29	Ukraine	5.34	74	3.85	2	6.88	35	5.30
30	New Zealand	5.33	17	6.22	100	3.96	11	5.81
31	Slovenia	5.33	25	5.82	85	4.86	36	5.30
32	Russian Federation	5.29	43	4.72	18	6.23	61	4.91
33	Costa Rica	5.28	76	3.77	6	6.52	23	5.56
34	Portugal	5.27	34	5.23	57	5.44	48	5.14
35	Bahrain	5.27	39	4.97	46	5.64	44	5.20
36	Turkey	5.27	48	4.56	4	6.59	81	4.65
37	Poland	5.26	38	5.00	47	5.63	47	5.15
38	Italy	5.25	40	4.94	49	5.61	45	5.18
39	Saudi Arabia	5.23	36	5.07	65	5.35	37	5.29
40	United Arab Emirates	5.23	30	5.46	89	4.70	25	5.54
41	Croatia	5.14	57	4.28	26	6.03	51	5.09
42	Mongolia	5.13	60	4.18	10	6.43	72	4.78
43	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.08	64	4.13	31	5.99	49	5.11
44	Qatar	5.06	35	5.22	103	3.92	5	6.04
45	Trinidad and Tobago	5.02	53	4.41	58	5.40	39	5.25
46	Moldova	5.02	55	4.31	25	6.06	78	4.69
47	Greece	5.00	46	4.62	73	5.13	41	5.25
48	Georgia	4.99	68	4.03	11	6.39	83	4.56
49	Chile	4.99	61	4.18	33	5.94	66	4.85
50	Kazakhstan	4.98	63	4.14	36	5.90	62	4.91
51	Azerbaijan	4.98	75	3.82	20	6.16	57	4.96
52	Romania	4.98	47	4.62	62	5.36	58	4.95
53	Czech Republic	4.97	23	5.85	99	3.97	50	5.10
54	Mauritius	4.97	77	3.73	12	6.36	67	4.82
55	Jordan	4.97	81	3.55	27	6.03	34	5.33
56	Oman	4.92	66	4.05	34	5.90	68	4.81
57	Malaysia	4.87	73	3.85	50	5.58	43	5.20
58	Kuwait	4.87	45	4.64	71	5.18	71	4.79
59	Hungary	4.87	58	4.25	74	5.10	42	5.24
60	Panama	4.86	51	4.42	32	5.99	99	4.17
61	Spain	4.85	31	5.43	102	3.93	46	5.18
62	Montenegro	4.82	42	4.79	93	4.42	40	5.25
63	Thailand	4.78	71	3.95	45	5.64	76	4.75
64	Sri Lanka	4.78	101	3.05	29	6.02	38	5.26
65	Barbados	4.76	32	5.25	111	3.48	22	5.56
66	China	4.76	83	3.46	40	5.82	53	5.01
67	Serbia	4.71	54	4.39	84	4.87	65	4.86
68	India	4.70	111	2.80	1	7.00	95	4.31
69	Puerto Rico	4.70	52	4.42	n/a	n/a	55	4.97
70	Uruguay	4.66	49	4.50	80	4.94	85	4.53
71	Indonesia	4.66	89	3.26	39	5.82	63	4.88
72	Albania	4.62	79	3.60	66	5.29	56	4.96
73	Armenia	4.60	72	3.88	77	4.97	59	4.94
74	Brazil	4.53	62	4.16	76	5.01	91	4.42
75	Bulgaria	4.53	37	5.03	106	3.76	70	4.79
76	Mexico	4.47	82	3.53	63	5.36	87	4.51
77	Jamaica	4.46	65	4.10	87	4.81	88	4.48
78	Paraguay	4.44	67	4.04	52	5.53	107	3.74
79	Vietnam	4.43	114	2.76	38	5.86	79	4.68
80	Colombia	4.41	96	3.18	67	5.29	74	4.77
81	Venezuela	4.41	85	3.42	51	5.55	96	4.26
82	Egypt	4.41	93	3.19	8	6.47	115	3.56
83	Cape Verde	4.40	103	3.04	42	5.72	90	4.43
84	Macedonia, FYR	4.36	69	3.99	94	4.40	77	4.70
85	Philippines	4.36	84	3.42	82	4.89	73	4.77
86	Lebanon	4.29	88	3.27	95	4.12	28	5.49
87	Zimbabwe	4.28	129	2.18	9	6.47	98	4.18
88	Morocco	4.28	95	3.18	30	6.02	114	3.63
89	Ecuador	4.26	78	3.71	91	4.54	84	4.54
90	El Salvador	4.16	92	3.20	41	5.72	117	3.55
91	Bangladesh	4.14	109	2.84	13	6.34	128	3.24
92	Slovak Republic	4.12	56	4.29	113	3.32	75	4.75
93	Pakistan	4.11	104	3.00	21	6.15	129	3.19
94	Brunei Darussalam	4.06	50	4.47	135	2.33	31	5.38
95	South Africa	4.04	59	4.21	104	3.91	102	4.01
96	Algeria	4.00	119	2.62	64	5.35	101	4.02
97	Argentina	3.98	70	3.99	114	3.29	80	4.66
98	Dominican Republic	3.94	98	3.08	79	4.94	105	3.79
99	Liberia	3.93	142	1.57	3	6.78	122	3.42
100	Suriname	3.92	118	2.66	90	4.64	89	4.46
101	Ghana	3.89	121	2.51	59	5.40	106	3.77
102	Honduras	3.86	107	2.88	78	4.96	108	3.72
103	Kyrgyz Republic	3.78	90	3.26	107	3.67	92	4.40
104	Uganda	3.76	106	2.88	75	5.07	125	3.33
105	Guyana	3.75	94	3.19	110	3.50	82	4.56
106	Seychelles	3.73	44	4.67	139	1.61	60	4.92
107	Botswana	3.72	100	3.06	109	3.57	86	4.52
108	Guatemala	3.72	116	2.69	81	4.92	118	3.53
109	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.69	97	3.13	115	3.13	69	4.79
110	Kenya	3.68	110	2.84	105	3.81	93	4.39
111	Cambodia	3.49	87	3.31	112	3.47	109	3.68
112	Nepal	3.33	140	1.62	69	5.20	131	3.17
113	Haiti	3.33	144	1.53	24	6.09	143	2.37
114	Gabon	3.33	125	2.32	96	4.11	116	3.55
115	Namibia	3.27	102	3.04	117	3.09	111	3.67
116	Rwanda	3.25	105	2.98	116	3.12	113	3.64
117	Yemen	3.24	123	2.43	88	4.75	138	2.54
118	Tajikistan	3.22	126	2.30	131	2.49	64	4.86
119	Peru	3.08	86	3.31	138	1.86	100	4.07
120	Senegal	3.07	108	2.86	118	3.07	126	3.30
121	Nicaragua	3.07	91	3.25	136	2.31	112	3.64
122	Côte d'Ivoire	3.07	99	3.07	119	2.96	130	3.17
123	Nigeria	3.02	115	2.70	120	2.96	123	3.40
124	Bolivia	3.01	138	1.74	122	2.89	94	4.39
125	Gambia, The	3.00	117	2.68	124	2.81	120	3.50
126	Libya	2.91	80	3.56	141	1.00	97	4.18
127	Chad	2.90	127	2.22	98	4.06	141	2.43
128	Benin	2.85	113	2.79	133	2.39	124	3.39
129	Zambia	2.85	133	2.02	127	2.69	104	3.84
130	Swaziland	2.84	112	2.80	137	2.03	110	3.68
131	Cameroon	2.80	137	1.75	125	2.79	103	3.87
132	Guinea	2.80	132	2.10	108	3.58	135	2.73
133	Mauritania	2.80	134	1.95	101	3.94	139	2.50
134	Timor-Leste	2.71	122	2.48	123	2.82	133	2.82
135	Tanzania	2.70	124	2.36	130	2.58	132	3.16
136	Lesotho	2.68	130	2.16	134	2.35	119	3.53
137	Madagascar	2.57	143	1.56	121	2.90	127	3.26
138	Burundi	2.50	128	2.20	n/a	n/a	134	2.79
139	Malawi	2.41	120	2.58	140	1.17	121	3.47
140	Ethiopia	2.34	141	1.62	126	2.78	137	2.61
141	Mali	2.32	139	1.65	128	2.67	136	2.63
142	Burkina Faso	2.27	136	1.79	129	2.59	142	2.43
143	Mozambique	2.22	135	1.81	132	2.42	140	2.44
144	Sierra Leone	1.74	131	2.11	141	1.00	144	2.10

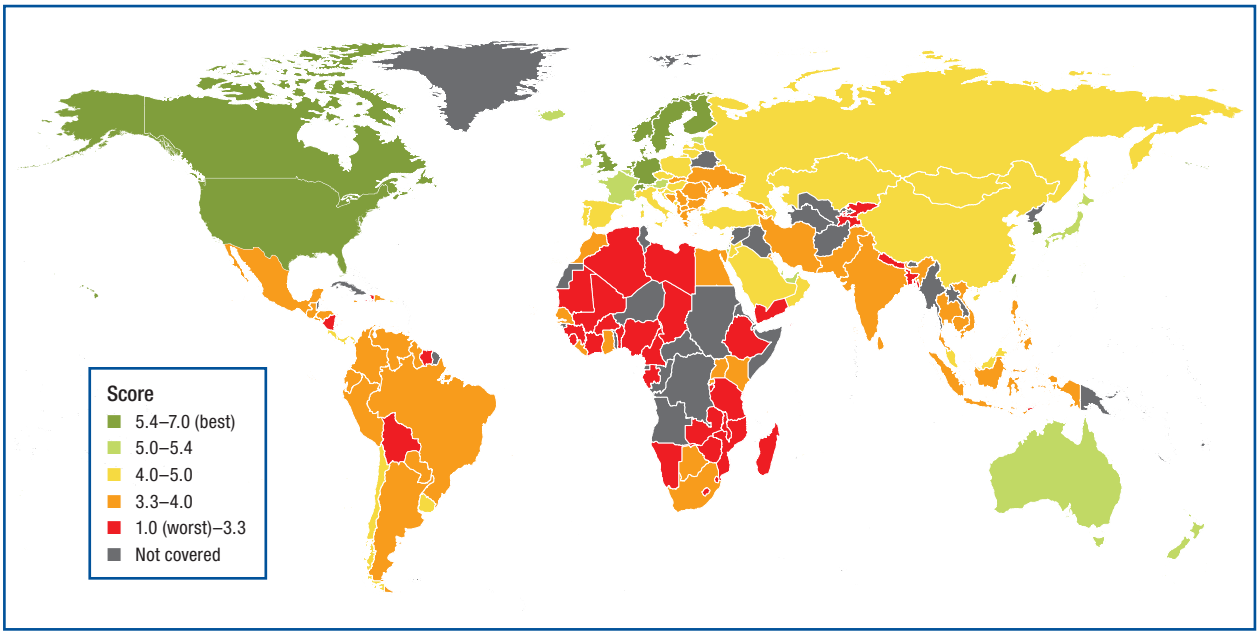
Table 4: Usage subindex and pillars

USAGE SUBINDEX			Individual usage		Business usage		Governent usage	
Rank	Country/Economy	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
1	Sweden	6.00	3	6.53	4	5.89	8	5.56
2	Finland	5.97	6	6.40	3	5.97	10	5.55
3	Singapore	5.86	11	6.13	14	5.18	1	6.29
4	Korea, Rep.	5.86	7	6.39	11	5.31	3	5.89
5	Netherlands	5.78	5	6.42	8	5.53	15	5.39
6	Denmark	5.75	1	6.65	7	5.56	24	5.05
7	Norway	5.75	2	6.62	12	5.23	14	5.39
8	Switzerland	5.70	10	6.15	1	6.11	31	4.86
9	Japan	5.62	13	5.88	2	6.01	27	4.98
10	Luxembourg	5.62	4	6.47	16	4.97	13	5.41
11	United Kingdom	5.59	9	6.17	15	5.05	9	5.55
12	Germany	5.57	14	5.88	5	5.81	26	5.01
13	United States	5.51	18	5.66	10	5.37	11	5.49
14	Israel	5.45	28	5.43	6	5.67	20	5.23
15	Taiwan, China	5.45	20	5.66	13	5.19	12	5.49
16	Qatar	5.35	16	5.82	27	4.47	5	5.75
17	Austria	5.23	19	5.66	9	5.39	35	4.65
18	Australia	5.22	15	5.88	25	4.54	19	5.25
19	New Zealand	5.20	17	5.78	23	4.54	18	5.29
20	Hong Kong SAR	5.18	12	5.91	19	4.77	30	4.87
21	Iceland	5.15	8	6.35	20	4.77	50	4.32
22	France	5.13	24	5.52	18	4.86	25	5.02
23	United Arab Emirates	5.07	36	4.90	28	4.31	2	5.99
24	Canada	5.04	27	5.44	24	4.54	22	5.14
25	Estonia	5.01	23	5.53	29	4.13	17	5.36
26	Belgium	4.97	25	5.48	17	4.94	41	4.48
27	Malta	4.92	22	5.59	38	3.81	16	5.37
28	Ireland	4.87	21	5.59	22	4.58	43	4.44
29	Malaysia	4.83	46	4.44	26	4.49	7	5.57
30	Bahrain	4.83	30	5.13	56	3.59	4	5.78
31	Saudi Arabia	4.74	47	4.39	30	4.10	6	5.73
32	Portugal	4.50	41	4.71	36	3.86	28	4.93
33	Spain	4.46	31	5.12	41	3.80	42	4.46
34	Barbados	4.44	26	5.48	43	3.72	64	4.13
35	Slovenia	4.43	32	5.06	32	3.94	52	4.30
36	Lithuania	4.41	37	4.86	42	3.75	36	4.60
37	Oman	4.36	50	4.31	52	3.62	21	5.14
38	Czech Republic	4.35	29	5.18	31	4.08	93	3.79
39	Puerto Rico	4.31	59	3.94	21	4.59	46	4.40
40	Chile	4.24	53	4.12	44	3.71	29	4.90
41	Brunei Darussalam	4.21	49	4.32	59	3.56	33	4.75
42	Kazakhstan	4.18	54	4.06	85	3.34	23	5.13
43	Latvia	4.16	38	4.84	51	3.64	75	3.99
44	Brazil	4.08	58	3.97	34	3.90	48	4.38
45	Italy	4.08	34	4.93	46	3.68	108	3.62
46	Hungary	4.07	42	4.67	61	3.50	69	4.03
47	Croatia	4.06	39	4.83	81	3.36	73	3.99
48	Cyprus	4.05	44	4.52	60	3.51	65	4.13
49	Slovak Republic	4.04	35	4.92	65	3.47	100	3.71
50	Poland	4.01	33	5.00	74	3.41	107	3.62
51	Panama	4.00	65	3.59	39	3.81	37	4.60
52	Azerbaijan	3.99	64	3.68	58	3.57	34	4.71
53	Montenegro	3.95	56	4.01	71	3.43	47	4.39
54	Uruguay	3.94	51	4.17	72	3.43	55	4.22
55	Kuwait	3.94	40	4.83	83	3.35	105	3.63
56	Russian Federation	3.91	45	4.51	95	3.24	74	3.99
57	Seychelles	3.85	62	3.76	64	3.48	51	4.31
58	China	3.80	83	2.96	35	3.86	38	4.58
59	Costa Rica	3.79	71	3.37	37	3.84	61	4.17
60	Jordan	3.79	66	3.55	55	3.59	56	4.22
61	Macedonia, FYR	3.78	52	4.13	123	2.94	54	4.27
62	Turkey	3.78	68	3.51	48	3.65	60	4.18
63	Bulgaria	3.75	48	4.32	101	3.18	98	3.74
64	Colombia	3.75	76	3.09	77	3.39	32	4.77
65	Mauritius	3.71	70	3.38	73	3.42	49	4.34
66	Mexico	3.68	82	2.98	62	3.50	39	4.55
67	Trinidad and Tobago	3.67	61	3.77	97	3.23	70	4.01
68	Greece	3.66	43	4.53	107	3.11	118	3.34
69	Romania	3.66	57	3.97	94	3.24	96	3.76
70	Indonesia	3.58	92	2.74	40	3.81	58	4.20
71	Morocco	3.55	67	3.54	99	3.20	81	3.92
72	South Africa	3.53	81	2.99	33	3.91	102	3.70
73	Vietnam	3.52	78	3.08	88	3.30	62	4.16
74	Argentina	3.51	60	3.92	90	3.28	117	3.35
75	Egypt	3.49	69	3.43	108	3.11	80	3.92
76	Philippines	3.46	95	2.69	47	3.65	67	4.04
77	Georgia	3.46	75	3.16	112	3.07	63	4.14
78	Serbia	3.45	55	4.01	135	2.70	104	3.64
79	Armenia	3.44	77	3.08	89	3.30	78	3.94
80	Mongolia	3.41	90	2.79	78	3.39	66	4.06
81	India	3.41	121	1.97	45	3.70	40	4.55
82	Moldova	3.39	72	3.36	129	2.86	76	3.97
83	Thailand	3.39	88	2.84	63	3.50	86	3.84
84	Kenya	3.38	115	2.08	53	3.62	44	4.43
85	Albania	3.37	84	2.93	79	3.38	95	3.79
86	Dominican Republic	3.36	93	2.73	82	3.36	72	3.99
87	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.34	73	3.32	104	3.15	111	3.55
88	Ecuador	3.33	85	2.92	92	3.27	94	3.79
89	Jamaica	3.32	86	2.89	86	3.32	97	3.76
90	Sri Lanka	3.32	110	2.19	57	3.57	57	4.20
91	Peru	3.32	87	2.89	93	3.26	90	3.81
92	Gambia, The	3.32	118	2.03	50	3.64	53	4.28
93	Guatemala	3.28	96	2.67	49	3.65	114	3.51
94	El Salvador	3.27	91	2.79	100	3.20	88	3.83
95	Ukraine	3.27	74	3.17	84	3.35	121	3.28
96	Cape Verde	3.25	103	2.37	122	2.96	45	4.41
97	Guyana	3.24	106	2.25	54	3.60	85	3.87
98	Lebanon	3.21	63	3.70	116	3.02	134	2.90
99	Botswana	3.20	98	2.57	96	3.23	91	3.80
100	Senegal	3.16	113	2.09	66	3.47	82	3.91
101	Namibia	3.12	99	2.53	76	3.40	116	3.43
102	Ghana	3.12	102	2.40	103	3.15	89	3.81
103	Tajikistan	3.12	107	2.20	87	3.32	87	3.83
104	Cambodia	3.09	112	2.14	70	3.44	103	3.69
105	Venezuela	3.07	80	3.02	120	2.97	126	3.21
106	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.06	108	2.20	119	2.99	71	4.00
107	Rwanda	3.05	139	1.50	67	3.46	59	4.20
108	Nigeria	3.04	111	2.16	68	3.45	113	3.52
109	Zambia	3.04	122	1.84	80	3.36	79	3.92
110	Paraguay	3.01	97	2.66	110	3.09	123	3.27
111	Honduras	3.01	101	2.45	75	3.40	127	3.17
112	Suriname	2.97	79	3.07	113	3.06	138	2.78
113	Bolivia	2.96	104	2.34	109	3.09	115	3.45
114	Liberia	2.93	126	1.74	69	3.45	109	3.59
115	Mali	2.93	125	1.76	114	3.06	77	3.96
116	Côte d'Ivoire	2.92	117	2.07	105	3.14	112	3.54
117	Uganda	2.89	131	1.65	106	3.13	84	3.90
118	Pakistan	2.89	123	1.83	91	3.27	110	3.56
119	Cameroon	2.86	130	1.65	98	3.21	101	3.71
120	Tanzania	2.86	127	1.68	102	3.16	99	3.73
121	Bangladesh	2.83	128	1.65	132	2.81	68	4.03
122	Gabon	2.83	105	2.34	130	2.85	120	3.30
123	Kyrgyz Republic	2.81	94	2.70	138	2.65	130	3.08
124	Nicaragua	2.76	120	1.98	111	3.07	125	3.21
125	Zimbabwe	2.72	114	2.09	115	3.03	132	3.05
126	Burkina Faso	2.71	140	1.49	131	2.83	92	3.80
127	Benin	2.70	109	2.19	117	3.01	135	2.90
128	Mozambique	2.66	141	1.45	125	2.90	106	3.62
129	Libya	2.65	89	2.80	136	2.69	143	2.44
130	Ethiopia	2.62	143	1.34	140	2.62	83	3.91
131	Malawi	2.60	136	1.56	121	2.97	122	3.27
132	Mauritania	2.58	116	2.08	126	2.88	137	2.79
133	Madagascar	2.55	132	1.60	118	3.00	131	3.05
134	Nepal	2.54	137	1.54	127	2.87	124	3.21
135	Lesotho	2.52	129	1.65	133	2.79	128	3.12
136	Timor-Leste	2.51	124	1.80	139	2.63	129	3.11
137	Sierra Leone	2.50	133	1.59	141	2.59	119	3.33
138	Swaziland	2.49	119	1.98	124	2.90	140	2.58
139	Guinea	2.47	138	1.53	128	2.86	133	3.02
140	Algeria	2.42	100	2.46	144	2.15	139	2.65
141	Chad	2.34	142	1.35	134	2.79	136	2.89
142	Yemen	2.27	135	1.57	137	2.68	141	2.56
143	Haiti	2.17	134	1.58	142	2.56	144	2.36
144	Burundi	2.04	144	1.33	143	2.31	142	2.47

Table 5: Impact subindex and pillars

IMPACT SUBINDEX			Economic impacts		Social impacts	
Rank	Country/Economy	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
1	Singapore	6.13	2	5.98	1	6.28
2	Netherlands	6.00	4	5.93	3	6.08
3	Finland	5.86	1	5.99	9	5.74
4	Sweden	5.77	3	5.93	10	5.62
5	Korea, Rep.	5.71	12	5.24	2	6.19
6	Taiwan, China	5.65	7	5.49	6	5.82
7	Israel	5.54	6	5.63	14	5.45
8	United Kingdom	5.48	14	5.09	4	5.86
9	Switzerland	5.44	5	5.80	24	5.08
10	United States	5.43	11	5.32	11	5.55
11	Norway	5.32	13	5.17	13	5.47
12	Hong Kong SAR	5.28	15	5.03	12	5.54
13	Denmark	5.25	9	5.33	19	5.18
14	Germany	5.22	10	5.32	22	5.12
15	Estonia	5.19	23	4.55	5	5.83
16	Canada	5.14	16	4.93	17	5.35
17	Japan	5.12	8	5.36	31	4.88
18	Australia	5.01	20	4.61	15	5.41
19	United Arab Emirates	4.94	28	4.13	7	5.75
20	France	4.86	17	4.92	32	4.79
21	Luxembourg	4.81	25	4.47	20	5.15
22	New Zealand	4.81	26	4.47	21	5.15
23	Qatar	4.80	33	3.85	8	5.75
24	Austria	4.76	22	4.57	29	4.95
25	Iceland	4.65	24	4.54	33	4.76
26	Puerto Rico	4.56	21	4.58	37	4.53
27	Malaysia	4.52	29	4.02	25	5.02
28	Belgium	4.51	19	4.67	41	4.34
29	Malta	4.50	31	4.00	26	5.01
30	Lithuania	4.49	30	4.01	28	4.96
31	Saudi Arabia	4.43	42	3.64	18	5.22
32	Bahrain	4.39	52	3.39	16	5.38
33	Ireland	4.36	18	4.77	56	3.96
34	Chile	4.35	35	3.73	27	4.97
35	Portugal	4.32	36	3.70	30	4.94
36	Spain	4.22	32	3.86	36	4.58
37	Kazakhstan	4.18	66	3.28	23	5.09
38	Barbados	4.13	27	4.24	52	4.03
39	Brunei Darussalam	4.07	48	3.43	35	4.71
40	Slovenia	4.05	34	3.82	46	4.27
41	Oman	4.04	61	3.34	34	4.75
42	Hungary	4.00	41	3.66	40	4.35
43	Czech Republic	3.97	40	3.66	44	4.28
44	Montenegro	3.87	39	3.67	49	4.08
45	Latvia	3.87	38	3.68	51	4.06
46	Uruguay	3.83	53	3.39	45	4.27
47	Colombia	3.83	70	3.24	38	4.42
48	Panama	3.80	73	3.22	39	4.38
49	Costa Rica	3.75	46	3.50	53	3.99
50	Brazil	3.74	50	3.40	48	4.08
51	Cyprus	3.73	45	3.50	55	3.97
52	Mexico	3.72	72	3.23	47	4.22
53	Russian Federation	3.72	54	3.38	50	4.06
54	Jordan	3.70	49	3.42	54	3.98
55	China	3.69	83	3.08	42	4.29
56	India	3.67	43	3.63	73	3.71
57	Slovak Republic	3.67	44	3.54	66	3.80
58	Mongolia	3.65	86	3.02	43	4.29
59	Azerbaijan	3.65	59	3.35	57	3.94
60	Italy	3.63	37	3.69	80	3.57
61	Rwanda	3.62	58	3.35	61	3.88
62	Egypt	3.60	67	3.28	58	3.93
63	Croatia	3.59	55	3.38	68	3.79
64	Turkey	3.54	68	3.26	63	3.82
65	Cape Verde	3.53	76	3.20	62	3.86
66	Dominican Republic	3.53	79	3.16	59	3.89
67	Senegal	3.51	60	3.35	75	3.67
68	Philippines	3.50	56	3.37	76	3.62
69	Seychelles	3.49	78	3.19	69	3.78
70	Sri Lanka	3.47	62	3.33	77	3.62
71	Kenya	3.47	47	3.46	84	3.47
72	Peru	3.45	77	3.20	74	3.70
73	Gambia, The	3.44	63	3.31	79	3.57
74	Moldova	3.43	84	3.05	65	3.80
75	Vietnam	3.39	89	2.97	64	3.81
76	Georgia	3.39	97	2.90	60	3.88
77	Poland	3.38	64	3.31	86	3.45
78	Macedonia, FYR	3.36	92	2.96	70	3.77
79	Nigeria	3.34	65	3.28	88	3.40
80	Mauritius	3.33	82	3.10	78	3.57
81	Ukraine	3.32	74	3.21	87	3.43
82	Greece	3.31	80	3.12	83	3.51
83	Armenia	3.31	69	3.26	90	3.37
84	Guatemala	3.31	57	3.36	100	3.26
85	El Salvador	3.30	103	2.85	71	3.76
86	Indonesia	3.30	101	2.85	72	3.74
87	Bulgaria	3.30	75	3.20	89	3.39
88	Thailand	3.28	108	2.77	67	3.79
89	Albania	3.26	88	2.99	81	3.54
90	Ecuador	3.25	90	2.97	82	3.52
91	Jamaica	3.23	81	3.10	92	3.36
92	South Africa	3.23	51	3.40	112	3.05
93	Mali	3.17	71	3.23	108	3.11
94	Argentina	3.14	91	2.96	96	3.32
95	Trinidad and Tobago	3.12	100	2.87	91	3.37
96	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.12	96	2.90	95	3.33
97	Romania	3.12	94	2.92	97	3.31
98	Serbia	3.09	105	2.83	93	3.36
99	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.09	106	2.82	94	3.36
100	Ghana	3.08	85	3.04	107	3.11
101	Kuwait	3.04	125	2.60	85	3.47
102	Tajikistan	3.03	111	2.75	98	3.31
103	Guyana	3.02	107	2.80	102	3.24
104	Venezuela	3.01	95	2.91	106	3.11
105	Botswana	2.97	114	2.73	103	3.21
106	Pakistan	2.97	99	2.88	113	3.05
107	Cambodia	2.94	124	2.62	101	3.26
108	Honduras	2.94	98	2.89	114	2.99
109	Liberia	2.91	110	2.75	109	3.08
110	Ethiopia	2.90	127	2.53	99	3.27
111	Morocco	2.89	122	2.65	105	3.13
112	Zambia	2.89	115	2.71	110	3.07
113	Benin	2.88	87	3.01	123	2.75
114	Bolivia	2.88	123	2.62	104	3.14
115	Uganda	2.86	121	2.65	111	3.07
116	Lebanon	2.86	102	2.85	120	2.86
117	Mozambique	2.82	116	2.71	117	2.93
118	Nicaragua	2.80	120	2.67	116	2.93
119	Cameroon	2.78	104	2.84	126	2.72
120	Côte d'Ivoire	2.77	93	2.93	129	2.61
121	Paraguay	2.75	109	2.76	122	2.75
122	Namibia	2.75	117	2.70	121	2.80
123	Kyrgyz Republic	2.75	126	2.56	115	2.93
124	Malawi	2.73	112	2.74	127	2.71
125	Burkina Faso	2.72	118	2.70	124	2.74
126	Bangladesh	2.71	128	2.52	118	2.90
127	Tanzania	2.61	136	2.34	119	2.89
128	Zimbabwe	2.55	119	2.68	132	2.42
129	Nepal	2.54	135	2.36	125	2.73
130	Suriname	2.53	113	2.74	137	2.33
131	Timor-Leste	2.50	132	2.38	128	2.61
132	Gabon	2.42	129	2.44	133	2.41
133	Sierra Leone	2.42	133	2.37	131	2.46
134	Mauritania	2.39	130	2.42	136	2.36
135	Madagascar	2.38	139	2.25	130	2.50
136	Guinea	2.33	131	2.40	140	2.25
137	Swaziland	2.33	140	2.25	134	2.40
138	Libya	2.32	137	2.33	138	2.31
139	Chad	2.30	138	2.33	139	2.26
140	Lesotho	2.21	144	2.03	135	2.39
141	Haiti	2.20	134	2.37	142	2.03
142	Algeria	2.11	143	2.08	141	2.15
143	Yemen	2.08	142	2.20	143	1.96
144	Burundi	2.06	141	2.23	144	1.90

Figure 4: The Networked Readiness Index map



Note: An interactive version of this map is available at www.weforum.org/gitr.

organizational models and 2nd for the impact of ICTs in creating new services and products, which highlights the importance of ICTs for innovation in service-based economies.

Denmark ranks 8th overall, yet it is only 4th among the Nordics. Down four places, the country worsens its showing in almost two-thirds of the indicators comprising the NRI. The level of networked readiness remains astounding, however. Denmark tops the individual usage pillar, boasting some of the highest rates of Internet usage (6th), households with personal computers (6th), broadband Internet subscriptions (3rd), and mobile broadband subscriptions (6th).

Down one, the **United States** slips to 9th place despite a performance essentially unchanged from the previous year. This constitutes the country's worst showing since the first edition of the GITR in 2001, in which it ranked 1st, although changes to the methodology and in the composition of the NRI over time cause the results not to be strictly comparable. The United States now appears in the top 10 of only two pillars, compared with six just one year ago. The country still possesses many strengths, which have contributed to making it the world's innovation powerhouse for decades. However, this leadership is now being contested. The United States ranks only 12th worldwide for the number of PCT patent applications in 2009 and 2010 on a per capita basis. The rate of 134 applications per million population is less than half that of leading Sweden (297 applications), Switzerland (285), and Finland (279).

Gaining one rank, **Taiwan, China,** enters the top 10. Second among the Tigers, Taiwan owes its fast-paced economic development to ICTs, which have been at the heart of its industrialization since the early 1980s. In addition to being a major manufacturing base for electronics and high-tech products, Taiwan has become an innovation hub. Beyond the ICT sector, technology has permeated the entire society. Usage of ICTs is widespread (15th) and their impacts are profound both economically (7th) and socially (6th). On a less positive note, Taiwan's performance is undermined by the relatively mediocre quality of its political and regulatory environment (33rd), Taiwan's second-worst pillar rank.[5]

EUROPE AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

Several European countries continue to lead the rankings, showcasing their strong efforts and commitment to fully develop and leverage ICTs to boost their competitiveness and the well-being of their citizens. As presented in the previous section, seven European countries, led by Finland and Sweden, are positioned within the top 10. Within the European Union, while stark intra-regional disparities persist, it is worth noting that the divergence across Member States in the NRI is significantly narrower than it is in the Global Competitiveness Index,[6] the most comprehensive analysis for measuring the set of policies, institutions, and factors that drive the productivity of an economy. This reflects the longstanding efforts of the European

Box 1: Sketching the new digital divide

The Networked Readiness Index (NRI) aims to measure the ability of countries to leverage information and communication technologies (ICTs) for improved competitiveness and well-being. This ability depends on multiple factors, as detailed in this chapter and reflected in the comprehensive framework underpinning the NRI. The NRI results confirm the presence of the digital divide between advanced economies on the one hand and emerging and developing economies on the other.

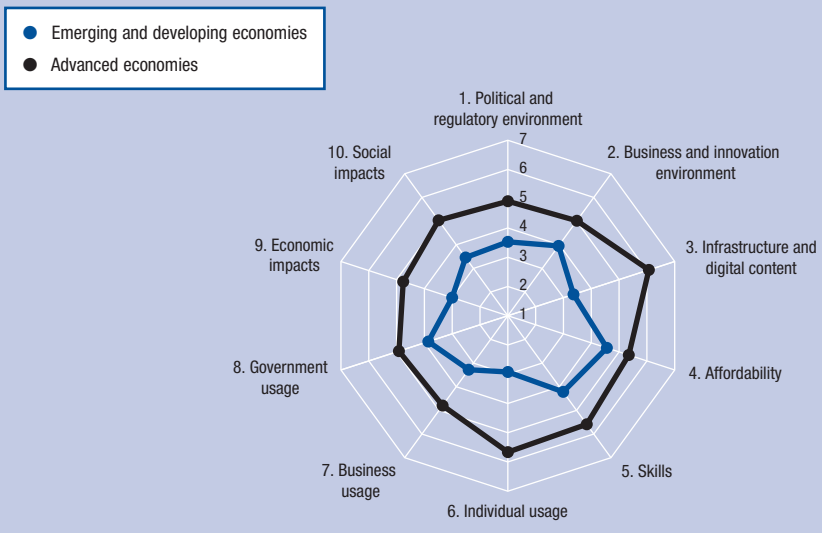
Figure 4 presents an intensity map of the world, with economies color-coded based on their NRI overall score measured on a 1-to-7 scale, with best- and worst-performing economies appearing in dark green and red, respectively. The contrast between advanced economies (see Table 1 for classification) and the rest of the world is stark and betrays the inability or limited capacity of a vast majority of countries to fully reap the benefits of ICTs. The green color, corresponding to a score of 5 and above, paints parts of Western Europe, with all Nordics but one painted dark green, along with the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and the Asian Tigers. The rest of the map is almost entirely devoid of green. The only exceptions are Israel (in 15th place, with an NRI score of 5.4), Estonia (22nd, 5.1), Qatar (23rd, 5.1), and the United Arab Emirates (25th, 5.1)—all pockets of strong performance in their respective regions, which are characterized by serious shortcomings.

Although a vast majority of them trail the advanced economies, the developing and emerging economies do not draw a homogenous picture—far from it. The map is mostly yellow (corresponding to NRI scores between 4 and 5) in Central and Eastern Asia and orange (scores between 3.3 and 4), with red patches in the Caucasus. The picture is predominantly orange in the rest of Developing Asia. In South Asia, Bangladesh and Nepal show in red, while the Southeast Asia region presents a slightly brighter image, devoid of red and with Malaysia in yellow. The orange color also dominates in Latin America and the Caribbean. There, Chile, Uruguay, Panama, and Costa Rica contribute to a brighter picture, but 19 countries score below the mid-point and four of them are coded red (scores lower than 3.3) on the map. The picture is predominantly red across sub-Saharan Africa, where only a handful of nations, including South Africa and Kenya, appear in orange. Mauritius (not shown on the map) is the only one of the region's 33 studied countries to obtain a score above 4. Finally, the patchwork of colors—from green to red—in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region betrays its profound diversity. In the NRI rankings, a gap of 111 places separates Qatar (23rd, with a score of 5.1) from Yemen (139th, 2.6).

In Europe—home to advanced, emerging, and developing economies—the picture is very mixed. A patch of yellow stretches almost uninterruptedly from the Iberian Peninsula through Italy, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Poland, and the Baltics on to Russia. Adjacent is a cluster of underperformers, depicted in orange and comprising most of the Balkan countries, Romania, and Ukraine. Greece belongs to this group. Sitting 63 places behind Finland, it is the only advanced economy, along with the Slovak Republic, to score lower than 4.

Looking in greater detail, Figure A reveals that the digital divide is present across the 10 pillars of the NRI, even though the average scores necessarily conceal vast differences within the two groups. A traditional conception of the digital divide tends to focus on differences in terms of infrastructure and technological adoption. Despite rapid growth, the divide

Figure A: The digital divide in the 10 pillars of the NRI



Note: Pillar scores are measured on a 1-to-7 scale (where 1 is the lowest score and 7 is the highest).

(Cont'd.)

Box 1: Sketching the new digital divide *(cont'd.)*

in these two areas remains high. Of the 10 pillars, *infrastructure and digital content* and *individual usage* are the two where the score differentials between advanced economies and the rest of the world are the biggest (2.7). Although mobile telephony is becoming ubiquitous almost everywhere, figures for Internet usage and broadband access, let alone mobile broadband access and PC ownership, remain low in most parts of the world.

Table A reports aggregate penetration rates (weighted by population) for various technologies in the 109 developing economies and 35 advanced economies covered by the NRI. As of 2011, there were 81 mobile telephony subscriptions per 100 population in the developing economies under review, not too far from the 111 subscriptions per 100 population of advanced economies. However, when it comes to Internet access, the ratios are much more skewed. Seventy-seven percent of individuals in advanced economies use the Internet, about three times as many as in developing countries (25 percent). The figures for PC ownership yield a similar ratio of 3.5 to 1 higher. In terms of mobile broadband subscriptions, the ratio is 7.3 to 1 in favor of advanced economies. Mobile telephony alone will not allow developing countries to bridge the digital divide. One must hope that the same degree of innovation, competition, and attention that contributed to making mobile telephony affordable, useful, and ubiquitous will spread to other technologies.

Figure A reveals that the divide is not limited to mere differences in terms of ICT adoption. It extends well beyond, covering all aspects of networked readiness. In particular, the gap is large when it comes to ICT impacts. This is arguably the result of biggest concern, as impact is ultimately what really matters. Narrowing this *new* digital divide will take even more effort than narrowing the gap in ICT access.

In the 2012 edition of the GITR, we had already highlighted the digital divide in our analysis. Very little progress has been made this year toward reducing this divide, with a few exceptions. Several members of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Commonwealth of Independent States have posted significant improvements. But these encouraging developments have only a negligible impact on the overall picture and conclusions drawn here. The lack of convergence since last year is not surprising given the complexity and multiplicity of factors driving a country's networked readiness. It will take time and considerable effort for the developing world to reduce the gap.

Table A: Penetration of various technologies, 2011

Population-weighted rates	Developing economies (109)	Advanced economies (35)	All economies (144)	Ratio of advanced to developing economies
Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	81.3	110.7	85.7	1.4
Fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	5.1	28.7	8.7	5.7
Active mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	8.8	64.8	17.0	7.3
Percentage of individuals using the Internet	25.0	77.3	32.8	3.1
Percentage of households with a computer	22.2	77.7	31.2	3.5

Source: Authors' calculation, based on ITU's *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database* 2012 (December 2012 edition).
Note: See Table 1 for country classification. Penetration rates are based on the sample of 144 economies included in the NRI. For each technology, economies for which no data are available for 2011 are excluded from the calculation.

Union to narrow the digital divide in Europe and build an internal digital market, as corroborated by the launch of a new Digital Agenda for Europe,[7] one of the seven flagship initiatives of the European Commission's Europe 2020 Strategy for growth and jobs for the present decade.

Within Europe—beyond the Nordic countries, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom—**Germany** in 13th place and going up three notches is leveraging ICTs quite efficiently, especially in terms of boosting its economic impacts for competitiveness, where it scores within the top 10. The country continues to boast a highly developed ICT infrastructure (10th), which translates into a high uptake by individuals (14th), with one of the highest broadband Internet subscriptions (8th) in the world, and by businesses (5th) that are extensively using ICTs in their transactions with other businesses (14th) and with consumers (14th). In addition, the outstanding innovation capacity of the local firms (3rd) coupled with a well-performing educational system (20th) results in the already-mentioned high levels of economic impacts (10th) and in innovation and knowledge-intensive activities (15th).

Luxembourg, in 16th place and five ranks higher than last year, continues to improve its ICT infrastructure (12th) and its strong uptake by individuals, businesses, and government. Since identifying ICTs as one of the crucial sectors needed to diversify its economy and

improve efficiency in other crucial sectors, such as the financial sector, Luxembourg's government's strong vision (5th) in upgrading ICT uptake has resulted in one of the world's highest rates of Internet users (5th) and households with a personal computer (3rd) and an Internet connection (6th). Notwithstanding these achievements, the economic impacts of ICTs (25th) to boost innovation, while improving, still remains below other very advanced economies, the result of some weaknesses in an innovation system that has recently been developed. Further strengthening the country's national innovation capacity would thus yield better results for the ICT infrastructure and uptake that is already world class.

Within the top 20, as last year, **Austria** places 19th, with a rather stable profile. The country continues to exhibit a very strong ICT infrastructure and digital content (9th) that, coupled with a good skill base (24th), allows for a strong individual uptake (19th), with high rates of Internet users (15th) and extensive use of the Internet for economic transactions between businesses (3rd) and with consumers (16th). Moreover, the country's long-lasting investments in innovation and the integration of ICTs in this favorable ecosystem result in good economic impacts (22nd). On a less positive note, Austria continues to suffer from high tax rates (120th) and cumbersome procedures (97th) to open a business, which can hinder the ability of existing and new businesses to appear and grow.

Once again, **Estonia** ranks as the highest Central and Eastern European country, in 22nd place, gaining two positions in the rankings. The strong vision of its government (23rd) and its success (14th) in developing ICTs as one of the critical industries for the local economy continues to yield good impacts (15th), both in economic (23rd) and social (5th) terms, where the country depicts one of the strongest performances across the globe. Following the example of the Nordic countries, Estonia has managed to develop a strong ICT infrastructure and encourage a strong uptake by citizens (23rd), by businesses in their transactions with other businesses and government (15th), and by the government (23rd), which continues to expand its offerings of online services. Going forward, the country could benefit even further by strengthening its innovation system, which still suffers from some weaknesses and limits the private sector's capacity to innovate (33rd) and thus benefit from the full potential that ICTs can offer.

Belgium, in 24th place—two notches down from last year—continues to leverage ICTs strongly to obtain high economic impacts (19th) thanks to a well-developed ICT infrastructure (18th), a world-class educational system (3rd), and an innovation and entrepreneurship-prone environment (18th) that allows for a fairly high innovation capacity in local firms (11th). In order to keep boosting ICT uptake, mobile cellular tariffs should fall (127th), as this seems to affect mobile phone subscriptions (50th) and especially mobile broadband subscriptions (56th). Furthermore, the government could expand its offerings of online services (39th), notably the facilities to increase citizens' online participation (81st), which remains below the EU average.

Despite a drop of three positions, **France**—in 26th place—achieves a good and harmonious uptake of ICTs across all different agents in society and achieves strong economic impacts (17th), thanks to a good skill base (21st). Overall, ICT infrastructure and digital content has continued to improve (28th) and, although a bit more costly to access (86th), overall use has remained high, with the government significantly expanding its offerings of online services (8th). On a less positive note, a slight deterioration in the business and innovation environment (39th), along with a high tax system (130th), can potentially impede future ICT-related startups.

Portugal and **Spain,** despite their current economic difficulties, maintain their positions in the rankings at 33rd and 38th place, respectively. Both countries have managed to develop a solid ICT infrastructure (34th and 31st, respectively), which has resulted in relatively good levels of ICT uptake by most stakeholders. This is the case especially for Spain, where both the government's offerings of online services (23rd) and Internet broadband subscriptions (26th), including mobile broadband (25th), are high and close to those of other Western European economies despite the high cost of mobile telephony (132nd). In both cases, the economic impacts that could accrue from ICTs are somewhat jeopardized because of weaknesses in their innovation systems and the quality of their educational systems (94th and 97th, respectively), which limit the capacity of businesses to innovate (40th and 44th, respectively) and, therefore, hinder the needed economic transformation of both countries toward higher-knowledge-intensive activities (53rd and 37th, respectively).

In Southeastern Europe, **Slovenia,** stable in 37th place, continues its regional leadership in terms of leveraging ICTs. With a well-developed ICT infrastructure and a good skill base (36th) despite some quality concerns in the educational system (63rd), the country has obtained high levels of ICT penetration, with Internet users reaching close to three-quarters of the population (28th) and a high level of broadband Internet subscriptions (24th), despite the relatively high cost of ICT access (85th). In order to improve the economic impacts of ICTs (34th), Slovenia should continue strengthening its rather pro-business environment while addressing some of the weaknesses of its innovation system, such as the lack of available venture capital (113th). This rather positive outlook contrasts with the situation of other countries in the region, such as **Bosnia and Herzegovina** and **Serbia** in 78th and 87th positions, respectively, which reflect a yet insufficiently

developed ICT infrastructure and uptake and weak innovation systems that hamper their capacity to fully leverage ICTs to boost competitiveness.

Stable in 42nd place, the **Czech Republic** continues to strive in terms of a well-developed ICT infrastructure (23rd) and high penetration in terms of individual usage (29th), with many Internet users (27th) and mobile broadband subscriptions (21st), despite the high cost of ICTs (99th). As a result, e-commerce, both between businesses (23rd) and between businesses and consumers (8th), is well developed. On a less positive note, and although governmental online services have increased, they remain relatively low (53rd). Going forward, the country could benefit more from ICTs to boost innovation (82nd) and raise competitiveness by addressing some of the current weaknesses in the innovation system, such as limited venture capital (84th). Other countries in Central Europe—such as **Hungary, Poland,** and the **Slovak Republic** in 44th, 49th, and 61st place, respectively—have also remained stable with little variation in the rankings, despite relatively well developed ICT infrastructures and penetration rates. However, serious weaknesses in their innovation systems hinder their capacity to properly integrate their digital development into a well-performing ecosystem that allows for higher innovation rates. In addition, **Bulgaria** and **Romania,** in 71st and 75th place, respectively, close the EU rankings, with lower rates of ICT uptake and unstable environments that impede their potential for higher economic and social returns.

Turkey, in 45th place, ascends seven notches in the rankings, thanks to an overall improvement in its political and regulatory framework (54th) and in its business and innovation environment (43rd); a significant improvement in developing crucial ICT infrastructure, such as international Internet broadband capacity (42nd); and, above all, a drop in tariffs to access ICTs (4th), which have allowed for higher ICT penetration in terms of broadband subscriptions (56th) and Internet users (69th). Notwithstanding this progress, the country still suffers from an insufficiently developed skills pool (81st), the result of a low secondary education enrollment rate (88th) and a poor educational system (100th) that hamper the capacity of the country to fully leverage ICTs to boost innovation and raise national productivity levels. Addressing these weaknesses while improving government online tools to boost citizens' participation could help the country increase both its economic and social impacts going forward.

A drop of two places leaves **Italy** in 50th position. Deterioration in the country's political and regulatory environment (95th) and a relative stagnation in its progress toward improving its ICT infrastructure (40th), boosting a higher ICT uptake, and consequently obtaining higher economic and social impacts have resulted in this small decline. Overall, it is worth noting the perception of a lack of coherent government vision to boost ICTs (118th) and the limited role that ICTs play in organizing economic transactions between businesses (101st) and between businesses and consumers (83rd). These factors, coupled with the persistent weaknesses in the innovation system (69th) and in the quality of education (87th), are hindering the country's capacity to leverage ICTs better and obtain higher economic and social impacts.

As in Italy, the rapid deterioration of the political and regulatory environment (103rd), the lack of a government vision to boost ICTs (138th), and the stark weaknesses in the national innovation system that hold back the capacity of local firms to innovate (104th) have resulted in **Greece**'s drop of five positions, down to 64th place. The current economic difficulties have slightly affected the country's otherwise fairly well developed ICT infrastructure (46th), mainly in terms of international Internet bandwidth (51st), although individual uptake (43rd) has improved, notably in the number of Internet users (51st). In terms of obtaining better returns for national ICT investments, the country will need to address the already-mentioned weaknesses in its innovation system and improve the quality of its educational system (115th).

Within the Commonwealth of Independent States, several countries have fully recognized the potential of ICTs to leapfrog and diversify their economies, and important progress has been recorded since last year.

Leading the region, **Kazakhstan** depicts a strong performance with a rise of 12 positions to 43rd place. Improvements virtually across the board—led by a strong government vision (35th) that continues to develop the ICT infrastructure (63rd) and supports stronger ICT uptake—as evidenced by the number of Internet users (62nd), along with households with a personal computer (63rd) and those with Internet access (55th), which have almost doubled since the last observation—have driven this good result. Notwithstanding this progress, the economic impacts (66th) accruing from a higher use of ICTs remain modest in their ability to spur new services or products (92nd) and raise the national competitiveness, mainly because of a low capacity for local innovation (92nd), an educational system that is deemed insufficient for the challenges ahead (101st), weaknesses in the political and regulatory environment (77th), and some concerns about the functioning of the judicial system (94th).

The **Russian Federation,** overtaking China as the leading large emerging economy, rises two positions to 54th place thanks to improvements in higher rates of general ICT uptake, with growing numbers of Internet users (57th) and, especially, a spectacular increase in mobile broadband subscriptions (20th) that has multiplied exponentially, as almost half of the population now benefit from it. Despite this progress, the country

continues to suffer from low rates of e-business (107th), a weak political and regulatory framework (108th), and a poor business and innovation environment (90th) that affects its capacity to further leverage ICTs to boost its economy and benefit from higher rates of products and service innovation (123rd).

Azerbaijan, in 56th place, continues its ascension in the rankings as a result of an improvement in its ICT infrastructure, especially in terms of international Internet bandwidth capacity (64th), that—coupled with affordable prices (20th)—result in higher rates of ICT uptake. This is seen in rising numbers of broadband subscriptions (53rd), including mobile broadband (50th), which has rapidly expanded in the past year. Despite these significant advances in boosting the national connectivity, economic and social impacts (59th) could be further enhanced if the current weaknesses in fostering innovation and entrepreneurship (86th) and increasing the quality of the educational system (109th) were addressed.

Within the region, **Georgia** and **Armenia**—showing some of the highest gains in our rankings, of 23 and 12 positions, respectively—reach 65th and 82nd place, respectively. They are joined by **Ukraine** and **Tajikistan** with more moderate rises of two positions to 73rd and 112th place, respectively, in this overall regional positive trend. On a less positive note, the **Kyrgyz Republic,** at 118th, has not managed to join its neighbors in better leveraging ICTs to boost its economic competitiveness.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Asia is home to some of the wealthiest economies and some of the most successful development stories in the world, but also to some of the poorest countries. A similarly profound diversity characterizes Asia's digital landscape, thus making it impossible to draw a uniform picture of the region. The most digitized and innovative economies—the Asian Tigers—co-exist in the region with some of the least-connected ones. Nowhere else does the regional digital divide run so deeply. Regardless of their position on the development ladder, all Asian economies have much to gain from increased networked readiness. It will allow populations of the least-advanced countries to gain access to much-needed basic services, improved government transparency and efficiency, and—for the most advanced, many of which suffer from anemic economic growth—it will contribute to boosting their innovation capacity. The NRI reveals that in the case of Asia's best-performing economies, the governments typically lead the digital effort, unlike in Europe. At the heart of Asia, and representative of its immense diversity, the **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)** is fairly dynamic. Led by Singapore, all eight ASEAN members covered by the NRI improve their overall score and a majority progress in the rankings, albeit in some cases—such as Cambodia and the Philippines—from a low base.

The **Republic of Korea** (11th) gains one rank and now stands in the doorway of the top 10. The country's performance is particularly lopsided. Korea ranks 32nd and 23rd in the environment subindex and the readiness subindex, respectively. By contrast—and remarkably enough—it places 4th in the usage subindex and 5th in the impact subindex.

The lowest-ranked Tiger economy, **Hong Kong SAR,** places 14th overall. Its performance is arguably more balanced than those of Taiwan and Korea: Hong Kong ranks no lower than 30th in nine of the ten pillars.[8] The most positive aspect is its 2nd rank in the business and innovation environment pillar, just behind Singapore. ICT usage is widespread (20th), and Hong Kong holds the record for the most mobile telephone subscriptions per capita, with 215 for every 100 population.

Australia occupies the 18th rank, one notch lower than a year ago. The county's performance is undermined by a poor score in the affordability pillar. Although most of the 19 main ICT service categories are fully liberalized, average prices of mobile telephony and Internet remain very high by international standards, earning Australia the 97th rank in this category.

Ahead of its neighbor in the previous edition of the NRI, **New Zealand** drops six places to 20th, two lower than Australia this year. The quality of its regulatory and business environment is outstanding, earning New Zealand the 2nd spot in the environment subindex, just behind Singapore. In particular, the transparency and efficiency of its institutions are among the world's best. The excellent skill base of the population (6th) also contributes to the country's high degree of readiness. As for most advanced economies featuring high in the NRI, the affordability pillar (100th) is New Zealand's only real weakness.

One of the world's most prolific innovators, **Japan** ranks a disappointing 21st overall and is down three spots from the previous edition. A number of important shortcomings in the environment subindex, including red tape, prevent the country from playing a leading role in the NRI. The biggest competitive advantage of Japan is without doubt its innovative and sophisticated business sector (2nd). Technology and innovation have greatly contributed to making Japan one of the most productive economies worldwide. But beyond the tremendous impact of technology on the economy, it has not had an important impact on society at large (31st). A more conducive institutional framework, including a renewed commitment by the government, could usher in new drivers of growth for Japan.

Despite losing one rank, **Malaysia** (30th) remains the best-ranked economy in Developing Asia. Trying to emulate the success of Korea and other Asian Tigers, the Malaysian government has been pursuing

a long-term transformation plan with the ambition of achieving high-income status by the end of the decade, with ICTs playing a critical role. Most government-related indicators reflect this commitment, and Malaysia places 7th in the government usage pillar. Businesses are quite aggressive at adopting technology and are increasingly innovative. The government-led efforts seem to be starting to have a transformational impact on the economy (29th) and the society at large (25th). Areas of weaker performance include infrastructure (73rd) and individual usage (46th), owing to the relatively low rates of adoption of the latest technologies.

China posts a fall of seven places in the rankings this year, and occupies the 58th position overall and second among the BRICS countries,[9] falling below Russia (54th). To better leverage ICTs, China faces important challenges across the board. Its institutional framework (56th), and especially its business environment (105th), present serious shortcomings that stifle entrepreneurship and innovation, including excessive red tape, high taxes (127th), and questionable intellectual property protection—for instance, almost 80 percent of installed software in China is estimated to be pirated. Our study also points to the limited or delayed availability of new technologies (107th) despite the presence of pockets of technological excellence in certain sectors and regions of the country. In terms of readiness, the country ranks a low 83rd in the infrastructure and digital content pillar, mainly because of its underdeveloped Internet infrastructure, especially in certain rural areas that do not benefit from the rapid development experienced in urban centers. China gets high marks in the affordability and skills categories, placing 40th and 53rd, respectively. Looking at actual ICT usage (58th), penetration rates remain quite low in absolute terms but should be considered in the light of the sheer size of the country and the large rural population. A mere 40 percent of individuals use the Internet on a regular basis. There are 12 fixed broadband Internet subscriptions for every 100 population; mobile broadband Internet is nearly as widespread, with 10 subscriptions per 100 population. By contrast, ICT usage among businesses is extensive (35th). China is becoming more and more innovative, and this in turn encourages further and quicker adoption of technologies. The government is placing great hopes in ICTs to boost productivity and, ultimately, growth. Its efforts in promoting and using ICTs are reflected in China's strong showing in the government usage pillar (38th).

With a performance essentially unchanged from the previous edition, **India** progresses one rank to 68th. India's performance remains very mixed. The most worrisome aspects are the mediocre quality of the political, regulatory, and business environment (85th), as well as its lack of digital infrastructure (111th). Extensive red tape stands in the way of businesses, and corporate tax at 62 percent of profit is among the highest in the world. Other variables within the environment subindex are better assessed, including the availability of new technologies (47th), the availability of venture capital (26th), the intensity of local competition (34th), and the quality of management schools (33rd). A critical determinant of a country's readiness, India's literacy rate is among the lowest in the sample at 63 percent (121st). On the other hand, intense competition in the sector and innovations for the "bottom of the pyramid" have made India the leader in the affordability pillar, thus providing a significant boost to its readiness. Partly owing to the weaknesses noted above, adoption of ICTs remains dismally low in India, as reflected in its 121st rank in the individual usage pillar. Although mobile telephony is becoming ubiquitous, only one person in ten uses the Internet regularly. Accessing it at broadband speed remains the privilege of a very few, with a single fixed broadband Internet subscription for every 100 population. Mobile broadband access has already become more widespread, with two subscriptions per 100 population. By contrast, businesses are early and assiduous adopters of new technologies (40th). And the government is placing a lot of emphasis on ICTs as a way to address some of the country's most pressing issues, including job creation, corruption and red tape, and education. Whether this vision will translate into a transformation of the economy and society remains to be seen. But already ICTs are having an—albeit small—transformational impact on the economy, which is partly reflected in India's performance in the economic impacts pillar (43rd).

Thanks to a two-place improvement, **Sri Lanka** (69th) now trails its neighbor by just one rank, even though the country fails to improve its score. Sri Lanka and India are the only two countries in the **South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)** group to rank higher than the 100th mark. A huge gulf separates them from other SAARC members **Pakistan** (105th, down three), **Bangladesh** (114th, down one), and **Nepal** (126th).

Within ASEAN, **Thailand** (74th) leads a group of four members that do not leverage ICTs to their full potential. Trailing by more than 70 and 40 places behind Singapore and Malaysia, respectively, Thailand exhibits a number of weaknesses across the board. The highlights of its performance are the relative affordability of ICTs (45th), in particular mobile telephony, and the quality of its business and innovation environment (52nd). However, in this latter category as elsewhere, Thailand alternates good and poor assessments. Aside from mobile telephony, other technologies remain relatively scant, translating to a middling 88th rank in the individual usage pillar. Also the institutional environment does not seem to be particularly conducive (81st) and the government does not appear to be particularly ardent at pushing

the digital agenda nationwide (86th). In this dimension, the satisfactory ranks obtained in both the Government Online Service Index (64th) and E-Participation Index (46th) conceal relatively low marks (0.51 and 0.32, respectively, on a 0-to-1 scale).

ASEAN's most populous country, **Indonesia,** advances by four ranks and climbs to 76th place. The affordability pillar is where Indonesia ranks the highest (39th). Elsewhere, its most positive features are found in the usage subindex, where Indonesia improves by no less than 15 places to reach 70th position. In particular, the country ranks an impressive 40th for business usage. Companies are quick at absorbing the latest technologies and are becoming increasingly innovative. Mobile telephony is already ubiquitous, but other technologies exhibit spectacular growth rates, though from a very low base (92nd in individual usage pillar, up 11). For instance, mobile broadband technology increased more than tenfold between 2010 and 2011, reaching 22 subscriptions per 100 population (48th). Also, Indonesians are notoriously very assiduous users of virtual social networks (only 51st, but with an impressive score of 5.7 on a 1-to-7 scale). Finally, a 17-place jump in the government usage also contributes to the positive trend. Unfortunately, these positive results do not—yet—translate into similar progress in the various measures of ICT impact, earning Indonesia a low 86th rank in this subindex, unchanged from a year ago.

With a performance essentially unchanged from the previous year, **Vietnam** loses one rank to place 84th. As for most ASEAN countries, the affordability pillar constitutes the best aspect of Vietnam's performance (38th). For the rest, many shortcomings are present in all dimensions of the NRI. Perhaps the most worrisome aspect is the poor overall quality of the political, regulatory, and business environments. As a result, Vietnam ranks a disappointing 97th in the environment subindex. Such lack of conduciveness is not only detrimental to ICT development, but also seriously undermines the country's competitiveness in general.

Second to last within ASEAN, the **Philippines** remains in 86th position despite a significant improvement in its overall score. The country manages to boost its marks where it is the most desperately needed, namely the environment subindex. Up 11 spots year to year, the Philippines still ranks a dismal 100th in this dimension, the very last among ASEAN countries. In particular, the extent of red tape remains alarming despite some progress, and the Philippines is among the worst worldwide in several related indicators. On a much more positive note, the country ranks 68th in terms of ICT impacts (up 16). The role of ICTs in creating new products and services (43rd) and organization models (33rd) is not negligible and contributes to this encouraging result.

Twenty places behind the Philippines and closing the rankings among ASEAN countries, **Cambodia** (106th) improves its showing by two ranks. The country ranks beyond the 100th mark in six of the ten pillars of the NRI. Amid this mostly gloomy picture, the fact that it shows progress on approximately two-thirds of the indicators is encouraging.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Digitally connecting the hemisphere remains one of the key challenges for the region, as recognized during the Sixth Summit of the Americas, which took place in Colombia in April 2012.[10] While several countries—including Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and El Salvador—have made remarkable improvements that are clearly reflected in important gains in the scores and rankings of the NRI, overall, Latin America and the Caribbean still suffers from a serious lag that prevents it from fully leveraging the potential of ICTs to boost regional productivity. The social and, most remarkably, economic impacts accruing from ICTs remain low in comparison to other regions, despite government-led efforts to develop and upgrade ICT infrastructure and despite governments' increasing use of Internet to communicate and interact with individuals and the business community. Weaknesses in the political and regulatory environment, the existence of large segments of the population with a low skill base, and poor development of the innovation system are all factors hindering the potential that ICT developments could have on the regional economy.

Chile, in 34th place and up this year by five positions, remains once again the country within Latin America that is making the strongest efforts to leverage ICTs to boost its competitiveness and increase civil participation. In the past year, the country has continued its attempts to strengthen ICT infrastructure and increase connectivity and the use of the Internet (50th)—although still far from the values of more advanced economies, this depicts one of the highest scores for this set of indicators in the region. In addition, the government has continued to increase its offerings of online services (24th) and supports the online active participation of its citizens (19th) in the decision-making process. That, coupled with its entrepreneurial-friendly and efficient legal framework, result in relatively high values in terms of economic (35th) and especially social (27th) impacts accruing from ICTs. Notwithstanding this favorable outlook, the economic impacts of ICTs in terms of boosting technological and non-technological innovation are not yet fully leveraged because of some important and recurring weaknesses in the quality of the educational system (91st) and a relatively low capacity to innovate (83rd). Boosting innovation and improving the quality of education for all segments of the population should be the two key areas to strengthen going forward

to keep supporting Chile's transition toward higher-value-added economic activities.

With its slight drop of four positions, **Barbados** remains one of the best performers in the region thanks mainly to its outstanding educational system (7th) and very high connectivity, both in terms of ICT infrastructure and digital content (38th) and in its level of Internet users (30th), despite the still-high cost of accessing ICTs (111th). In addition, the country boasts a relatively efficient environment for ICT development and uptake (36th) that widely supports the high levels of individuals (26th) and businesses (43rd) using ICTs in their transactions. However, the government seems to lag behind in fully leveraging the potential of ICTs. Despite recognition of its vision for developing ICTs (36th), the offerings of online services for citizens and businesses (95th), as well as the opportunities for citizen participation (111th), remain limited. Addressing these weaknesses and strengthening the overall innovation capacity of indigenous firms (91st) would allow Barbados to benefit more from ICTs.

Panama continues its steady ascent in the rankings, rising 11 positions to 46th place. The country's strategy to fully develop ICTs as one of the key factors driving its productivity and supporting crucial sectors of its economy, such as logistics and banking, seems to be paying off. Further efforts to address long-lasting structural weaknesses in terms of the quality of education (112th) and innovation (94th) will be crucial going forward; these weaknesses are also taking a toll on the potential economic impacts (73rd) accruing from ICTs. Overall, the clear, firm vision of the government (20th) to continue its efforts to develop its national ICT infrastructure are reflected in the doubling of international Internet bandwidth capacity (36th) and in the number of households with a computer and Internet connection (77th). While still low in comparison with international standards, these improvements have led to a higher ICT uptake by all agents in the society.

Despite a decline in the rankings, **Uruguay,** in 52nd place, remains one of the Latin American countries that is leveraging ICTs better to obtain meaningful economic and social impacts. Overall, the country continues to develop its ICT infrastructure, expanding its international Internet bandwidth capacity (44th). It now enjoys full mobile network coverage for its entire population (1st), although this remains relatively costly (80th), especially in terms of mobile cellular tariffs (94th). Overall, the efforts to expand ICT uptake in the population continue to improve and, for the first time, more than half of the population is using the Internet (53rd) and benefiting from one of the highest school Internet access rates in the world (15th). Notwithstanding these important strengths, the economic impacts of ICTs, especially in supporting Uruguay's transition to a more knowledge-based economy (67th), face two primary limitations. First, the local innovation system is insufficiently developed, thus not allowing local businesses to rely on a high capacity to innovate (74th). Second, the quality of the educational system (107th), while one of the best in the region, does not seem to provide the skills that are increasingly demanded by local firms. As a result and going forward, continuing the good progress in increasing ICT uptake should be accompanied by further efforts to strengthen the local innovation system in order to obtain greater economic impacts that can boost national competitiveness.

Costa Rica, together with Panama, remains the leader in ICT uptake in Central America and climbs five positions in the rankings to 53rd place. Overall, the country has continued its efforts to develop its very affordable (6th) ICT infrastructure, especially in terms of improving its international Internet bandwidth capacity (40th) that, coupled with a well-performing educational system (21st), allows for an overall strong ICT readiness (33rd). However, ICT uptake, especially among individuals (71st), remains relatively low. Moreover, concerns in the political and regulatory framework (74th)—notably in terms of the time needed to enforce contracts (122nd) and in the business and innovation environment (94th), with excessive red tape (132nd) needed to start a business—also affect the national capacity to leverage ICTs even further to boost national competitiveness.

Rising five positions since last year thanks to improvements in ICT infrastructure (62nd) and ICT uptake (44th), **Brazil** is now in 60th place. In the past year, the country has more than doubled its international Internet bandwidth capacity per user (47th) and expanded its mobile network coverage to its entire population. As a result, ICT uptake by individuals has sharply increased (58th) in virtually all dimensions analyzed in the NRI. Notwithstanding this progress, expanded coverage's translation into greater economic impacts in terms of innovation and higher competitiveness has somewhat stagnated (50th). This is mainly the result of important weaknesses in the business and innovation environment (126th), which still suffers from excessive red tape and burdensome procedures, and the quality of the educational system (116th), which does not seem to provide the necessary skills for a rapidly changing economy in need of a wider talent pool.

Mexico experiences a sharp rise of 13 positions to attain 63rd place in the rankings, driven mainly by government efforts to deeply develop its offerings of online services (28th), increase its citizens' participation to support their government (25th), and an overall improvement in the business and innovation environment. Despite these important steps forward, the country has made less progress in further developing its ICT infrastructure (82nd) and significantly reducing its access costs (63rd), notably in terms of mobile telephony (102nd). As a result, ICT uptake in terms of

Internet users (78th) or households with Internet access has not progressed. This, coupled with a skills shortage (87th) because of the low quality of the educational system (100th), has resulted in little progress in terms of economic impacts accruing from ICTs (72nd). Adopting and implementing a holistic digital agenda that could boost the development and uptake of ICTs and their inclusion in a more robust innovation system could help address some of these important weaknesses and provide better results.

Colombia ranks in 66th place, seven notches up since last year, thanks to efforts to drive prices of fixed broadband Internet tariffs (75th) down that have resulted in an increase in the number of Internet users (70th); and thanks also to the continued effort, led by the government, to increase the number of available online services (16th) and the support for raising citizens' online participation (11th). Despite these remarkable improvements, the country still suffers from an underdeveloped ICT infrastructure and digital content (96th), along with a political and regulatory framework (92nd) and a business and innovation environment (95th) that hampers the country's capacity to fully leverage ICTs for competitiveness. The result is limited economic impacts (70th).

A lack of progress in upgrading a rather costly access (114th) to national ICT infrastructure has caused **Argentina** to fall seven positions to 99th place. The country boasts fairly good results in terms of international Internet bandwidth capacity (52nd) and high levels of educational enrollment, notably at the tertiary level (21st). However, the poor business climate for entrepreneurship and innovation (110th) and weaknesses in the political and regulatory environment are hindering the country's potential to obtain greater economic impacts (91st) and move the national economy toward more knowledge-intensive activities (82nd).

Despite going up three places in the rankings to 103rd place, **Peru** continues to lag significantly in terms of leveraging ICTs to modernize its national economy. Even with a government push to increase the number of online services and a reduction in the cost of accessing broadband Internet (107th), insufficient progress in developing the national ICT infrastructure (86th) has resulted in the relative stagnation of ICT uptake, notably in terms of the number of Internet users (77th) and households with computers (82nd) or an Internet connection (83rd). Moreover, notwithstanding its relatively pro-business environment (57th), weaknesses in the political and regulatory environment (121st), the poor quality of its educational system (132nd), and its low capacity to innovate (103rd) are factors that are hampering the country's ability to obtain greater economic impacts and allow the national economy to transition toward higher-value-added activities.

Finally, **Paraguay** (104th), **Venezuela** (108th), **Bolivia** (119th), and **Haiti** (141st) close the regional rankings. These four countries fall behind others in the region because of important ICT connectivity weaknesses and an innovation-adverse environment that prevents high economic impacts that would result from innovation and the economic transformation of these countries toward knowledge-intensive activities.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Sub-Saharan Africa has continued to make significant efforts to build its ICT infrastructure, as reflected by important improvements in developing its broadband infrastructure and the expansion of its mobile network coverage. As a result, ICT usage, while still very low, has picked up slightly, as seen especially by an increase in the number of Internet users and the continued commitment of some governments in the region to expand the number of available online services. Despite this positive trend, the stubbornly high sharp digital divide from more advanced economies, notably in terms of ICT-driven economic and social impacts, persists. A still-costly access to ICT infrastructure and relatively low levels of skills with low educational attainments and unfavorable business conditions for entrepreneurship and innovation are hindering the region's capacity to fully leverage the potential of the increasingly available ICT infrastructure. As a result, only two countries—Mauritius (55th) and South Africa (70th)—are positioned in the top half of the rankings, while nine out of the bottom ten belong to the region.

Mauritius, in 55th place, two down from last year, continues to lead by far the regional classification thanks to a fairly strong political and regulatory framework (36th) and the government's strong vision (48th) to build and deploy ICTs as one of the three key strategic priority sectors for the development of the national economy. Overall, the country has continued to build its ICT structure, ensuring that it becomes affordable in order to support a stronger uptake from all agents in the country. As a result, broadband Internet subscriptions (60th) and Internet users (81st) have slightly increased, although the results also show that the use of ICTs for transactions between businesses (48th) is more extended than it is for individuals (92nd). The impacts of ICTs remain modest (80th), despite the presence of a business-friendly environment (46th), mainly because an insufficiently developed innovation capacity (112th) hampers the country's capacity to fully leverage ICTs to boost innovation and competitiveness.

Going up two positions, **South Africa** is in 70th place. Despite a sharp improvement in the development of its ICT infrastructure (59th)—notably in terms of international Internet bandwidth capacity (66th)—and a strong uptake by the business community (33rd), the ICT impacts (92nd), particularly the social ones

Box 2: Charting the increasing returns to ICTs and skills investments

In the past decade, as ICTs have become ubiquitous, policies aimed at assessing and monitoring ICTs have shifted their focus from determining the level of connectivity of a country to determining the benefits that this connectivity can yield in terms of the positive impacts to boost competitiveness and well-being. Understanding, identifying, and measuring all the potential impacts of ICTs are not easy tasks, notably but not only because of a lack of data. The NRI has made an important first step toward getting a better handle on the benefits accruing from ICTs so that countries can improve national innovation, enable the shift of national economic structures toward higher-value-added activities, improve government efficiency, and expand citizens' access to basic services and a broader civil participation.

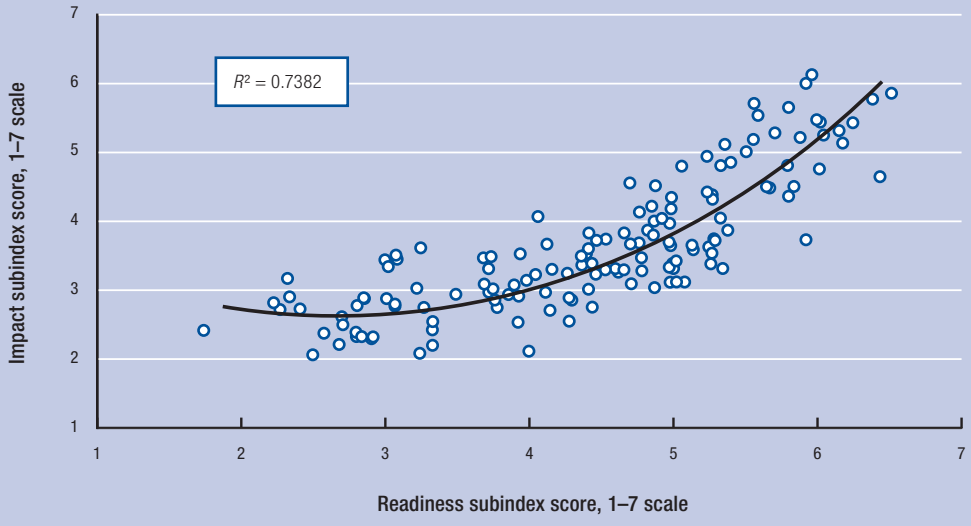
Moreover, this policy shift toward assessing the impacts of ICTs has gained importance in the current economic context, where many developed economies face serious financial and economic difficulties and where governments and firms are forced to control their budgets more tightly. For these reasons, governments and businesses face the stark need to quantify the returns to different investment options. Similarly, developing economies must choose between different investment opportunities in order to render their economic growth more stable and sustained over time.

Running an econometric model to test the causality or provide an accurate estimate of the returns on any public investment is statistically challenging because of the difficulty in accounting for the totality of the potential results and isolating the individual contribution of the many interrelated factors that influence the results. Against this backdrop, a correlation analysis could shed some preliminary light on the relationship that may exist between a particular set of investments and the expected returns on it. Figure A presents the relationship between the scores in the impacts subindex and the readiness subindex showings of the NRI.

As can be seen, the relationship between the scores of the two subindexes, while positive, does not seem to be fully linear but rather denotes an exponential relationship, suggesting that the higher the ICT readiness of a country is, the proportionally higher the economic and social impacts are. In other words, the correlation analysis suggests not only that a cumulative effect of readiness on ICTs and skills investments exists, but also that a minimum threshold in complementary investments—such as direct investments in ICT infrastructure and skills—may also exist for a country to start attaining meaningful and raising economic and social impacts.

These findings bear some important policy consequences both for developing and developed economies. For the former, a minimum set of investments in building an ICT infrastructure and developing the necessary skill base for its optimal exploitation is needed in order to obtain results. This may take several years of continued investment. For the latter, it seems that investments in ICTs and skills development have the potential to yield increasing returns by boosting innovation for productivity gains and enhancing societal well-being.

Figure A: Correlation analysis between the NRI 2013 impact subindex and the readiness subindex



Source: Authors' calculations.

(112th), remain limited. The perception of a lack of clear government vision (105th) to orchestrate and implement a holistic ICT strategy for the country, coupled with deficiencies in the educational system for some segments of the population (102nd), play negatively in this process and outweigh a rather positive political and regulatory framework for ICT development (21st) and pro-business environment (55th).

Already in the second half of the rankings and falling six positions this year, **Rwanda** is in 88th place. This drop is the result of a certain stagnation in ICT infrastructure development (105th) and uptake in society (139th), despite the strong government vision of developing the ICT industry as a priority (10th) and its efforts to increase the number of available online services, which nevertheless remain low (103rd). Overall, ICT impacts remain limited (61st) because of poor ICT infrastructure (105th) that is costly to access (116th) and impedes ICT uptake in society. Moreover, a weak skill base (113th), together with large segments of the population who remain illiterate (115th) and a low tertiary education enrollment rate (123rd), also affect Rwanda's capacity to fully leverage ICTs to boost innovation and competitiveness, despite the presence of a fairly sophisticated, stable, and strong political and regulatory environment for the development of ICTs (13th).

In East Africa, **Kenya** at 92nd place climbs one position this year. Overall, despite the government's strong vision for developing ICTs (28th), the country's overall readiness (110th) remains low because of insufficient development of an infrastructure (110th) that is costly to access (105th), combined with a weak skill base (93rd) that suffers from low secondary enrollment rates (109th) and high level of illiteracy (97th). In addition to addressing these weaknesses to increase its digital connectivity, the country needs to improve its business and innovation environment (106th) in order to fully leverage ICTs and boost their positive impacts (71st) in the economy and society. Also in East Africa, **Uganda, Zambia,** and **Tanzania**—in 110th, 115th, and 127th place, respectively—suffer from strong connectivity gaps and environments that lack the conditions to allow for a full leverage of the benefits of ICTs.

Ghana goes up two positions to 95th place, though the country still must overcome serious handicaps to fully leverage ICTs. Its insufficient ICT infrastructure and digital content development (121st), coupled with a weak skill base (106th), result in a poor digital usage across all agents (102nd) and, inevitably, in low economic and social impacts (100th).

Finally, several countries in **West and South Africa,** despite a wider proliferation of mobile technologies than in past years, are positioned at the bottom of the rankings—the consequence of insufficient development of ICT infrastructure that hinders their ICT uptake and results in a poor digital connectivity. Moreover, unfavorable framework conditions for innovation and entrepreneurship result in a poor performance in terms of leveraging ICTs to boost innovation and raise national productivity.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

This region boasts one of the most diverse performances in the world. On the one hand, Israel and several Gulf Cooperation Council states have sharply improved their overall performances and have continued their investments to make ICTs one of the key national industries that attempt to diversify and transform their economies. On the other hand, several North African and Levantine nations have either fallen—or stagnated, in the best cases—in their efforts to leverage ICTs as part of their economic and social transformation toward more knowledge-intensive activities and open societies.

Israel, in 15th position, consolidates its regional leadership and climbs five places since last year. Important gains derived from improving its ICT infrastructure by increasing its international Internet bandwidth (39th), coupled with government efforts to expand the number of online services (15th) and online information and participatory tools to raise the citizens' overall participation (7th), have led to this positive performance. The country continues to boast one of the highest rates of ICT patents (4th), which reflects the importance of the sector in the national economy, and an environment that is highly conducive to innovation and entrepreneurship (15th), despite the lengthy time it still takes to open a business (90th) and to enforce contracts (124th). In order to continue leveraging the full potential of ICTs efficiently, and notwithstanding its high secondary (26th) and tertiary (32th) education enrollments, the country should aim at improving further the quality of the educational system (53rd)—notably in the fields of mathematics and science (89th)—despite certain poles of excellence.

Leading the Arab world, **Qatar** (23rd) rises five places in the rankings thanks to the government's sharp effort to expand its offerings of online services (27th) and increase the online participation of citizens (22nd). Moreover, mobile broadband subscriptions have exploded, leaping from 9.6 percent last year (43rd) to 70.3 percent this year (11th). While fixed broadband affordability remains a pending issue (108th)—which may affect the level of broadband Internet subscriptions (62nd)—the overall level of penetration and use of ICTs (16th) is high. That, coupled with the government's strong vision and its commitment to rapidly develop ICTs (2nd) as a means to diversify its economy, along with its efforts to create a business-friendly environment (12th) to spur entrepreneurship, have resulted in this strong overall assessment. Going forward, in order to translate the existing good ICT uptake into stronger economic impacts (33rd), the country should continue investing

in increasing the level of university enrollment (108th) so it can benefit from a higher local talent pool and strengthen its overall innovation system.

The **United Arab Emirates** goes up five places to 25th position. As part of the country's long-term strategy to diversify its economy, the government has continued to drive the development of the ICT industry decisively and to expand the use of ICTs to all segments of the economy and society (1st). Available government online services (9th), as well the online participation of citizens (11th) and the important rise in mobile broadband subscriptions (49th), have driven this rise in the rankings. Overall—despite the high fixed broadband Internet tariffs (99th), which may be affecting the number of broadband Internet subscriptions (52nd)—the country's investments in increasing its ICT infrastructure, especially in terms of international Internet bandwidth (49th) and skills upgrading (25th), have provided the right conditions for a higher ICT uptake in the past year (23rd). Although the country continues to boast a very favorable business environment (17th) despite its excessive and cumbersome, complex process for enforcing contracts (137th), increasing the economic impacts of ICTs (28th) in terms of more innovation and higher-value-added activities will require higher levels of tertiary education (84th) and a consolidation of efforts to strengthen the national innovation system.

With a fairly stable profile, dropping two positions to 29th place, **Bahrain** continues to depict a robust performance. That assessment has been slightly affected by the perception of a certain stagnation in terms of the skills development that is crucial to enable the transition of the local economy toward higher-value-added activities. Overall, the strong government leadership for the extensive use and development of ICTs in the country (4th) has allowed a fairly well developed ICT infrastructure (39th), especially in terms of mobile network coverage (1st) and despite a low international Internet bandwidth capacity (73rd). Although the country counts on a fairly sophisticated business environment (14th), boosting the economic impacts derived from ICTs (52nd) will require continued support to strengthen the overall innovation system, especially at the business level, which retains a very low capacity (117th).

Saudi Arabia, in 31st place, goes up three notches in the rankings this year. This rise is driven mainly by a fall in the cost of using ICTs (65th), a strong government effort to expand the amount and quality of available online services (19th), and the creation of an environment in which citizens can increase their participation to support government (22nd). The government's clear vision of the potential of ICTs to modernize and diversify the local economy (7th) has resulted in a fairly well developed ICT infrastructure (36th) that, together with a business-friendly environment (25th) and despite the still-cumbersome process for starting a business (102nd), provides the right ingredients for properly leveraging ICT and obtaining significant positive economic (42nd) and social (18th) impacts. Moving forward, skills development—by improving the quality of the educational system, especially for math and science (37th), and by boosting educational enrollment, especially at tertiary level (70th)—should become a priority. This would expand the local pool of talent and contribute to the transition toward a less resource-dependent and more knowledge-intensive economy (59th).

With a score identical to last year, **Jordan** remains stable in 47th place, leading the group of Levantine states where **Lebanon** ranks in 94th place, one position up from last year. ICT infrastructure (81st), notably international bandwidth capacity (97th), remains a challenge for Jordan, and despite the efforts to liberalize the market and render access to the existing infrastructure affordable (27th), ICT uptake by individuals (66th) remains low, especially in terms of broadband subscriptions (87th).

Stable at 62nd place, **Kuwait** continues to lag behind in the region in terms of leveraging ICTs, with low levels of both social (85th) and, especially, economic impacts (125th). Despite a very sharp rise ICT uptake in terms of Internet users (26th) and households with computers (38th), as well as Internet access (44th), the country still suffers from a shortage of skills (71st). This shortage, coupled with a low capacity to innovate (113th) and an environment that is less business friendly (71st) than those of other Gulf Cooperation Council states, result in the low economic impacts.

In North Africa, **Egypt** boasts the strongest performance in this year's rankings in 80th place, one notch down from last year. ICT infrastructure (98th) remains underdeveloped, especially in terms of expanding international Internet bandwidth capacity (114th). In spite of strong efforts to render its access affordable (8th), the penetration of ICTs in society is modest (69th) although improving, especially in terms of Internet users (73rd). Strengthening the technological capacity of local firms (86th), upgrading available skills (115th), and creating a more business friendly environment (98th) could result in greater economic impacts (67th) and contribute to stimulating the growth and job opportunities the country needs.

Morocco, at 89th position, moves two notches up in the rankings. At present, the country does not seem to be able to fully leverage ICTs to boost the desired economic (122nd) and social impacts (105th). A low skill base (114th)—the result of a poor educational system (105th), low adult literacy (130th), and low secondary (113th) and tertiary education (103rd) enrollment rates—and a weak innovation capacity (115th) are at the very basis of this inability. In addition, poor infrastructure development (95th), despite being affordable (30th), results in fairly low levels of ICT uptake by individuals

(67th). Moving forward, addressing these weaknesses will enable the country to benefit more fully from the potential positive impacts that ICT could bring, which would enable it to further modernize its national economy and improve its innovation and competitiveness capacity.

Falling 13 places, **Algeria** in 131st position continues to display weak leverage of ICT, with one of the lowest economic (143rd) and social (141st) impacts in the sample. A poor ICT infrastructure (119th) coupled with a weak skill base (101th) result in very low levels of ICT usage by all agents (140th), most markedly by businesses (144th). In addition, severe weaknesses in its political and regulatory framework (141st) and the absence of a business- and innovation-friendly environment (143rd) act as strong filters that hinder the capacity of any positive impacts to accrue.

CONCLUSIONS

The world has changed a lot in the 12 years since the first edition of the GITR. The Internet bubble is now a thing of the past, and many developing and emerging economies have become global technological and economic players achieving higher growth than more advanced economies, which continue to struggle to emerge from one of the worst economic crises since the 1930s. At the same time, the world has become increasingly hyperconnected, where the immediateness and a sense of constant accessibility are changing economic and social relations as well as opening a wide range of new opportunities for new products, services, and business models. Unsurprisingly, both developed and developing economies have turned to ICTs as a toolbox that can potentially boost competitiveness, growth, and employment in this rapidly changing and uncertain context. However, the relationships among these objectives are complex and the interplay and co-evolution of the many different factors render it sometimes difficult for stakeholders to understand, measure, and track progress and make decisions.

For more than a decade, the NRI has aimed at shedding light on these relationships with the adoption of a comprehensive framework that analyses the determinants that drive the capacity of societies to benefit from ICTs and transform themselves.

Against this backdrop, the analysis of the ICT landscape—thanks to the NRI results—reveals that in the past year, little progress has been made in bridging the new digital divide in terms of benefiting from higher economic and social impacts accruing from ICTs. Emerging and developing economies still trail significantly behind more advanced nations. However, the situation is not homogenous across all regions, with some countries in the Community of Independent States, the Gulf Cooperation Council, and ASEAN recording impressive progress, especially in terms of strengthening their ICT infrastructure and higher rates of ICT uptake. In other regions, such as Latin America and Africa, progress in improving digital connectivity has been slower. In the large emerging BRICS economies, progress has also been relatively slow, with China dropping in the rankings and with India, the Russian Federation, and Brazil recording only small gains.

Furthermore, large intra-regional differences exist. In Latin America, for example, Panama has rapidly developed its ICT infrastructure and improved its ICT uptake rates. This trend has accentuated the stark intra-regional disparities that appear in virtually all regions and across developed and developing countries. Asia, for example, is home to some of the world's most successful economies in the digital landscape, while others continue to suffer from profound structural weaknesses and an underdeveloped ICT infrastructure. In Europe, the gap between the most advanced Nordic economies that lead the global rankings and those countries in Southern and Central and Eastern Europe is remarkable—and alarming—despite the many efforts to create an internal digital market and improve the digital connectivity of converging countries. This finding highlights the need to adopt harmonious and comprehensive strategies that do not focus only on improving access to ICTs. While important, access is only one ingredient in the recipe for success. Improving the ecosystem for spurring entrepreneurship and strengthening the conditions that enhance innovation are also crucial to boost competitiveness and well-being, to enhance economic growth, and to create jobs.

Finally, the nonlinear relationship between the digital readiness of a country and its economic and social impacts suggests the existence of increasing returns to ICTs, skills, and innovation investments. In other words, the more that countries invest in ICTs, skill development, and innovation, the proportionally higher returns they achieve. Conversely, the relationship also seems to point to a certain readiness threshold that may hinder the ability of certain countries to achieve any meaningful results if they do not invest sufficiently in these dimensions.

With the GITR series and the NRI, the World Economic Forum provides a comprehensive analytical framework for assessing not only the progress made in raising ICT connectivity in different countries, but also—and more importantly—in obtaining the desired economic and social impacts that higher connectivity can yield in generating growth and high-quality employment in a rapidly changing context. Designed and produced as a framework for multi-stakeholder dialogue, it also serves to identify and define policies and measures that can catalyze change toward better leveraging ICTs and achieve its full potential.

NOTES

1 Jipp 1963.

2 Katz 2012, p. 2.

3 Katz 2012, p. 3.

4 For detailed information of the Forum's Executive Opinion Survey, including the instrument, coverage administration, data edition, and score computation, refer to the dedicated chapter in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2012–2013,* available at www.weforum.org/gcr.

5 The assessment of Taiwan's networked readiness is based on partial data because a number of international organizations provide only limited data.

6 See World Economic Forum 2012.

7 See the European Commission's Digital Agenda, available at http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/.

8 The assessment of Hong Kong's networked readiness is based on partial data because of its limited coverage by a number of international organizations.

9 *BRICS economies* is a term used to refer to a group of five large emerging economies: Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, China, and South Africa.

10 See http://www.summit-americas.org/default_en.htm.

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Appendix A:
Structure and computation of the Networked Readiness Index 2013

This appendix presents the structure of the Networked Readiness Index 2013 (NRI). As explained in the chapter, the NRI framework separates environmental factors from ICT readiness, usage, and impact. That distinction is reflected in the NRI structure, which comprises four subindexes. Each subindex is in turn divided into a number of pillars, for a total of 10. The 54 individual indicators used in the computation of the NRI are distributed among the 10 pillars.

In the list below, the number preceding the period indicates the pillar to which the variable belongs (e.g., indicator 2.05 belongs to the 2nd pillar; indicator 8.03 belongs to the 8th pillar). The numbering of the indicators matches the numbering of the data tables at the end of the *Report*.

The computation of the NRI is based on successive aggregations of scores, from the indicator level (i.e., the most disaggregated level) to the overall NRI score (i.e., the highest level). Unless noted otherwise, we use an arithmetic mean to aggregate individual indicators within each pillar and also for higher aggregation levels (i.e., pillars and subindexes).[a]

Throughout the *Report*, scores in the various dimensions of the NRI pillars are reported with a precision of two decimal points. However, exact figures are always used at every step of the computation of the NRI.

Variables that are derived from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey) are identified here by an asterisk (*). All the other indicators come from external sources, as described in the Technical Notes and Sources section at the end of the *Report*. These variables are transformed into a 1-to-7 scale in order to align them with the Survey's results. We apply a min-max transformation, which preserves the order of, and the relative distance between, scores.[b]

NETWORKED READINESS INDEX 2013

Networked Readiness Index = 1/4 Environment subindex
+ 1/4 Readiness subindex
+ 1/4 Usage subindex
+ 1/4 Impact subindex

ENVIRONMENT SUBINDEX

Environment subindex = 1/2 Political and regulatory environment
+ 1/2 Business and innovation environment

1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment

1.01 Effectiveness of law-making bodies*
1.02 Laws relating to ICTs*
1.03 Judicial independence*
1.04 Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*[c]
1.05 Efficiency of legal system in challenging regulations*[c]
1.06 Intellectual property protection*
1.07 Software piracy rate, % software installed
1.08 Number of procedures to enforce a contract[d]
1.09 Number of days to enforce a contract[d]

2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment

2.01 Availability of latest technologies*
2.02 Venture capital availability*
2.03 Total tax rate, % profits
2.04 Number of days to start a business[e]
2.05 Number of procedures to start a business[e]
2.06 Intensity of local competition*
2.07 Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %
2.08 Quality of management schools*
2.09 Government procurement of advanced technology products*

READINESS SUBINDEX

Readiness subindex = 1/3 Infrastructure and digital content
+ 1/3 Affordability
+ 1/3 Skills

3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content

3.01 Electricity production, kWh/capita
3.02 Mobile network coverage, % population
3.03 International Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user
3.04 Secure Internet servers per million population
3.05 Accessibility of digital content*

4th pillar: Affordability[f]

4.01 Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.
4.02 Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month
4.03 Internet and telephony sectors competition index, 0–2 (best)

5th pillar: Skills

5.01 Quality of educational system*
5.02 Quality of math and science education*
5.03 Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %
5.04 Adult literacy rate, %

USAGE SUBINDEX

Usage subindex = 1/3 Individual usage
+ 1/3 Business usage
+ 1/3 Government usage

6th pillar: Individual usage

6.01 Mobile phone subscriptions per 100 population
6.02 Percentage of individuals using the Internet
6.03 Percentage of households with computer
6.04 Households with Internet access, %
6.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 population
6.06 Mobile broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 population
6.07 Use of virtual social networks*

7th pillar: Business usage

7.01 Firm-level technology absorption*
7.02 Capacity for innovation*
7.03 PCT patent applications per million population
7.04 Business-to-business Internet use*[g]
7.05 Business-to-consumer Internet use*[g]
7.06 Extent of staff training*

8th pillar: Government usage

8.01 Importance of ICTs to government vision of the future*
8.02 Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)
8.03 Government success in ICT promotion*

IMPACT SUBINDEX

Impact subindex = 1/2 Economic impacts
+ 1/2 Social impacts

9th pillar: Economic impacts

9.01 Impact of ICTs on new services and products*
9.02 PCT ICT patent applications per million population
9.03 Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*
9.04 Employment in knowledge-intensive activities, % workforce

10th pillar: Social impacts

10.01 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*
10.02 Internet access in schools*
10.03 ICT use and government efficiency*
10.04 E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)

NOTES

a Formally, for a category i composed of K indicators, we have:

$$\text{category}_i = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \text{indicator}_k}{K}$$

When two individual indicators are averaged (e.g., indicators 1.04) and 1.05 in the 1st pillar), each receives half the weight of a normal indicator.

b Formally, we have:

$$6 \times \left(\frac{\text{country score} - \text{sample minimum}}{\text{sample maximum} - \text{sample minimum}} \right) + 1$$

The *sample minimum* and *sample maximum* are, respectively, the lowest and highest country scores in the sample of economies covered by the GCI. In some instances, adjustments were made to account for extreme outliers. For those indicators for which a higher value indicates a worse outcome (i.e., indicators 1.07, 1.08, 1.09, 2.03, 2.04, 2.05, 4.01, and 4.02), the transformation formula takes the following form, thus ensuring that 1 and 7 still corresponds to the worst and best possible outcomes, respectively:

$$-6 \times \left(\frac{\text{country score} - \text{sample minimum}}{\text{sample maximum} - \text{sample minimum}} \right) + 7$$

c For indicators 1.04 and 1.05, the average of the respective scores is used in the computation of the NRI.

d For indicators 1.08 and 1.09, the average of the respective normalized scores is used in the computation of the NRI.

e For indicators 2.04 and 2.05, the average of the respective normalized scores is used in the computation of the NRI.

f The affordability pillar is computed as follows: the average of the normalized scores of indicators 4.01 mobile cellular tariffs and 4.02 Fixed broadband Internet tariffs is multiplied by a *competition factor*, the value of which is derived from indicator 4.03 Internet and telephony sectors competition index. It corresponds to the score achieved by an economy on this indicator normalized on a scale from 0.75 (worst) to 1.00 (best), using the min-max transformation described above. A normalized score of 0.75 is assigned to an economy with a competition index score of 0, which means that a monopolistic situation prevails in the 19 categories of ICT services considered. A normalized score of 1.00 is assigned to an economy where all 19 categories are fully liberalized. Where data are missing for indicator 4.03 (i.e., Puerto Rico and Timor-Leste), the score on the affordability pillar, which is simply the average of the normalized scores of indicators 4.01 and 4.02, is used. For example, Tanzania obtains a score of 1.00 on the competition index. This translates into a competition factor of 0.875, which multiplies 2.944, corresponding to the average of Tanzania's normalized scores on the two tariff measures. Tanzania's score on the affordability pillar therefore is 2.576 (130th). The competition index score for Taiwan, China, was derived from national sources.

g For indicators 7.04 and 7.05, the average of the respective scores is used in the computation of the NRI. For Albania, Ecuador, Georgia, Rwanda, and Sri Lanka, these two indicators are replaced by an indicator derived from the 2010 and 2011 editions of the Executive Opinion Survey. The associated question was: "To what extent do companies in your country use the Internet for their business activities? (e.g., buying and selling goods, interacting with customers and suppliers) [1 = not at all; 7 = extensively]." Results for these countries are presented in *The Global Information Technology Report 2012* (p.371) available at www.weforum.org/gitr.

CHAPTER 1.2

Digitization for Economic Growth and Job Creation: Regional and Industry Perspectives

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Booz & Company

Digitization—the mass adoption of connected digital services by consumers, enterprises, and governments—has emerged in recent years as a key economic driver that accelerates growth and facilitates job creation. In the current environment of a sluggish global economy, digitization can play an important role in assisting policymakers to spur economic growth and employment. Booz & Company's econometric analysis estimates that, despite the unfavorable global economic climate, digitization provided a US$193 billion boost to world economic output and created 6 million jobs globally in 2011.[1]

However, the impact of digitization by country and by sector is uneven. Developed economies enjoy higher economic growth benefits by a factor of almost 25 percent, although they tend to lag behind emerging economies in job creation by a similar margin. The main reason for the differing effects of digitization is the economic structures of developed and emerging economies. Developed countries rely chiefly on domestic consumption, which makes nontradable sectors important. Across developed economies, digitization improves productivity and has a measurable effect on growth. However, the result can be job losses because lower-skill, lower-value-added work is sent abroad to emerging markets, where labor is cheaper. By contrast, emerging markets are more export-oriented and driven by tradable sectors. They tend to gain more from digitization's effect on employment than from its influence on growth.

Policymakers can harness these varying effects of digitization through three main measures, which go beyond their current roles of setting policy and regulations. First, they should create digitization plans for targeted sectors in which they wish to maximize the impact of digitization. Second, they should encourage the development of the necessary capabilities and enablers to achieve these digitization plans. Finally, policymakers should work in concert with industry, consumers, and government agencies to establish an inclusive information and communication technologies (ICT) ecosystem that encourages greater uptake and usage of digital services.

DIGITIZATION'S ECONOMIC IMPACT

Throughout the world, ICTs continue to proliferate at breakneck speed, but their effects are uneven across countries and sectors. In late 2011, the number of mobile telephones in the United States exceeded the country's population. By early 2012, the number of mobile lines worldwide was more than 6 billion—nearly as many

The authors wish to thank the following for their contributions to this chapter: Raul Katz, Columbia Business School; Pantelis Koutroumpis, Imperial College, London; and Rawia Abdel Samad, Oussama Ahmad, and Sandeep Ganediwalla of Booz & Company.

Box 1: Measuring digitization

Booz & Company's Digitization Index is a composite score that calculates the level of a country's digitization using 23 indicators to measure the following six key attributes:

- Ubiquity: The extent to which consumers and enterprises have universal access to digital services and applications.
- Affordability: The extent to which digital services are priced in a range that makes them available to as many people as possible.
- Reliability: The quality of available digital services.
- Speed: The extent to which digital services can be accessed in real time.
- Usability: The ease of use of digital services and the ability of local ecosystems to boost the adoption of these services.
- Skill: The ability of users to incorporate digital services into their lives and businesses.

The Digitization Index measures a country's level of digitization on a scale of 0 to 100, with 100 signifying the most advanced, to identify its distinct stage of digital development: constrained, emerging, transitional, or advanced.

Source: Sabbagh et al., 2012.

as the global population of around 7 billion. Internet penetration is not as deep, but with global Internet access growing more than fivefold in recent years, and with increases of more than 20-fold during the past decade in regions such as the Middle East and Africa, a similar ubiquity may not be far off.

Access to ICT services is no longer the primary issue facing policymakers. Instead, the critical question is how to maximize the adoption, utilization, and impact of these services. Digitization has emerged as a key driver and enabler of socioeconomic benefits.

In 2012, Booz & Company set out to quantify the impact of digitization by creating an index that scores digitization by country (Box 1). This analysis allows us to go beyond anecdotal evidence of the effect of digitization to measure its level and the actual impact it has on economic and social factors. The research highlights the notion that countries that have increased their digitization level have realized gains in their economies, their societies, and the functioning of their public sectors. Indeed, the more advanced a country becomes in terms of digitization, the greater the benefits—increased digitization yields improving returns. These effects are not evenly distributed by the level of economic development or by the sector.

The ability of digitization to boost output and employment has measurable global effects. Digitization has provided an additional US$193 billion to the world economy and 6 million jobs worldwide in 2011. The most advanced economies (North America and Western Europe) accounted for approximately 29 percent of the output gain, but just 6 percent of the employment impact. Emerging economies accounted for 71 percent of the gain in gross domestic product (GDP) and 94 percent of the global employment impact (Table 1).

Impact on GDP per capita

Our analysis reveals that an increase of 10 percent in a country's digitization score fuels a 0.75 percent growth in its GDP per capita. As an economic accelerant, digitization therefore is 4.7 times more powerful than the 0.16 percent average impact of broadband deployment on per capita GDP, according to several previous studies.[2] Additionally, the economic effect of digitization accelerates as countries move to more advanced stages of digitization. Digitally constrained economies receive the least benefit, largely because they have yet to establish an ICT ecosystem that can capitalize on the benefits of digitization.

In 2011, East Asia, Western Europe, and Latin America received the greatest total GDP per capita impact from digitization, surpassing North America. The impact of digitization improvements in East Asia and Latin America was higher than that in North America and Western Europe, even though these regions have lower GDP impact coefficients. This is because the economies in East Asia and Latin America are still at the transitional stage and were able to achieve the biggest digitization leaps. Eastern Europe and Africa benefited the least from their digitization gains in terms of their impact on GDP.

Impact on unemployment

Digitization creates jobs, with a 10 point increase in the digitization score leading to a 1.02 percent drop in the unemployment rate. This is 4.6 times greater than the effect that the widespread adoption of broadband has on reducing unemployment; broadband cuts the unemployment rate by just 0.22 percent.[3]

In 2011, digitization had the greatest employment effect in constrained and emerging digitized economies. East Asia, South Asia, and Latin America received the most employment growth of all regions, with more than 4 million jobs created as a result of these regions' digitization improvements. Conversely, digitization provided little employment growth in North America and Western Europe. These advanced-stage economies probably realize fewer employment benefits because, as their digitization increases, their productivity improves; some jobs get replaced by technology; and lower-value-added, labor-intensive tasks go overseas to emerging markets where labor is cheaper.

By contrast, digitization has more significant employment effects in emerging markets for three main reasons. First, the digitization gain in some

emerging regions is higher than it is in the advanced economies. Second, some of these regions have very large populations (e.g., China and India), which means that a marginal improvement in the unemployment rate leads to a large number of jobs. Finally, offshoring grows in tandem with digitization. As companies in digitally advanced countries improve their productivity thanks to digitization, they transfer jobs to digitally emerging countries.

Table 1: Digitization's impact on GDP and jobs, 2011

	Regional impact	
Region	GDP impact (US$ billions)	Number of jobs created
Africa	8.3	618,699
Commonwealth of Independent States	11.8	340,820
East Asia and the Pacific	55.8	2,370,241
Eastern Europe	7.0	159,015
Latin America and the Caribbean	27.0	636,737
Middle East and North Africa	16.5	377,772
North America	25.3	167,650
South Asia	9.4	1,117,753
Western Europe	31.5	213,578
Total	192.6	6,002,266

Source: Booz & Company analysis.

DIGITIZATION'S SECTORAL IMPACT

To understand the marked differences in impact that digitization has in terms of productivity and job creation across emerging and developed economies, we first need to understand how digitization affects the functioning of any enterprise. A typical company's functions can be broken down into four areas: business, go-to-market, production, and operations. Digitization has a profound and accelerating impact across these strategies.

- Business: Digitization is fundamentally reshaping business models. It is lowering barriers to entry and expanding market reach for enterprises. For example, it is possible for Skype to provide telephony to more than 500 million users globally using voice over Internet protocol (VoIP) technology, fundamentally disrupting business models for operators worldwide and forcing many to launch their own VoIP business models in response.

- Go-to-market: Digitization is changing how companies build brands and products, communicate, and provide services to their customers. Companies are increasingly relying on social media to build brands. More and more, subscribers are forming their purchase opinions online, even for items that they then buy offline. Close to 40 percent of those online actually use the web to research items that they buy in physical outlets. Digitization is also enabling companies to create products tailored to customers' tastes. For example, BMW offers a build-your-own-BMW online service, which allows for more than a million different combinations in the finished product. The role of the web as a retail channel is causing substantial disruptions, with companies significantly expanding market reach, leading to the emergence of new winners and losers. Starting from roughly the same position in 2001, Amazon.com grew its annual sales from US$3.1 billion to US$48 billion in 2011, while the brick-and-mortar retailer Borders lost market share and ultimately filed for bankruptcy.

- Production: Digitization is also changing the way companies manage their production assets. It has enabled companies to move labor-intensive tasks to emerging economies while competing to develop the best design and user interface. For example, Samsung acts as a supplier to Apple for its iPhone products, but both compete aggressively in the consumer market by trying to differentiate themselves in their design and user interface. Digitization is also leading to the emergence of new manufacturing technologies, with the advent of 3-D printing creating a new way to manufacture complex products and leading to the import of jobs back to developed economies.

- Operations: Finally, digitization has had the greatest impact on the way companies organize and operate to generate competitive advantage. Digitization has created more global entities, seamlessly in touch across continents, and has redefined the concept of office space. One in four American workers regularly telecommutes, a fact that has a profound impact on how companies organize and manage resources. Digitization is also allowing companies to outsource or completely automate a number of their back-end functions, enabling them to become more efficient.

The type and extent of the impact that digitization has on a sector of the economy is determined mainly by the interaction of the four areas outlined above. For example, if digitization significantly enhances market access, then job growth will be more likely in that sector. However, if digitization primarily drives efficiency growth but does not lead to new market creation, then that sector is likely to lose jobs.

To better understand these dynamics, we examined five key economic activities in developed markets that would yield conclusions that can guide policy responses. We identified these five areas by initially dividing the overall economy into three major sectors: primary, secondary, and tertiary.[4] The primary sector relates to agriculture, farming, and mining—the extraction, collection, and primary processing of natural materials.

Figure 1: Digitization impact on output, productivity, and employment

1a: Impact by industry, developed markets

Sector	Industry output (% growth)	Industry productivity (% growth)	Industry employment (implied)
Financial service	1.98	2.82	▼
Manufacturing	1.19	1.79	▼
Retail	1.34	0.71	▲
Services	1.27	1.00	▲
Hospitality	1.52	0.41	▲

1b: Employment growth by industry, closely knit economies (2006–08)

Sector	United States (% growth)	Mexico (% growth)
Financial service	–3	16
Manufacturing	–5	2
Retail	2	5
Services	2	7
Hospitality	2	13

Source: Booz & Company.
Notes: *Services* refers to overall services other than financial services. Data for 1a are from six OECD countries: Australia, Germany, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These data are based on a 10 percent increase in digitization.

The secondary sector encompasses manufacturing—the making, building, and assembling of finished products. The tertiary sector provides services to consumers and businesses and includes retailers, transportation and entertainment companies, banks, and healthcare providers.

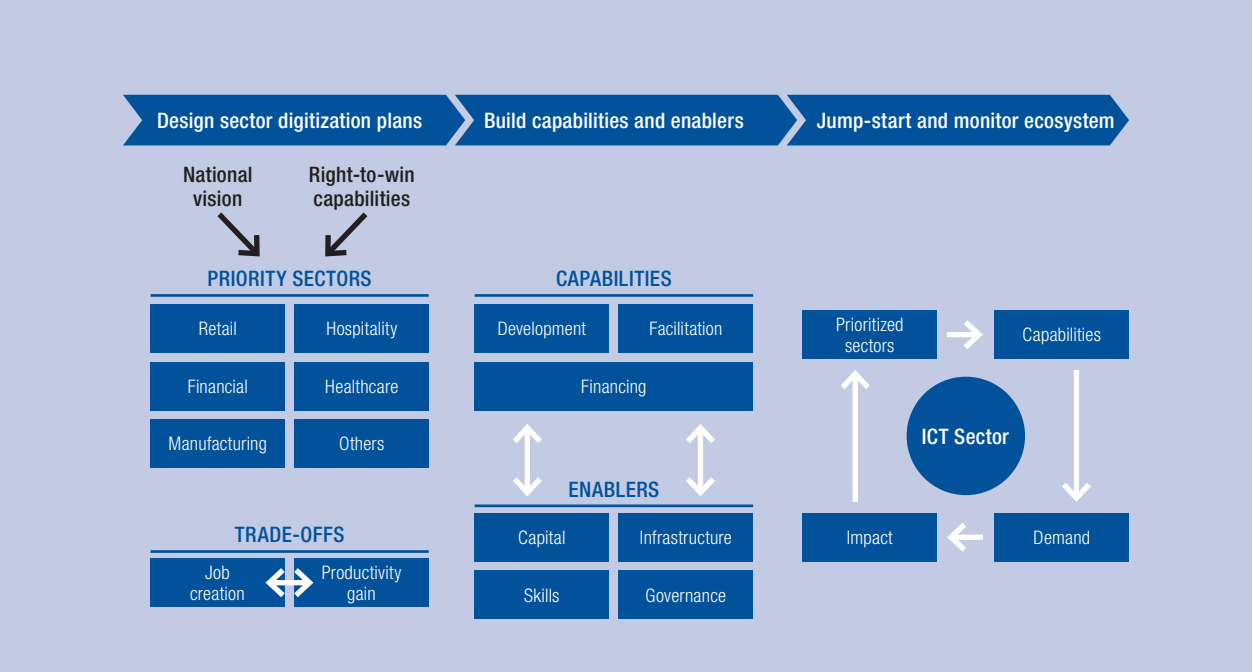
We focused our analysis on subsectors in the secondary and tertiary sectors, where activities affected by digitization tend to cluster—financial services, manufacturing, retail, and hospitality (digitization has less effect on the primary sector). We also looked at the impact on the overall services sector. We looked at these subsectors in six advanced-digitization countries—which are also developed economies and members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)—Australia, Germany, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Our econometric analysis used three industry metrics: output, productivity, and employment. *Output* measures the subsector's contribution to GDP. *Productivity* determines the subsector's level of value-added per employee. *Employment* tracks the number of workers in each subsector.

This analysis allows an understanding of how the positive national effect of digitization plays out differently in economic subsectors. For example, we estimate that, in Germany, approximately 8.7 percent of the rate of change in GDP between 2010 and 2011 is attributable to advances in digitization. Its contribution to employment was lower: 7.7 percent of the jobs added in Germany between 2010 and 2011 came from increased digitization. There is a clear relationship between productivity gains and job losses, as shown by the results for financial services and manufacturing. By contrast, other subsectors increased employment and output, although their productivity grew at a slower pace (Figure 1).

As digitization increases, financial services gain the most in terms of output and productivity. Increased digitization, however, cut jobs in financial services and manufacturing because productivity gains surpassed output gains. Conversely, digitization created jobs in services subsectors, with particularly notable gains in the hospitality and retail subsectors.

Although there are insufficient data to study how digitization leads to job creation in certain sectors in emerging markets, evidence from two closely knit economies—the United States and Mexico—illustrates the overall trend (Figure 1b). Financial services and manufacturing businesses in the Unites States shed jobs because they were able to transfer labor-intensive or support activities to Mexico, where labor costs are lower. Companies took advantage of offshoring for operations, logistics, customer care, legal, and communications services. The productivity gains in financial services and manufacturing were a result of this ability to decrease labor costs while increasing output. The net result was a 6 percent decline in the number of jobs in the US tradable sectors between 2002 and 2009 and a

Figure 2: Sector digitization plans and capability design needs: Digital market makers' approach



Source: Booz & Company.

concomitant 15.2 percent increase of employment in tradable sectors in Mexico during the same years.[5]

The effect on retail—rising employment with some output and productivity growth—demonstrates how a proper measurement of digitization is superior to anecdotal evidence. A superficial look indicates that small retailers are closing because of online shopping. Instead, advancing digitization in retail actually creates new markets and new employment opportunities. Retailers are expanding internationally. As their reach spreads, their supply chains become more complex and require more people to manage them. The impact on the hospitality industry is similar, with new business models emerging and new markets created. Digitization allows for improved inventory management and higher occupancy rates, both of which are useful when dealing with nonfungible items such as airline seats or hotel rooms.

The extent of productivity gains experienced by the subsectors is also highly correlated to the extent of digitization seen in these sectors. In Booz & Company's 2011 publication, *Measuring Industry Digitization: Leaders and Laggards in the Digital Economy,* we established that the most digitized sector is financial services, followed by manufacturing, retail, and hospitality.[6] Productivity impact in these sectors follows the same order, with financial services leading the pack and hospitality benefitting the least from the sectors covered.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

As the spread and depth of digitization increases globally, so do its roles as a key driver of growth and as a source of national competitive advantage. Policymakers have focused until now on improving the reach and affordability of ICT services—most recently facilitating, and even investing in, large-scale broadband deployment. Though important, this is just one part of the story. Policymakers in the future need to become digital market makers—creators of a digital economy that provides its citizens, enterprises, and economic sectors with the competitive advantage essential to thrive in an increasingly global market.

Becoming a digital market maker requires policymakers to undertake three activities: designing sector digitization plans, building capabilities, and jump-starting and monitoring the wider digitization ecosystem (Figure 2). In designing sector digitization plans, policymakers should seek to develop competitive advantage and generate jobs in sectors that are already critical to the national economy. Policymakers should then foster the development of capabilities and enablers necessary to achieve these digitization plans. Finally, policymakers should work in concert with industry, consumers, and government agencies to jump-start and continuously monitor an inclusive digitization ecosystem that will encourage the uptake of digital applications in these sectors and that will keep them competitive.

Design sector digitization plans

The rapidly accelerating pace of digitization means that policymakers are not in a position to be able to spread their efforts across all sectors. First they must determine which sectors will provide, or are providing, national competitive advantage and decide how digitization can reinforce these trends. Second, they need to explicitly understand the trade-offs between job creation and productivity growth that increasing digitization will bring. For example, accelerating digitization in manufacturing in most OECD countries will lead to significant productivity gains, but also job losses. Finally, policymakers need to work closely with national leaders to identify and understand these trade-offs up front, and then work on mechanisms to offset potential job losses.

For example, Singapore's digitization agenda seeks to increase competitiveness in targeted sectors while promoting social welfare. In particular, ports play a vital role in this export-driven island economy. The Infocomm Development Authority of Singapore and the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore (MPA) have therefore jointly launched WISEPORT, the world's first port WiMax (a fast wireless standard) network that provides coverage within 15 kilometers of the southern coastline. In addition, the MPA has established a fund that encourages maritime technology, resulting in digital initiatives such as the intelligent bunker management system and SingTel AITrac, a secure global satellite tracking system, built by the incumbent operator SingTel.

Build capabilities

Becoming a digital market maker requires policymakers first to adopt a holistic ecosystem perspective. ICTs range beyond basic infrastructure, and policymakers need to look at a multilayered ICT ecosystem categorized in 42 buckets to understand what role they need to play in each to enable creation of digital markets (Figure 3).

Where the private sector does not have sufficient incentive to undertake the development of critical digital infrastructure, the state needs to play the role of a developer, becoming a participant in the market—either directly or through a public-private partnership. Finland, for example, has developed the VTT Technical Research Centre, which provides multidisciplinary research and development services to both the public and private sectors. In another case, Malaysia has launched the MyHealth initiative, which allows online provision of a range of healthcare services to the nation's population.

Where there are opportunities for the private sector but the risks are high or the returns are not guaranteed, the state can play the role of financier. Examples include Australia's Digital Enterprise initiative, which seeks to increase digital participation by small- and medium-sized enterprises and civil society organizations.

If there are opportunities and the private sector is undertaking the necessary activities, the state can play the role of a facilitator—a role with functions that range from being a regulator to being a demand stimulator of digital services. Examples here include the training programs launched by telecommunications authorities in Japan and the Republic of Korea.

Choosing which role to play and finding the right partnerships for executing that role represent a new set of capability challenges for policymakers. Building a digital market would require them to master all three capabilities and then identify, in a targeted manner, which roles they will play and in which sectors.

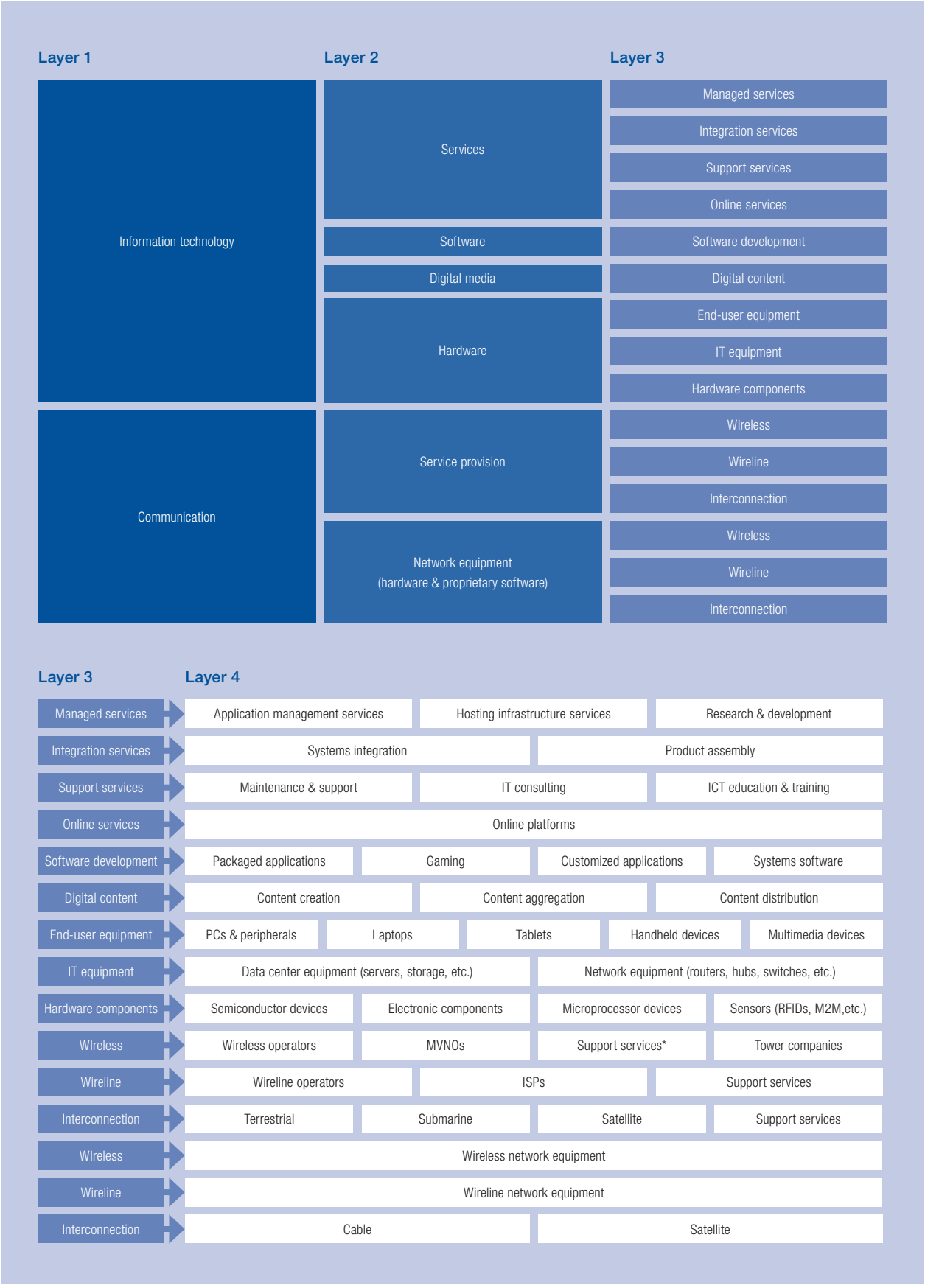
Finally, the ability to play these roles will be influenced by the presence (or absence) of basic enablers in the economy: capital, access to cutting-edge thinking, and digital infrastructure. Policymakers need to ensure the development of world-class research bodies; the availability of seed and venture capital; and the development of reliable, high-quality infrastructure. For example, Saudi Arabia is trying to develop world-class research institutes in the King Abdullah University of Science and Technology, while also setting up an incubator in the King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology and working with operators to ensure the availability of high-speed digital infrastructure. Another example is Germany's ICT 2020 plan, which provides funding to small- and medium-sized businesses engaged in research and development activities within the ICT sector.[7]

Jump-start and monitor the wider digitization ecosystem

The challenge for all stakeholders has been to monitor the execution and the impact of the digital ecosystem. Investing in digitization requires more than a leap of faith; it necessitates that policymakers measure, track, and demonstrate conclusively the significant impact of every dollar that is invested in digitization. This is especially critical now, when most countries in the developed world are gripped by fiscal austerity measures. A partnership that includes institutions such as the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations, the OECD, Eurostat, and the World Bank has defined a list of 48 core ICT indicators in an attempt to harmonize tracking at a global level.[8]

Policymakers need to institutionalize systems to measure and monitor the progress of ICTs, and monitor the progress of digitization against those plans, while creating accountability for their digitization targets. This is a challenging process for two reasons. First, monitoring the progress of a national plan takes years and requires balancing social and economic interests. Policymakers need to ensure that government leaders fully understand and endorse the measurements, goals, and trade-offs between these interests. Second, there is currently

Figure 3: A holistic ecosystem perspective



Source: Booz & Company.
Note: ISP = Internet service provider; M2M = machine to machine; MVNO = mobile virtual network operator; RFID = radio-frequency identification.
* Wireless support services include operations and maintenance, and data clearing.

no standard, replicable tool to measure digitization on which policymakers, economists, and private-sector stakeholders agree. Policymakers need to invest the time and effort required to ensure that all sector participants agree to a consistent set of metrics.

CONCLUSION

Ever since Adam Smith proposed the theory of absolute advantage enjoyed by a country in producing a good or service, policymakers have sought to build and maintain this advantage in key sectors of their economies. Digitization is emerging as a new tool to build and sustain such absolute advantages, and in some cases even to claim the "right to win" and beat the competition in certain sectors—a critical capability that underpins all other national economic efforts.

Creating digital markets and boosting digitization can yield significant economic benefits and lead to substantial social benefits to societies and communities. Digitization has the potential to boost productivity, create new jobs, and enhance the quality of life for society at large. For example, if emerging markets could double the Digitization Index score for their poorest citizens over the next 10 years, the result would be a global US$4.4 trillion gain in nominal GDP, an extra US$930 billion in the cumulative household income for the poorest, and 64 million new jobs for today's socially and economically most marginal groups. This would enable 580 million people to climb above the poverty line.[9]

If policymakers want to capture these rich returns, then they need to go back to the drawing board and figure out how they can build their digital markets—the markets where the bulk of the world's information and goods will be bought and sold in the upcoming decade of digitization.

NOTES

1 Booz & Company analysis. We have estimated the GDP and employment impact caused by the increased digitization in most countries and aggregated to get the global impact.

2 Koutroumpis 2009; Katz and Koutroumpis 2012; Katz et al. 2010.

3 Koutroumpis 2009; Katz and Koutroumpis 2012; Katz et al. 2010.

4 For an explanation of these three sectors, see The Times 100 Business Case Studies, available at http://businesscasestudies.co.uk/business-theory/strategy/primary-secondary-and-tertiary-activity.html#axzz2EifjmtUr.

5 OECD.Stat; http://stats.oecd.org/.

6 Friedrich et al. 2011.

7 BMBF 2007.

8 For more on the core list of indicators, see http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/coreindicators/index.html.

9 El-Darwiche et al. 2012.

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CHAPTER 1.3

Convergent Objectives, Divergent Strategies: A Taxonomy of National Broadband and ICT Plans

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JOHN GARRITY
Cisco Systems

High-speed broadband Internet Protocol (IP) networks have become integral to daily life. As one of the few general-purpose technologies, broadband is becoming increasingly pervasive, continually improving and catalyzing new inventions and innovations.[1]

At the national level, governments have recognized broadband's significant contribution to economic performance as well as social development. The UN Broadband Commission estimates that 119 countries have implemented broadband policies; during the global economic crisis of 2008 and 2009, at least a dozen countries included broadband network investment in their countercyclical fiscal stimulus measures.[2]

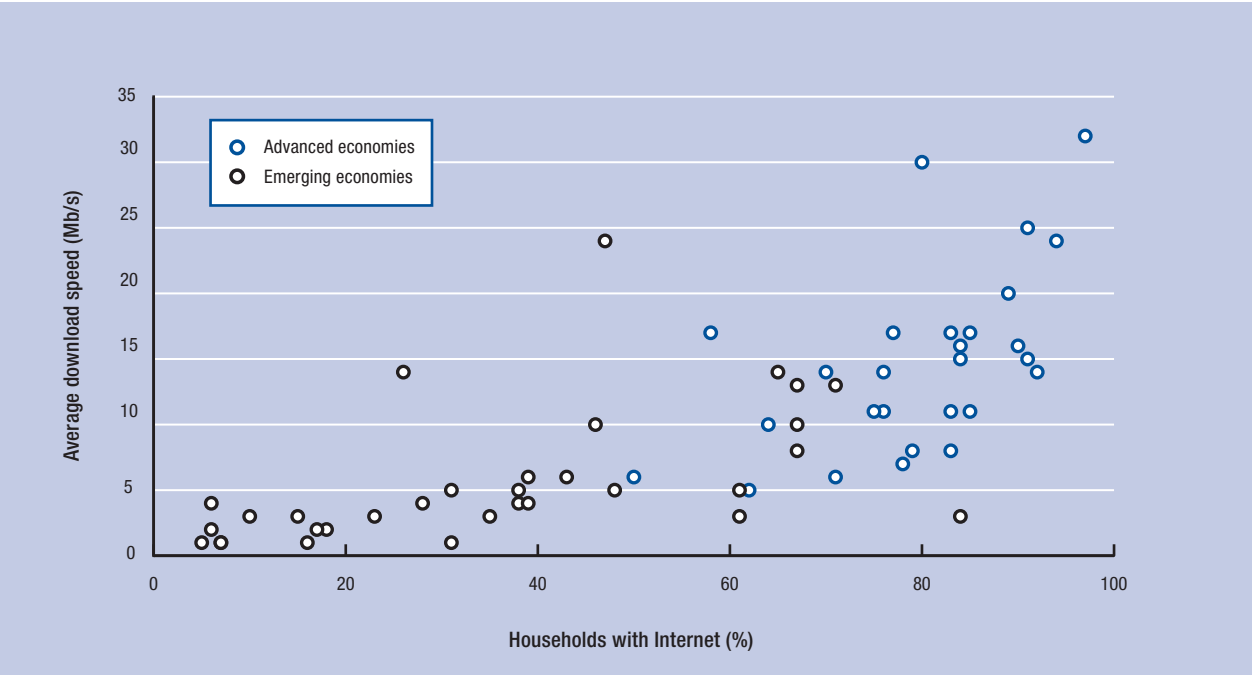
However, the surge in formal broadband policies highlights the variation in action across countries. A critical question now is whether the divergence in policy packages will result in significant differences in the efficacy of plans. To begin this research and establish a foundation for understanding the global landscape of national broadband and information and communication technology (ICT) plans, this chapter reviews plans around the world and presents a taxonomy for classification. First, we detail the existing relationship among broadband, economic growth, and employment. Second, we analyze a cross-section of national plans, considering their objectives and policy components. We then propose a taxonomy examining the degree of broadband supply- and demand-side emphasis. This taxonomy establishes a common language that can guide governments through the development of national broadband plans; it also can serve as a baseline for evaluating the factors of success for implemented plans.

BROADBAND ADOPTION AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Broadband adoption encompasses the expansion of broadband availability as well as the use of devices, applications, content, and services that leverage high-speed IP communications. Government policies can impact all facets of adoption. Countries that do not consider the need to make progress on broadband risk significant loss of competitiveness.

The rationale for increasing broadband adoption, through both expanding infrastructure and increasing broadband usage, is based on both short- and long-term impacts. In the short term, the construction of high-speed networks stimulates local economies by immediately employing labor and purchasing materials. Several studies have identified short-term employment effects stemming from (1) direct labor employed to build broadband infrastructure and (2) indirect and induced jobs that are created by suppliers and services supporting the construction activity. One review of six studies that estimate various employment impacts suggests that, on average, 1.56 direct and indirect jobs result per employment opportunity focused on

Figure 1: Coverage and download speeds, 2011



Source: ITU *World Telecommunications/ICT Indicators Database* 2012; Ookla *Net Index* 2012.

broadband network construction; this figure rises to 2.78 for direct, indirect, and induced jobs created.[3]

In the long term, business utilization of broadband can result in network effects and gains in productivity. In the United States, the employment impacts caused by network effects are estimated to be 1.17 jobs per direct and indirect job.[4] Recent research by Qiang and Xu at the World Bank examined cross-country time-series and firm-level data; they determine that broadband has "long-term effects on growth, and contributes to the growth of a number of non-telecom industries, especially high-tech industries."[5]

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN BROADBAND ADOPTION

Public policies in broadband development vary in the extent of intervention and the degree to which policy levers focus on broadband availability (supply) or usage (demand). Although the fiscal stimulus packages of many countries, for example, responded to the global crisis by direct public-sector investment in broadband infrastructure, public policy also facilitates expansion by establishing rules and regulations under which the private sector is encouraged to expand connectivity.

Increasing broadband adoption requires demand-driving policy measures as well. In order to fully utilize broadband infrastructure, individuals, enterprises (small, medium, and large), and government entities require the skills, devices, applications, and content that motivate the interest and ability of stakeholders to incorporate IP technology. Both sets of policy actions—supply expanding and demand driving—are integral, particularly in countries where broadband penetration levels are significantly below the thresholds of critical mass where increasing returns to investment occur (estimated to be at 20 percent subscription penetration).[6]

ANALYSIS OF PLANS

In late 2012, we conducted a review of national broadband and ICT plans across the world and categorized each policy. We first identified the 60 largest countries in the world (a group constituting over 90 percent of global gross domestic product and 95 percent of current Internet users), and reviewed all national broadband policy environments to determine whether a current national broadband and ICT plan exists. Of the 60, we identified 43 countries with plans; of those 43 we were able to closely review 28 plans with official English versions. These 28 plans represent a cross-section of countries across geographic regions as well as income levels. Appendix A lists each plan, its economy of origin, and the year of its publication.

Our review also compared the national plans against a scorecard of broadband policies based on a review of telecommunications policy literature. This comparison against the scorecard allows for the categorization and descriptive analysis of each plan. As far as we know, this taxonomy is the first attempt to characterize an international sample of national broadband and ICT plans.

CONVERGENT OBJECTIVES

Although the plans reviewed range widely in their policy recommendations, they converge on the overarching

objective of increasing broadband and ICTs in order to advance their respective economies. To a lesser degree, the specific targets and indicators of the plans vary. We identified three main categories of goals presented across the plans: coverage (subscriptions or availability), speed (primarily download), and economic impacts (including employment). We group the remaining targets, predominantly sector-specific, into a fourth category of "other" goals.

Coverage targets focus on connecting people and territories to IP networks. Commonly measured as a percentage of individuals or households, some countries also include targets for connecting businesses as well as public institutions, such as schools and hospitals. The indicators utilized vary from actual subscriptions to simply geographic coverage of broadband infrastructure that provides access. Speed targets are closely associated with coverage, and broadband definitions vary widely, from nascent levels below 1 megabit per second (Mb/s) to ultra-fast broadband speed targets at the 100 Mb/s level.

Economic impact goals identified in the plans range from specific employment targets as a result of broadband and ICTs to aggregate value-added measured by expenditure. The remaining targets range from sector-specific ones such as increasing electronic government services to increasing country rankings in international indexes. Appendix B presents specific examples from national plans. The economies are divided into "Advanced" and "Emerging," demonstrating that historic income differences do not dictate the aggressiveness of broadband targets.

MORE ON COVERAGE AND SPEED

Coverage and speed targets comprise the main goals listed across the plans reviewed here, reflecting an international emphasis on these objectives. For example, Target 3 of the UN Broadband Commission is to connect at least 40 percent of households in developing countries to broadband Internet by 2015.[7] The European Commission's *Digital Agenda for Europe 2010–2020* emphasizes broadband coverage for all by 2013, including fast broadband coverage of at least 30 Mb/s for all by 2020, with 50 percent of households subscribed to ultra-fast broadband of 100 Mb/s.[8]

Comparing the current levels of coverage and speed of the 60 largest countries illustrates the relationship between household adoption of the Internet and average download speeds (Figure 1). Coverage and speed are highly correlated (with a correlation coefficient of 0.7), suggesting a concurrent policy approach to coverage and speed targets. Categorizing economies into advanced and emerging groups further illustrates that, although the majority of households in advanced economies are connected to the Internet (seen in the x-axis of the figure), only a few emerging economies have a majority of households connected.[9] And although some advanced and emerging economies have similar coverage and speed levels, a few emerging countries appear as outliers, with very high average speed (Romania, for example) or very high household coverage (Qatar).

Coverage and download speed, although important, are not the only factors that should be taken into account. Fully leveraging the benefits of broadband requires adequate upload speed as well as latency (Box 1).

POLICY OPTIONS: SUPPLY- AND DEMAND-SIDE DRIVERS

Other research has characterized broadband markets as an ecosystem with components covering hard infrastructure as distinct from policy environments, or applications and content access as distinct from connectivity and user skills. We have applied a

Box 1: Networks fit for purpose: Beyond download speed targets

Although the high download speed targets of many national broadband and ICT plans are laudable, ensuring full utilization of broadband technology requires an equal emphasis on additional components of broadband quality: upload speed and latency.

High download speeds are necessary for the consumption of large data files or the streaming of content, but synchronous communication, such as video conferencing, requires a parallel high speed of upload. Additionally, latency (measured as the time required for round-trip data transmission, calculated in milliseconds) is also critical for two-way communication over the Internet in a wide range of applications.

As more applications and services are hosted "in the cloud," upload speed and latency become more essential. Cisco's Visual Networking Index 2012–2017 estimates that nearly three-quarters of mobile IP traffic is cloud-based. That share is forecasted to rise to 84 percent of all mobile data traffic by 2017.

Additionally, Cisco's Global Cloud Index estimates that, for business and consumer applications delivered by the cloud, an advanced level of cloud application readiness requires latency below 100 milliseconds. This latency threshold is required in order to support high-definition (HD) video conferencing, advanced multiplayer gaming, and the streaming of super HD video. Intermediate cloud application readiness (to support IP telephony, basic gaming, basic video chat, basic video conferencing, advanced social networking, and HD video streaming) requires latency of between 100 and 159 milliseconds. Basic readiness is above 160 milliseconds.

Sources: Cisco Mobile VNI Forecast 2012–2017; Cisco Cloud Readiness Index 2012.

Figure 2: Categories of supply- and demand-side policies

	SUPPLY-SIDE POLICIES		DEMAND-SIDE POLICIES
I.	Competition and investment	I.	Affordability of devices and access
II.	Spectrum allocation and assignment	II.	Government leadership in broadband use and online activity
III.	Reducing infrastructure deployment costs	III.	ICT skills development
IV.	Core network expansion: Market led, government led, or a mix	IV.	Online and local content, applications, new technologies, and services
V.	Inclusive broadband availability (e.g., with universal service obligations or universal service funds)	V.	Consumer protection and empowerment

Source: Authors.

supply-side versus demand-side approach, because this distinction more clearly demonstrates the fact that public policy can impact most facets of broadband adoption (Figure 2). The supply- versus demand-side categorization also points to the separate and distinct outcomes of expanding availability of broadband or stimulating utilization.

On the supply side, we have categorized the range of policy options into five groups, with specific examples of recommendations that are included in national broadband and ICT plans.

1. *Competition and investment policies.* These policies encourage private-sector entry and investment in broadband networks, as well as technology- or service-neutral rules that give operators the greatest degree of flexibility. In addition, they can include policies that promote effective competition in international gateways and/or wholesale nondiscriminatory access. For example, the United States' *Connecting America: The National Broadband Plan* (2010) included a wide range of recommendations to provide greater clarity on its broadband market and encourage investment; the recommendations in that plan ranged from reviewing wholesale competition regulations and clarifying interconnection rights and obligations to recommending balance in policies around copper retirement.[10]

2. *Spectrum allocation and assignment.* These policies allocate and assign spectrum to allow both existing and new companies to provide bandwidth-intensive broadband services. These policies also encourage the implementation of rules to allow operators to engage in spectrum trading. The Slovak Republic's *National Strategy for Broadband Access in the Slovak Republic* (2009) outlines a vision of effective utilization of spectrum frequency.[11] The plan recommends the transition toward the digital dividend, repurposing excess spectrum obtained by switching analogue to digital broadcasting.

3. *Reducing infrastructure deployment costs.* These include policies that allow for access to rights-of-way, infrastructure sharing, and/or open access on critical infrastructure. Public rights-of-way can include existing infrastructure owned by public entities, such as railways or electricity grids. Open-access policies can include government-sponsored or dominant-operator networks to enable greater competition in downstream markets. Germany's *Federal Government Broadband Strategy* (2009) includes measures to optimize the shared use of existing infrastructure and facilities.[12] Among these measures are developing an infrastructure atlas and database on construction sites, and promoting collaboration on ducts and other infrastructure.

4. *Core network expansion: Market led, government led, or a mix.* This category includes explicit and implicit strategies for core network infrastructure expansion that are: (1) market driven with few government directives, (2) a government-led (or majority-owned) network company, or (3) some combination of public and private cooperation in core infrastructure buildout that can encompass an official public-private partnership or a division in roles between public and private entities to provide the core network. Australia's *National Broadband Network* (2009) is an example of a national plan where a government-owned entity will provide national core network infrastructure.[13]

5. *Inclusive broadband availability.* These policies focus directly on closing broadband availability gaps for remote or marginalized populations. Options here include actions to build out infrastructure to underserved and/or rural areas, possibly utilizing universal service obligations and/or universal service funds. The United Kingdom's *Britain's Superfast Broadband Future* (2010) report emphasizes the Broadband Delivery UK

model for delivering connectivity in rural and hard-to-reach areas to stimulate private-sector investment with available funding.[14]

Demand-side policies focus on greater broadband adoption through intensifying the motivators of usage. From increasing affordability to fostering trust in the online environment, these policies are categorized into the following dimensions:

1. *Affordability of devices and access.* These policies include, but are not limited to, targeted subsidies for device purchases by low-income households, decreasing or removing luxury taxes on ICT devices, and low-cost leasing programs. Morocco's *Digital Morocco 2013* (2008) strategy highlights programs to subsidize computers and Internet connections for teachers and students.[15] The strategy also emphasizes public-private partnerships to offer similar low-cost device-and-access packages to different sections of the population.

2. *Government leadership to utilize and promote broadband.* These include policies that encourage the deployment of e-government services and portals, as well as the government operating as an "anchor-tenant" for broadband service. Japan's *New Strategy in Information and Communications Technology (IT)* (2010) highlights recommendations for improving and increasing the availability of e-government services and for driving efficiency in government ICT systems.[16] These services include an emphasis on cloud technology and promoting citizen participation in political activities by electronic voting.

3. *ICT skills development.* This category includes programs to increase ICT-related skills and familiarity across the population, such as digital literacy programs. ICT skills development policies also target actions intended to increase community usage and access through "telecenters" and public-access sites as well as increasing technical skills, such as computer science and network engineering. Nigeria's *National Information Communication Technology (ICT) Policy DRAFT* (2012) emphasizes the introduction of ICT training at all school levels through the development of specialized training institutes.[17] It also provides for computer and Internet access in public facilities such as post offices, schools, and libraries.

4. *Facilitating online and local content, applications, new technologies, and services.* These policies include programs such as targeted campaigns to increase and localize online content, sometimes with a focus on translation into local language(s). This category also includes actions and legislation that can foster new applications, technologies, and services by supporting e-transactions or online payments and enforcing intellectual property protection to foster innovation in online services and applications. Qatar's *National ICT Plan: 2015* (2011) recommends policies to accelerate small- and medium-sized enterprise use and involvement in ICT services.[18] The plan also emphasizes local content creation, technology to recognize Arabic characters, and a focus on an e-health system that employs broadband and ICTs to enhance healthcare services.

5. *Consumer protection and empowerment.* These policies protect consumers and enhance transparency between businesses and customers. They include clear regulations around personal data, privacy, and truth in advertising of broadband offerings. These actions help to ensure consumer trust in conducting private and business activity online. The *Philippine Digital Strategy: Transformation 2.0* (2011) calls for online consumer protection, consumer awareness, and the creation of data security as well as data privacy regulations.[19]

TAXONOMY FOR BROADBAND AND ICT PLANS

We classified plans based on their relative emphasis on supply- and/or demand-side policies within the categories identified above. Plans moved from limited in their focus to extensive along both supply- and demand-side dimensions as they increase in the number of policy categories included in a plan. We set this threshold when plans have policy recommendations in at least four of the five categories listed under each supply and demand.

Comparing the extent of both supply- and demand-side level policy coverage, we then sorted national plans into four relevant categories. The most comprehensive plans that include extensive supply- and demand-side coverage are defined as *broad-based,* while plans that are more heavily focused on one dimension are either *supply-driven* or *demand-driven.* The plans that have been published with fewer specific recommendations across the range of policy options are classified as *emergent.* Figure 3 illustrates the typology and the number of plans in each category; Appendix A lists each plan.

Broad-based plans are the most comprehensive and incorporate a wide range of policy recommendations on both supply- and demand-side dimensions. Of the 28 plans reviewed, 9 plans are categorized here as broad-based and focus on increasing the availability of high-speed networks as well as the activity on those networks

Figure 3: Taxonomy for national broadband/ICT plans

		DEMAND-SIDE	
		Limited	Extensive
SUPPLY-SIDE	Limited	Emergent (2)	Demand driven (8)
	Extensive	Supply driven (9)	Broad based (9)

Source: Authors' calculations.
Note: The number in parentheses is the number of plans in each category out of the 28 plans reviewed.

to drive utilization. Examples of broad-based plans include the United States's *Connecting America: The National Broadband Plan* (2010), Qatar's *National ICT Plan 2015* (2011), and Egypt's *eMisr National Broadband Plan* (2011).[20]

Supply-driven plans focus on actions to build out infrastructure and increase broadband availability through competition and investment policies; they also include direct action to reach underserved populations. The nine supply-driven plans identified here, however, vary in the extent of public investment directed to core infrastructure expansion. Australia's *National Broadband Network* (2009), for example, initiates the construction of a government-owned public infrastructure network, while Germany's *Federal Government's Broadband Strategy* (2009) and the United Kingdom's *Superfast Broadband Future* (2010) focus on market players to drive core investment and provide public investment at the municipal level for underserved regions to access high-speed infrastructure.[21]

In some cases, such as in Australia, a supply-driven plan may be complemented with a demand-driven one. In 2011, Australia released its *National Digital Economy Strategy,*[22] emphasizing policies in most of the demand-side categories noted above; the two Australia plans together formulate a comprehensive approach to increasing availability and utilization of broadband.

Other examples of the eight demand-driven plans identified here include Morocco's *Digital Morocco 2013* (2008) and Poland's *Strategy for the Development of the Information Society in Poland until 2013* (2008).[23] These plans focus more on intensifying the utilization of broadband and ICTs to drive economic growth.

Few plans are categorized as *emergent,* as the effort to formulate a national strategy tends to result in a comprehensive set of policy recommendations. However, the classification reinforces the importance of a broad review of available policy levers in the pursuance of goals of increasing broadband availability and utilization.

A distributional review of the plans highlights that, while the demand-driven plans range widely in the years of their publication (they start in 2005 and go to 2012, with no more than two plans published in the same year), the supply-driven plans are heavily concentrated in 2009. This trend reflects the broadband infrastructure investment emphasis as a series of countercyclical responses to the global economic crisis. Additionally, all nine of the broad-based plans identified here were published from 2010 to 2012, signaling an evolution in the way national governments are now shifting policy emphasis to encompass both supply and demand.

CONCLUSION: DIVERGENT PLANS, COMMON UNDERSTANDING

Countries around the world have developed national plans to accelerate broadband adoption. These plans vary by both goals and policy recommendations. Our taxonomy of *broad-based*, *supply-driven*, *demand-driven*, and *emergent* provides a clear method for categorizing national broadband and ICT plans on the breadth of their policy options. This classification is a starting point in the review and comparison of national plans. Further, it can aid policymakers in countries that have strategic plans underway as they work to increase broadband adoption.

Further research on the efficacy of existing broadband plans and evidence that points to the identification of an optimal policy formulation is crucial. Additional issues that need to be addressed include determining whether there are differential impacts of supply- versus demand-side policies; if such differences do exist, whether they depend on current levels of broadband adoption (e.g., are supply-side policies more relevant in countries with extensive Internet adoption or vice versa), and determining which variables—such as the implementing agency and the extent of the consultative process—impact how successful a plan is in achieving the target goals.

What *is* clear now is that the relationship between broadband and national objectives, such as growth and employment, has led to an increasing number of broadband and ICT plans. As variations in plans exist, this taxonomy establishes a common descriptive language for broadband plans and thus sets the baseline for continued research that will enable us to achieve further detail in understanding how best to unleash the potential benefits of broadband for all governments, businesses, and citizens.

NOTES

1 See Bresnahan and Trajtenberg 1995, who define general-purpose technologies, and Qiang and Xu 2012, who measure the impact of ICTs across sectors in various economies and determine that broadband is the ICT that has the characteristics of general-purpose technology.

2 UN Broadband Commission 2012 and Qiang 2010.

3 Kelly and Rossotto 2012. Note that country-specific effects may be present. *Induced employment* typically refers to employment that results from added consumption of goods and services by direct and indirect employment.

4 Atkinson, Castro, and Ezell 2009 review the network effect multiplier on employment in the United States.

5 Qiang and Xu 2012.

6 Koutroumpis 2009 has identified that increasing returns to broadband investment occurs when a critical mass of penetration is reached at levels above 20 percent (20 subscriptions per 100 people).

7 UN Broadband Commission 2011.

8 EC *Digital Agenda for Europe 2010–2020.*

9 Advanced versus Emerging economy classification as defined by the International Monetary Fund's *World Economic Outlook* database, April 2012.

10 FCC 2010.

11 The Slovak Republic 2009.

12 Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology 2009.

13 Australian Government, Department of Broadband 2009.

14 BIS 2010.

15 Kingdom of Morocco 2008.

16 Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet 2010.

17 Nigeria 2012.

18 ICT Qatar 2011.

19 Philippine Government 2011.

20 FCC 2010; ICT Qatar 2011; eMisr (Egypt) 2011.

21 Australian Government 2009; Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology 2009; BIS 2010.

22 Australian Government 2011.

23 Kingdom of Morocco 2008; The Republic of Poland 2008.

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Appendix A: Broadband and ICT plans reviewed

The table below illustrates the different categories of policies present in each broadband/ICT plan reviewed. The roman numerals refer to the policy categories shown in Figure 2.

				Supply-side policies					Demand-side policies				
Category	National broadband and ICT plan name	Economy	Year	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V
Broad-based plan	eMisr National Broadband Plan	Egypt	2011	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	National Telecom Policy 2012	India	2012	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	National Information Communication Technology (ICT) Policy DRAFT	Nigeria	2012	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	The Philippine Digital Strategy: Transformation 2.0: Digitally Empowered Nation	Philippines	2011	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
	2015: Qatar's National ICT Plan	Qatar	2011	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■
	National Development Plan 2030: Our Future – Make It Work	South Africa	2012	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	ICT for Everyone: A Digital Agenda for Sweden	Sweden	2011	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
	National Broadband Policy	Thailand	2010	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
	Connecting America: The National Broadband Plan	United States	2010	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Supply-driven plan	The National Broadband Network	Australia	2009	■		■	■	■					
	Broadband Canada: Connecting Rural Canadians	Canada	2009	■	■		■	■					
	The National Broadband Access Policy - Broadband Strategy of the Czech Republic	Czech Republic	2005	■		■	■	■		■	■	■	
	The Federal Government's Broadband Strategy	Germany	2009	■	■	■	■	■		■			
	Next Generation Broadband: Gateway to a Knowledge Ireland	Ireland	2009	■	■	■	■	■			■		
	The National Broadband Plan: Enabling High Speed Broadband Under MyICMS 886 *	Malaysia	2004	■		■	■	■		■	■	■	
	Ultra-Fast Broadband Initiative + Rural Broadband Initiative	New Zealand	2009	■		■	■	■			■		
	National Strategy for Broadband Access in the Slovak Republic	Slovak Republic	2009	■	■	■	■	■		■			
	Britain's Superfast Broadband Future	United Kingdom	2010	■	■	■	■	■			■		■
Demand-driven plan	#AU20: The National Digital Economy Strategy	Australia	2011						■	■	■	■	
	2008 Digital 21 Strategy	Hong Kong SAR	2007	■	■		■		■	■	■	■	■
	National Broadband Strategy	Hungary	2005	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■
	A New Strategy in Information and Communications Technology (IT)	Japan	2010		■					■	■	■	■
	Digital Morocco 2013: The National Strategy for Information Society and Digital Economy	Morocco	2008	■					■	■	■	■	■
	Draft National IT Policy (Revised) 2012	Pakistan	2012	■		■			■	■	■	■	■
	The Strategy for the Development of the Information Society in Poland until 2013	Poland	2008						■	■	■	■	■
	Realising the iN2015 Vision – Singapore: An Intelligent Nation, A Global City	Singapore	2006	■		■	■		■	■	■	■	■
Emergent plan	Plan for a Digital Canada	Canada	2010	■		■		■		■	■		■
	Estrategia Digital: Digital Development Strategy 2007–2012	Chile	2007					■		■	■	■	

* In 2010, Malaysia launched five initiatives as part of a National Broadband Initiative; however, we were unable to obtain an official comprehensive document to review here.
Note: The plans we reviewed consist of the most current plans with official English language versions. In a few cases, we included draft plan documents that were released to the public for review.

Appendix B: Examples of goals found in national broadband/ICT plans, by economy groups

	Goal			
Economy group	Broadband coverage	Broadband speeds	Economic impacts (including employment)	Other goals (including sector-specific targets)
Advanced economies	**Germany** By 2014, 75 percent of households to have Internet access of at least 50 Mb/s	**New Zealand** By 2020, download speeds of at least 100 Mb/s and upload speeds of at least 50 Mb/s (connected to 75 percent of New Zealanders)	**Singapore** By 2015, achieve a twofold increase in the value-added of the ICT industry to S$26 billion, a threefold increase in ICT export revenue to S$60 billion and create 80,000 additional jobs	**United States** By 2020, create a nationwide, wireless, interoperable broadband public safety network and a clean energy economy where every citizen can use broadband to track and manage real-time energy consumption
	Sweden By 2020, 90 percent of all households and businesses have access to broadband at a minimum speed of 100 Mb/s	**United Kingdom** By 2015, all homes will have access to a minimum level of service of 2 Mb/s	**Japan** By 2020, create new related markets worth 70 trillion yen	**Australia** By 2015, 495,000 telehealth consultations will have been delivered, providing remote access to specialists for patients in rural, remote, and outer metropolitan areas; by 2020, 25 percent of all specialists will be participating in delivering telehealth consultations to remote patients
Emerging economies	**Thailand** By 2015, develop the broadband network to provide access for at least 80 percent of the population, and access for at least 95 percent by 2020	**Egypt** By 2021, 90 percent of households will have access to 25 Mb/s broadband availability and 90 percent of the population will have 4G/LTE coverage	**Pakistan** In 10 years, create 5 million new jobs across Pakistan linked to the ICT- and IT-enabled services (ITES) sectors; quadruple the percentage of women participating in the ICT and ITES workforce from the current 13 percent; double the GDP per capita by improving agricultural yields using ICTs and ITES; leverage the cellular phone network for education and access to information; localize content and broad-based growth of the ICT and ITES sectors	**Philippines** By 2016, increase the country's score on the UN e-Participation Index from 24.49 in 2008 to above 40; at least 50 percent of government websites will include interactive services (up from 31 percent in 2010); at least 20 percent of government websites will include transactional services (up from 4.61 percent in 2010)
	South Africa By 2020, achieve target of 100 percent broadband penetration	**Slovak Republic** By 2020, fast broadband (greater than 30 Mb/s) coverage for all; greater than 100 Mb/s for 50 percent of households' broadband subscriptions	**Morocco** By 2013, establish 58,000 jobs in IT (up from 32,000 in 2008); direct additional GDP: 7 billion Morocco Dirham (MAD); indirect additional GDP: 20 billion MAD	**India** Enable citizens to participate in and contribute to e-governance in key sectors such as health, education, skill development, employment, governance, banking, and so on to ensure equitable and inclusive growth

CHAPTER 1.4

The Importance of National Policy Leadership

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With one-third of the world's population now online, the impact of—and need for—coordination between government policies and commercial strategies in the rollout and use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) have never been greater. As cross-cutting technologies, ICTs are creeping into our lives today in many different forms—from how we exchange news and views to how we share photos, meet up, or locate our friends, or even ourselves.

The use—and sometimes the abuse—of ICTs are driven by extremely fast technological evolution within a changing policy environment (Figure 1). A growing number of countries now recognize the importance of policy leadership and a clear cross-sectoral vision that can maximize the economic and social returns of ICTs. This can be seen in the strong growth in the number of national broadband plans (Figure 2). This chapter provides a brief overview of the growth of such national broadband plans and describes characteristics of a good plan, with reference to several examples: the US, UK, and Polish national broadband plans.

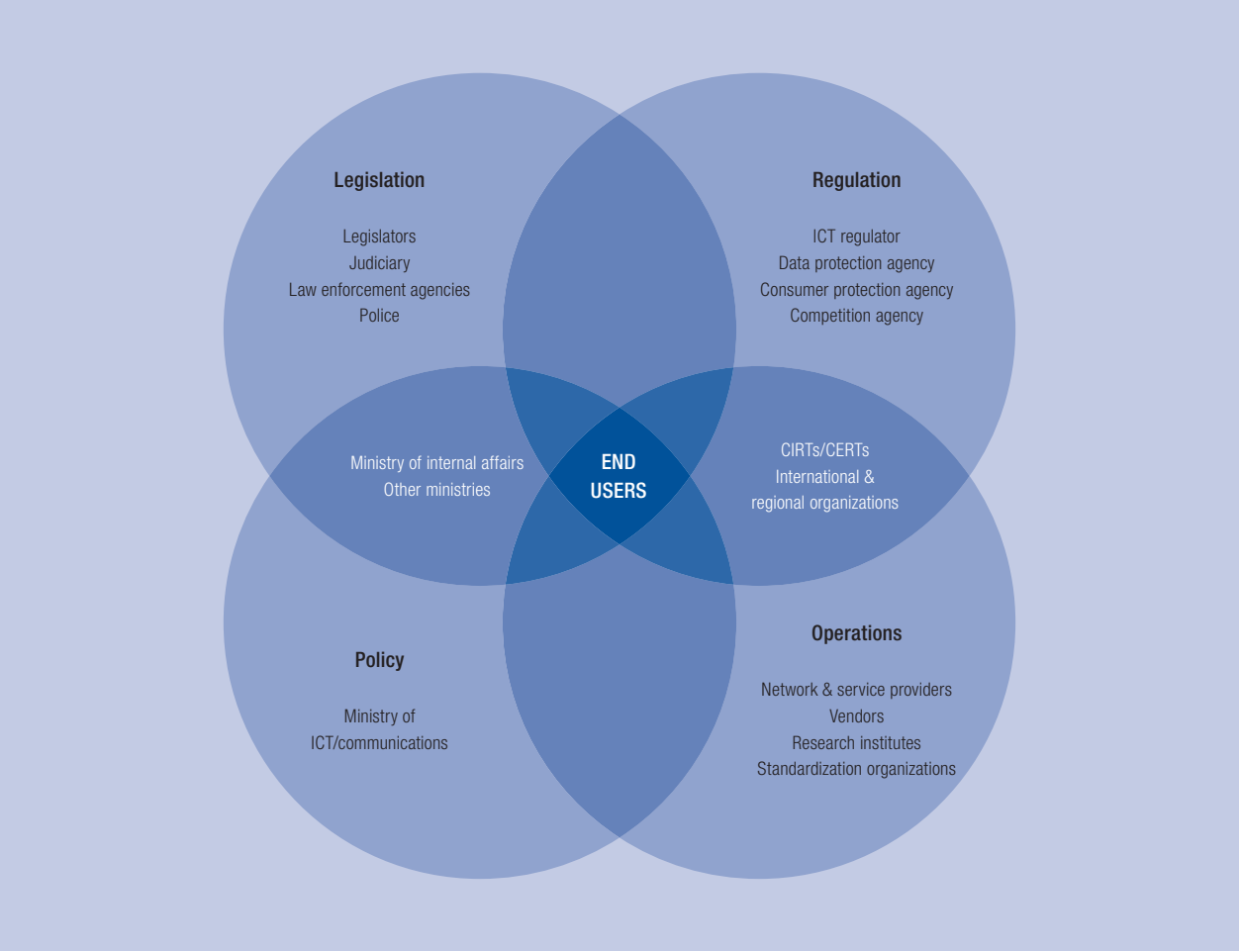
THE CHANGING POLICY CONTEXT

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, economic arguments of natural monopolies and economies of scale underpinned the state's function as investor, operator, and (self-)regulator of telecommunication networks and services in many countries. Beginning in the 1980s, market liberalization saw private and competitive operators dramatically accelerate network rollout, reduce prices, and boost the efficiency of telecommunication service provision; these changes continued throughout the 1990s.[1] Regulators, initially established as arbiters overseeing the transition to a competitive market, subsequently carved out a role for themselves in overseeing principles of universal service provision, competition, and consumer protection.

The late 1990s and early 2000s witnessed the development of an equilibrium of sorts in Europe and North America, with private operator(s) in charge of investment, operations, and service provision; government in charge of high-level policy; and the regulator in charge of more specific concerns. Consensus opinion cast the die in favor of competitive, market-based mechanisms for the provision of telecommunication services, with governments cast in the role of "gap-fillers," facilitators, and enablers, especially in instances of market failure.

This chapter reflects the views of its authors only and in no way reflects the views of ITU or its membership. The chapter draws on data and analysis taken from the ITU *Trends in Telecommunication Reform Report 2012*, and Chapter 1 of that report, "Overview of Trends in the ICT Market and in ICT Regulation," authored by Nancy Sundberg and Youlia Lozanova.

Figure 1: The institutional context and enabling environment for policy



Source: Secretariat of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development.
Note: CIRT = computer incident response team; CERT = computer emergency response team.

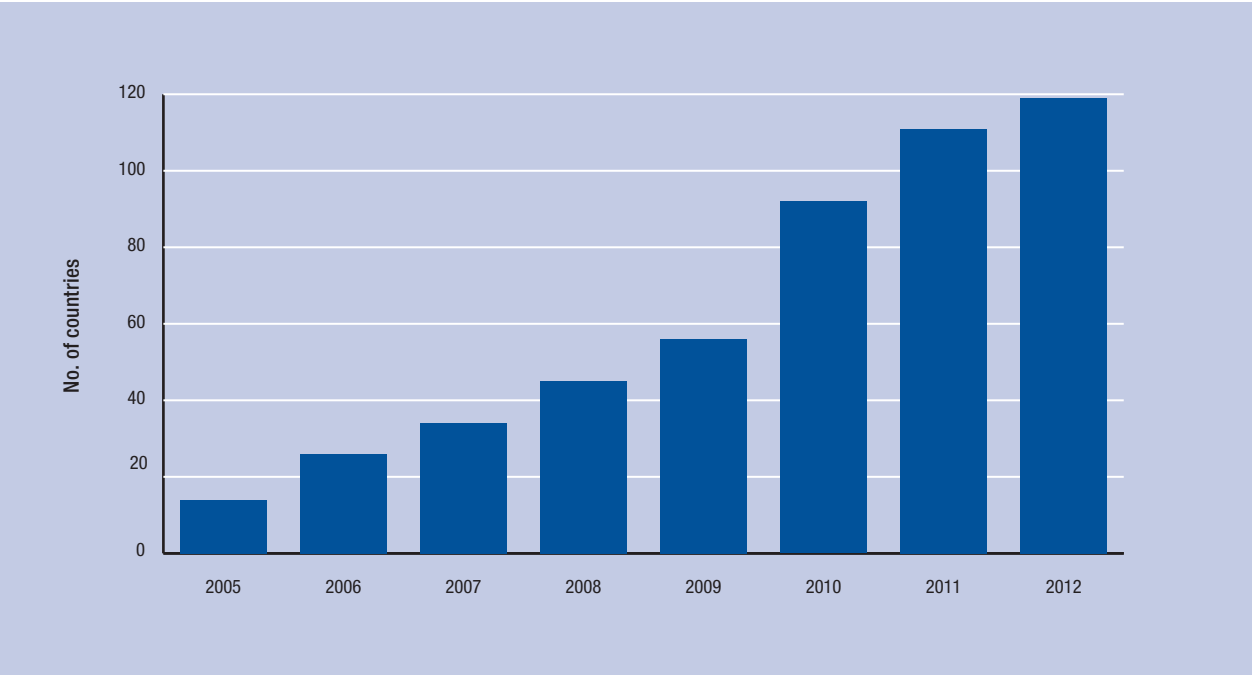
More recently, however, the pendulum of opinion may be shifting back to accord greater importance to the role of government in the rollout and deployment of telecommunication services. There are several forces driving this trend:

1. A growing body of evidence indicates sizeable positive externalities and strong returns to broadband networks. Statistical cross-country regression work generally puts broadband's contribution to growth in GDP at between 0.25 percent and 1.4 percent, but this contribution is highly variable and depends on data availability, model specifications, and the individual country's economic structure.[2] Such externalities underline how broadband networks are a part of national infrastructure that is vital for a nation's economic competitiveness,[3] and may help create a greater exchange of information and knowledge as an important national or international public good.[4]

2. As well as sizeable returns, the scale of network investments needed are today so massive, and take place over such long time horizons, that many operators are struggling to finance network upgrades in the move to Internet Protocol (IP)–based networks,[5] and are seeking alternative sources of funding, including from the state.[6] For example, it is estimated that €50 billion are needed for energy and broadband network upgrades in Europe alone.[7] Meanwhile, New Zealand's Ultra-Fast Broadband (UFB) network buildout is expected to result in a total savings of $NZ 32.8 billion over 20 years across all sectors of the economy (including healthcare, education, the business sector, and the dairy sector)[8]—savings that cannot be reflected or taken into account by the investment plans of any single operator.

3. Handset functionality, the speed of convergence, and the use of mobiles to deliver education, healthcare, and m-money (as well as Facebook updates or the organization of flashmobs and riots) means that mobile operators, vendors, and social networking services may be asked to play teacher, doctor, banker, and sometimes even policeman under certain circumstances.[9]

Figure 2: Growth in national broadband policies, 2005–12



Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Regulatory Database.

As the technical capabilities of ICTs grow, operators—and policymakers—are taking on new roles as they grapple with more complex issues, including privacy and security. Alongside codified legislation, law enforcement, and specific regulation, policy visions for a connected nation can play a vital coordinating role and may optimize outcomes across the institutional context to the benefit of end users, who find themselves impacted by diverse policy considerations (Figure 1).

THE NEED FOR NATIONAL POLICY LEADERSHIP

Policy leadership can help highlight the role of broadband in national development, provide an enabling environment for private investment, coordinate dialogue, and encourage work across different sectors and ministries. Over the last few years, policy decision makers, communication ministries, and national regulators have made broadband a policy priority. The number of broadband plans and policies, as tracked by ITU and the Broadband Commission, has more than doubled since December 2009 (Figure 2). The explosion in national broadband plans in 2010–11 occurred partly in response to the financial crisis and the prioritization of national infrastructure investments in economic stimulus plans.[10]

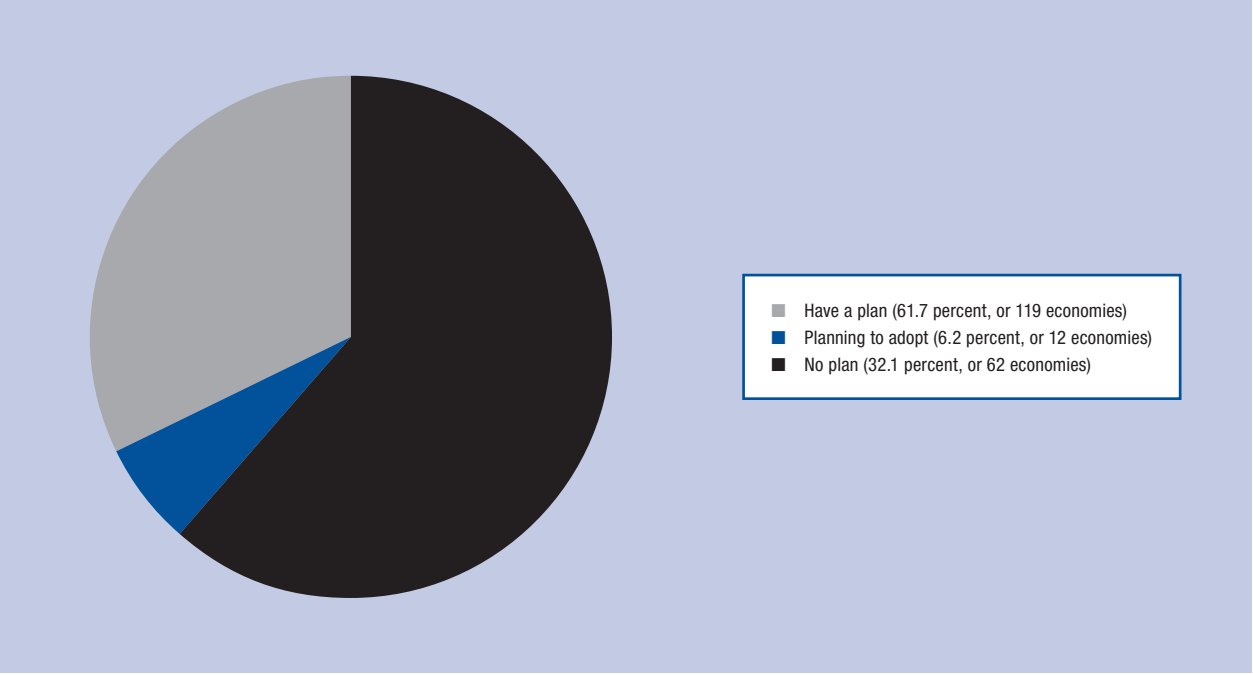
By September 2012, some 119—or 62 percent—of all economies had developed a national plan, strategy, or policy to promote broadband; 12 countries—or 6 percent—are planning to introduce such measures in the near future (see Figure 3 and Appendix A). Europe has a marked preference for national broadband plans, with some 88 percent of European countries having a plan and/or universal access and service (UAS) definition (Figure 4). Africa was well endowed with national plans from fairly early on, with ICTs included in International Monetary Fund/World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. Plans have changed focus over time, with earlier plans produced between 2002 and 2006 generally tending to focus on ICTs or the Information Society. Plans between 2006 and the present have tended to focus explicitly on broadband; more recently, plans focus on broader, cross-sectoral considerations of the digital agenda.

The region with the fewest national broadband plans is the Arab States, which have generally revised universal service objectives to include broadband. However, 62 countries—or 32 percent of all countries—still do not have any broadband plan, strategy, or policy in place (Figure 3). Further, for those countries with plans, achieving progress in implementation may be more challenging or slower than envisaged. The number of national regulatory bodies also continues to grow. By September 2012, 159 countries had national regulatory bodies, up from 152 in 2008 and 124 in 2002.[11]

Best-practice cases for broadband plans are by now well established. In his chapter for *Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2012,*[12] Horton suggests that:

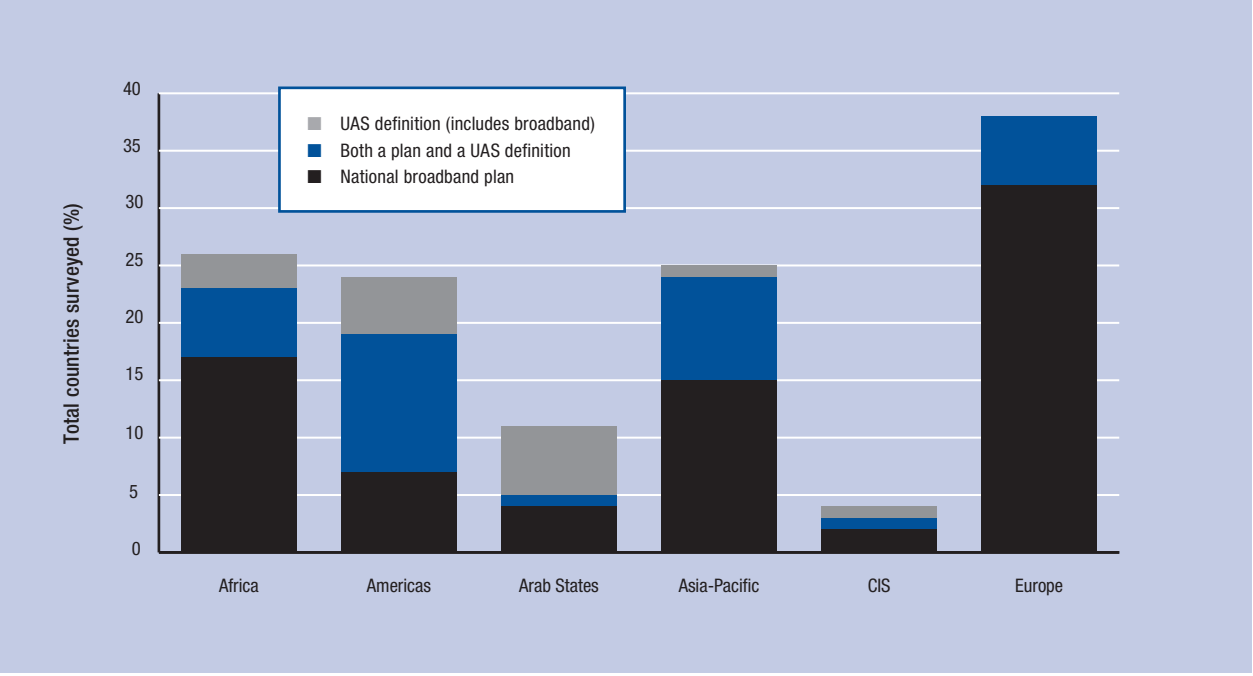
- Plans should be cross-sectoral across a range of different sectors (although they should also

Figure 3: Countries with a national policy, strategy, or plan to promote broadband, mid 2012



Source: ITU/UNESCO Broadband Commission for Digital Development.

Figure 4: Policy instruments used to promote universal service, 2012



Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Regulatory Database.
Note: UAS = Universal access and service.

assign a coordinating agency to be responsible for implementing the plan overall, in conjunction with other involved bodies).[13]

- Plans should make the case for broadband, specific to the needs and economic structure of that country, based on market analysis and benchmarking (Box 2).

- Plans should be developed in consultation with, and based on consensus with, a broad range of stakeholders.

In addition, comprehensive broadband plans can typically be characterized in the following ways:

- Many plans emphasize an important role for public-private partnership.

- Plans should consider both demand- and supply-side considerations. This may mean supporting the development of human skills, literacy, and demand among, for example, schools and small- and medium-sized enterprises, as well as taking into account (in many developing countries) the role of government in driving demand.

- Plans should look forward over a timescale of 5 to 10 years, as it may often be difficult to predict technological evolution over longer time horizons.

- Plans should be broadly technology-neutral. Plans can still include technology-specific measures (for example, they can consider spectrum issues in order to facilitate the rollout of mobile broadband). However, there should be no major implications in terms of favoring specific technologies over others.

- Plans should contain detailed, measurable goals and strategies to allow for the evaluation of progress. They may often also contain consideration of special interest groups such as schools, hospitals, universities, diverse languages, and access by minorities or people with specific needs.

In industrialized countries with high broadband penetrations, plans still play an important role as a clear statement of national policy priorities, such as targets for coverage or for a minimum speed (for example, the United Kingdom's digital agenda defines a national minimum speed of 2 Mb/s; see Box 3). The example of the National Broadband Plan of the United States illustrates many of the above aspects (Box 1).

National broadband plans should be based on a thorough market analysis and benchmarking in order to best understand current market trends and optimize network deployment to areas of maximum demand and usage. The US National Broadband Plan was notable for its thorough and detailed benchmarking of the national situation in broadband. However, even today, one-third of all American citizens have yet to adopt broadband.[14] In Poland, benchmarking and analysis have played a significant role in helping attract and channel local investment and foreign direct investment (Box 2).

State funding for high-speed broadband networks may raise issues of competitive concerns and the crowding out of private-sector investment. For example, the European Commission recently conducted a

Box 1: The US National Broadband Plan

In 2009, the US Congress charged the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) with creating a National Broadband Plan to ensure that every American has "access to broadband capability." Creating the plan would entail exploring broadband deployment, adoption, and affordability, as well as the use of broadband to advance US national priorities, including civic participation; public safety; entrepreneurial activity; and the delivery of healthcare, energy, and education, among other priorities.

The FCC conducted an extensive public consultation, with over 41,000 pages of comments reviewed and over 30 public meetings held throughout the country. On March 16, 2010, the FCC delivered the Broadband Plan to Congress to help Americans harness its potential.[1] Since then, the FCC has emphasized the vital nature of broadband for US economic opportunity, job creation, innovation, and national competitiveness. Since the release of the Broadband Plan, the FCC has launched a number of programs that work toward its implementation. Among these programs are the Connect America Fund, which addresses universal service; a Mobility Fund for funding mobile coverage in unserved areas; the reformed Lifeline program for low-income Americans; and Connect2Compete to connect low-income students.

To promote regulatory certainty, the FCC has set out clear rules to protect the Internet's openness and promote innovation, investment, and competition, and has taken steps to free up additional spectrum (for both licensed and unlicensed broadband, including the use of white space). The FCC is seeking to make 25 more MHz of spectrum available and will launch the world's first incentive auctions to repurpose broadcast spectrum for mobile broadband. Since 2010, the FCC has made substantial progress, through over 60 initiatives, to achieve nearly 90 percent of items on its action agenda (www.broadband.gov). Today, the benefits of this dialogue on broadband are apparent—more Americans than ever are aware of the importance of broadband to their lives, investment in broadband infrastructure has risen significantly, and broadband speeds are increasing.

Note

1 See http://www.broadband.gov/plan/.

Source: Contributed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) of the United States, 2012.

Box 2: The importance of benchmarking: The case of Poland

The Polish government introduced its Strategy for the Development of the Information Society in Poland until 2013 in 2008 and its long-term strategy, Poland 2030, in November 2011. Poland is currently preparing its forthcoming National Broadband Plan (the Plan) for 2013–20, under final consultation until mid-December 2012, enshrining the objectives of the European Union (EU)'s Digital Agenda. This Plan assumes that geographical areas of intervention will be determined on the basis of a nationwide coverage and infrastructure inventory exercise, under the Information System of Broadband Infrastructure (known by its Polish acronym SIIS) database.

The Plan sets out clear and measurable broadband targets:[1]

1. universal access to the Internet by 2013,
2. universal access to broadband of the speed of at least 30 Mb/s by 2020, and
3. at least 50 percent of households with an Internet access of at least 100 Mb/s by 2020.

In addition, a law adopted in 2010 and designed with the participation of the Office of Electronic Communications (UKE)—the act supporting the development of networks and services—speeds up investment and supports broadband Internet access in Poland by requiring duct infrastructure to be located along new and rebuilt roads.

Accurate data on existing infrastructure is vital to tailoring policy and regulation, and to attracting investment to areas without broadband. UKE collects data every year on infrastructure and broadband Internet access for both fiber and wireless networks. An understanding of coverage will optimize investments by operators and local government and allow for the long-term planning of telecommunication infrastructure development.

The Polish Telecommunication Institute, UKE, and the Ministry of Administration and Digitization (previously the Ministry of Infrastructure) have developed the dedicated SIIS database, implemented and overseen by UKE. Detailed information is presented in the form of tables, charts, and maps at the provincial and commune levels. UKE has collected data on the status of infrastructure and investment projects in the following areas:

- fiber optic network terminations,
- telecommunications network nodes,
- access nodes,
- coverage of cable and wireless networks,
- penetration of cable connections or wireless terminals in buildings,
- occurrence of cable connections or wireless terminals in residential buildings, and
- the existence of buildings enabling colocation.

The data are used by:

- telecommunication operators and Internet service providers for making business decisions about new investment projects and market competitiveness,
- other investors in planning investments,
- local self-government and other local government units,
- businesses and consumers for choosing the most attractive technologies and competitive market offers,
- regional operational programs and the Eastern Poland Operational Program for notifications to the European Union of plans for the rollout of regional broadband networks, and
- local government authorities for issuing opinions with regard to public resources expenditure on the rollout of telecommunication networks.

UKE uses these data as a tool for analysis to determine the direction for broadband network investment and development, address gaps in coverage, and support local government units—for example, through the establishment of areas entitled to apply for state aid in the further development of infrastructure. The database also helps big businesses and small- and medium-sized enterprises determine where—in which locations and which technologies—to invest.

Poland, during the preparation of guidelines for its new financial perspective for the years 2014–20, enshrines the objectives of the EU Digital Agenda in its forthcoming Plan, currently in draft form. The Plan assumes that the geographical areas of intervention will be determined on the basis of nationwide coverage and infrastructure inventory accumulated in the SIIS system. The system has become a tool to determine which areas are in need of funding, to detect and eliminate gaps in the coverage of high-speed network bandwidth and improve offers aimed at the less-developed areas, and to determine in what locations and in what technology investment is justified.

Note

1 National Broadband Plan (Draft), available from the Ministry of Administration and Digitization (formerly the Ministry of Infrastructure), at http://www.transport.gov.pl/files/0/1794416/NARODOWYPLANSZEROKOPASMOWY.pdf.

Source: Contributed by the Office of Electronic Communications (UKE) of Poland, 2012.

Box 3: *Britain's Superfast Broadband Future*

Britain's Superfast Broadband Future sets out the UK government's vision for broadband in the United Kingdom and how this will be achieved, including the benchmarking of current market deployment in the United Kingdom and the monitoring of progress. The vision was to have the "best superfast broadband network in Europe by 2015"—with targets of 90 percent of the population having access to superfast broadband (defined as 24 Mb/s) and the rest of the population to have access to at least 2 Mb/s by 2015.

The UK government has committed to investing £530 million in public funds by 2015 to support this goal. The three devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and over 40 English local authorities, have developed local broadband plans and committed funding to match the government's contribution. These projects are now entering the procurement phase; the scheme received state aid approval from the European Commission on November 20, 2012. A smaller, £20 million fund—the Rural Communities Broadband Fund—is targeted at small-scale broadband projects in rural areas, and has over 50 projects under consideration.

The government has also committed £150 million to establish an Urban Broadband Fund, which will support projects in major cities to provide high-speed connectivity—both fixed and wireless, with a strong emphasis on small- and medium-sized enterprises and on stimulating demand for high-speed broadband services.

The strategy foresees "private sector investment freed from unnecessary barriers, supported by government funding where the market cannot reach unaided." A package of measures was announced on September 7, 2012, aimed at supporting and enabling private-sector investment, including streamlining planning restrictions on broadband infrastructure and producing new guidance to local authorities in relation to the laying of fiber and digging of trenches in streetworks schemes.

The strategy is technology-neutral. It recognizes that a mix of technologies—fixed, wireless, and satellite—are needed to deliver superfast broadband throughout the United Kingdom: one technology choice will not be suitable for all circumstances. However, extending high-capacity fiber optic deeper into the network will be a key feature of the United Kingdom's network going forward. Progress is reported in the *Ofcom Infrastructure Report*, with 65 percent of premises now able to access superfast broadband and average download speeds having risen to 12.7 Mb/s.

Sources: UK Government, Department for Culture, Media & Sport; BIS 2010; Ofcom 2012.

Note: The United Kingdom also supports European targets for minimum broadband speeds of 30Mb/s to every home and business in Europe by 2020, and 50 percent take-up of 100 Mb/s services by 2020.

consultation and sought comments on the application of EU state aid rules to the public funding of broadband networks over the summer of 2012, with a view to adopting definitive broadband guidelines in December 2012.[15] The revised guidelines propose the possibility of supporting ultra-fast broadband networks under certain conditions.

The UK government has committed to ensuring the rapid rollout of superfast broadband across the country and "the best superfast broadband network in Europe by 2015."[16] It has detailed in precise terms how it intends to achieve this in the strategy document *Britain's Superfast Broadband Future* (described in Box 3), which sets out clear arguments for greater access to broadband as well as identifying the services enabled by broadband.

LOOKING FORWARD

Countries today are prioritizing the importance of policy leadership, as shown by the growth in the number of national broadband plans. International organizations also recognize the importance of policy leadership. Every year, ITU hosts a Global Symposium for Regulators and Global Regulators-Industry Dialogue (GRID) to debate the trends transforming the ICT environment and to consider their impact on the regulatory environment, with the outcomes published in the form of best-practice guidelines.[17] The Broadband Commission for Digital Development meets twice annually to consider the trends and issues specific to broadband policy and publishes its annual *State of Broadband* report, providing a snapshot of the latest broadband market trends.

At a time of rapid technological evolution and heightened economic uncertainty, it is vital for governments, the industry, and regulators to work together to review and regularly update regulatory and policy frameworks. In this way we can ensure that the frameworks are flexible, appropriate, and regularly updated, can achieve optimal outcomes for network deployment and national economic competitiveness.

NOTES

1 ITU 2002.

2 Katz 2011.

3 See, for example, comments by US Vice-President Joe Biden, who said at Seneca High School, on July 1, 2009, "The bottom line is, you can't function—a nation can't compete in the 21st century—without immediate, high-quality access for everything from streaming video to information overline. . . . Getting broadband to every American is a priority for this Administration" (Nephin 2009). See also comments by Neelie Kroes, Vice-President of the European Commission responsible for the Digital Agenda, who asked at the European Telecom Network Operators Connecting Europe Facility Conference in Brussels in October 2012, "Are we going to take our place as the connected, competitive continent? Or are we going to stay antiquated and analogue?" (Kroes 2012).

4 Stiglitz 1999. In his chapter in *Providing Global Public Goods: Managing Globalization,* Stiglitz argues that telecommunications and the Internet are themselves global public goods; however, most observers agree that it is the knowledge and information provided over the Internet that are non-rivalrous and non-excludable, rather than the networks (which may be rivalrous and excludable).

5 According to the report *Telecom Operators: Let's Face It* (Exane BNP Paribas-Arthur D. Little 2012), telecommunication companies face the choice of becoming mega operators with a global footprint, local heroes focusing mainly on their national market or immediate local markets, or engaging in a play for infrastructure only.

6 ITU 2009.

7 For example, under the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), it is proposed to spend €50 billion over six years, from 2014 to 2020, with €9.2 billion earmarked for broadband and digital services to promote growth, jobs, and competitiveness through targeted infrastructure investment at the level of the European region. This will support the rollout of high-performing, sustainable, and joined-up trans-European networks in the fields of transport, energy, and broadband and digital services.

8 Alcatel Lucent Bell Labs 2011. The total impact of New Zealand's Ultra-Fast Broadband (UFB) network of $NZ 32.8 billion over twenty years include 5.9 $NZ billion for healthcare, 3.6 billion $NZ for education, 14.2 $NZ billion for business, and 9.1 $NZ billion for dairy. Estimations of the economic benefits to New Zealand of UFB applications take into account both increased returns and savings.

9 See, for example, calls by Prime Minister David Cameron for social media services to be monitored and/or shut down during the riots in the United Kingdom in August 2011, available from www.guardian.co.uk/media/2011/aug/11/david-cameron-rioters-social-media.

10 ITU 2009.

11 ITU 2012.

12 Horton 2012.

13 Kelly and Rossotto 2012.

14 Statement by Mr Julius Genachowski, Chairman of the US Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to the New York meeting of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development on 23 September 2012.

15 "State Aid: Commission Consults on Draft Guidelines for Broadband Networks." Available at http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/12/550&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

16 BIS 2010.

17 See ITU's regulatory website, www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/index.html; for details of the latest Global Symposium for Regulators, GSR-2011, see www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/Events/Seminars/GSR/GSR11/index.html; and for previous GSR events, see www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/Events/Seminars/GSR/index.html.

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Appendix A:
Selected economies with national broadband policies, 2012

Country/Economy	Policy available?	Year policy was adopted	Type	Title/details
Afghanistan	Yes	2008	Strategy	Afghanistan National Development Strategy: 1387–1391 (2008–2013)
Albania	Yes	2008	Strategy	E-Albania
Algeria	Yes	2008	Strategy	E-Algérie 2013
Andorra	Yes	2009	Policy	Universal Access Service
Antigua & Barbuda	Yes	2012	Strategy	GATE 2012
Argentina	Yes	2010a	Plan	Plan Nacional de Telecomunicaciones Argentina Conectada
Australia	Yes	2009	Plan	National Broadband Network
Austria	Yes	2010	Plan	Breitband strategie 2020
Azerbaijan	Planned			Pending
Bahrain	Yes	2010	Policy	National BB Network for the Kingdom of Bahrain
Bangladesh	Yes	2009	Universal Access Service	Broadband National Policy Act 2009
Barbados	Yes	2010	Plan	National Information and Communication Technologies Strategic Plan of Barbados 2010–2015
Belgium	Yes	2009	Plan	België: digitaal hart van Europa
Belize	Yes	2011	Strategy	ICT National Strategy
Benin	Planned			
Bhutan	Yes	2008	Plan	National Broadband Master Plan Implementation Project (NBMIP)
Botswana	Yes	2004	Strategy	Botswana's National ICT Policy
Brazil	Yes	2010	Plan	National Broadband Plan (Plano Nacional de Banda Larga – PNBL); Costa's Plan
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	2008	Plan	National Broadband Blueprint
Bulgaria	Yes	2009	Strategy	National Strategy of broadband development in Republic of Bulgaria
Burkina Faso	Yes	2006	Policy	Lettre de politique sectorielle 2006–2010
Burundi	Yes	2011	Project	Burundi/ICT: National projects for broadband connectivity; Burundi Community Telecentre Network (BCTN)
Canada	Yes	2010	Plan	Broadband Canada: Connecting Rural Canadians
Cape Verde	Planned			Pending
Central African Rep.	Yes	2006	Strategy	Politique, Stratégies et plan d'actions de l'édification de la Société de l'Information en République Centrafricaine
Chad	Yes	2007	Plan	Plan de développement des technologies de l'Information et de la Communication au Tchad ou PLAN NICI
Chile	Yes	2010	Strategy	Strategy for Digital Development; La Agenda Digital del Gobierno de Chile para el período 2010–2014/ICT as a part of Chile's Strategy for Development: Present Issues and Challenges

Country/Economy	Policy available?	Year policy was adopted	Type	Title/details
China	Yes	2010	Initiative	Three Network Convergence—National Government Investment
Colombia	Yes	2011	Plan	Live Digital—Vive Digital
Comoros	Planned			
Congo	Yes	2009	Program	West Africa Cable System (WACS)
Cook Islands	Yes	2003	Policy	National ICT Policy
Costa Rica	Yes	2012	Strategy	Estrategia Nacional de Banda Acha
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	2010	Strategy	Objectifs Strategiques du Gouvernment de Côte d'Ivoire en Matiere de Telecommunications et de TIC
Croatia	Yes	2011	Strategy	Strategy for Broadband Development in the Republic of Croatia for 2012–2015
Cuba	Planned			
Cyprus	Yes	2012	Strategy	Digital Strategy for Cyprus, which includes the Broadband Plan
Czech Republic	Yes	2011	Strategy	Digital Czech Republic—State policy in electronic communications
Denmark	Yes	2010	Plan	Digital work program by the Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation.
Djibouti	Yes	2004	Program	Plan d'action national pour l'exploitation des TIC en République de Djibouti pour le développement national, EASSy
Dominican Republic	Yes	2007	Program	Conectividad Rural de Banda Ancha E-Dominicana (includes rural broadband connectivity program)
Ecuador	Yes	2011	Plan	Estrategia Ecuador Digital 2.0 and BB PLAN
Egypt	Yes	2011	Plan	National Broadband Plan: A Framework for Broadband Development
Equatorial Guinea	Yes	2010		
Estonia	Yes	2006	Strategy	Information Society Development Plan 2013
Ethiopia	Yes	2005	Policy	ICT Policy
Fiji	Yes	2011	Policy	National Broadband Policy
Finland	Yes	2005	Project	Broadband 2015 Project; Kainuu Information Society Strategy 2007–2015
France	Yes	2010	Plan	Plan national très haut débit
Gabon	Yes	2011	Strategy	Digital Gabon: vaste Programme de réformes multi sectorielles dont la finalité est de faire du Gabon un Pays Emergent, à travers les pilliers suivants: Gabon Industriel, Gabon vert et Gabon des Services
Gambia	Yes	2008	Plan	The Gambian ICT4D-2012 Plan
Germany	Yes	2009	Strategy	Breitbandstrategie der Bundesregierung
Ghana	Yes	2010	Strategy	Broadband Wireless Access
Greece	Yes	2006	Plan	Digital Strategy 2006–2013
Grenada	Yes	2006	Strategy	Information and Communication Technology (ICT): A Strategy and Action Plan for Grenada: 2006–2010
Guinea	Yes	2009	Plan	Plan National de frequences/Plan de développement de l'infrastructure nationale d'information et de communication de la République de Guinée 2001–2004
Guyana	Yes	2011	Project	E-Guyana

Country/Economy	Policy available?	Year policy was adopted	Type	Title/details
Honduras	Yes	2010	Policy	Resolución NR 005/10—Normativa que regulará la prestación de servicios de telecomunicaciones con conectividad de banda ancha
Hungary	Yes	2010	Plan	Digital Renewal Action Plan
Hong Kong SAR	Yes	2008	Strategy	Digital 21
Iceland	Yes	2005	policy	Telecom Policy Statement 2005–2010; new policy statement coming
India	Yes	2011	Plan	National Optical Fibre Network
Indonesia	Yes	2010	Strategy	Priorities of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology Year 2010–2014
Iraq	Planned			
Ireland	Yes	2008	Strategy	Ireland's Broadband Strategy
Israel	Yes	2012	initiative	The Communication Initiative: fiber-based national broadband network
Italy	Yes	2010	Plan	Italia Digitale (Digital Italy, Plan)
Jamaica	Yes	2007	Strategy	National ICT Strategy
Japan	Yes	2010	Plan	New Broadband Super Highway (Haraguchi vision II)
Jordan	Yes	2007	Strategy	National ICT Strategy of Jordan
Kazakhstan	Yes	2010	Strategy	Programme of ICT Development
Kenya	Yes	2006	Plan	ICT MasterPlan 2012-2017
Korea, Rep.	Yes	2009	Plan	Ultra Broadband Convergence Network
Latvia	Yes	2005	Strategy	Broadband development strategy for 2006–2012
Lebanon	Yes	2008	Strategy	Lebanese Broadband Stakeholders Group (LBSG)
Liberia	Planned			National fiber backbone network
Liechtenstein	Yes	2006	Universal Access Service	Communications Act—Law on Electronic Communication
Lithuania	Yes	2005	Strategy	Strategy of Broadband Infrastructure Development in Lithuania in 2005–2010
Luxembourg	Yes	2010	Strategy	Stratégie nationale pour les réseaux à “ultra-haut” debit–L’ “ultra-haut” débit pour tous
Macedonia, FYR	Yes	2005	Strategy	National Strategy for the Development of Electronic Communications with Information Technologies
Malawi	Yes	2003	Project	An Integrated ICT-led socioeconomic development policy for Malawi
Malaysia	Yes	2010	Plan	National BB Implementation NBI
Malta	Yes	2012	Policy	Provision of access at a fixed location
Marshall Islands	Planned			
Mauritius	Yes	2012	Policy	National Broadband Policy 2012–2020 (NBP2012)
Mexico	Yes	2011	Strategy	Digital Agenda
Micronesia	Planned			
Moldova	Yes	2010	Program	Hotărâre cu privire la aprobarea Programului de dezvoltare a accesului la Internet în bandă largă pe anii 2010-2013
Mongolia	Yes	2011	Program	National Program on Broadband Network up to 2015

Country/Economy	Policy available?	Year policy was adopted	Type	Title/details
Montenegro	Yes	2012	Strategy	Strategy for the Development of Information Society 2012–2016—Montenegro–Digital Society
Morocco	Yes	2012	Plan	Plan national pour le développement du haut et très haut débit au Maroc
Namibia	Yes	2009	Policy	Telecommunications Policy for the Republic of Namibia
Nepal	Planned			Currently a draft under consultation
Netherlands	Yes	2010	Strategy	Digital Agenda
New Zealand	Yes	2010	Plan	Ultra-fast broadband initiative, Five Point Government Action Plan for faster broadband
Nicaragua	Planned			
Nigeria	Planned		Policy	National ICT policy—draft
Norway	Yes	2001	Plan	Action Plan on Broadband communication
Oman	Yes	2012	Strategy	National Broadband Strategy
Pakistan	Yes	2007	Program	National Broadband policy 2004, National Broadband Programme 2007
Panama	Yes	2008	Strategy	National ICT Strategy 2008–2018—la Autoridad de Innovación Gubernamental
Papua New Guinea	Yes	2011	Policy	National ICT Policy and PNG LNG Fibre cable project
Paraguay	Yes	2011	Plan	Paraguay 2013 Conectado y Plan Nacional de Telecomunicaciones—PNT
Peru	Yes	2010	Plan	Plan Nacional Para el Desarrollo de la Banda Ancha en el Perú
Philippines	Yes	2011	Strategy	The Philippine Digital Strategy, Transformation 2.0: Digitally Empowered Nation
Poland	Yes	2008 and 2010	Strategy and Law	The Strategy for the Development of the Information Society in Poland until 2013 Mega-Bill: The act on supporting the development of telecommunications services and networks
Portugal	Yes	2010	Strategy	Digital Agenda 2015 (2010–2015),
Qatar	Yes	2011	Plan	Qatar's National ICT Plan 2015: Advancing the Digital Agenda; Qatar National Broadband Network (Q.NBN)
Romania	Yes	2007	Strategy	The Regulatory Strategy for the Romanian Electronic Communications Sector for 2007–2010
Russian Federation	Yes	2010	Strategy	Information Society Strategy Information Society Programme
Rwanda	Yes	2006	Plan	Regional Connectivity Infrastructure Program (RCIP)
Samoa	Yes	2010	Plan	Broadband Spectrum Plan
Saudi Arabia	Yes	2010	Universal Access Service	USF strategic Plan, Kingdom's strategy for the deployment of broadband services (waiting for official approval)
Senegal	Planned			
Serbia	Yes	2009	Strategy	BB Strategy till 2012, Стратегију развоја широкопојасног приступа у Републици Србији до 2012. Године (Strategy for the development of broadband in the Republic of Serbia until 2012)
Singapore	Yes	2005	Strategy	Intelligent Nation 2015 (or iN2015)
Slovak Republic	Yes	2006	Program	Operačný Program Informatizácia Spoločnosti (Operational Program- Information society)

Country/Economy	Policy available?	Year policy was adopted	Type	Title/details
Slovenia	Yes	2008	Strategy	Strategija razvoja širokopasovnih omrežij v Republiki Sloveniji (Broadband Network Development Strategy)
Solomon Islands	Planned			
South Africa	Yes	2010	Policy	Broadband Policy for SA
Spain	Yes	2010	Plan	Plan Avanza: Plan Avanza: 2005, Plan Avanza 2 aprobado el 16/07/2010
Sri Lanka	Yes	2012	Plan	2012 - HSBB NBP to be launched, e- Sri Lanka
St. Kitts and Nevis	Yes	2006	Plan	National Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Strategic Plan
St. Lucia	Planned			
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Planned			
Sudan	Planned			
Sweden	Yes	2011	Strategy	BB Strategy for Sweden
Switzerland	Yes	2007	Universal Access Service	The universal service with regard to telecommunications
Tanzania	Yes	2004	Project	National Information Communication and Technology Broadband Backbone (NICTBB)
Thailand	Yes	2010	Policy	The National Broadband Policy
Taiwan, China	Yes	2011	Policy	Broadband for Villages and Broadband for Tribes
Togo	Planned			
Tonga	Yes	2011	Project	Tonga-Fiji Connectivity Project : Pacific Regional Connectivity Program (PRCP)
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes	2008	Strategy	Trinidad & Tobago's National Information & Communication Technology Strategy-Fastforward—Accelerating into the Digital Future
Tunisia	Yes	2012	policy	
Turkey	Yes	2006	Strategy	Information Society Strategy 2006–2010; Ninth Development Plan 2007–2013
Uganda	Yes	2009	Strategy	Uganda Broadband Infrastructure Strategy National Position Paper
United Kingdom	Yes	2010	Strategy	Britain's Superfast Broadband Future, Broadband Delivery UK
United States	Yes	2010	Plan	Connecting America: The National Broadband Plan
Vanuatu	Planned			
Vietnam	Yes	2010	Plan	Master Plan of Viet Nam, from 2010 to 2015 and Prime Minister's Decree 1755/QĐ-TTg on the approval of a National Strategy on Transforming Viet Nam into an advanced ICT country
Zimbabwe	Yes	2005	Initiative	Connection to the undersea cable initiatives promotes broadband usage

Source: ITU/UNESCO Broadband Commission for Digital Development (www.broadbandcommission.org), based on the ITU ICT Eye regulatory database, available at https://www.itu.int/ITU-D/icteye/.

CHAPTER 1.5

Fiber Broadband: A Foundation for Social and Economic Growth

SEAN WILLIAMS
BT

Sustainable, long-term growth in the European Union (EU) is vital to the overall health of the world economy. For a developed region such as the European Union, a significant proportion of growth is likely to come from knowledge-based industries, underpinned by information and communication technologies (ICTs). Indeed, the European Commission's Europe 2020 vision describes such a future for the region in the Digital Agenda.[1]

The foundation for digital prosperity is fiber broadband Internet access, often referred to as *superfast broadband*. In describing the economic benefits of Internet adoption, a report for the McKinsey Global Institute says: "[broadband] infrastructure, the backbone of the entire Internet ecosystem, is an irreplaceable prerequisite. It creates the platforms upon which users, and organizations experience the Internet, and upon which entrepreneurs and businesses innovate."[2]

Indeed, superfast broadband access has the potential to transform local economies, businesses, households, and public services. It will help improve the performance of existing firms, enable new businesses to emerge, and encourage flexible working patterns. Superfast broadband is key to opening global markets to regions previously denied access, providing new job opportunities, and boosting productivity.

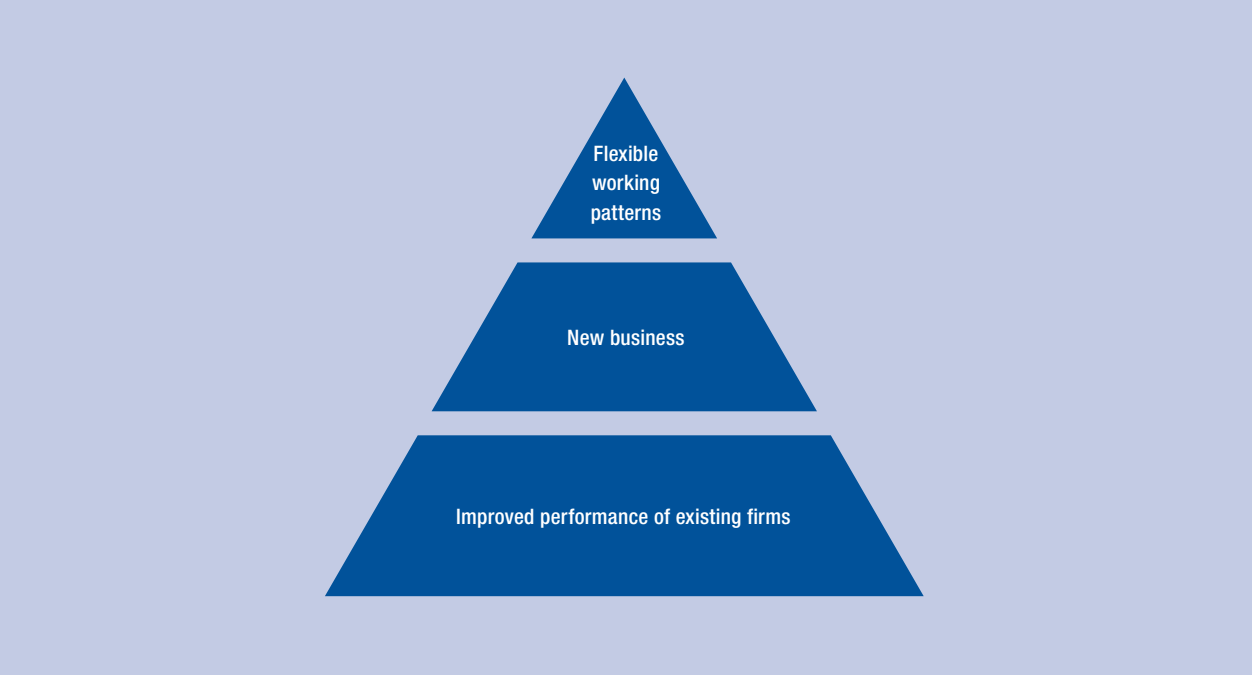
Statistical evidence of the positive economic impact of broadband infrastructure has existed for some years. According to the Broadband Commission, a joint body of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), every 10 percent increase in broadband penetration results in additional growth of 1.3 percent in national gross domestic product (GDP).[3] Similarly, in a 2011 study across 33 countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) by Chalmers University of Technology, consultancy Arthur D. Little and ICT vendor Ericsson found that doubling the broadband speed for an economy increases GDP by 0.3 percent.[4]

New research now available from Regeneris Consulting provides even greater detail about the potential economic impact of superfast broadband in urban and—crucially—less-developed rural areas, as demonstrated later in this chapter.[5]

Investment in fiber broadband also has the potential to deliver social goods, for example by improving public service levels in areas such as health, education, e-government, and democratic participation at lower cost than would be available offline. Evidence for social goods is anecdotal rather than statistical.

The idea that broadband infrastructure can drive economic development has been championed for some time. Indeed, broadband infrastructure, coupled with a functioning and fair market for access and services, is central to Europe 2020 and the Digital Agenda for Europe;[6] it underlies similar strategies adopted by

Figure 1: Economic impacts of superfast broadband



Source: Regeneris Consulting, 2012.

OECD governments, including the UK government;[7] and is espoused on a global scale by the Broadband Commission.[8]

However, much of the thinking behind these strategies predates the euro crisis. We need to recognize that the effects of the global financial crisis that began in 2007 are still being felt more than five years later—and even now, there is no immediate end in sight.

We no longer operate in a world where "build it and they will come" is a viable strategy for developing national-scale infrastructure. Nor are communication markets currently in a healthy state. Revenues are shrinking for telecommunication providers at the same time that operating costs are increasing because of the rising demand for data on networks.

How can the global, international, and national visions for universal broadband Internet access be fulfilled? Should these visions be put on hold until more favorable economic conditions emerge, or should they even be abandoned?

No, the big vision still holds promise. However, new means of execution—in terms of both technology and market dynamics—are required for an era where the public purse is tightly constrained and the ability of private firms to raise capital is diminished.

This chapter advances the debate first by reviewing recent independent research from the economic consultancy Regeneris Consulting, detailing the economic impact of high-speed broadband infrastructure on environments as diverse as capital cities and economically deprived rural regions. Second, it aims to articulate technical and market solutions that can meet the challenge of the current economic climate.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

BT recently commissioned Regeneris Consulting to assess the potential economic benefits of BT's £2.5 billion investment in fiber broadband in the UK market,[9] focusing on four areas:

- Norfolk and Suffolk, a rural area;
- Caerphilly, a town in Wales;
- Sunderland, a city in the northeast of England; and
- London, the United Kingdom's capital city.

As businesses increasingly move into the digital realm, fast Internet access is arguably more important than conventional physical infrastructures in supporting vital flexibility. Where fiber broadband is prevalent, businesses can be encouraged to remain in or relocate to regions previously excluded from traditional regeneration, creating jobs and bringing economic growth to those areas.

Supplying commercial premises with fiber broadband will help businesses grow and benefit the local economy by facilitating flexible working patterns, enabling new startup businesses, and helping to improve the performance of existing businesses (see Figure 1).

Improved performance of existing firms

Fiber broadband will allow businesses to operate more efficiently and to develop new products and services:

- Small and medium-sized firms will be able to take advantage of the latest generation of online collaboration tools—such as file and document sharing, shared workspaces, and high-definition video conferencing—that, before the advent of fiber broadband, only large enterprises could afford to exploit.

- Real-time online collaboration among colleagues and business partners can accelerate decision making and time to market, and reduce delays and the need for business travel. By reducing or even eliminating the requirement to travel, it can reduce a firm's carbon footprint and improve employees' work-life balance.

- Several people can share the same connection and not notice any degradation in performance, even if they are using bandwidth-hungry applications such as video conferencing or uploading large files.

- In all types of business, interaction with customers and suppliers can also be enhanced—for example, by enabling slicker, more interactive e-commerce sites, and by reducing the time needed to upload product demonstrations and how-to videos to both the business's own site and social media sites such as YouTube.

Regeneris expects knowledge-based industries, and the places where they are most concentrated, to exploit faster broadband most effectively and generate the greatest impacts. For example, the time required for transferring large files such as videos, graphic designs, or software applications can be cut from hours to minutes.

New businesses

Fiber broadband is expected to help greater numbers of new businesses emerge by reducing barriers to entry in certain sectors. Although there are many ways in which this can occur, cloud computing is perhaps the most significant because it dramatically reduces the required upfront capital and ongoing support costs of setting up in business and allows steady, flexible growth.

Superfast connectivity will also help firms of all sizes exploit cloud computing so they can scale their information technology (IT) systems dynamically to fit their business needs, obviating the requirement for firms to invest in server hardware and software licenses. This can further help relieve the IT burden by making remote data storage and backup easy to operate in the background. The burden of security and upgrade falls to the service provider and not to the business.

The carrot of abundant fiber broadband can also encourage firms with purely digital business models to relocate to previously underdeveloped areas.

Flexible working patterns

Widespread availability of fiber broadband will allow more flexible working patterns, opening up new employment opportunities and enhancing the productivity of existing staff. With fiber broadband, employees will be able to access data and applications from home, on the move, or at the premises of customers or suppliers with the same alacrity as they can in the office.

Regeneris estimated the cumulative impact on jobs and gross value-added (GVA) among new and existing firms exploiting faster, next-generation broadband services over 15 years. In conducting the analysis, it was assumed that the uptake and exploitation of faster services will, in time, approach those currently found for ADSL services. Regeneris drew on research from across Europe to inform these assumptions.

Findings in detail

For any one location—whether a rural area, a town, or a city—Regeneris found that fiber broadband could create between £143 million and £19.8 billion in additional GVA. This equates to an annual increase in GVA of between 0.3 percent and 0.5 percent.

For the rural area of Norfolk and Suffolk, for example, Regeneris found that fiber broadband could lead to:

- an annual increase in GVA of 0.3 percent per annum over 15 years: every £1 a business invests in fiber broadband in this rural area will create nearly £15 in additional GVA for the UK economy;

- roughly 1,470 business startups and support for 7,780 home workers as a result of cloud computing; and

- around 1,810 jobs created through business startups and increased levels of trading at existing businesses.

For the UK town of Caerphilly, Regeneris found that fiber broadband could lead to:

- an annual increase in GVA of 0.5 percent per annum over 15 years: every £1 a business invests in fiber broadband in this town will create nearly £16 in additional GVA for the UK economy;

- roughly 140 business startups and support for 1,030 home workers as a result of cloud computing; and

- around 225 jobs created through business startups and increased levels of trading at existing businesses.

For the UK city of Sunderland, Regeneris found that fiber broadband could lead to:

- an annual increase in GVA of 0.4 percent per annum over 15 years: every £1 a business invests in fiber broadband in this city will create nearly £14 in additional GVA for the UK economy;
- roughly 320 business startups and support for 1,580 home workers as a result of cloud computing; and
- around 436 jobs created through business startups and increased levels of trading at existing businesses.

For London, the United Kingdom's capital city, Regeneris found that fiber broadband could lead to:

- an annual increase in GVA of 0.5 percent per annum over 15 years: every £1 a business invests in fiber broadband will create nearly £10 in additional GVA for the UK economy;
- roughly 6,600 business startups and support for 73,000 home workers as a result of cloud computing; and
- around 26,200 jobs created through business startups and increased levels of trading at existing businesses.

In some economically deprived areas of the United Kingdom, these dynamics are already at work. For example, a business in Northern Ireland called Print It For Me saves two hours a day that was previously spent waiting for files to download.[10] It also saves £7,500 a year by using cloud-based backup for its IT systems, replacing onsite equipment. The business concept is relatively simple, but it would not be possible without the ability to handle large files quickly over fiber broadband.

These types of businesses attract creative, tech-savvy people who, in turn, bring prosperity to the region. With this in mind, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly in the far west of England aim to become one of the best-connected rural areas in Europe.[11]

In September 2010, BT announced an investment of £78.5 million, backed up by a further £53.5 million from the European Regional Development Convergence funds and investment from the local authority of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. The intention was, and remains, to boost the local economy by attracting and retaining high-tech, high-growth, creative, and low-carbon businesses that make use of high bandwidth.

According to local authority leaders, the rollout will create an estimated 4,000 new jobs and protect a further 2,000 jobs that are currently under threat from the recession.

SOCIAL IMPACT

What applies to businesses in terms of increased efficiency and effectiveness can also apply to public services. Online delivery of services can unlock significant cost savings and serve to increase levels of satisfaction among citizens.

Nevertheless, the social impact of superfast broadband is more difficult to quantify than its impact on jobs and economic performance. Real benefits around improved access to lifelong learning, social inclusion, more flexible working possibilities, and enhanced social capital may be realized through superfast broadband.[12] Also evident is the blurred area where the wider economic impacts of superfast broadband take-up translate into social goods such as retained and created jobs, reduced transport congestion that in turn reduces costs, enabled virtual agglomeration, and improved economic adaptability and resilience.[13]

Enough anecdotal evidence has accumulated over the years to present a body of potential best practice, even though it is not easy to measure social impacts objectively. Some of this evidence is presented below.

Citizen services

In 2010, the Guldborgsund Municipality in Denmark opened what is arguably the first video-linked citizen services center in Europe.[14] The center enables citizens in the remote region to receive one-on-one advice from government officials at a much lower cost than a staffed center could provide. Without this cost savings, the center would have had to close, depriving the citizen of this service. Other Danish municipalities are looking to adopt the concept.

On a more humble scale, the cost to the United Kingdom's Driver Vehicle Licensing Agency of issuing vehicle excise licenses has been cut by 45 percent since the process was transferred online, saving around £8 million a year. The new system was used by 18 million people in 2008.[15]

Fiber broadband makes such systems intuitive and fluid to use.

Healthcare

These dynamics can also be applied to health services. For example, the US Veterans Health Administration (VHA), which provides healthcare for approximately 6 million military veterans, makes extensive use of e-health technologies.[16] Telemedicine is used in radiology, mental health, cardiology, pathology, dermatology, and in-home care tele-consultations for patients with spinal cord injuries and those with other chronic conditions.

The current and previous US administrations have cited the VHA as a model for the rest of the US healthcare industry for providing efficient and effective medical care. Other health authorities are looking to learn from the VHA's techniques.[17]

Of course, hospitals cannot be replaced by broadband connections, but many health services lend themselves to online delivery. Among these telemedicine services are booking appointments; consulting with experts; and providing information about healthy diet, exercise, treatment, and recovery after illness or treatment.

Education

With fiber broadband, similar models can also be applied to education. Academic establishments can offer remote access to live lectures and self-paced tuition as part of lifelong learning, bringing access to education to those who—because of a disability or for economic or social reasons—are unable to regularly attend an academic institution.

Numerous examples of this are already in use across academia, which has benefitted from the high-bandwidth Joint Academic Network (JANET) for many years. One such instance is the Blackboard virtual learning environment running at Bradford University in the north of England, which enables students and academic staff to collaborate remotely on learning materials.[18]

Local schools can also use remote-access, shared-learning facilities to enable parents to participate more in their children's education and build a sense of community around the school. One example of this is Radio Sandaig, run by Sandaig primary school in Scotland.[19]

Furthermore, fast broadband access enables existing health and education establishments to amplify the services they can offer in the region by tapping into the expertise available in national and even international centers of excellence.

AFFORDABLE FIBER

How will the vision for a sustainable, growing economy and improved society built on fiber broadband be achieved when the public coffers are all but empty and private capital expenditure is laboring under severe constraint?

The answer to this lies in two places: the technology used for fiber broadband, and the dynamics of a competitive market for access and value-added services. Deployment needs to be as efficient as possible, making the best use of the resources available and minimizing disruption associated with the transition.[20]

Why not mobile?

With the arrival of 4G wireless infrastructure in various parts of Europe, the mobile phone network now offers connection speeds that potentially match those of fixed broadband. Tests show that early 4G networks are typically capable of delivering 36 Mb/s download and 16 Mb/s upload speeds.[21] Economically loaded commercial networks in the field are, realistically, likely to be considerably below these speeds. So could mobile, rather than fixed wire, provide a viable economic infrastructure for superfast broadband?

The problem here is one of cost of deployment in a capital-constrained environment: mobile requires expensive new infrastructure and wireless spectrum is rationed, whereas fixed wire can leverage the telephone infrastructure already in place.

Furthermore, wireless uses a shared resource for connection to the customer. Thus, the more bandwidth customers consume, the more spectrum and/or base stations are required, so costs increase rapidly with uptake. Eventually this becomes uneconomic. Fixed-wire broadband has a far more graceful capacity-uplift roadmap, even when hybrid fiber/copper solutions, such as fiber-to-the-cabinet (FTTC), are deployed.

Arguably, a pure fiber infrastructure—where a fiber connection is provided to every subscribing premise (FTTP, also known as FTT*x* or FTT-home/-premise/-subscriber)[22]—is unlikely ever to be capacity-constrained because operators can simply add wavelengths to increase capacity if needed. However, the economic costs of universal FTTP delivery are prohibitive.

That said, high-speed mobile data does have a role to play in a superfast infrastructure, as an in-fill technology to reach remote communities where fixed line is uneconomic (see the section "Reaching the rest," below).

Why FTTC?

Where insufficient funding for the universal deployment of FTTP but an established copper telephone infrastructure exists, then FTTC makes economic sense because it leverages assets already in place, minimizes local disruption during rollout, and avoids the most expensive and complex replacement of individual connections to individual premises while still delivering very high broadband speeds.

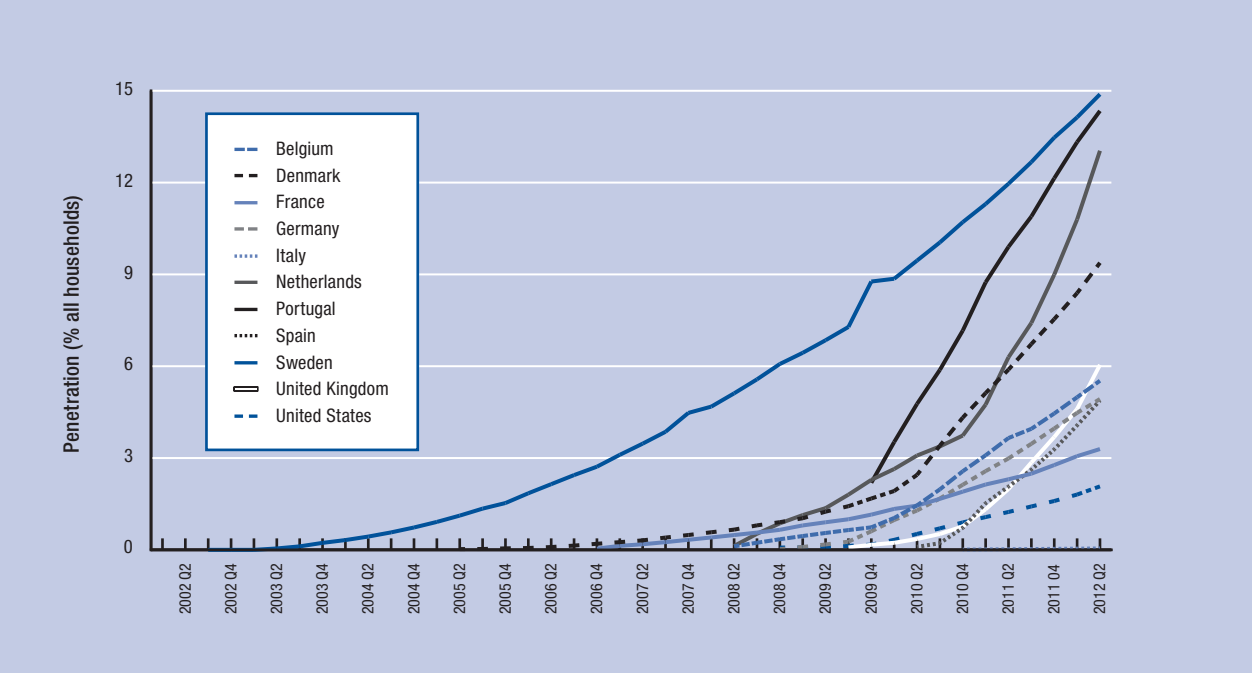
Dogmatic attachment to FTTP as the only technology solution appropriate for fiber networks is actually a barrier to investing in fiber broadband because it massively increases the cost and disruption, undermines the business case, and thus delays deployment.[23]

The criticism leveled at FTTC is that it is not future-proofed. Further expenditure will be incurred in the future to upgrade the network to FTTP as demand for bandwidth increases. However, experience has shown that there is plenty of headroom in FTTC technology for bandwidth increases.

BT's FTTC network in the United Kingdom is currently able to deliver up to 80 Mb/s downstream and up to 20Mb/s upstream speeds (depending on line lengths).[24] This is double the speed obtainable from the technology available only 18 months ago, and is comfortably in excess of the Digital Agenda's aim of a minimum coverage of 30 Mb/s.[25]

Technology providers are developing solutions that could deliver over 200 Mb/s on FTTC. Future

Figure 2: Growth of superfast broadband household penetration, European Union



Source: BSG, 2012.

technologies, such as G.fast, could see speeds measured in gigabits over the final copper connection.[26]

That said, local factors such as housing density and copper line length also have a significant impact on the economics of technology choice.

Competitive market

The other foundation for achieving an affordable and sustainable rollout of fiber broadband is a market for access and value-added services that serves to keep down consumer prices while ensuring high service levels and continued investment in the network. An environment that supports a large number of wholesale telecommunication providers and retail Internet service providers (ISPs) can enable this; it is also in the interests of consumers and the major network operators.

The UK example shows that a healthy number of wholesale telecommunication providers and retail ISPs is an important driver for achieving and maintaining a high number of end-subscribers, which underpins the business case for network investment.[27]

Competition drives down prices. If a retail ISP increases its price, there are dozens of others to which customers can turn. Competition also ensures that service standards are kept high. If a service provider lets standards slip, there are dozens of others waiting to snap up their customers. If any service provider withdraws from the market, customers have a choice of dozens of others to take their place.

BT is making the biggest purely commercial investment in fiber access without state aid in Europe, and is rolling out this fiber more quickly than any other provider. Already about 60 ISPs are testing BT's fiber product.[28] Its fiber broadband package has the same headline price as copper-based broadband to encourage rapid customer uptake.

Early indications show that this strategy is working. Plotted against similar fiber rollouts in Europe and Japan, BT appears to be ahead of the curve in terms of penetration and subscriber uptake (see Figures 2, 3, and 4). The UK government has committed to a target of having the best superfast broadband in Europe by 2015.

REACHING THE REST

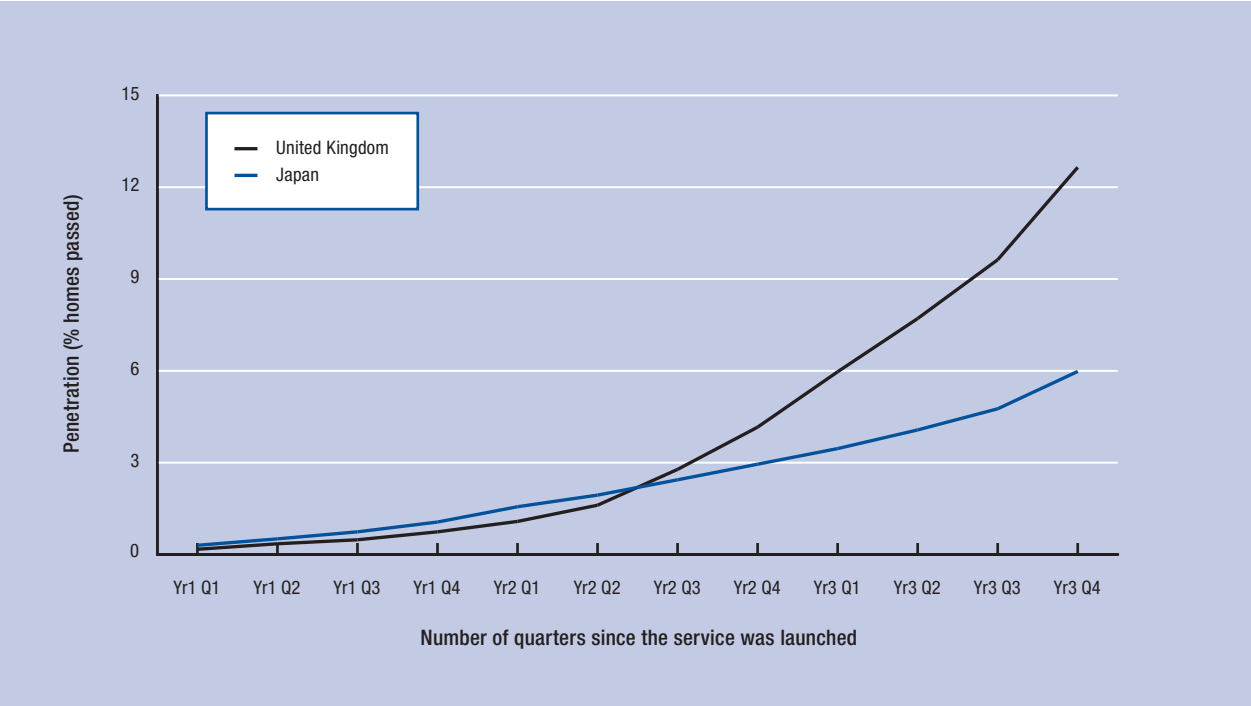
If superfast broadband is to fulfill its promise of contributing to social and economic growth in the most impoverished areas of the globe, it needs to connect *all* citizens, even those who are in the most remote regions.

The commercial business case for fiber investment will always fall short of full national coverage. That is just a fact of life for communication networks: as customers become more dispersed and more remote, the costs of reaching them become uneconomic.

Nevertheless, the Digital Agenda calls for 100 percent coverage of the population with a minimum of 30 Mb/s broadband by 2020. Public funding should be focused on reaching those outside the range of economically viable private investment.

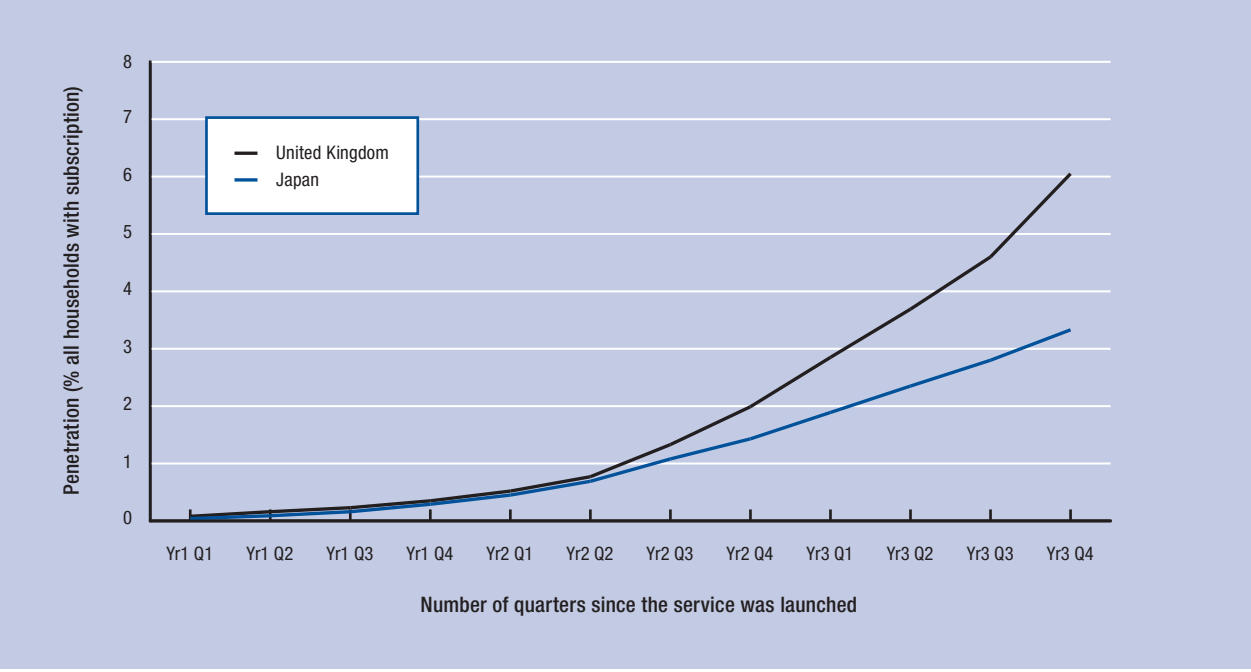
In the United Kingdom, the government has pledged to provide £530 million to reach customers in the "final

Figure 3: Penetration of superfast broadband homes passed, United Kingdom and Japan



Source: BSG, 2012.

Figure 4: Superfast broadband subscriber growth, United Kingdom and Japan



Source: BSG, 2012.

third,"[29] who fall outside the viable business case for private network development. BT believes that public funding and additional private investment could bring fiber broadband delivering up to 80 Mb/s to 90 percent of the United Kingdom by the end of 2017, as well as ensuring that perhaps 99 percent of premises are able to access broadband of more than 2 Mb/s.

Achieving 99 percent coverage would still leave some 280,000 premises unconnected, but technologies that are able to fill this gap—such as fixed copper and fiber networks or satellite and terrestrial wireless solutions—could be deployed to reach these premises. For example, in the remotest parts of the west of England, trials to use the 4G mobile network,[30] along with wireless broadband in interleaved television spectrum for delivering broadband to the very last premises, are under way.

CONCLUSION

The vision of social and economic growth through fiber broadband infrastructure that underpins a growth in knowledge- and ICT-based jobs still holds promise. The Regeneris research adds detail to a growing body of evidence.

Specifically, Regeneris found that, from rural areas, such as Norfolk and Suffolk, through towns and cities to the capital, fiber broadband could lead to a significant annual increase in GVA and the creation of jobs through business startups and improved business performance. Telecommunication providers such as BT can point to economically deprived areas, such as Cornwall and Northern Ireland, where these findings are apparent.

As Europe and the wider developed world attempts to emerge from the recent financial crisis and downturn, such growth will be vital.

The potential for social growth is strongly linked to economic growth: an increase in jobs and prosperity, along with a shift from waning high-carbon industries to low-carbon, knowledge-based businesses and reductions in travel and emissions all provide a social benefit as well as an economic one. Evidence of social growth is more anecdotal than evidence of economic growth that is more easily measured—how does one measure social growth?—but there are enough anecdotal examples to build a sound case.

The issue, then, is not *whether or not* fiber broadband can help drive social and economic growth, but instead *how to achieve* coverage as close as possible to 100 percent with minimum public expenditure. This chapter argues for market-based strategic solutions that governments and regional authorities are strongly urged to adopt.

First, technical neutrality is fundamental. Governments do not have a good track record of picking technology winners and should let the market choose solutions likely to attract the highest degree of private investment. These solutions are likely to be those that leverage existing telecommunication assets.

This may mean surrendering a dogmatic attachment to deploying a pure fiber network. However, experience has shown that hybrid fiber/copper technologies, such as FTTC, can provide superfast broadband speeds and are continuously increasing their potential speeds, and at considerably lower costs and with less disruption than deploying pure fiber to every end point. Surely it is better to be able to afford superfast broadband for as close as possible to 100 percent of the population than to adhere to a technical specification that inhibits investment and leaves more of the population unconnected.

Second, both the infrastructure and the market for services must be designed to encourage competition. It is more efficient to build a common superfast broadband infrastructure shared by many equally competing service providers than to build multiple competing infrastructures. However, the common infrastructure provider must be regulated to prevent it from exploiting a monopolistic position, and the infrastructure must remain open to service-level competition. As shown in this chapter, multiple competing service providers can drive down prices and maintain high service levels for consumers.

Whether infrastructure providers are one or many, standardization at the system level is vital. Retail margins are wafer thin, so retail ISP systems for order handling, billing, repair, and so on need to be highly automated and integrated with wholesale telecommunication provider systems.

With the large majority of population coverage achieved through private investment, limited public funds can be focused on the most remote areas that are beyond the reach of the private business case.

NOTES

1 See European Commission 2010a for details about the Europe 2020 vision; see European Commission 2010b for the Digital Agenda for Europe.

2 du Rausas et al. 2011.

3 Broadband Commission 2010.

4 Ericsson 2011.

5 Regeneris Consulting 2012.

6 European Commission 2010a; 2010b.

7 BIS 2009.

8 Broadband Commission 2011.

9 Regeneris Consulting 2012.

10 See http://www.btplc.com/ngb/Casestudies/Business/Printitforme.pdf.

11 Charlesworth 2010.

12 BSG 2008.

13 BSG 2008.

14 Cisco 2011.

15 BIS 2009.

16 Empirica, Work Research Centre, and the Institute of Integrated Study 2009.

17 Cruickshank 2012.

18 See http://www.bradford.ac.uk/management/about-the-school/student-resources/blackboard/ .

19 See http://www.sandaigprimary.co.uk/radio_sandaig/index.php.

20 See BSG 2008.

21 BBC News 2012.

22 See Wikipedia, "Fiber to the *x*" entry. Available at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiber_to_the_x.

23 The Broadband Stakeholders Group released a report that estimated that FTTP to the entire United Kingdom would cost £28.8 billion. The report also looks at "whether an initial deployment of FTTC would inhibit a subsequent upgrade to FTTH. From a pure cost perspective it is not clear that this would be a problem. About 50% of the initial FTTC investment could be re-used in an FTTH upgrade." Analysys Mason for the BSG 2008, p. 4.

24 Jackson 2012; see also BT 2010, p. 17; and the BT Openreach Fact Sheet, available at http://www.openreach.co.uk/orpg/home/products/super-fastfibreaccess/fibretothecabinet/fttc/downloads/GEA_FTTC_3.pdf.

25 See European Commission 2010b.

26 Maes 2012.

27 Ofcom 2010.

28 BT 2012, p. 45.

29 GOV.UK DCMS 2013.

30 BT 2011a, 2011b.

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CHAPTER 1.6

The Economic Impact of Next-Generation Mobile Services: How 3G Connections and the Use of Mobile Data Impact GDP Growth

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Mobile communication services have become an essential part of how economies work and function, and the mobile telecommunication sector continues to offer unprecedented opportunities for economic growth in both developing and developed markets.

A series of studies have found a link between mobile penetration and economic growth.[1] Mobile phones have improved communication, enhanced social inclusion, and expanded economic activity and productivity in sectors such as agriculture, healthcare, education, and finance.

Against this backdrop, Deloitte and the GSM Association (GSMA) have performed a comprehensive and up-to-date analysis of the role that basic mobile phone services play in generating economic growth.[2] The study concludes that, in developing markets, increases in mobile penetration benefit gross domestic product (GDP) growth per capita and boost country productivity.

As technology develops, mobile services have the potential of impacting a country's economy by providing high-value 3G and 4G data services that are accessed via smartphones, tablets, and dongles that deliver mobile data services to businesses and consumers. The relationship among economic growth, 3G telephony, and mobile data use has not yet been explicitly explored; this chapter seeks to address this gap.

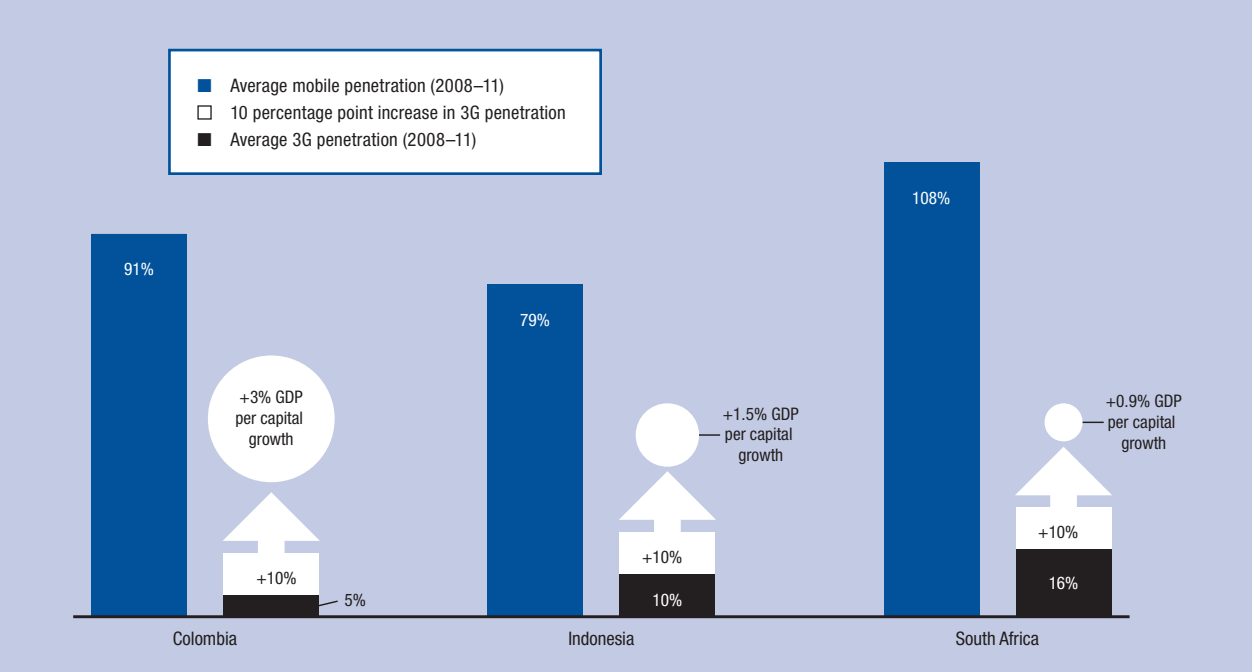
The chapter presents the first study of (1) the impact on GDP per capita growth of consumers substituting a 3G connection for a 2G connection, and (2) the impact of increasing the usage of mobile data per 3G connection, based on data from Cisco Systems. The details of the econometric analysis conducted are reported in more detail in a 2012 report prepared by Deloitte for the GSMA.[3]

THE IMPACT OF 3G PENETRATION ON GDP GROWTH

As mobile telephony markets become more mature, the benefits to be derived from basic mobile voice and text services on growth and productivity are achieved. Although the impact of 2G services is significant, as more developed 3G technology replaces 2G, an incremental economic impact is observed. Differential economic growth is supported because these

Particular thanks are owed to Gabriel Solomon (GSMA) and Robert Pepper (Cisco Systems) for their feedback on earlier drafts.

Figure 1: Potential impact of a 10 percentage point 3G penetration increase, selected countries



Source: Deloitte analysis.
Note: The size of the circle reflects the increase in GDP per capita growth due to the 10 percentage point increase in 3G penetration.

technology changes allow consumers and businesses to benefit from high-value wireless data and content services. This relationship had not yet been explicitly quantified yet.

The penetration of 3G technology—measured as the number of 3G connections per 100 people—has increased significantly worldwide in recent years: by 2011, 3G penetration had reached over 60 percent of the population in Western Europe and over 90 percent in the United States. This growth is supported by the availability of devices such as phones with 3G capabilities, smartphones, and tablets, all of which have recently proliferated.

In developed markets, where basic mobile penetration has long exceeded 100 percent, as well as in the higher-income consumer and business user segments in developing markets, a substitution effect has taken place in mobile telephony whereby mobile users who previously consumed standard services have been acquiring 3G connections. Although this substitution does not necessarily increase total mobile penetration, this section of the chapter quantifies the effect on GDP growth of consumers and businesses substituting a standard 2G mobile connection with a 3G connection.

The econometric approach adopted to measure this effect follows previous work on the impact of mobile penetration on GDP growth.[4] Including both total mobile penetration and 3G penetration in the econometric model allows us to interpret the coefficient of the 3G penetration variable as the impact of increasing 3G penetration while keeping all other factors equal, including total mobile penetration.

The central issue of reverse causality between mobile and 3G penetration and income growth, whereby higher levels of mobile and 3G penetration are expected to affect GDP but also higher income levels affect penetration, was given explicit consideration. We employed the generalized method of moments estimator of Arellano and Bond (1991), whereby mobile penetration and 3G penetration are instrumented using their own lags.

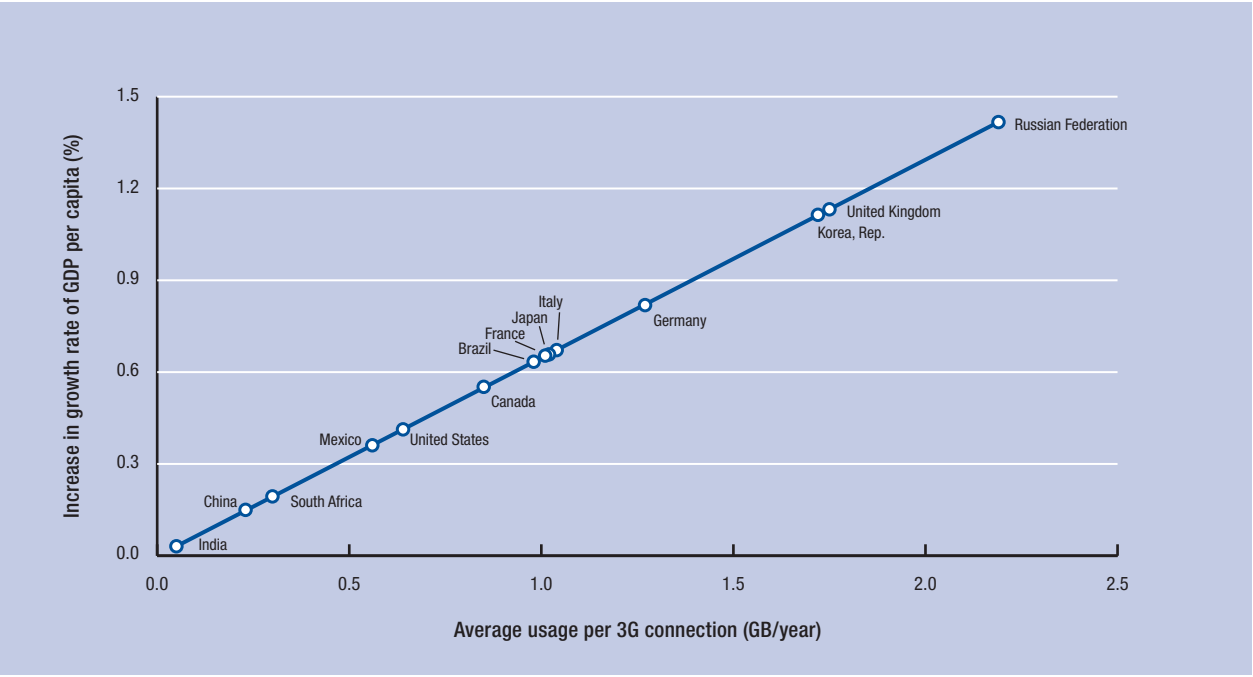
A panel of 96 countries was constructed with data covering 2008 through 2011.[5] Years before 2008 were not included in the analysis because of the late development of 3G networks in many countries.

The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita was expressed as a function of the lag of real GDP per capita, 3G penetration, mobile penetration, and a set of four determinants of growth. These determinants are government expenditure, trade volumes, aggregate investment, and total labor force. All variables have been transformed into logarithmic form.

This analysis finds that, for a given level of mobile penetration and across the whole sample of countries considered, those countries that had a 10 percent higher 3G penetration between 2008 and 2011 experienced an increase in their average annual GDP per capita growth rate of 0.15 percentage points.

These results indicate that countries with a proportionately higher share of 3G connections enjoy greater GDP per capita growth than countries with

Figure 2: The effect of doubling mobile data usage per 3G connection



Source: Deloitte analysis.

comparable total mobile penetration but lower 3G penetration.

For a similar absolute increase in the number of 3G connections, those countries with lower initial 3G penetration experienced a higher impact on GDP per capita growth. To consider three specific countries—Colombia, Indonesia, and South Africa: if each country had 10 more 3G connections per 100 total connections—that is, an increase of 10 percentage points—Colombia would have enjoyed an additional growth rate in GDP per capita of 3 percentage points, Indonesia would have generated an additional growth in GDP per capita of 1.5 percentage points, and South Africa would have enjoyed an additional 0.9 percent GDP per capita growth (Figure 1).

THE IMPACT OF MOBILE DATA ON GDP GROWTH

The increase in 3G connections, supported by the proliferation of data-enabled devices that allow mobile Internet connectivity, has led to massive growth in mobile data usage.

The Cisco Systems Visual Networking Index shows that, on average, total mobile data usage has more than doubled every year from 2005 to 2010 in each country in the sample.[6] In the United States, mobile data usage grew, on average, by 400 percent a year between 2005 and 2010, while in the Western European countries considered, it grew by an average of 350 percent. In countries such as Brazil, China, and India, total usage has also more than doubled, on average, every year since mobile data was introduced.

Mobile data usage per 3G connection also more than doubled, on average, every year from 2005 to 2010 in each country in the sample, despite the considerable increase in 3G connections. In the United States, mobile data usage per 3G connection grew, on average, by more than 300 percent a year between 2005 and 2010, while in the Western European countries considered it grew by 170 percent over the same period.

Growth in mobile data consumption, by transforming the way in which consumers and businesses operate and communicate, has had a notable impact on economic growth through increased productivity effects and economic activity. However, given the limited availability of data, this impact has not been fully investigated before.

For the first time, using detailed information provided by Cisco Systems on mobile data usage between 2005 and 2010 in 14 countries for which historical disaggregated data is available,[7] mobile data usage for each 3G connection in a country can be calculated.

The econometric approach introduced by Arellano and Bond (1991) made it possible to address the potential endogeneity of mobile penetration and mobile data usage by instrumenting these variables using their own lags. This technique also best exploits the information—such as the cross-country variation in the sample and the variation within countries across time—contained in the dataset.

The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita was expressed as a function of the lag of real GDP per capita, mobile penetration, mobile data usage per 3G

connection, and a set of determinants of growth such as aggregate investment and labor force. Logarithms of all variables were used, with the exception of mobile penetration and mobile usage, to which the inverse hyperbolic sine transformation has been applied. An additional parameter has also been included within each inverse hyperbolic sine transformation to accommodate more general forms of nonlinearity.

This analysis finds a positive relationship between the volume of mobile data used by each 3G connection and increases in economic growth. On average, across the sample of 14 countries considered, if countries doubled their consumption of mobile data per 3G connection between 2005 and 2010, they would have experienced a growth rate of GDP 0.5 percentage points each year.

The results indicate that mobile data usage per 3G connection has a positive effect on the growth rate of GDP per capita. This effect grows linearly with the initial level of data usage per 3G connection in the country: countries with a higher average level of mobile data consumption per 3G connection experience a larger impact on GDP per capita growth from increasing this consumption (Figure 2).

Countries such as Russia, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of Korea—which are characterized by a higher level of data usage per 3G connection—experience an increase in GDP per capita growth of up to 1.4 percentage points. The effect is more limited for countries that are still developing mobile data usage, such as China, India, Mexico, and South Africa, supporting scope for further growth.

CONCLUSION

This work has shown that, as more-developed 3G technology substitutes for 2G technology, there is a strong incremental impact on economic growth.

Although the study represents the first attempt to quantify the impact of advanced mobile telephony on GDP per capita growth, related studies consistently suggest that the adoption and use of successive new generations of mobile devices (i.e., consumers switching from 2G to 3G technologies and from 3G to 4G) have generated positive impacts also on employment growth.[8]

This economic growth is enhanced by the usage of mobile data services, which has boomed in developed markets in recent years and has a positive effect on an economy's GDP per capita growth.

To achieve the benefits highlighted in this chapter, governments must focus on increasing 3G and potentially 4G penetration in markets where mobile data services are still developing by encouraging the substitution of basic mobile services with more advanced connections and by supporting a fast increase of mobile data consumption.

NOTES

1 Qiang and Rossotto with Kimura 2009; Waverman, Meschi, and Fuss 2005; Deloitte 2006; Andrianaivo and Kpodar 2011; Lee, Levendis and Gutierrez 2009.

2 Deloitte 2012.

3 Deloitte 2012.

4 See Andrianaivo and Kpodar 2011; Lee, Levendis, and Gutierrez 2009.

5 See Deloitte 2012. These are the 96 countries for which 3G penetration data were available from 2008.

6 See Cisco VNI Mobile Highlights at http://www.cisco.com/web/solutions/sp/vni/vni_mobile_forecast_highlights/index.html; Cisco Systems has provided disaggregate historic data on mobile data usage for the purposes of this study.

7 The 14 countries for which data were available are Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

8 For example, Shapiro and Hassett 2012.

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CHAPTER 1.7

Better Measurements for Realizing the Full Potential of Health Information Technologies

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GENNA R. COHEN, University of Michigan
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Understanding the challenges to the adoption and effective use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in health systems, along with their broader economic impacts, is critical to achieving their widespread penetration and to realizing the potential benefits to be had from their application. Today, ICT sophistication and the range of possible uses in the health sector are enormous. There is strong evidence that ICT implementation, when done effectively, can result in healthcare that is higher quality, safer, and more responsive to patients' needs as well as more efficient (appropriate, available, and less wasteful). Advocates point to the potential reduction in medication errors in particular as a critical advantage. There is also growing evidence that health ICTs are essential to support the development of new, innovative models of care delivery.[1]

In addition to these health-related objectives, most governments in the Organisation for Ecoomic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries recognize that health ICTs represent new and significant opportunities for economic growth. The global market for health ICT products and services is estimated at US$96 billion and growing.[2] In Europe, this sector includes a number of large European-based companies as well as an estimated 5,000 small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) operating in various subsectors of e-health. E-health is considered one of the six most promising lead markets of the European Union.[3] Greater adoption of health ICTs is, therefore, projected to increase the demand for developers and skilled workers to implement, support, and use these technologies.

Despite their tremendous promise, incorporating ICTs into daily use in healthcare has proven difficult. More than two decades of effort across OECD countries provides a picture of significant public investments, notable successes, and also highly publicized delays and failures.[4] This outcome highlights the large gap between what is possible and where we are now, with little known about how to fully leverage ICTs to improve the health and wellness of the population. Data on successful adoption and use across countries are therefore an essential learning tool for policy development in this area.[5]

This chapter briefly reviews OECD countries' efforts to implement ICTs in healthcare systems and includes current perspectives on the state of implementation and benefits that can be realized. It then highlights areas where countries are finding it useful to share information and develop actionable indicators to monitor

The OECD benchmarking initiative described in this chapter is co-financed by a grant provided by the Commonwealth Fund, which the authors gratefully acknowledge. The views presented here are those of the authors and not necessarily those of OECD Member countries, the Commonwealth Fund, or its directors, officers, or staff.

progress through international comparisons. The chapter concludes with a discussion on the process the OECD is now following to develop new measures to facilitate international comparisons in the context of their markedly different healthcare systems.

A GROWING IMPERATIVE: DOING MORE WITH LESS

Policymakers in OECD countries are faced with ever-increasing demands to make health systems more responsive to the patients they serve, to improve the quality of care, and to address disparities in health and in access to care. There is broad consensus that today's healthcare systems are not able to deliver the high-quality care that patients and providers want at a cost that countries can afford. Therefore, there is an urgent need to improve care and increase efficiency simultaneously.

Health is one of the largest areas of public expenditure in OECD countries, and forecasts show health spending continuing to climb for the foreseeable future.[6] From 1990 through 2010, an increasing share of the gross domestic product (GDP) of OECD countries has been devoted to the provision of healthcare. On average, total healthcare spending represented about 9.5 percent of GDP by 2010 (Figure 1)—up from just over 5 percent in 1970 and around 7 percent in 1990. In Japan, the share of spending allocated to health has increased substantially in recent years, to 9.5 percent (up from 7.6 percent in 2000), and is now equal to the OECD average. While the rate of increase in health spending has slowed in the period 2003–08, health expenditure growth has still exceeded economic growth in almost all OECD countries in the past 15 years.

Factors exerting upward pressure on health spending—such as demographic change, chronic diseases, and new technological advancements—will continue to drive health spending higher. According to OECD projections, public health spending could increase by between 50 percent and 90 percent by 2050. The message is simple yet urgent: the sustainability and affordability of health systems is a challenge that must be addressed.

Governments have a wide range of policy tools available to control the escalation of costs. "Command-and-control" policies can hold expenditures down in the short term, but they often have unintended consequences in the long term. In addition, such policies do little or nothing to moderate the underlying pressures that will continue to push health spending up.[7]

There are other promising avenues for controlling health spending in the longer term. For example, improving the quality of healthcare, increasing patient safety, and coordinating care across healthcare settings can all assist in controlling costs. Shifting care out of expensive, acute care settings and into the community and the home has also gained greater prominence as the prevalence of chronic diseases (and often multiple chronic diseases) increases with aging populations. Recent evidence suggests that ICTs can play a critical role in achieving this set of goals. To reap the potential gains of ICTs, however, requires careful planning, significant upfront investments, and collaboration across a wide range of stakeholders. Thus many countries face a dilemma: short-term and long-term policy priorities may point in different directions. Without solid evidence on which to base decisions, spending on ICTs for health has become a matter of opinion and often a political gamble. Policymakers therefore seek a clearer view of the "theory of the case"—that is, better evidence on why they should support widespread use of ICTs in healthcare and how best to do this.

WHAT ICTs CAN (AND CANNOT) DO FOR HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS

A more comprehensive use of ICTs can benefit healthcare systems in numerous ways. This section examines how expanded and better use of ICTs can contribute to job creation; help reduce healthcare spending; improve the safety of healthcare; and make shared, intelligible data a foundation for healthcare delivery innovation.

Promote new sources of growth and job creation

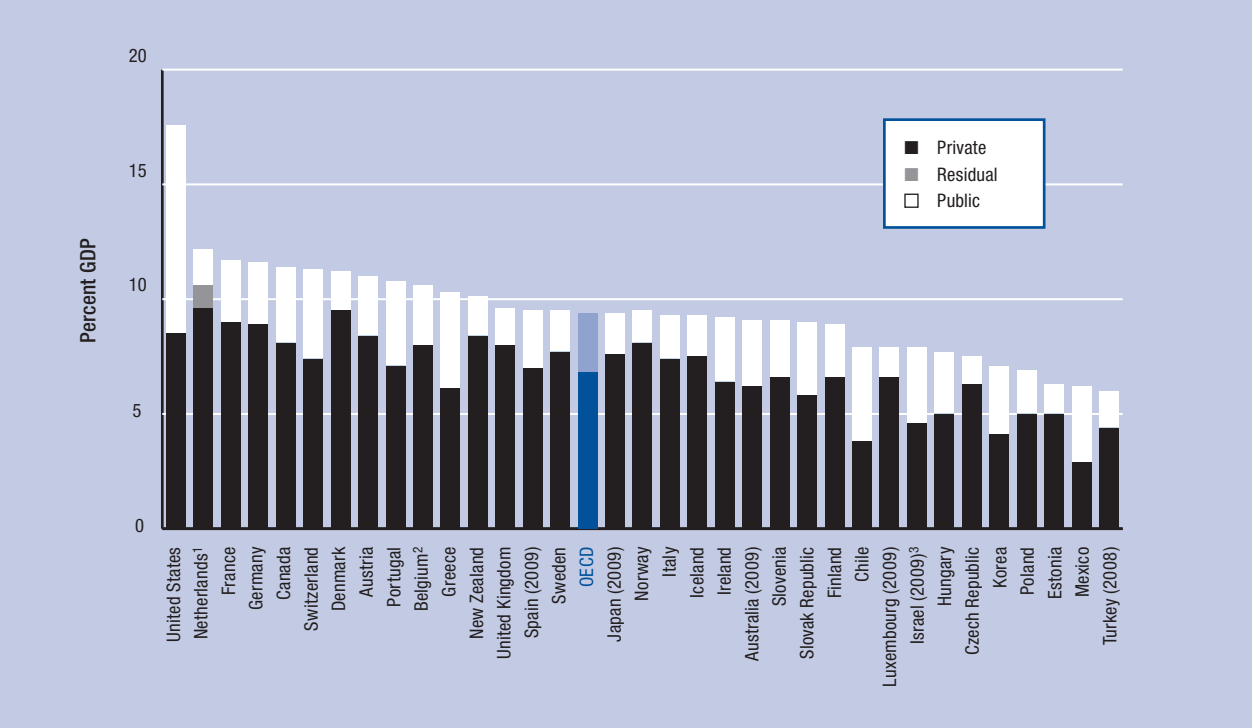
The health and social sectors employ a large and growing number of people in OECD countries and are projected to be one of the largest sources of job growth in the coming years. Employment in these sectors grew by 2.8 percent per year in nearly all OECD countries between 1995 and 2009—twice as fast as the total civilian employment growth rate of 1.3 percent (Figure 2).

Across OECD countries, the recent economic crisis has impacted the health and social sectors much less than other parts of the economy. Employment in these sectors continued to increase in 2008 and 2009, at a time when total civilian employment remained flat or even declined as economies entered into recession. In Ireland, for instance, employment in the health and social sectors grew by 3 percent from 2008 to 2009, while total employment fell by 8 percent.[8]

This trend is expected to continue and will probably accelerate in the next few years. The increased demand for workers in this area will stem largely from an aging population that requires care at home, at nursing care facilities, and in inpatient and outpatient settings.

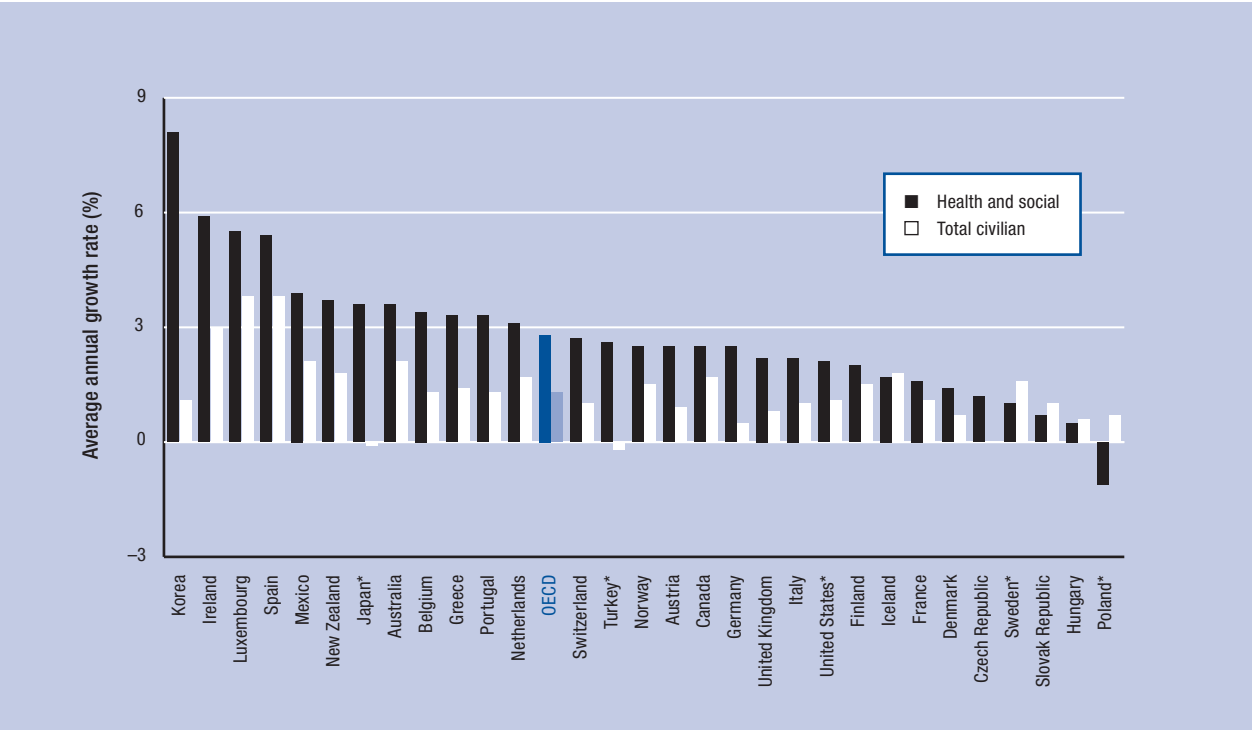
The field of health information technology (IT) is set to contribute to this growth in several ways. First, greater adoption will stimulate demand for jobs that directly support the development of the new platforms and applications, their implementation, and their upkeep. It will also change the way physicians and nurses work, potentially creating new jobs for healthcare

Figure 1: Health expenditure as a share of GDP, OECD countries (2010)



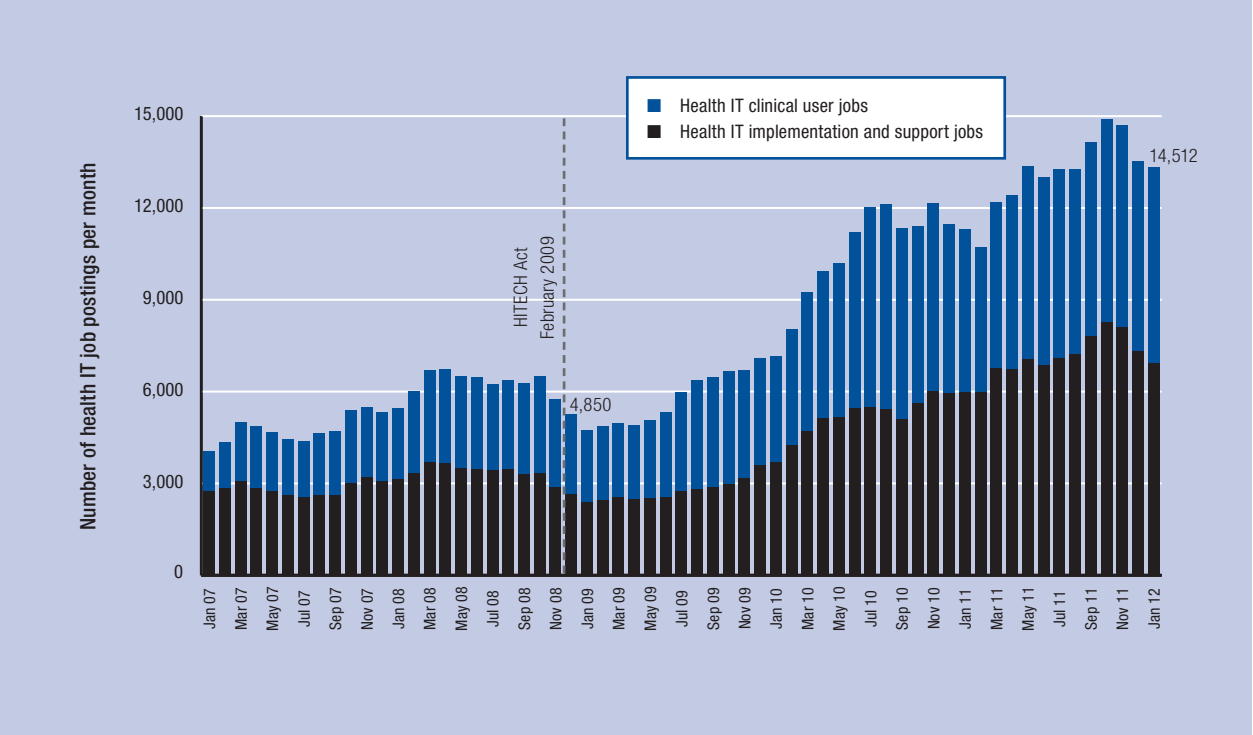
Source: OECD, 2012.
Notes: Data are for 2010 for all countries except Spain, Japan, Australia, Luxembourg, and Israel, which are for 2009.
1. In the Netherlands, it is not possible to distinguish clearly the public and private share for the part of health expenditures related to investments.
2. Total expenditure excluding investments.
3. Information on data for Israel is available at http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602/.

Figure 2. Employment growth rate in the health and social sectors compared with all sectors in the economy, 1995–2009 or nearest year



Source: OECD *Health at a Glance,* 2011.
* Data are the average of 1995–2009 or nearest year, with the following exceptions: Japan (2003–09), Turkey (2000–09), the United States (2003–08), Sweden (2003–08), and Poland (2000–07).

Figure 3: Online health IT job postings per month in the United States, 2007–12



Source: Furukawa et al., 2012.
Note: Data are based on the three-month moving average.

personnel who can use newly available data to identify opportunities to improve performance. The movement toward accountable care and larger, integrated delivery systems—a movement facilitated by a greater use of ICTs—is spurring investment in data, analytics, and care management platforms in many OECD countries.

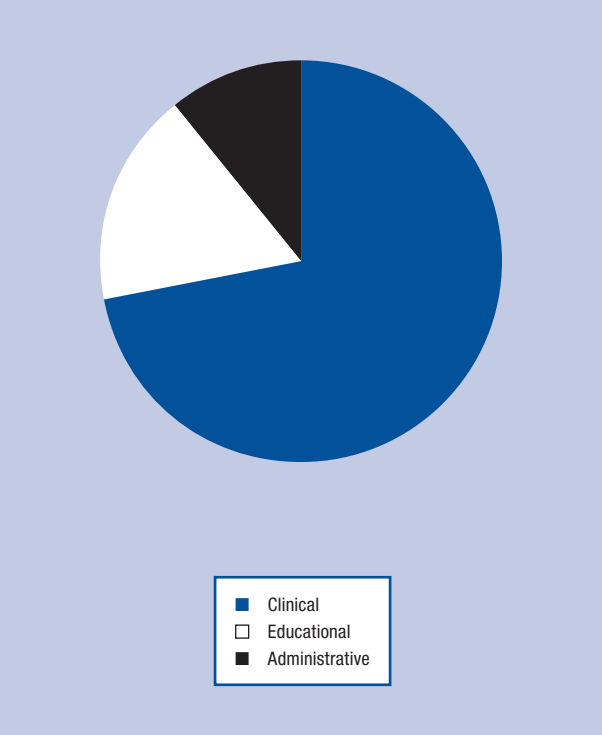
In the United States, the Healthcare Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (HITECH) provisions of the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)—which promoted "meaningful use" criteria and increased investments in health ICTs—have set the conditions for employment growth in this sector.[9] The number of online health IT job postings per month in the United States has increased by 199 percent since the passage of HITECH, growing from 4,850 in February 2009 to 14,512 health IT jobs in February 2012 (Figure 3). A study of actual employment found that more than 50,000 health IT jobs have been created between 2007 and 2011.[10] According to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment of medical records and health information technicians is expected to increase by 21 percent from 2010 to 2020, faster than the average for all other occupations.[11]

Efficiency gains and cost reduction

In addition to its impact on economic growth, the introduction of ICTs could improve the value created in the health sector.[12] Specifically, ICT use is expected to lead to efficiency gains and cost reduction. The most frequently cited positive effects are generally attributed to a reduced utilization of unnecessary healthcare services. More effective information sharing, such as the rapid electronic delivery of hospital discharge reports to general practitioners and the use of computerized provider order entry (CPOE) systems, can reduce the use of redundant laboratory and radiology tests—sometimes by as much as 24 percent.[13] Clinical decision support features can influence prescribing behavior and can save money by informing physicians of the comparative effectiveness of alternative medical treatments. The use of picture archiving and communications systems (PACS) to acquire, store, retrieve, present, and distribute digital medical images can lead to a lower total number of x-rays, improved turnaround time, and some cost savings. In British Columbia, where PACS have been widely adopted, 87 percent of radiologists reported improvements in their reporting and consultation efficiency, and 93.6 percent indicated it had reduced the time spent locating radiological examinations for reviews.[14]

Other positive effects are expected to derive from greater efficiency in administrative processes, such as billing. A 2010 OECD report highlights the substantial administrative cost savings that can be found by introducing electronic claims processing through the New England Healthcare Electronic Data Interchange Network (NEHEN). Claims that cost US$5.00 to submit in labor costs per paper transaction were processed electronically at 15 cents per transaction after the introduction of NEHEN. In the Republic of Korea, all

Figure 4: Telehealth sessions in Canada, 2010



Source: Based on Canada Health Infoway et al., 2011.

hospital bill requests are completed through an electronic data interchange system implemented in 2003.[15] Each year, the Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service (HIRA) manages a flow of nearly 1.2 billion cases of hospital bill requests. In 2010, the number of claims was 1.3 billion. All the data are transferred and stored in HIRA's medical information system, which boasts the world's largest capacity and can store up to 210 terabytes of information. With 1,751 staff assigned to the review process, HIRA is able to process over 40 percent of these bills electronically. HIRA is planning to increase electronic review in the next four years to 65 percent in order to maximize efficiency and simplify the process.

The 2007 Commonwealth Fund report, *Bending the Curve,*[16] put the potential of aggregate system-wide savings of promoting health IT in the United States at US$88 billion over 10 years. The authors estimated that the cost reductions would result from a lower rate of medical errors, more efficient use of diagnostic testing, more effective drug utilization, and decreased provider costs, among other improvements. Additional savings would likely flow from better care coordination among multiple providers—and improved chronic care management—that would lead to both a decrease in provider time utilization and better health outcomes.

Improved healthcare delivery

Electronic health records (EHRs) can improve the quality and responsiveness of care by enabling timely access and better transmission of patient medical information across the healthcare continuum. The effective use of EHRs can also facilitate the evaluation of healthcare interventions and their quality at the practice level, clinical research and effective public health planning, and can be used to provide the information needed for incentive programs, such as pay-for-performance programs.

The potential of ICT applications to improve healthcare delivery extends, however, well beyond EHRs. Telehealth, for example, is increasingly viewed as an important tool for optimizing continuity in care and improving access to health services, particularly in rural and remote areas where healthcare resources and expertise are often scarce or even nonexistent. The introduction of telehealth in Canada has enabled assessments of patients in rural areas closer to home.

A recent study commissioned by Canada Health Infoway showed that, as of the end of the 2009–10 fiscal year, Canada had 5,710 telehealth systems in place in at least 1,175 communities.[17] Many of these systems serviced the 21 percent of the Canadian population who live in rural or remote areas. There were nearly 260,000 instances of telehealth use in Canada in 2010, of which over 70 percent were for clinical consultations (Figure 4).

Mobile health applications increasingly provide unique and unprecedented opportunities for empowering patients and for meeting the growing needs of aging populations. Advocates of patient-centered healthcare have long argued that individuals should be able to take responsibility for their own health. The argument today applies widely to the management of chronic diseases such as diabetes and obesity, where health systems increasingly see their roles mainly as agents of support. To the extent that individuals are the best judges of their own welfare, the chances of the success of any care or prevention program will depend on patient engagement and meaningful co-ownership and co-production of healthy behaviors. Health ICTs to support self-management (such as personally controlled health records, mobile health applications, and social networks) have an important (and growing) role to play in addressing the "information asymmetry" between healthcare providers and consumers/patients, thus allowing individuals to participate more actively in making better-informed decisions about their own healthcare.

Reduced medical errors and improved patient safety

Under the right conditions, health ICTs can reduce medical errors.[18] Medication errors, in particular, account for a significant number of additional hospital admissions and consultations in primary care. Three types of medical errors are common: errors caused by forgetfulness or inattention on the part of both doctor

Box 1: Impact of Computerized Physician Order Entry (CPOE) on medication error prevention

The Brigham and Women's Hospital, an academic tertiary-care hospital with approximately 700 beds in Boston, conducted a study in 1999 of the impact of CPOE on medication errors. All patients admitted to three medical units were studied for seven- to ten-week periods in four different years. The baseline period of the first year was before implementation of CPOE, and the remaining three periods occurred after the implementation of increasingly sophisticated CPOE. The study found that:

- Non-missed-dose medication error rate fell 81 percent, from 142 per 1,000 patient days in the baseline period to 26.6 per 1,000 patient days in the final period.
- Non-intercepted serious medication errors (those with the potential to cause injury) fell 86 percent from the baseline to period 3, the final period.
- Large differences were seen for all main types of medication errors: dose errors, frequency errors, route errors, substitution errors, and allergies.

Source: 1 Bates et al. 1999.

Box 2: Chronic disease management toolkit in British Columbia, Canada

In 2002, the Health Department of British Columbia identified problems with the management of chronic diseases. A study of 20,000 patients with diabetes between 1996 and 2001 showed that no more than 50 percent of diabetes patients received all of the series of services and tests recommended in clinical practice guidelines (for example, having their blood sugar monitored through HbA1c), no matter how many times they saw their doctor.

British Columbia developed a chronic disease management (CDM) toolkit, a web-based information system for diabetes and congestive heart failure. CDM incorporates clinical practice guidelines into flow sheets and includes other features that allow health professionals to monitor care for chronic disease. Between 2002 and 2005—that is, within the first three years of implementation of the CDM toolkit—the proportion of people with diabetes who were receiving care that complied with the Canadian Diabetes Association guidelines had more than doubled, while the annual cost of diabetes care dropped over the same period from an average of CAD 4,400 (Canadian dollars) to CAD 3,966 per patient.

Sources: Krueger 2006; OECD 2010a.

and patient, errors of judgment or planning (rule-based errors), and errors resulting from a lack of knowledge. These errors can lead to adverse drug reactions, which is one of the leading causes of death in the United States (it is estimated to be between the 4th and the 6th highest cause).[19] ICTs can prevent medication errors by making it easier for healthcare professionals to acquire and share information. With electronic drug prescriptions (e-prescribing), an expert system can be integrated to check for adverse drug reactions (ADRs). Such a system flags possible ADRs for patients taking multiple drugs. It also generally contains patient-specific information on the history of reactions—such as allergies to penicillin or sulfa drugs—and provides a warning if these drugs are being prescribed. Studies have shown that ICT systems (including e-prescribing) reduce medication errors and decrease adverse drug reactions.[20] The Cochrane Review has shown that electronic prescribing improves quality (Box 1), but is equivocal on its cost-effectiveness.[21]

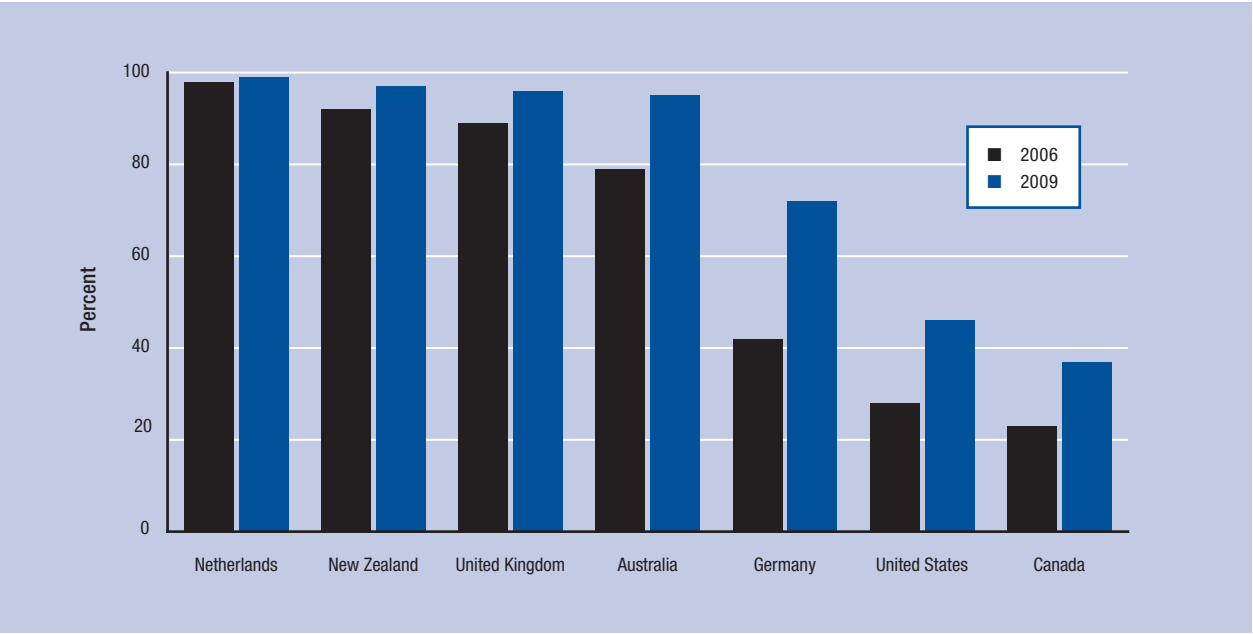
Improved management of chronic diseases

The use of ICTs to improve the management of chronic diseases has also gained significant attention. First, ICTs can improve care coordination.[22] The treatment of complex chronic diseases requires input across many different healthcare professions and multiple healthcare settings, thereby creating a complex set of data that the various people in the care process need to understand and use. Sharing patient information across providers is essential to improve clinical outcomes and also to prevent unnecessary duplications. EHRs can greatly facilitate this task.

ICTs can also play an important role in increasing compliance with clinical care guidelines or protocol-based care, which is particularly valuable in the management of chronic diseases such as asthma, diabetes, and heart failure. These are conditions with a broad evidence base for how best to manage patients; ICTs can help ensure that providers adhere to this evidence. A study conducted by the Rand Corporation in 1998–2000 in the United States showed that patients received only 54.9 percent of recommended care out of a set of 439 quality indicators defined for 30 acute and chronic conditions. Quality-care indicators were based on recommendations pertaining to screening, diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up for each condition. Although more than 75 percent of the recommended care was provided for senile cataracts or breast cancer, recommendations for care did not exceed 50 percent for 10 conditions. Only 22.8 percent of recommended care was provided for hip fractures and only 10.5 percent for alcohol dependency. In many but not all cases, nonadherence with recommended care corresponded to an underuse of healthcare services.[23]

Other studies have produced similar evidence of nonadherence to recommended care in medical practice. ICT systems are important for increasing the uptake of preventive services such as screening tests for diabetes and cancer (Box 2).

Figure 5: Use of electronic medical records by physicians in seven OECD countries, 2006 and 2009



Source: Schoen et al., 2009.
Notes: Survey question for 2006: "Do you currently use electronic patient medical records in your practice?" Survey question for 2009: "Do you use electronic patient medical records in your practice (not including billing systems)?"

UNEVEN ICT ADOPTION ACROSS OECD COUNTRIES

Making sure that ICTs are in place is only the first step on a long and challenging journey toward taking full advantage of these technologies. Indeed, it is fair to say that, although the potential gains from greater ICT use have been apparent for years, most countries still face major implementation challenges and adoption has remained remarkably uneven.

In 2009, the Commonwealth Fund reported that only 46 percent of US doctors used electronic medical records, compared with over 90 percent of doctors in Australia and the United Kingdom (Figure 5).[24] According to a recent survey of European Union countries,[25] on average, only 6 percent of general practitioners reported using e-prescribing, the exceptions being Denmark (97 percent), Sweden (81 percent), and the Netherlands (71 percent).

ACCELERATING ADOPTION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF BENEFITS FROM ICTs: OVERCOMING THE CHALLENGES

Effective system-wide adoption of ICTs and the exchange of medical information continues to be logistically difficult for a variety of reasons. First, the way healthcare is financed and organized can create disincentives for providers (physicians, hospitals, others) to pursue ICTs.[26] In particular, fee-for-service payment schemes do not create incentives to improve quality and reduce redundant utilization—two of the primary benefits of health ICTs. Providers therefore have little motivation to go through a costly and disruptive implementation, particularly when they can benefit more directly from investing in biomedical technologies that will increase their own revenue.

This challenge can be addressed by designing payment systems that encourage the uptake of ICTs. This has been a central aspect of many recent programs to encourage the use of ICTs—examples include the Practice Incentive Programme (PIP) in Australia and the Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) for primary care in the United Kingdom. It is important to note that the investments in ICTs are often part of a wider strategy to improve primary care and hospital performance and are linked with broader incentive regimes that pay for better performance, as well as reforms—such as disease management programs to improve chronic care. Often pay-for-performance schemes begin with paying for reporting that, in turn, provides financial incentives for ICT adoption and providing data on the quality of care in regular electronic form. Pay-for-reporting programs are often a necessary prelude to a more full-scale pay-for-performance scheme.[27]

A second barrier to ICT adoption and effective use is the broader issue of governance or stewardship. Too often, projects start without the systems that are needed to make progress—for instance, objectives need to be set in terms of the health gains expected, and appropriate workflow redesign, change management, education, and training need to be introduced.[28] This lack of governance is also reflected in the absence of commonly defined and consistently implemented interoperability standards. Although healthcare organizations have access to an ever-increasing number

Table 1: Overview of main data collections reported by countries

Data collections	Relevance	Feasibility	Prevalence	Comparability
National statistics surveys of ICT use	Low	Low	Low	High
Use of administrative data	Medium	High	Low	Low
Surveys of the population	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Standalone surveys of healthcare providers (businesses or personnel)	High	Medium	High	Low

Source: OECD, 2010a.

of ICT products, their systems often cannot speak to each other, thus preventing the potential gains from sharing information. Linkages and health information exchange remain a serious problem. This market failure is widely recognized and governments are taking varying approaches to address it.

A third challenge relates to decisions on how healthcare organizations handle their digital information environment. This process profoundly affects the uptake of health ICTs and the transition to an e-health environment. The main challenge is integrating privacy policy, security, and technological requirements for access and the exchange of healthcare information. This is an area where public perception issues must be addressed. Keeping control over personal electronic medical information and privacy assurance remain the two top concerns for consumers. In particular, there is concern that information could have detrimental effects on employment, be used by health insurance companies to deny coverage or increase premiums, and harm social integration in the community.

Appropriate privacy protection should be incorporated into the design of new ICT systems and policies from the outset. However, such protection must be balanced with the value from broad information sharing.

BETTER MEASUREMENTS TO REALIZE THE FULL POTENTIAL OF HEALTH ICTs

The challenges to achieving widespread ICT adoption and meaningfully leveraging these tools to improve care are complex. Many countries are looking to learn from others' successes and failures to inform their own policy development. This, however, requires a shared understanding of ICT definitions as well as approach to measuring adoption and impact.

In 2008, the OECD undertook a study of how member countries were monitoring progress in ICT implementation under their respective national e-health strategies. The study showed a rising interest in monitoring ICT adoption that had led to a proliferation of surveys of varying quality and utility. These surveys were sometimes conducted by official government statistical agencies, and more often by academic entities and private-sector collection agencies funded by government health departments.[29] Most surveys were conducted as standalone surveys, on an ad hoc basis. In most cases, they focused on ICT adoption in the primary care sector.

The scope of the surveys and the methodologies used varied significantly and included sample surveys of medical practitioners and medical practices, inventories of the use of ICTs for administrative/clinical purposes in hospitals, self-administered surveys, censuses or large samples of service providers in public and private sectors, and population surveys.

Table 1 presents a simplified comparative analysis of the different data sources in terms of (1) relevance—that is, how well the data reflected the information priorities of policymakers; (2) feasibility—that is, how easily data can be gathered (cost and time to collect the data); (3) prevalence—that is, whether the type of data collection is frequently used or not; and (4) the extent of data comparability

The OECD study also reviewed how countries define ICTs in their surveys. With the exception of the terms *electronic health record (EHR)* and *electronic medical record,* there was very little or no overlap in the lists provided by countries. Notably, none included any general definition for either ICTs or healthcare. Even for the term *EHR,* the definitions used in questionnaires varied widely across countries (and often across surveys within the same country).

The variety in the way countries defined and measured ICTs inevitably made it difficult to compare data within and across countries, or to link survey data to other data sources. It was similarly challenging for countries to compare practices and policies from which they could learn.

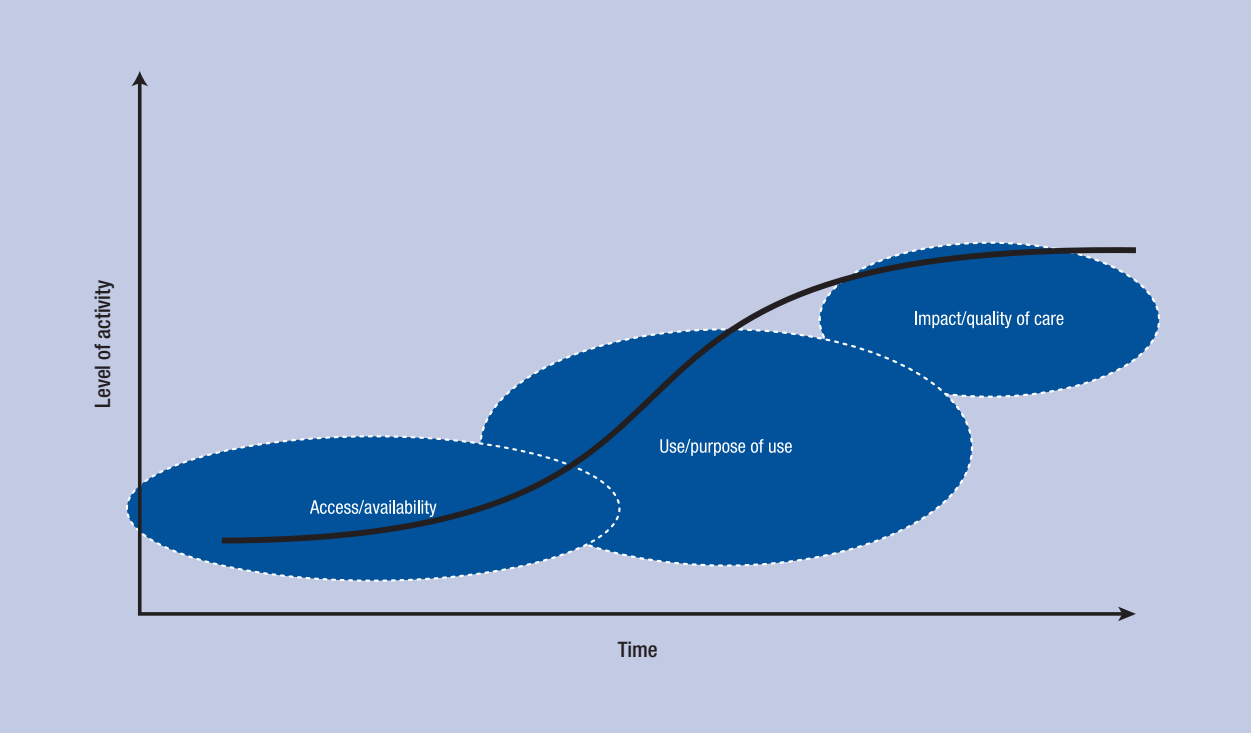
Prompted by the 2008 study, OECD countries agreed to undertake the following actions:

- establish a measurement framework for ICTs in health systems,
- establish internationally agreed definitions of ICTs, and
- develop a model survey for the measurement of the availability and use of ICTs in the health sector.

The establishment of an international measurement framework

Metrics and indicators have to be relevant to policymakers. In the early 1990s, the OECD developed a conceptual framework for the diffusion of ICTs. This framework recognizes that measuring ICTs is a moving

Figure 6: The diffusion curve of ICTs



Source: Adapted from Figure 1.2 in OECD, 2011b.

target. Countries follow an S-shaped curve that begins with increasing interest in availability and access (Figure 6). Once ICTs reach a critical stage of diffusion, policy interest shifts to the purpose and level of ICT use (intensity) and to its impact (and less on its access).[30] There is likely to be some demand for all three types of indicator, but priorities will differ over time for different countries.

Measures need, therefore, to reflect this continuum, starting from ICT availability and adoption, moving next toward effective use and the extent of health information exchange, and ending with measuring outcomes and impact on health and the performance of the health system.

The establishment of internationally agreed definitions of ICTs

To avoid confusion over concepts and definitions, the OECD began by proposing to define ICTs with reference to the functions they offer. This approach was first tested in the United States in a 2008 national survey of physicians.[31] An expert panel defined the key functions that constitute a "basic" and "fully functional" EHR, and then applied these definitions to the survey data to develop nationally comparable estimates.

Development of a model survey

One of the key challenges in developing international measures is finding an approach that can be applied to all countries while taking into account the difference in their pace of ICT deployment. Previous work to improve international comparability of surveys that measure the use of ICTs in households, businesses, and government indicated that developing and implementing a model survey composed of separate, self-contained modules can ensure flexibility and adaptability to a rapidly changing environment.[32]

The use of core modules (either as an add-on to existing country surveys or as a standalone survey) allows measurement on an internationally comparable basis. Additional modules and new indicators can be added to respond to evolving or country-specific policy needs in this area.

The framework underlying the elaboration of the model survey includes three main features that are of general applicability. These features are reviewed below.

1. **Linking indicators to user needs:** The model survey reflects common elements of national ICT use that, in turn, are guided by national policy priorities.

2. **Flexibility and adaptability:** The model survey is a flexible tool composed of separate, self-contained modules to ensure flexibility and adaptability to a rapidly changing environment. Although the use of core modules allows measurement on an internationally comparable basis, additional modules and new indicators within existing modules can be added to respond to evolving or country-specific policy needs in this area.

3. **Minimized burden:** The model survey is designed to reduce respondent burden and enhance international comparability by being short, by making use of filter questions, and using a very limited number of quantitative questions.

MOVING FORWARD: THE OECD BENCHMARKING INITIATIVE

Given the rapid pace of developments, a narrow window of opportunity currently exists for countries to achieve international agreement on indicators and terminology. Recent work undertaken by the OECD in collaboration with Harvard School of Public Health, the World Health Organization, and the European Commission indicates that a nucleus of a few indicators may represent a reasonable starting point for the development of a common understanding about what should be included in the core module of a model survey on the adoption and use of ICTs in the health sector. These indicators are being organized into four broadly defined domains in which the measurement of availability and use represent today's policy priorities for OECD countries:

1. **Provider-centric electronic records systems:** These systems are used by healthcare professionals to store and manage patient health information and data, and include functionalities that support the care delivery process. Examples include electronic medical records, EHRs, and electronic patient records.
2. **Patient-centric electronic records systems:** These systems are typically used by patients and their families to access and manage their health information and organize their healthcare. Examples are personal health records, patient portals, and other patient-centric electronic records.
3. **Health information exchange:** This area entails the process of electronically transferring (or aggregating and enabling access to) patient health information and data across provider organizations. Examples include the e-transfer of patient data between ambulatory care providers or the transmission of prescriptions from the provider to a pharmacy.
4. **Telehealth:** This program encompasses the broad set of technologies that support care between patients and providers, or among providers, who are not co-located. Examples include video-mediated consultations between physicians and patients, remote home monitoring of patients, and teleradiology.

CONCLUSIONS

This review has summarized evidence suggesting that the widespread adoption and use of health ICTs can enable an array of benefits. Among these are reducing medical errors, improving clinical care through adherence to evidence-based guidelines, and preventing duplication and inefficiency for complex care pathways. These technologies hold substantial value for the management of chronic diseases by enabling better coordination of care as well as greater patient involvement in their care.

Smooth, evidence-based implementation of health ICTs is, however, still a distant prospect. There is much work still to be done to gather relevant information for improving the quality of existing measurements as well as improving the linkages between policy and measurement.

Understanding the barriers and incentives to ICT use is critical to achieving more widespread penetration and realizing the far-reaching economic and social benefits to be reaped from their application. OECD countries have much to gain by joining their efforts and sharing the burden of developing measurements and testing indicators in this sector. Risk, delay, and cost can be minimized by learning from good international practices, but this will be possible only if we have a common set of indicators that are collected on a comparable basis. The OECD work to develop internationally comparable measures about ICT use in healthcare and the wide-based support it has received is a reflection of the critical need for such data today in both OECD and non-OECD countries.

NOTES

1 OECD 2010a, 2010b.

2 Boston Consulting Group 2008.

3 *Lead markets* are defined by the European Commission as markets with high growth potential in which EU industry can develop a global competitive advantage if it gets support from the public sector; http://www.euractiv.com/innovation-enterprise/lead-markets-gateway-growth-linksdossier-188437. See Commission of the European Communities 2007.

4 OECD 2010a.

5 OECD 2010a.

6 OECD 2012.

7 OECD 2010a.

8 OECD 2011a.

9 Executive Office of the President, Council of Economic Advisers 2009.

10 Furukawa 2012.

11 US Bureau of Labor Statistics 2012.

12 OECD 2010b.

13 Chaudry et al. 2006.

14 OECD 2010.

15 HIRA 2010.

16 Schoen et al. 2007.

17 Praxia/Gartner 2001.

18 Scott et al. 2005; Chaudry et al. 2006; Shekelle and Goldzweig 2009; OECD 2010a.

19 Committee on Quality of Health Care in America: Institute of Medicine 2000; Lazarou, Pomeranz, and Corey 1998.

20 Chaudry et al. 2006.

21 Durieux et al. 2008.

22 OECD 2010b.

23 McGlynn et al. 2003.

24 Schoen et al. 2009.

25 EC 2008.

26 Ash and Bates 2005.

27 OECD 2010b.

28 OECD 2010a.

29 OECD 2010a.

30 OECD 2005.

31 DesRoches et al. 2008.

32 OECD 2011b.

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CHAPTER 1.8

Re-Establishing the European Union's Competitiveness with the Next Wave of Investment in Telecommunications

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The liberalization of telecommunication markets that started in Europe in the 1990s allowed competitors into Europe's markets and brought European consumers better service, lower prices, and a wealth of innovative services. It also enabled economic growth and established Europe as one of the world's leaders in the production of telecommunication equipment and services. Liberalization unlocked a wave of investment that served to increase the capacity of fixed and mobile networks. This modernization added digital communications capabilities to the existing copper network infrastructure, but did not replace the "last mile to the home."

Today, telecommunication networks worldwide face growing pressure to increase their capacity, driven by an explosion in consumer demand for newly available Internet services such as online or over-the-top video. To meet this demand, telecommunication players in the United States and Asia have already made massive investments to upgrade network technologies, focusing particularly on replacing the last mile of copper with fiber networks, which are much better for carrying big data. This has not happened in Europe, where the last mile still needs to be upgraded. At the same time, revenue and profitability growth in the European industry are falling. Europe's telecommunication industry now lags the rest of the developed world in many measures, and the region may soon fall behind the many developing countries that are rapidly leapfrogging older technologies.

Low investment in telecommunications puts at risk not only future consumer benefits but also the region's overall competitiveness. This chapter suggests that restoring both benefits and competitiveness will depend primarily on revising the European Union (EU) regulatory framework to allow revenues, profits, and thus rates of investment to recover. Although some Member States and the European Union as a whole have taken some encouraging policy steps, only bolder regulatory reform can release the scale of modernizing investment in telecommunications that Europe needs today if it is to re-establish its competiveness and enable future economic growth and consumer benefits.

EARLY COMPETITION: BENEFITS FOR EU TELECOMMUNICATION MARKETS AND CONSUMERS

In 1998, the European Union introduced a regulatory framework giving competing telecommunication operators the right to access existing copper and mobile networks at regulated wholesale rates. This policy innovation launched 15 years of intensified competition, producing substantial benefits for consumers:

- **Lower prices.** The price of a 10-minute fixed-to-fixed national call fell from €2.11 in 1998 to €0.72 in 2010—a reduction of 66 percent in 12 years.

Similarly, the price of a medium-usage basket of mobile telecommunication services fell from €42.05 in 2002 to €19.99 in 2010, a decrease of 52 percent in 8 years. Much lower prices mean that consumers are enjoying many more minutes of voice services: in the United Kingdom, the volume of outgoing voice traffic grew by more than 900 percent between 1998 and 2009.

- **Higher service levels.** Competition forced providers to try harder to retain their customers by providing higher levels of service. Before 1998, consumers had to wait several weeks to get a fixed line installed at home, but they can now get one in a matter of days. On the mobile service side, network coverage has greatly improved, the percentage of dropped calls has fallen, and customers can port their number in one day for free instead of having to wait several weeks and pay for the privilege.

- **Innovative services.** Competition also spurred operators to develop innovative consumer services. For example, mobile virtual network operators in Europe have tailored services to the particular needs of specific segments of the population. These customized services include cheaper international calls for migrant workers and web communities, ring tones, icons, applications, and discounts specially designed for youth markets. Alternative fixed operators have similarly introduced innovations, including cheap Internet protocol (IP) telephony representing 24 percent of all outgoing fixed voice minutes in the European Union in 2010, fiber Internet access, and bundled offers.

INVESTMENT RELEASE: THE NEED FOR A NEW REVENUE MODEL

The consumer benefits resulting from liberalization have been delivered by an infrastructure reaching the limits of its capability in terms of both its overall capacity and the performance provided to the end-user. Increased investment in both fixed and mobile will be required to re-establish Europe's competitiveness, thus both satisfying consumer and business demand and reaping the economic and productivity benefits that high-speed broadband technologies can deliver.

However, the old funding model for financing infrastructure will no longer work. In today's world, competition has reduced margins and operators are afraid to invest because they cannot be sure of making a return until the industry rules change. Stakeholders across the European telecommunication industry are debating the best way to reinvent the industry's revenue model to release the next wave of infrastructure investment that Europe needs. Speed is critical because, without more region-wide investment, Europe risks falling behind other regions.

New consumer demand requires major infrastructure investment

Fixed infrastructure investment in the early days of market liberalization focused largely on upgrading existing networks by adding fiber to the core, high-speed Internet-based switching, and digital electronics (DSL modems)—all of which allowed faster data communications. But the "last mile" connections between the modern core and the home remained copper based, ultimately limiting transmission speeds and volumes. Meanwhile, mobile investments focused primarily on introducing digital cellular technology to improve voice services. This technology could carry data at low speeds, as long as traffic grew modestly. These "old" network configurations will not be enough to support the next wave of services that customers are demanding.

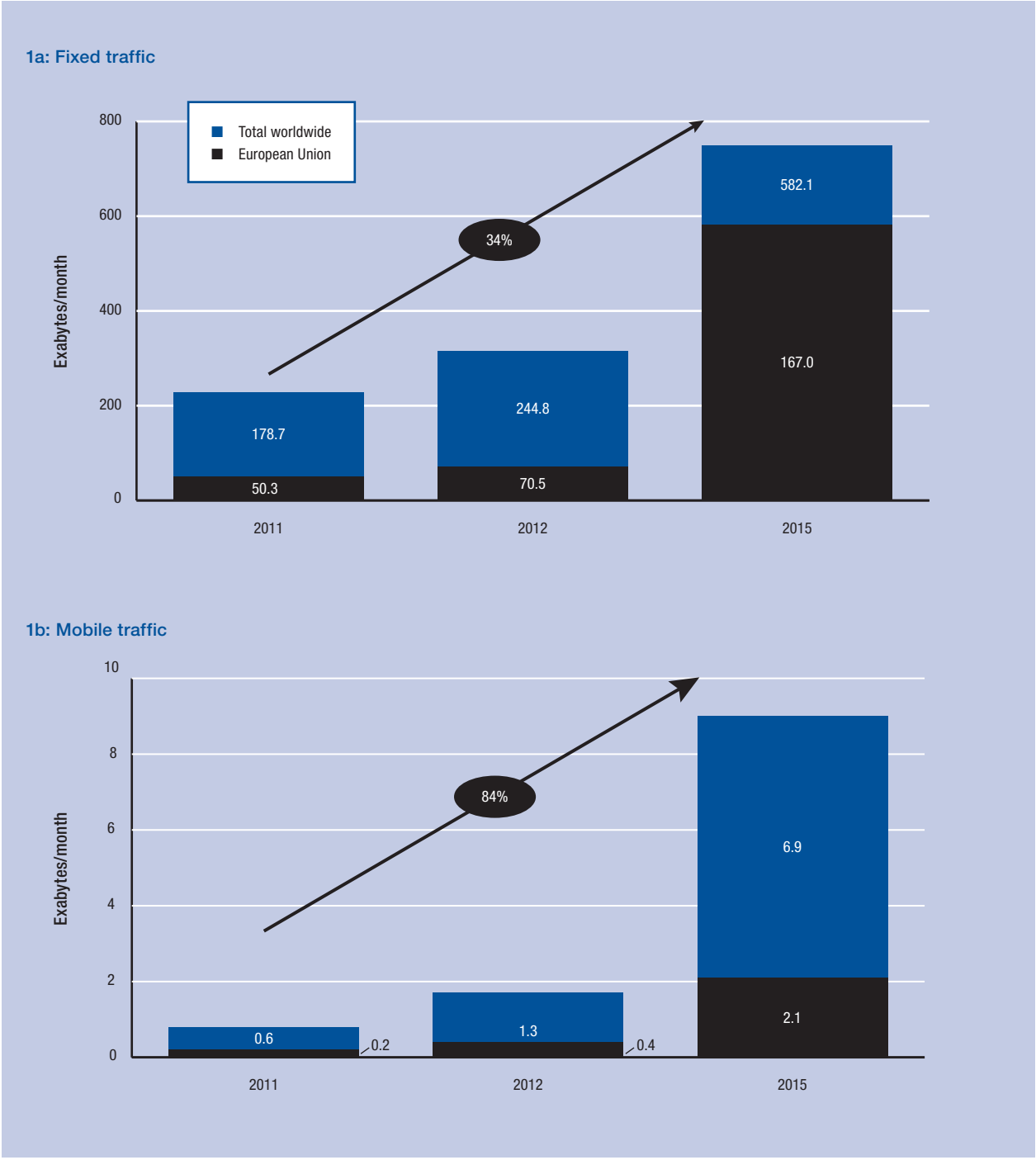
Worldwide, growing numbers of consumers want constant, high-quality wireless Internet access, along with higher traffic allowances and higher connection speeds, so they can enjoy newly available Internet services—such as over-the-top video—wherever they are. Greater technical and service expectations from customers have created an explosion in fixed and mobile Internet data traffic. As Figure 1 shows, the global volume of demand for fixed and mobile traffic is expected to grow by 34 percent and 84 percent, respectively, each year to 2015. In the United States, which leads the world in deploying 4G long-term evolution (LTE) mobile, today operators are experiencing year-on-year growth in demand of more than 100 percent.

The telecommunication industry everywhere needs to make huge investments in fixed and mobile infrastructure to cope with this new situation. But Europe's investment need is particularly large. According to our estimates, upgrading the fixed telecommunication infrastructure in the EU15 countries to achieve fiber-to-the-home (FTTH) household coverage of around 50 percent and vector-based very high bit-rate digital subscriber line (VDSL) for all other households will require €200 to €250 billion.[1] Similarly, revamping Europe's mobile infrastructure to create a mobile network using LTE technology and covering 95 percent of the EU15 population will take another €50 to €70 billion.

Europe's competitiveness lags in high-speed networks

Other regions are getting ahead in deploying next-generation high-speed fixed and mobile telecommunication infrastructures. For instance, more than 90 percent of homes in the United States are already passed by cable operators using hybrid fiber

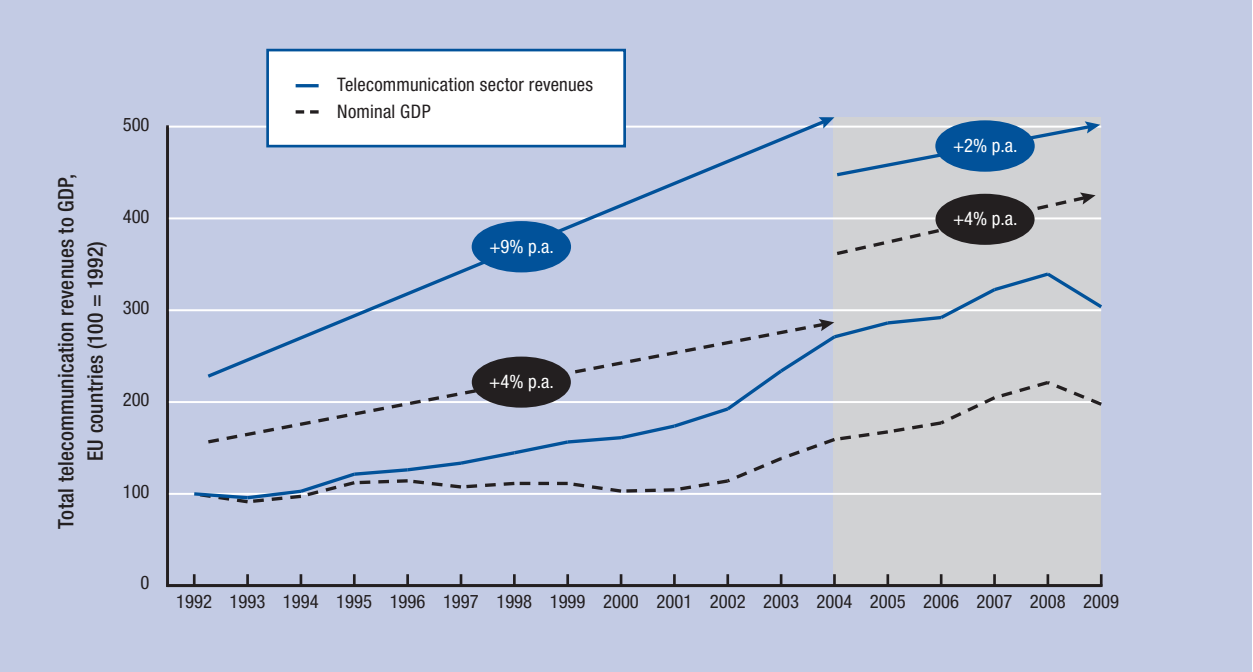
Figure 1: Over-the-top video: A driver of massive increase in Internet data traffic



Sources: Cisco 2009–11 Visual Networking Index; McKinsey team analysis.
Notes: CAGR = Compound annual growth rate. (1a) Fixed traffic excludes traffic from managed IP telephony and business consumers. (1b) The trajectory line assumes that CAGR slows from its current rate of more than 100 percent.

coaxial technologies. These can easily be upgraded to offer 100 Mb/s downlink and 50 Mb/s uplink speeds at much lower capital expenditure per subscriber than the kind of vector-based VDSL or fiber infrastructure currently under discussion in Europe. The United States gained this advantage partly by giving operators a fixed-term holiday from regulations obliging them to allow other operators to share their fiber links over the last mile and thus creating "loop unbundling." This encouraged operators to invest in fiber links. For instance, Verizon has now deployed FTTH to most of its subscribers. Developed economies in Asia (Korea, Japan, Hong Kong SAR, and Taiwan) have achieved, on average, more than 40 percent FTTH coverage, partly because the large number of people living in high-rise apartments in densely populated Asian cities makes households

Figure 2: Trends in the telecommunication sector, 1992–2010



Source: OECD, 2011.

easier to connect, but also because government support lowers the cost of deploying FTTH to network owners.

Both regions are also rapidly strengthening their mobile networks. In Q1 2012, around 64 percent of the worldwide 4G LTE subscriptions were in North America, 33 percent were in Asia Pacific, and only 3 percent were in Europe.

Technology leadership requires investment

Without further investments, Europe will continue to lose technology leadership across the telecommunication value chain to other regions. In the network infrastructure and equipment industry, European-based companies lost 21 percent of the total industry profit pool between 2006 and 2011 to companies from other regions. In the handset market, European manufacturers lost 22 percent of their worldwide market share to Asian and North American companies between 2007 and the first half of 2012.

Today's industry leaders on the services and applications side are mostly from outside the European Union. Most of the leading Internet companies—including Google, Facebook, eBay, Yahoo, Baidu, and Tencent—are based in either the United States or Asia; none of the 10 most visited Internet sites hails from Europe. Europe also has a low level of innovation. Five times more telecommunications-related patent applications are filed in the United States than in Europe.

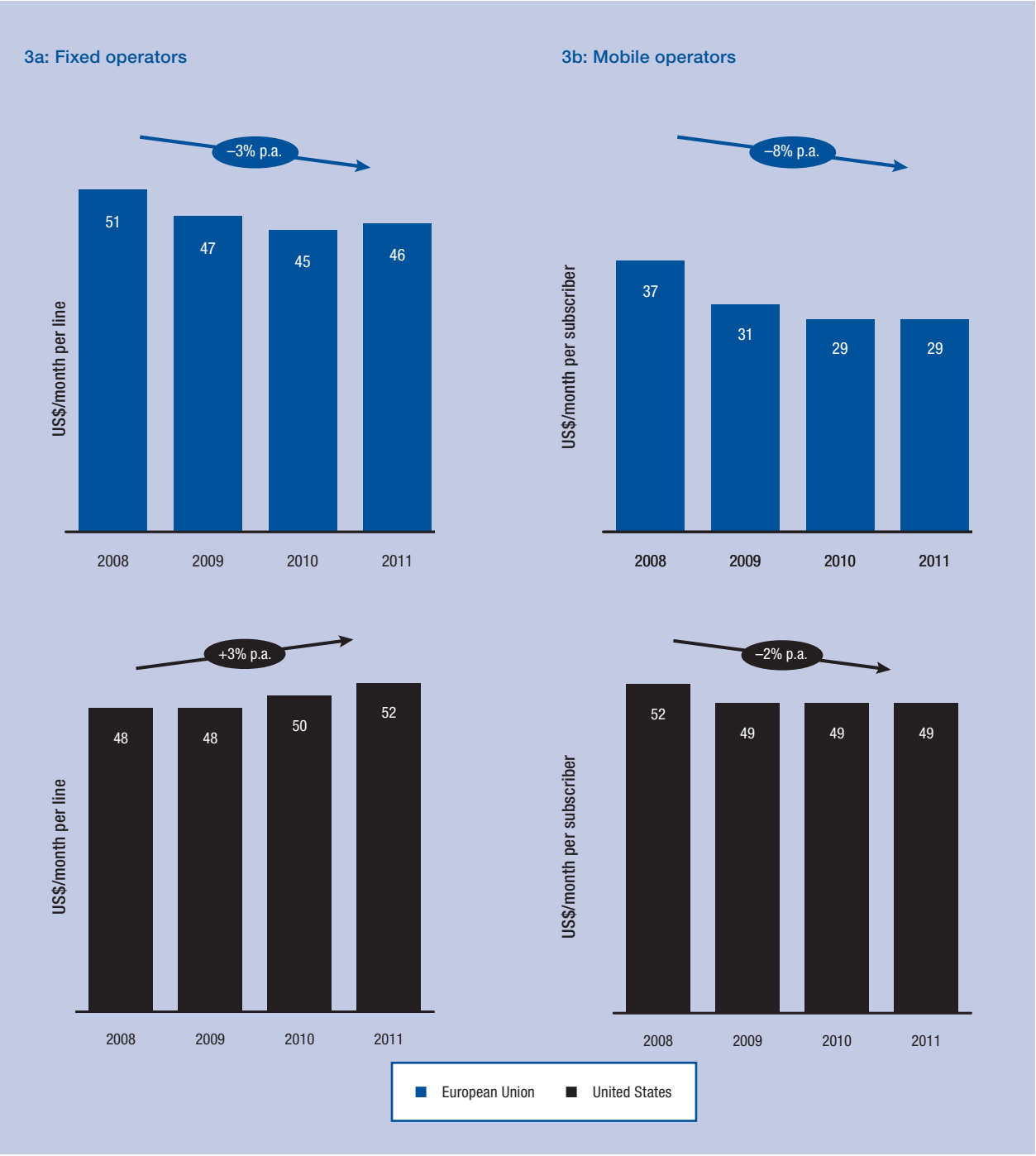
Not surprisingly, Europe's growing infrastructure and Internet service and application disadvantage is showing up in comparative Internet usage. With an Internet protocol (IP) traffic of 4,818 petabytes (PB) per month, Europe lags the top traffic-generating regions of North America and Asia, which produce 7,091 PB/month and 6,906 PB/month, respectively.

The telecommunication sector's impact on the economy at large

The low impact of Europe's telecommunication sector is evidenced by the fact that, for the first time since the 1990s, the industry in Europe is growing at a slower pace than the region's gross domestic product (GDP) (Figure 2). This development is mirrored in the numbers reported by the European Union on the value-added by the entire ICT sector. In the United States, the value-added at current prices increased by 8 percent between 2007 and 2010, whereas it decreased in the European Union by 5 percent. In real terms, the value-added increased by 18 percent in the United States and by 7 percent in the European Union. The decrease in the European Union is the result of the price pressure on both retail and wholesale levels.

This decline in value-added has taken a toll in the number of full-time employees working in the industry, which—for a sample of 10 European markets (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden)—has dropped from 497,000 in 2000 to 357,000 in 2009.

Figure 3: Operator revenue per subscriber, Europe vs. United States



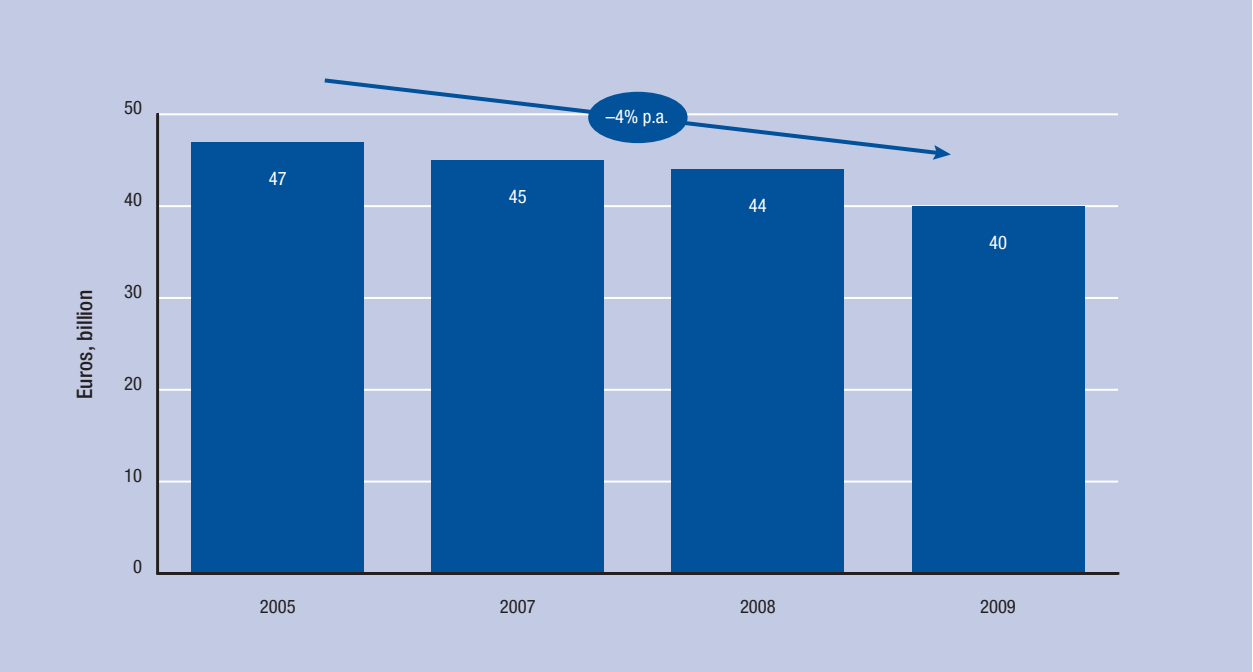
Sources: Pyramid Research, 2011a, 2011b.

EUROPE'S OPERATOR REVENUES: MEETING THE INVESTMENT CHALLENGE

Europe's telecommunication sector needs a revitalizing injection of investment. But relatively low growth and profitability are hindering the region's operators from meeting this new investment challenge.

Revenues for both fixed and mobile operators in Europe are falling. Average revenues from fixed-line subscribers have dropped from US$51 a month per subscriber in 2008 to US$46 a month in 2011, a fall of 3 percent a year. This represents an annual revenue loss of around US$15 billion for the fixed industry since 2008.[2] In the mobile sector, prices in Europe over the same period have decreased at around 8 percent a year. In contrast, US fixed-line prices increased by 3 percent

Figure 4: Annual capital expenditure, Western European operators (2005–09)



Sources: OECD, 2007, 2009, 2011.
Notes: Western Europe comprises the EU15 (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom) plus Norway and Switzerland. Capital expenditure is calculated over five years; data for 2009 are the latest reported by the OECD; data for 2006 are not reported by the OECD.

a year and mobile prices fell by only 2 percent a year between 2008 and 2011 (Figure 3).

Lower revenues in recent years have affected the European industry's profitability. Between 2004 and 2011, the earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) margins for the fixed market contracted by 4 percent a year, representing €5 billion to €7 billion a year of profits foregone.

Declining revenues and thinning EBITDA margins mean the telecommunication industry in Europe is investing less (Figure 4). From 2005 to 2009, Europe invested, on average, US$141 per head in telecommunications, while the United States and Canada, in contrast, invested US$212 and US$230 per head, respectively, implying a telecommunications investment gap between Europe and the United States of around US$100 billion over those five years. Moreover, McKinsey analysis shows that up to 80 percent of the telecommunication investments in Europe's 10 largest telecommunication markets are made by the two or three leading players in those markets.

Adding to their financial woes, large telecommunication operators have started to pay dividends to their shareholders reaching up to almost half of their cash flow in an effort to keep stock prices high despite all the indicators showing that the industry is past its initial peak. This understandable reaction only further diminishes the industry's capacity to invest and recover its dynamism.

REGULATING FOR INVESTMENT

Low investment in the telecommunication industry is hurting Europe's competiveness and denying consumer benefits. Revenue growth and profitability in the industry need to increase in order to unlock the scale of investment required to restore them both. Bringing revenue growth back to 4 percent a year could generate €450–500 billion of additional revenue over the next 10 years, according to McKinsey estimates. This would, in turn, generate an additional €150–200 billion of profit at current EBITDA margins—enough to get started on the essential investments in fixed and mobile networks outlined above. Public funds might fill the rest of the investment gap.

Restoring the industry's revenues to unlock investment requires a "New Deal"—that is, an industry framework that will not only allow pricing flexibility and promote consolidation among operators in both the fixed and mobile markets, but will also give operators the regulatory clarity needed to commit to larger, long-term investments in the industry.

Several policy steps in the right direction have been taken by EU Member States and by the European Union region as a whole. For instance, to encourage the construction of next-generation networks, the European Union has allocated some funding, initiated a public consultation on how to promote investment in these networks, and indicated in its policy statement in May

2012 that a more investment-friendly wholesale pricing regime is on its way (for more details, see Box 1).

INCENTIVES FOR INVESTMENT

As industry stakeholders shape the region-wide policy framework that Europe needs to underpin the rollout of next-generation fixed and mobile networks, McKinsey offers four additional ideas that relate specifically to market structure, pricing, wholesale access regulation, and spectrum.

- **Allow a reduction in the number of fixed and mobile operators.** As noted earlier, the fixed market in Europe is characterized by a large number of small players that compete on price; the few much larger players make little or no investment. Europe's consumers might be better served by a fixed industry with fewer, stronger players able to make larger investments but sufficiently numerous to ensure competition remains vibrant.

  Europe's mobile market also needs considerably fewer operators. The EU15 has 56 mobile operators, while the United States has only four to cover a similar size territory and population. Authorities should consider allowing operators in Europe to consolidate so they can operate networks and use resources such as spectrum in a more efficient manner.

- **Allow more pricing flexibility.** Operators need the flexibility to adjust prices to customers so they reflect the bandwidth and volume of data traffic that the customers require. With that flexibility, operators could consider charging more to the customers who are raising operating costs by demanding higher speeds, more services, and greater capacity over the Internet.

- **Restrict wholesale access regulation to a few basic services;** for example, unused fiber and ducts. Combined with allowing operators "regulatory holidays" for a reasonable period on any investments in new generation networks, restricting in this way would give operators a better chance of recouping their investments.

- **Give operators more spectrum in which to operate.** Such an increase in spectrum could contribute to this positive investment outcome. For example, allocating the second wave of the digital dividend spectrum (700 Mz) to wireless broadband use; enabling operators to acquire enough low and high frequency to give them the coverage and capacity they need to meet both exploding data demand and the "need for speed"; and ensuring that high-speed backhaul from cell sites is available by allocating appropriate frequencies for backhaul can all lift the investment value proposition.

A combination of the ideas mentioned above, along with the current measures implemented by the European Commission, could open the doors for the industry to

Box 1: Policy moves in the right direction

Some specific EU Member States and the European Union as a whole have made some recent regulatory changes that will help to unlock investment. These include:

- **Supporting co-investment initiatives.** Recently several operators in countries—including the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland—have started to consider co-investment initiatives in which two or more operators would join forces to deploy expensive fiber networks. The operators will share the network, but will not be subject to wholesale access obligations that allow other operators access to the new network for a given period of time, usually the first five years.
- **Allowing geographic differentiation.** A forerunner in taking regional differences into account is the Portuguese decision not to regulate wholesale access in geographic areas where competition exists. In rural areas, operators can get support from public funding, which in turn will not be offered to companies operating in competitive areas.
- **Providing public funding.** In Sweden, government support for extensive municipal high-speed networks has stimulated the construction of next-generation fixed networks in rural areas, while mobile network sharing agreements have lowered the capital required to build new long-term evolution (LTE) infrastructure. At a regional level, the European Commission also recently created the Connecting Europe Facility to help fund the rollout of next-generation networks and pan-European digital services.
- **Maintaining the current wholesale price for access to "unbundled" copper connections.** The European Commission recently released guidelines indicating that wholesale prices for access to unbundled copper connections should be kept at their current levels so network operators can earn enough to fund the rollout of next-generation networks.
- **Modernizing spectrum policy.** The EU commission recently launched its Radio Spectrum Policy Program, which sets out general principles for managing spectrum in the European Union and defines key policy objectives. It has started to foster spectrum trading among operators to make more efficient use of available spectrum.

Source: McKinsey and Company.

invest and revitalize the European economy and re-establish its competitiveness on the global scene.

NOTES

1 EU15 countries are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

2 Incumbent operators of Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

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CHAPTER 1.9

The *Big* Opportunity for Inclusive Growth

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How to use, exploit, and contextualize big data, and how to avoid its misuse, have become societal issues. These issues matter to everyone because big data will play a key role in overcoming the current economic inertia and achieving the objective of inclusive growth—the involvement of the broadest possible spectrum of people in wealth creation.

Many doubt the wisdom of direct government intervention and increased spending to create jobs. Huge sovereign debt makes this approach problematic in any case. Traditional policy levers to address structural unemployment—such as retraining, increased labor mobility, deregulation, and investment in research—are having a diminished impact, while fiscal consolidation and austerity measures appear to be slowing the return to economic growth.

BIG DATA AS A DRIVER OF BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Huge untapped opportunities exist in big data, but most commercial organizations in most sectors just do not know how to handle, identify, and exploit these opportunities. The management mindset must change.

This is also true of government, which can and must play a central role at the head of a broad coalition embracing business, academia, workers, and students to unlock the potential of big data.

If we can recognize big data as the new asset class that it is, the economic upswing could well match that of the second industrial revolution brought about by the mass production methods of Henry Ford and the scientific management techniques of Frederick Winslow Taylor.[1]

What is big data?

Big data is a popular term used to describe the exponential growth in the volume, variety, and velocity of data. At the same time that volumes of data are growing, the data used by organizations large and small are becoming increasingly variable, complex, and difficult to manage using established data management tools. An example is the highs and lows in data volumes created by web traffic originating in multiple sources, both external and internal to an organization. In 2011 alone, 1.8 zettabytes (or 1.8 trillion gigabytes) of data were created[2]—the equivalent of every person on the planet writing three tweets per minute for 1,210 years.

The term *big data* is therefore relative. It applies—per the assessment of leading information technology (IT) analyst the Gartner Group—when extreme information management and processing issues "exceed the capability of traditional information technology along one or multiple dimensions to support the use of the information assets."[3] This problem presents a huge opportunity: Gartner estimates that, by 2015, big data will directly create 4.4 million IT jobs globally, of which

Box 1: What does big data mean for the retail industry?

In its 2011 report, *Big Data: The Next Frontier for Innovation, Competition and Productivity,* McKinsey estimates that retailers who successfully harness big data could increase their operating margins by more than 60 percent.[1]

Retail is one of the most time-sensitive industries. Scott Zucker is Vice President of Business Services at Family Dollar, a grocery mega-chain with 7,100 stores in 45 states. Family Dollar relies on high-performance analytics to shrink data-processing windows from days to less than an hour.

"Big data allows us to look at product, time and location—our critical analytical levers—at a much lower level than we ever did before," Zucker says. "We might have looked at class or subclass, at total company, and then at month and sometimes at week. Now we're looking at SKU, store and day. As we start going down to that level, the amount of information that we need to manage and analyze goes up exponentially."

Big data has helped make Family Dollar more agile. "High-performance analytics lets you bring to market ideas, services, products and marketing plans much faster than you would ever think possible. No one ever does just one iteration of an analysis, right? There's always the first iteration that goes to management, and then they want to look at it another way. We go back and forth for multiple iterations.

"Before high-performance analytics, that could take weeks or even a month. Now you can get data back in front of management the next day."[2]

Notes

1 McKinsey Global Institute 2011, p. 2.

2 Bolen 2012a.

1.9 million will be in the United States. With the multiplier effect, each of these additional IT jobs will create employment for three more people outside the tech industry in the United States, adding 6 million jobs to the economy.[4]

Likewise, a recent Centre for Economics and Business Research (CEBR) study has identified £216 billion worth of potential benefits to the United Kingdom alone through gains in efficiency, innovation, and creation driven by insights unlocked from big data (see Table 1).[5]

Moreover, according to research by Andrew McAfee and Erik Brynjolfsson of MIT, companies that inject big data and analytics into their operations show productivity rates and profitability that are 5 percent to 6 percent higher than those of their peers.[6]

This, however, could be just the tip of the iceberg. The overall impact may be far more difficult to quantify because, as was the case with Fordism and Taylorism, big data could be a "game-changer" with long-term effects that go way beyond improving the efficiency or creativity of how we do things today—in other words, big data could change the very nature of economic activity itself. Our work in the field with hundreds of SAS high-performance analytics clients indicates that big data will stimulate entirely new ways of doing things.

Table 1: UK industry benefits of big data, £ million, 2011–17 (2011 prices)

Industry	2011	2012–17
Manufacturing	5,965	45,252
Retail	3,406	32,478
Other activities	3,446	27,929
Professional services	3,039	27,649
Central government	2,517	20,405
Healthcare	1,450	14,384
Telecommunications	1,465	13,740
Transport and logistics	1,360	12,417
Retail banking	708	6,408
Energy and utilities	660	5,430
Investment banking	554	5,275
Insurance	517	4,595
UK economy (total)	25,087	215,964

Source: CBER, 2012.

To tap into this opportunity, business, government, and society as a whole all need to adjust the way they think and act. Without new thinking, the current excitement surrounding big data could easily lead to disillusionment. The hardware and software technology needed to solve the volume aspect of the problem is now in place. Today, you can buy a disk drive that can store all the music in the world for just US$600.[7] The know-how exists as well. Companies that were "born digital"—such as Amazon and Google—have built their success on big data. We now need to extend their data-driven mindsets to more traditional businesses and the public sector. If this happens, big data can get the global economy back on track.

Boxes 1 through 4 provide some examples of the impact big data can have in the retail, utilities, healthcare, and public sectors.

Data-driven decisions

Dynamic pricing in the airlines industry is an excellent example of the potential impact of big data on economic activity. Dynamic pricing, based on the analysis of millions of transactions to calculate the best current price point, broadens the market and maximizes revenue. Online shopping is another good example. Online retailers not only track what customers buy, but also what they look at and do not buy, their navigation paths (clickstreams), their propensity to respond to promotions and reviews, their own reviews and recommendations, and so on. By capturing and analyzing these data, online retailers can build models and algorithms to predict what other products the individual customer will buy, as well as the next big consumer trends. Moreover, these algorithms constantly learn from every customer interaction.

Box 2: What does big data mean for utilities?

Most organizations never saw the era of big data coming. But U.S. Gas & Electric, a major energy retailer in 12 US states, has been watching closely.

"Our industry is on the cusp of smart meters," says Greg Taffet, CIO of U.S. Gas & Electric. Taffet is referring to the digital devices that will deliver a steady stream of real-time demand and usage information from customer homes to utility providers. Electricity providers manually read meters once a month, feed the data into complex algorithms that take into account historical weather and demand patterns, and make purchasing and pricing decisions based on the results. "There is still a lot of interpretation of the data involved," says Taffet.

Within the next five to ten years, smart meters will begin streaming usage data to both U.S. Gas & Electric and its customers, significantly affecting the company's business model. Customers are likely to be more energy-conscious with usage data at their disposal. U.S. Gas & Electric will have an opportunity to offer new services and may even begin expanding into ancillary businesses, such as selling high-efficiency air conditioners or offering insulation services.

"We think this has the opportunity to benefit both our customers and our own business model," says Taffet. He estimates that smart meters will result in 1,000 times the data coming through his systems. In preparation, Taffet is investing heavily in infrastructure, especially storage and processing capacity. "It is going to be a game changer," he says.[1]

Note

1 Economist Intelligence Unit 2011, p. 22.

Box 3: What does big data mean for healthcare?

In its 2011 report, *Big Data: The Next Frontier for Innovation, Competition and Productivity,* McKinsey estimates that the potential value from data in US healthcare could be more than US$300 billion per year.[1]

"In healthcare, it's a tidal wave of data. And our ability to restructure and change our culture is almost entirely informed by these data," says Dr Jim LaBelle, corporate vice president of quality, medical management, and physician co-management at Scripps Health, the San Diego–based company that includes five hospitals.

For several years, Dr LaBelle has been overseeing an effort to change the culture at Scripps, from measuring quality almost entirely by the performance of physicians to measuring quality by the performance of processes, systems, and teams. "We are looking at monitoring variation around processes and driving out waste and supporting better care by developing a management system and partnership with the medical staff," LaBelle says.

To inform its approach to these changes, Scripps collects and analyzes variation data. For example, in anticipation of re-engineering its emergency room procedures, Scripps looked at masses of data on wait times (such as the door-to-doctor metric) and cross-referenced the information against the type of injury, tests that were ordered, and how long it took to discharge the patient. "Then we did extensive simulation of our processes using real-life data, modeling how new and different processes might work," LaBelle says.

Scripps found that the triage process added an unnecessary and wasteful step in getting patients from the door to a doctor. It was adding time and cost to the system, and not adding significant value. The company eliminated it. "We were able to reduce door-to-doctor time, add capacity to our emergency rooms, and improve the quality of our service."[2]

Notes

1 McKinsey Global Institute 2011, p. 2.

2 Economist Intelligence Unit 2011, p. 11.

Other examples of how we have seen big data analytics boosting our clients' businesses include the ability to:

- recalculate entire risk portfolios in minutes and understand future possibilities to mitigate risk;[8]
- analyze millions of SKUs to determine optimal prices that maximize profit and clear inventory;[9]
- better understand customers to optimize product assortments;[10]
- send tailored recommendations to mobile devices at just the right time, while customers are in the right location to take advantage of offers;[11]
- analyze data from social media to detect new market trends and changes in demand;[12] and
- use data mining to detect fraudulent behavior.[13]

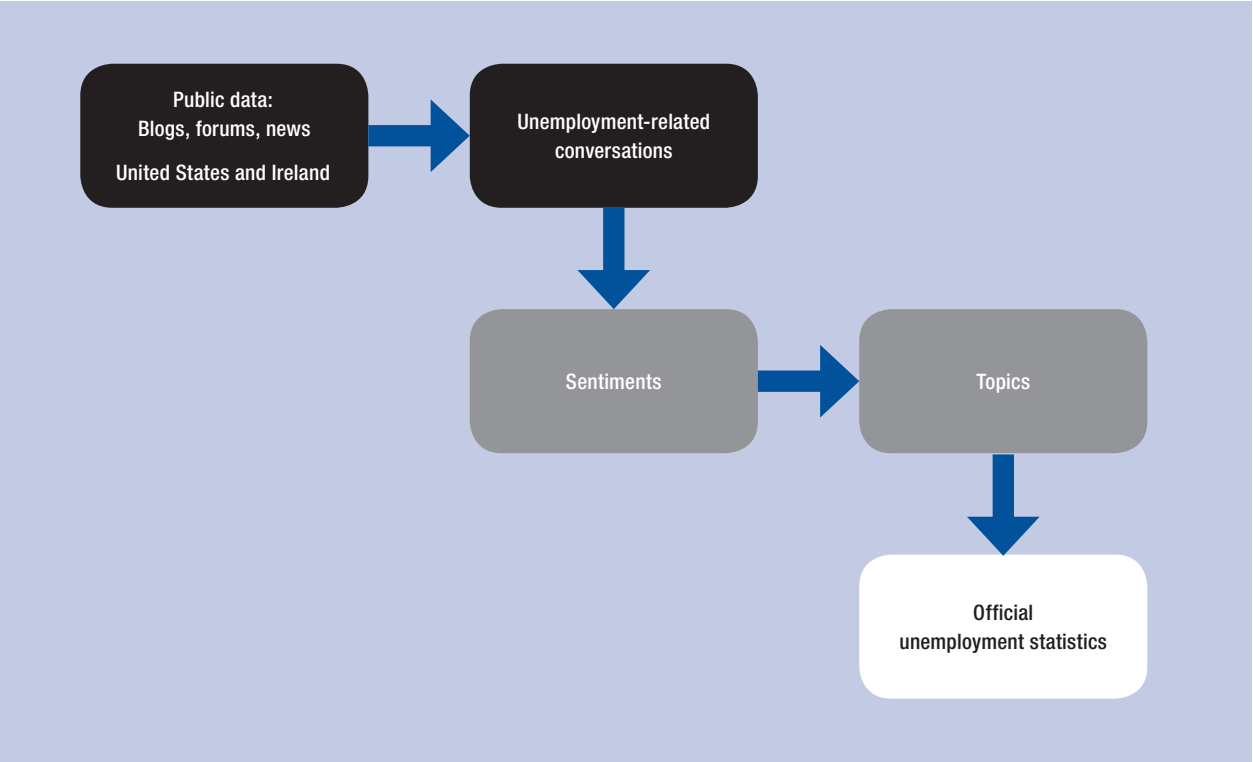
In each case, success is determined by how effectively the organization (1) harnesses data and uses them creatively, (2) builds models that enable it to predict better and to optimize outcomes, and (3) transforms itself so that it is more agile in acting on insight. It is this last requirement that poses the greatest challenge and it is here that government can play an active supporting role, as discussed below.

GOVERNMENT BIG DATA INITIATIVES TO TACKLE UNEMPLOYMENT

Government is one of the largest users of data. It must now take the lead both as an exemplar and as an enabler of big data best practices. McKinsey estimates that the governments of developed European Union countries could save more than €100 billion (US$149 billion) in operational efficiency improvements alone by using big data.[14] Our work with government agencies demonstrates that far more can be saved by using big data to reduce fraud and tax evasion.

Big data can also help government to make the leap from "fail and fix" to "predict to prevent." A recent

Figure 1: Social media and unemployment project workflow



Source: Global Pulse and SAS Institute Inc. 2011, p. 3.
Note: Black boxes: Online job-related conversations from blogs, forums, and news were automatically retrieved. Gray boxes: Each document was assigned a quantitative mood score based on the tone or mood of the conversations—for example, happiness, depression, anxiety—it contained. The number of unemployment-related documents that also dealt with other topics, such as housing and transportation, was quantified and categorized into pre-defined lists of document topics representing potential coping mechanisms. White box: These measures—aggregated mood scores and the volume of conversations around different topics—were compared with official unemployment statistics over time in search of interesting correlations.

study conducted by Global Pulse, in partnership with SAS Institute, using linguistic analytics, demonstrated how government agencies could harness big data from social media to help formulate policies to address unemployment.[15] The primary goal of the research was to compare the qualitative information offered by social media with unemployment figures. We first selected related conversations from blogs, forums, and news from the United States and Ireland between June 2009 and June 2011.

Figure 1 illustrates the project workflow of the study.

For all documents (blog posts, tweets, etc. in the public domain), we assigned a quantitative score for mood state,[16] based on the tone of the conversations. We also quantified unemployment-related documents that dealt with other topics, such as housing and transportation, in order to gain insight into populations' coping mechanisms.

We analyzed these data in two primary ways. First, we correlated mood scores with the unemployment rate to discover leading indicators that forecast rises and falls in the unemployment rate. For example, the social media conversations in Ireland categorized as showing a confused mood preceded variations in the unemployment rate with a lead time of three months.[17] Second, the volume of documents related to coping mechanisms also showed a significant relationship with the unemployment rate, which may give insight into the reactions that can be expected from a population dealing with unemployment. For example, the conversations in the United States around the loss of housing increased two months after unemployment spikes.

Overall, in this initial research, Global Pulse underlined the potential of online conversations to complement official statistics by providing a qualitative picture demonstrating how people are feeling and coping with respect to their employment status.

The conversations that provided insight ranged from the banal, such as "my beer budget will obviously be cut" to the heartbreaking, "a few more months and we'll have to seriously consider a bankruptcy" and "sorry water bill, this month I will have to pay the electric, next month the student loan." Taken together, and tagged by mood score, the conversations revealed strong correlations with the unemployment rate, providing leading indicators that unemployment will rise or fall.

Thus, the study showed how linguistic analytics could provide government with the predict-to-prevent capabilities needed to take action before a problem manifests itself. At the level of the individual, this could mean that retraining is made available months before a job loss is experienced, thereby reducing dependence

on benefits. The high market penetration of social media among young people makes this especially relevant for youth unemployment programs.

While this was a proof-of-concept project, it shows the potential of using social data to influence policy. Building larger databases over time and using richer geographical information related to the inputs would allow more detailed analysis and more nuanced approaches at the regional level.

PROPOSALS FOR LABOR MARKET TRANSFORMATION

In the first two sections of this chapter, we discussed how big data can impact the economy in the private and public sectors, both by spurring innovation and growth and by giving government deeper insight into the needs of citizens. For big data to influence the economy further, we suggest several measures that are needed to create the right labor market conditions for big data–driven growth.

Needed now: A big data skills-for-growth program

Talent shortage is the greatest obstacle to realizing value from big data. Based on current trends, by 2020 the world will generate 50 times the amount of information and 75 times the number of "information containers" it uses now, while IT staff to manage it will grow less than 1.5 times.[18]

Today's youth is digitally literate to a degree older generations could never have imagined, yet the world is not producing anywhere near enough data scientists. Investigating big data to answer a business question typically involves a "mashup" of several analytical efforts, and this requires a new breed of professional.[19] We need data scientists who are also domain specialists in all sectors, from chief digital officer down to entry-level workers. Our current educational institutions are behind the curve. There are few university programs that address big data analytics, let alone that provide degrees in data science, and there are virtually no schemes to retrain people in big data skills. We need more—far more—workers who are trained in using information to identify and execute business opportunities.

Putting the tools and methods of analytics into the hands of the workforce would industrialize the information-based service economy, much as Frederick Winslow Taylor's and Henry Ford's innovations industrialized factory management. In Singapore, the Infocomm Development Agency (IDA) has established a High-Performance Analytics Centre of Innovation, the first of its kind in Asia. Its role is to train professionals in data management and analytics, and to generate intellectual property through co-development with institutes of higher learning.

Box 4: The public sector can use big data to match skills to jobs

Singapore's Ministry of Manpower has developed an SAS analytics solution that draws information from a variety of departmental sources to support its operations planning, case management, and the early detection of potential workplace and employment issues. This has enabled it to put resources in place in a timely manner to give employers greater visibility into skills availability, to identify and close skills gaps, and to offer a more targeted service to both employees and employers.[1]

Analytics can also be applied to anticipate employment needs effectively within a public-sector organization. Recruitment has traditionally been very slow in the US public sector (it currently takes an average of 105 days to fill a post at a federal agency).[2] However, the state of North Carolina is using an SAS analytics application called NC WORKS that enables the state government to proactively manage and forecast talent needs. It provides the workforce with the intelligence needed to respond to the changing workforce demographics, including an aging and retiring staff.[3]

Notes

1 SAS Institute Inc. 2012b.

2 US OPM 2012.

3 SAS Institute Inc. 2011.

Big data to match people to jobs more effectively

Despite high levels of unemployment, companies continue to experience significant skills shortages. In a recent survey of European decision makers, 43 percent reported that they are currently facing at least a moderate shortage of required skills.[20] Often, the skills and location of unemployed workers do not correspond to the skills and location of positions available. Big data can help predict these gaps and mismatches before they become critical, and can put plans and programs in place to address those gaps.

Government requires better analytics to profile its data about the unemployed to identify specific characteristics, plan appropriate interventions, and then track the impact of measures taken over time. Better analytics can simplify job searches, automatically provide jobseekers with options, identify the capabilities they lack to qualify for certain jobs, and direct them to the necessary programs for retraining.

If "industrialized," such an approach can enable unemployment agencies to be more proactive in matching people to jobs and jobs to people. From a big data perspective, the process is not that different from what many large companies are already doing to identify trends and match future supply and demand.

Information and communication technologies to match jobs to people more effectively

The old Catch 22 is at work: workers cannot acquire skills and experience because employers only want workers with skills and experience. Deskilling has been a feature of employment booms and may provide part of the answer.[21] The second industrial revolution was possible because companies such as Ford introduced production techniques that overcame the shortage of skilled engineers—opening up employment opportunities for unskilled and semiskilled workers. More recently, the media industry—once dependent on skilled typesetters, graphic artists, and other craft workers—has entered a new age largely as a result of deskilling, facilitated by digital technology.

The public sector can take the lead here. Policymakers should ask how they can redesign workplaces to reduce reliance on scarce managerial talent. Deskilling in public-sector organizations is likely to mean less top-heavy bureaucracy, flatter hierarchies, and greater workplace democracy, supported by big data to provide objective insight.

There is no reason why such an approach could not succeed in the private-sector corporate environment as well. In fact, this approach is highly likely to result in more agile and competitive enterprises as decisions are made more swiftly, but based on scientific analytics rather than executive fiat or company politics.

Restructure labor markets to optimize skills creation

In the era of big data, how do we optimize the labor value creation and delivery chain for a world where business must adapt and transform itself more and more rapidly? We must question our very perception of what constitutes a "job" and what constitutes a "profession."

In an information-led economy, knowledge process outsourcing organizations (KPOs) will assume a more prominent position in the employment landscape. KPOs provide sources of technical talent, with the knowledge workers often located remotely from the customer.

Although the KPO model has been most closely associated with information and communication technology companies, it can be extended to other areas such as legal processes and research, intellectual property and patent-related services, engineering services, web development applications, CAD/CAM applications, clinical research, publishing, and marketing services. The advantage of KPOs is their flexibility. They do away with the traditional recruitment process, overcome barriers to labor mobility, and are low risk for the employer while offering high rewards and variety for the employee. The fast-changing nature of the digital economy means there will be increasing demand for people who want new challenges rather than routine.

KPOs provide domain knowledge (such as expertise in IT, legal, marketing, or accountancy) to organizations that do not want to move such knowledge in-house, enabling these organizations to focus on core-competency areas that generate business growth. For example, KPOs might enable an electronics company to focus more on its core competence—developing innovative electronic circuitry—instead of employing people who file patents or run internal IT systems.

CONCLUSION

As we have shown here, forward-thinking governments in economies from Singapore to Ireland are already taking positive steps toward inclusive growth through the creative use of big data and analytics. Others must follow.

The opportunity is very easy to grasp. Big data can deliver insight. With the application of high-performance analytics to big data, public and private organizations can get the intelligence they need to support decisions in hours or even minutes instead of days and weeks. In simple terms, this will enable businesses to move away from the traditional intuitive management approach, which we would characterize as "fail and fix" or "fail fast" to one we would characterize as "predict to prevent" and "predict to perfect."

Fail and fix, though always wasteful, can work in boom years when there is margin for error. It does not work in the "new normal" of economic inertia. The fear of failure is too great. The crisis of 2008 should have spelled the end of the fail-and-fix approach. SAS High-Performance Analytics, which uses parallel processing and advanced statistical techniques, can reveal previously unseen patterns and relationships in big data. It can enable governments and financial institutions and regulators to avoid the meltdowns that have characterized the financial landscape in recent years—and it can support business creation, business efficiency, and business innovation. For that to happen, mindsets must change to put more trust in analytics and the people who can interpret data.

NOTES

1 Henry Ford (1863–1947) was the American industrialist and sponsor of the development of the assembly line technique of mass production. *Fordism* is a concept used in various social theories and management studies about mass production and related socioeconomic phenomena. The term was introduced by Antonio Gramsci in 1934 in his essay "Americanism and Fordism," in his *Prison Notebooks.* Frederick Winslow Taylor (1856–1915) was an American mechanical engineer who sought to improve industrial efficiency. *Taylorism* is a theory of management that analyzes and synthesizes workflows. Its main objective was improving economic efficiency, especially labor productivity.

2 Gantz and Reinsel 2011.

3 Gartner Group *IT Glossary.* "Big Data" definition: http://www.gartner.com/it-glossary/big-data/.

4 Thibodeau 2012.

5 CEBR 2012.

6 McAfee and Brynjolfsson 2012.

7 McKinsey Global Institute 2011, p. 2.

8 SAS 2010.

9 Bolen 2012a.

10 Bolen 2012b.

11 Bolen 2012c.

12 Stodder 2012.

13 SAS Institute Inc. 2012a.

14 McKinsey Global Institute 2011, p. 2

15 Global Pulse and SAS Institute Inc. 2011.

16 *Mood State* is a method by which SAS measures the overall mood and specific moods of a data corpus. Unlike sentiment analysis, which is a simple positive/negative/neutral decision, mood state analysis offers a more refined measure by which to judge social media. Documents are scored to provide mood scores for Anxiety, Confidence, Hostility, Confusion, Energy, and Happiness.

17 Global Pulse and SAS Institute Inc. 2011, p. 11.

18 Gantz and Reinsel 2011.

19 Davenport and Patil 2012.

20 Accenture 2012, p. 12.

21 *Deskilling* is the process by which skilled labor is eliminated within an industry or economy by the introduction of technologies operated by semiskilled or unskilled workers. This lowers the barriers to entry into the labor market.

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Part 2

Case Studies of Leveraging ICTs for Competitiveness and Well-Being

CHAPTER 2.1

Colombia's Digital Agenda: Successes and the Challenges Ahead

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In recent years, the information and communication technologies (ICT) sector has come to play a vital role and has gained in significance in the area of public policy in Colombia. The Colombian government considers the ICT sector to be a priority, acknowledging its importance and its potential impact on the national economy. It has taken critical steps toward increasing the country's interconnectedness and fully developing a national digital ecosystem, which it recognizes as having great potential for generating wealth and socioeconomic development.

International studies suggest that a direct correlation exists between Internet penetration levels, ICT adoption, the generation of employment, and the reduction of poverty.[1]

A growing ICT industry creates new jobs in multiple industries and sectors. These jobs—unlike jobs in the primary and secondary sectors of the economy, such as agriculture and manufacturing—are focused on new activities of the third sector of the economy: services. ICT jobs are more competitive internationally and often have better salaries than jobs in the primary sectors. Furthermore, there is evidence that each job created by the ICT industry is a catalyst for the generation of employment in other sectors. In the Latin American context, the multiplier effect of employment in the ICT sector is estimated to be 2.42—that is, each job in the ICT industry generates more than 2 new jobs in other areas of the economy.[2]

At the same time, the development of the ICT industry increases the competitiveness of countries by allowing them to take advantage of opportunities in a market that is increasingly interconnected and that also facilitates the generation of local and global business opportunities.

A strong, more developed ICT industry makes a country more globally competitive, as demonstrated by the correlation between the Networked Readiness Index, which measures a country's preparedness to leverage ICTs, and the Global Competitiveness Index, which measures a country's overall capacity to boost competitiveness.[3] It is clear that ICTs have great development potential, and also that those countries that are best prepared to take advantage of ICTs are those that obtain the most benefit from them.

In recent years, Colombia has made important progress: it has improved its ranking in the Networked Readiness Index more quickly than the global average, and it has established itself as the leader in Latin America in terms of e-government tools.

BARRIERS TO WIDESPREAD INTERNET USE IN COLOMBIA

Colombia has been addressing multiple barriers to achieve widespread Internet use. Obstacles arise in all parts of the digital ecosystem: infrastructure, services, applications, and users.

Since President Juan Manuel Santos took office in 2010, four main obstacles to the goal of achieving widespread Internet use in the country have been identified:

1. The Internet is not perceived as useful. Surveys have revealed that one of the reasons why the general public and micro-enterprises do not use the Internet is that they do not see it as useful or necessary.[4] The lack of specialized and useful applications and content for the general public and micro-enterprises would explain this view.
2. The costs of installing the infrastructure are too high. In 2010, just 200 municipalities out of the country's 1,102 had access to the fiber-optic network. The use of communication networks has been restricted by geographical features and the scattered distribution of urban areas, as well as administrative problems that hinder the use of the infrastructure that is already present.
3. The resources available to the state for investing in infrastructure are limited. This adds to the previous problem.
4. The purchasing power of Colombians is limited. The costs of hardware and subscribing to the service to get Internet access are relatively high for the majority of the population, and many citizens simply do not have the opportunity, from an economic perspective, to use the Internet.

The lack of relevant content in local languages and the similar lack of interfaces that are accessible to the general public and that give people important information for their everyday lives and businesses largely explain why they perceive the Internet to be of limited use. Penetration is low because there is little demand in light of the perceived limited usefulness of the service.

On the other hand, although it has been shown that Colombia has relative advantages in terms of costs, infrastructure, business environment, and risk, the sector's development is limited by a lack of human resources and its industry's lack of experience.

AN AMBITIOUS PLAN TO WIDELY EXPAND THE USE OF THE INTERNET IN COLOMBIA

In order to grow the ICT sector in Colombia, the Plan Vive Digital—the most ambitious public policy strategy ever implemented by the Colombian government for the ICT sector—was established. This plan, to be implemented during the presidential period 2010–14, aims to give the country a technological leap through wide dissemination of the Internet and the development of its national digital ecosystem (its users, infrastructure, applications, and services). The plan responds to the challenge identified by the government of achieving democratic prosperity through the appropriation and use of technology. Vive Digital is betting on making the Internet ubiquitous. As seen above, a direct correlation between Internet penetration and the adoption of ICTs with employment generation and poverty reduction has been demonstrated. Vive Digital uses this correlation to yield an impact with significant social and economic benefits.

Plan Vive Digital: Strategy and objectives

To achieve widespread Internet use, Plan Vive Digital has established three specific objectives for 2014:

1. Triple the number of municipalities connected to the information highway. The aim is to extend the infrastructure to connect 1,053 of the country's municipalities to the national fiber-optic network.
2. Connect 50 percent of micro-enterprises and small- and medium-sized enterprises (known as *MIPYMEs*) and 50 percent of homes to the Internet.
3. Increase the number of Internet connections fourfold. By 2014, we want to reach 8.8 million Internet connections.[5]

Strengthening the digital ecosystem

Vive Digital envisages the development of the country's digital ecosystem based on four components:

1. expanding the infrastructure,
2. creating services at lower prices,
3. developing applications and digital content, and
4. fostering ICT adoption and use.

The foregoing has the purpose of establishing a virtuous cycle, where a better infrastructure will allow more and better services at lower prices, which in turn stimulates the development of content and applications, and thus the growth of demand.

Expanding the infrastructure

Vive Digital has already achieved a great deal. Colombia has gone from 2.2 million Internet connections to 6.2 million in the last 2.5 years. In 2013, Colombia will reach 7.8 million Internet connections; in 2014, 8.8 million connections. During this period, significant progress has been made in infrastructure as the tender of the National Fiber Optics project was assigned: in 2010, only 200 municipalities were connected with optical fiber, and now there are 553 municipalities with optical fiber access. In 2013, Vive Digital will connect 226 municipalities more; and in 2014, it has the goal of connecting a total of 1,078 municipalities, reaching 96 percent of the national territory. Currently, the project has installed more than 15,000 kilometers of optical fiber.[6]

One of the fundamental tools for providing nationwide Internet access is mobile Internet connection, for which the fourth-generation (4G) spectrum auction is currently underway (although it is important to note that Colombia was the first country in the region to launch 4G mobile services). The auction process for Advanced Wireless Services (AWS) and 2.6 GHz bands, which has been under discussion since 2012, has gone through a series of steps that result in granting participation to the different interested parties and organizations. All these assignment procedures are carried out by the Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT Ministry) based on the technology neutrality principle stated in article 2 of Law 1341 of 2009. Regarding access to spectrum, that law also establishes that spectrum permits must always observe this principle and be adjusted to the ministry's policies, guaranteeing that the usage of assigned spectrum does not generate interference with other services, is compatible with international spectrum usage trends, does not affect national security, and contributes to national sustained growth.

As part of the country's infrastructure development activities, content distribution network infrastructure will be acquired and content companies will be encouraged to deploy this infrastructure. Infrastructure protocols for home telecommunications will be created that are confirmed to be both feasible for the industry and favorable for users; the coverage of communications in the country will be expanded through the universalization of access to public television and the launch of digital radio with the purpose of determining its implementation feasibility at the national level. Finally, improvements to the Disaster Prevention and Assistance Telecommunication Network are being implemented in order to allow for faster, more efficient, and more effective responses when facing emergencies and disasters in Colombia.

Creating services at lower prices

Services are a vital component of the development of digital connectivity. The infrastructure allows operators to expand their service offerings, increasing coverage as well as technological engagement on the part of users. Some examples of services are Internet service, mobile phone service, and text messaging services.

To ensure that by 2014 the country will have competitive offerings of new-generation technology, Vive Digital envisages doubling the number of Internet access terminals and updating regulations with the purpose of promoting new services, the wider use of ICT infrastructures, and ensuring massive citizen access to IT. Colombia has implemented measures that have allowed, through public-private actions, the widespread use of the Internet; these measures include subsidies for Internet access aimed at lower-income inhabitants. As a consequence, broadband connections grew by 180 percent in the country in 2.5 years.[7]

The penetration of personal computers (PCs) has also increased recently, thanks to the policy that eliminated the sales taxes and duties on computers. The result is that Colombia is now the place where the cheapest computers in the region can be found.[8]

In addition, according to the latest study, the penetration rate in mobile telephony is 105.3 percent.[9] Household connections grew from 17 percent in 2010 up to 33.8 percent in 2012.[10] By 2013, Colombia expects that 43 percent of households will be connected; the target for 2014 is to connect 50 percent of households. In addition, Vive Digital has given 82,000 computers to children and youth in more than 3,500 educational sites through the Computadores para Educar (the Computers to Educate Program, or CPE). Approximately 7 million children have benefited from the purchase of 577,000 computers, which are being delivered to more than 13,500 educational centers. This is the largest purchase of computers ever made by the Colombian government.

In another instance of Colombia's progress, on August 28, 2008, Colombia adopted the European digital terrestrial television standard, DVB-T, using MPEG4 H.264, with a channel bandwidth of 6 MHz. Following the recommendation of the Comisión Nacional de Televisión (National Television Commission, or its acronym in Spanish, CNTV) to migrate from the DVB-T standard for digital terrestrial television delivery to the more advanced DVB-T2 standard, the Colombian government officially adopted DVB-T2 on December 20, 2011. Regulations for the adoption of this more advanced standard for digital terrestrial television in Colombia are established in Acuerdo CNTV 002/2012 (a regulation issued by the CNTV—Hoy en Liquidación).[11]

Developing applications and digital content

The expansion of applications and digital content offerings, focused on local needs, will yield greater productivity on the part of consumers as well as an increase in development opportunities.

Applications are computing tools that allow users to communicate, execute procedures, and learn and work from different types of terminals, such as computers, tablets, or mobile phones. *Digital content offerings* refers to the content that can be accessed by the applications. Together, advances in these two areas are essential for a healthy digital ecosystem and are already well under way.

Since 2010, the ICT Ministry's e-government program, Gobierno en Línea, has framed its activities in the National Development Plan 2010–2014 and in the Plan Vive Digital, especially in the applications, content, and users components defined by the digital ecosystem of Vive Digital.

The e-government department promotes the implementation and use of the e-government strategy by means of two initiatives: (1) encourage good government through the use of ICTs, and (2) give citizens the power to interact with the state through the use of ICTs.

- **Encourage good government through the use of ICTs.** This initiative is intended to strengthen e-government in public administration institutions and to promote the implementation of the strategy in the legislative and judicial branches of the public power, in the autonomous public organizations, and in the rest of public sector. The initiative is supported by three processes in order to fulfill its objective: (1) design and innovate to collect and create the directives, products, and services of the strategy; (2) provide technical services and solutions; and (3) appropriate e-government in the state to promote knowledge, implementation, and use of online government tools by public officials and employees.

- **Give citizens the power to interact with the state through the use of ICTs.** This initiative is intended to strengthen the capacities of citizens and businesses to relate to public organizations and to create opportunities for collaboration, participation, and information for social development. This process is called *Adoption of e-Government in Society.*

In 2012, the national government online website, Gobierno en Línea, had the following results:

- An increase in the offerings and quality of online procedures and services to approximately 1,024 partial and total online procedures and services throughout the country.

- The promotion of e-government culture through electronic channels: 50 percent of citizens and 78 percent of businesses interacted with the state through electronic channels in 2012.

- A total of 19,222 public officials and contractors were taught and made familiar with ICTs.

- Policies and directives to promote e-government development: directives were implemented in security, usage, interoperability, data access, and zero paper.

- Improvements in the information exchange between public organizations: 56 public organizations released information exchange services in the interoperability platform.

- Promotion of mechanisms to optimize the technological infrastructure of the organizations: the Government Intranet Data Center has 77 applications from 12 organizations that have on-demand computing services, generating savings of US$3.3 million on infrastructure services.

- Now 137 organizations use the state's high-speed network.

- The launch of the Urna de Cristal (Crystal Ballot Box) has made the government more open to oversight and has elevated the level of accountability of government officials.[12] Meanwhile, hiring processes at both the national and regional levels are monitored by the Electronic Hiring System.[13]

Strengthening the digital content industry is of paramount importance to a successful digital ecosystem. Colombia is currently implementing a digital content policy to address this need. One of the main goals of this policy is that, by the end of 2014, there will be 17 digital centers all across the country (called Vive Labs). These centers will provide a place in which anyone can learn digital content skills and will empower new entrepreneurs with high-quality equipment and licensed software.

In another example, Fortalecimiento de la Industria TI (FITI) is a program that aims to contribute to the transformation of the IT industry in a world-class sector.[14] In order to fulfill this aim, the program works through different action lines that integrate a systemic model.

In addition, the MIPYME Vive Digital program seeks to boost competitiveness, productivity, and employment in the country by widely expanding the use of the Internet among micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises in Colombia. Vive Digital's objective is to increase Internet penetration among micro-enterprises to 50 percent. When President Santo took office, only 7 percent of micro-enterprises were connected and used the Internet, mainly because they were not aware of how the Internet could be helpful to them. The initiative has centered its efforts on deploying applications for micro-enterprises through medium-sized and large enterprises that can improve their business relationship and processes using these applications with hundreds or thousands of micro-enterprises, which are their providers or distributors. In this way, micro-enterprises see the real business value of the Internet and appropriate its use in their daily operations. The government is also working with ICT providers (such as telecommunication operators, PC vendors, and software developers) to change and complement their products so that they include business applications specifically for micro-enterprise sectors. Internet penetration among micro-enterprises had increased almost threefold by December 2012, and is now at 20 percent.

The Apps.co program seeks to have a strong digital entrepreneurship ecosystem in Colombia. The results are very impressive: more than 21,000 Colombians are learning how to code, and more than 480 projects are looking for business opportunities. All these projects are being supported by accelerators and institutions that have been trained by Bob Dolf and Steve Blank, two of the most successful entrepreneurs in the world. Currently the ICT Ministry is supporting 70 companies looking for venture capital investment. In that way, the ministry aims to foster both ICT entrepreneurship and private investment within the country.

Fostering ICT adoption and use

The model is based on the premise that it is necessary to encourage the offering of and demand for digital services at the same time. The objective is to create a virtuous cycle: expanding the infrastructure promotes the offer of low-cost services, which encourage the development of digital applications and content, which in turn stimulate demand for these two products on the part of users, who will then have more incentives to acquire and use these services—thus increasing the size of the market.

The CPE program is responsible for bridging the social and regional gap of Colombia by bringing ICTs to children in rural and remote zones and by training teachers to be better acquainted with technology. The aim is to improve the quality of education in public schools. This program also helps the environment by recycling obsolete computers. According to an impact evaluation, the CPE reduces dropout rates, raises standardized test scores, and increases the probability that a child will enroll in higher education.

When President Santos took office in August 2010, there was a ratio of 20 students per computer. On December 2012, this ratio was reduced to 15 to 1, thanks to the delivery of more than 250,000 terminals (including laptops, PCs, and tablets). The program has also trained 14,000 public school teachers in the use of ICTs. Aligned with environmental initiatives, the program has refurbished 753 tons of obsolete computers (approximately 36,600 computers) in order to reduce the impact that ICTs have on the environment.

In 2013, the CPE program plans to deliver 266,147 terminals to 12,100 public schools, libraries, and community centers (which includes 4,500 new establishments that had not received this benefit earlier). It also plans to provide 150 hours of teacher training in ICTs (at least one teacher in each establishment), and to train 180,000 parents for 12 hours in order to develop their ICT skills. Finally, in 2013, CPE expects to set a record in terms of environmental strategy by refurbishing more than 29,800 obsolete computers (612 tons) taken from public schools.

Another initiative from the ICT Ministry, En TIC Confío is a nationwide program that seeks to promote confidence and security in the use of the Internet and other ICTs in Colombia, as well as divulging and appropriating content concerned with the productive, creative, safe, respectful, and responsible use of ICTs in order to help improve the quality of life for all Colombian people.

Through this ICT Ministry program, we seek to recognize and prevent behaviors that occur every day and are present in the virtual world as sexting, cyberbullying, phishing, Internet addiction, and child pornography. En TIC Confío is focused on guardians, teachers, parents, and children in the educational community. To date, it has reached 78,915 people through interactive conferences. Since 2011, it has produced over 700 pieces of related content that aims to empower the fight against these unwanted behaviors.

In 2012, 1,476 URLs to sites containing child pornography were published by the ICT Ministry platform so they could be blocked by Colombian ISPs.

By the end of 2014, it is expected that 150,000 people will have been effectively reached by the conference for the responsible use of ICTs. Furthermore, 300 new pieces of content for the program will have been generated, and outreach campaigns such as Ciberpapaya, Cibercuidado, and Monstruos en Red will allow us to achieve at least 20 million impacts in media (print, radio, television, and the web).

Another project, the Digital Citizenship Program, seeks to promote access, use, dissemination, and adoption of ICTs among public servants and in the public education sector. The initiative aims to increase levels of incorporation, adaptation, and integration of technologies as required for achievement of sustainable growth in Colombia, ensuring increased productivity and competitiveness while consolidating the quality of the Colombian educational system. Every public servant and teacher in Colombia is to be trained and certified under the program by 2014.

To date, there have been 300,000 people registered for the Digital Citizenship Program; by 2014, 700,000 are expected to have completed their digital citizenship training.[15]

Redvolucion is another interesting social project aimed at encouraging and inspiring a significantly heightened use of the Internet by community members through stimulating education and training. It also aims to promote the use of ICTs to meet various everyday needs, thereby creating an emotional engagement with technology.[16] The online portal is equipped with a variety of learning activities related to ICTs on an interactive multimedia web platform. Training is targeted at the lower strata of society and is carried out by high school students.

To date, over 110 educational institutions are included in Redvolution´s project. The goal for 2014 is to reach 3,000 educational institutions.

REGIONAL IMPACT

The goal of the ICT Ministry is to impact all 32 departments in Colombia through three strategies:[17]

1. Promotion of the ICTs offered in each of the departments of Colombia through:
   - promoting the creation of regional ICT institutions,
   - providing support for the integration of the different ICT issues into the development plans of both departments and towns, and
   - representing ICTs in the regions via ICT regional advisers.
2. Joint financing of regional projects through the Vive Digital Regional initiative, which would entail:
   - providing technical support in the development of projects to be presented in official announcements,
   - developing nationwide announcements for joint financing of regional projects, and
   - supporting the execution of regional projects through a local supervision support scheme.
3. Regional research development, which would include:
   - developing regional research studies as a tool for the decision-making process, and
   - developing best-practices studies in the execution of regional agreements.

To date, the ICT Ministry is working in 26 of the country's 32 regions on the joint financing of projects to strengthen regional digital ecosystems. The budget for the joint financing of ICT regional projects to support Colombian regions grew nearly sevenfold, from US$26 million (47 billion pesos) in the previous quarter to US$180 million (323.5 billion pesos) in the current one.

Additionally, a public policy for the regionalization of ICTs, which considers the equity in available opportunities for the regions and the elimination of boundaries, the encouragement of innovation, and good governance as basic performance principles, has been structured.

The ICT Ministry motivated the departmental and town governments to include ICTs as part of their development plans, with the destination of services resources for more than US$44 million (78 billion pesos) for the joint financing of regional projects.

GENERAL ACHIEVEMENTS

- On February 28, 2012, Colombia won the award for the government with the most innovative telecommunication policies in the world. It won the Government Leadership Award 2012 for the Plan Vive Digital at the Global Telecommunications Conference in Barcelona, based on "the management and strategies established by solid telecommunication regulators, based on clear principles that encourage private investment and healthy competition in the last twelve months." Winning this award highlights Vive Digital as an innovative telecommunication policy with a high economic and social impact. The CPE program of the ICT Ministry was designated as a world model for exemplary performance in access to technologies and knowledge at the opening of the World Summit on the Information Society that is held in Geneva, Switzerland. In addition, the CPE program was chosen as a project that generates lessons that can be replicated elsewhere in the world. For CPE, the fundamental principle is to reach the teachers with training in their own context, so that they get the most out of technology. That is the added value of this social program, as well as the care and maintenance that allows educational venues in Colombia to have technical support.

- Colombia is the second highest ranked country in Latin America and the Caribbean for e-government, according to the Survey of the Economic and Social Department of the United Nations.

- Colombia is the sixth highest ranked country worldwide for electronic participation, according to the Survey of the Economic and Social Department of the United Nations.

- Colombia is the tenth best ranked country worldwide on electronic services, according to the Survey of the Economic and Social Department of the United Nations.

The technological challenges that face the country are significant. However, we have identified these challenges and we have the desire and willingness to do what it takes to overcome them. To that end, we rely on a highly qualified technical team and on the support of the national government. The goals have been established and we are on track. Little by little, we have witnessed how the investments we have made in infrastructure have improved the development of the digital ecosystem in Colombia.

These investments are an indispensable stepping stone in moving forward with the adoption and ownership of IT as an important tool for decreasing unemployment and poverty, while increasing the country's competitiveness. The impact of the Plan Vive

Digital can also be seen in the latest study of digital consumption in Colombia, released in February 2013.[18]

NOTES

1 See http://www.mintic.gov.co/index.php/english-life-digital and studies from Raul Katz (Columbia University). For more information regarding Katz's work, visit http://www.udesa.edu.ar/files/UAAdministracion/CV%20profesores/RAUL%20KATZ.PDF.

2 See studies by Raul Katz, Columbia University, 2010; http://www.mintic.gov.co/index.php/english-life-digital; UNCTAD 2010.

3 World Bank 2010; World Economic Forum 2011.

4 For the attitude of the general public, see the ICT Ministry's 2010 survey of 2,300 low-income inhabitants in 43 municipalities; Ipsos Media IT's 2012 survey of 1,005 inhabitants in major cities of Colombia. For the attitude of small and medium-sized businesses, see the ICT Ministry's 2010 survey of 1,500 small and medium-sized enterprises in 43 municipalities. These surveys were conducted by McKinsey & Company while assessing the ICT diagnosis for the Plan Vive Digital in October 2010.

5 The definition of *Internet connections* in Plan Vive Digital includes wired connections of speeds of more than 1,024 kb/s and 3G/4G wireless connections.

6 ICT Ministry data.

7 ICT Min 2013.

8 Intel, 2012 notebook price comparison study, Colombia-USA, November 22; IDC, 2012 notebook and PC price comparison study, Latin American countries.

9 ICT Ministry 2013.

10 ICT Ministry 2013.

11 CNTV 2012. Acuerdo No. 002 of 2012 is published on the Authority's Internet site at http://www.antv.gov.co/normatividad/acuerdos/2012/acuerdo_002.pdf.

12 More information about the Crystal Ballot Box is available at http://www.urnadecristal.gov.co/.

13 For more information, visit http://www.colombiacompra.gov.co/.

14 For information about FITI, see http://www.fiti.gov.co/.

15 For information about the Digital Citizenship Program, see http://web.unad.edu.co/ciudadaniadigital/.

16 Details about Redvolucion can be found at http://redvolucion.gov.co/s/inicio.

17 Colombia is divided into 32 departments. These in turn are divided into municipalities.

18 See the presentation of the survey (in Spanish) at http://www.slideshare.net/DiegoMolanoVega/encuesta-de-consumo-digital.

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CHAPTER 2.2

The Metamorphosis to a Knowledge-Based Society: Rwanda

ALEX NTALE, Rwanda ICT Chamber, Private Sector Federation
ATSUSHI YAMANAKA, Rwanda Development Board-ICT/Japan International Cooperation Agency
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Rwanda's economy has continued to grow at comparably good rates, averaging 8 percent per annum, despite the global recessionary period that started in 2008. The country's continuing growth in the midst of the global downturn can be attributed to its good governance and sound fiscal discipline, as well as to the commitment from both its public and private sectors to build a more equitable country.

In the World Bank's *Doing Business 2012* report,[1] Rwanda is ranked number one in East Africa with respect to starting up a business, registering property, protecting investors' interests, enforcing contracts, and obtaining access to credit. The 2012 *Global Competitiveness Report,* published by the World Economic Forum,[2] ranked Rwanda the most competitive economy among the East Africa Community countries and third in sub-Saharan Africa. Rwanda also received the top ranking in East Africa, and 7th in the continent, among countries with active mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2011 in the United Nations Broadband Commission report.[3]

Unlike most African nations, Rwanda has limited natural resources. This limitation presents an opportunity for Rwanda to take an approach to development that differs from that of its neighbors—an approach where information and communication technologies (ICTs) form the linchpin of its plans to fundamentally transform its economy. At the beginning of the decade, Rwanda drew up a blueprint—dubbed Vision 2020—for how to achieve this goal. Adopted in 2000, Vision 2020 outlines several initiatives, programs, and strategies for transforming Rwanda into a middle-income country and transitioning its agrarian economy into an information-rich, knowledge-based one by 2020.

Over the past decade, the government and the private sector have invested massively in building the right infrastructure, skills, and institutional frameworks to provide an environment that is conducive to meeting this target: from the establishment of higher institutions of learning to the laying of fiber-optic cable nationwide, this landlocked country is overcoming all obstacles and moving forward.

The fact that the country is landlocked alone poses challenges for a nation with big ambitions. But the distance from Rwanda to the coast—both from Mombasa in neighboring Kenya and from Dar es Salaam in Tanzania—was circumvented by connecting to two submarine cables (the Eastern Africa Submarine Cable System, or EASSY, through Uganda to Kenya in Mombasa and The East African Marine System, or TEAMS, submarine cable through Tanzania at the Dar es Salaam coast). This is crucial because it creates the redundancies that ensure high-quality, reliable connections with no, or minimum, interruptions even when a fiber-optic cable has been inadvertently cut by road construction or farming activities. The advantages

of this approach have been witnessed most recently when the Mombasa submarine landing site experienced fiber-optic cable cuts that tampered with Internet usage in Kenya and neighboring Uganda, but Internet usage was maintained in Rwanda because of the redundancy from the Tanzanian coast. Besides laying the national fiber backbone, which is underground, Rwanda has also rolled out fiber on its electricity national grid network. This creates extra coverage above ground and reduces the risk of cut cables that tends to haunt underground cable networks.

In addition, Rwanda has differentiated itself by adopting an approach that translates into putting forth a framework that goes beyond merely utilizing ICTs as enablers for socioeconomic development. The country also strongly emphasizes the need to explore how to become the ICT service provider for the region and the continent at large. Naturally this requires strong, harmonious policy and regulatory frameworks to supplement the infrastructure already in place.

POLICY FRAMEWORKS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

In order to transform Rwanda into a knowledge-based economy, the government integrated ICTs into its Vision 2020 to enable it to leapfrog the key stages of industrialization. The aim was to transform the agro-based economy into a service-oriented, information-rich, and knowledge-based one that is globally competitive. Rwanda's unique experience is driven by the strong partnership among the regulatory, policy, and implementing bodies, which are all under the charge of the Ministry of Youth and ICT.

The national ICT strategy and plan—commonly known as the National Information Communication Infrastructure Plan (the NICI Plan)—was adopted by Rwanda in 2000, under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, as a holistic approach to using ICTs for development. Each of four five-year phases (NICI spans 20 years in total) characterizes this strategy and is aligned with the country's overall development goals and vision.

NICI I: The creation of an enabling environment

The first phase, NICI I, effectively focused on creating an environment conducive to using ICTs as tools for development in Rwanda by putting in place effective implementation and coordination mechanisms. These included, but were not limited to, the appropriate institutional, legal, and regulatory frameworks that would support rapid development of Rwanda's ICT sector, liberalize the telecommunications industry, and reduce entry barriers to the telecommunications market.

NICI II: The development of ICT infrastructure

The second phase of the plan, NICI II, concentrated on establishing critical national ICT infrastructure. Huge investments have been made in developing world-class ICT infrastructure. The results are highlighted below:

- A high-speed fiber-optic backbone network now interconnects all districts and border points of the country. This network interconnects all government institutions and other private enterprises located in Kigali as part of the Kigali Metropolitan Network. In addition, Rwanda acquired international capacity equivalent to 2.5 gigabytes (GB), connecting to two international routes through submarine fiber-optic cables.

- Mobile phone/data coverage for Rwanda's population reached 96 percent in 2011 both through the efforts of aggressive public investment and the introduction of transparent competition among private-sector telecommunications operators.

- A state-of-the-art Tier 3 Data Center, the first of its kind in the region, offers 99.98 percent reliability and cloud services.

- The Karisimbi ICT infrastructure project is equipped with a communications, navigation surveillance, and automated traffic management system to ease the flow of air traffic and reduce the risk of flight delays and cancellations in the busy airspace of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa/East African Community region.

- The establishment of a digital terrestrial television (DTT) transmission system boosts television, radio, and telecommunication coverage and the deployment of digital television transmitters have improved nationwide television coverage—to 95 percent coverage of the nation's physical territory—hence satisfying citizens' rights to access to information.

- Multipurpose community telecenters, public information kiosks, and ICT buses have been deployed across the country to increase access to ICTs, provide ICT literacy training, and raise ICT awareness, among other services. The establishment of an innovation center provides an ecosystem in which startups combine innovation and entrepreneurship to produce homegrown solutions for local challenges along with globally scalable knowledge.

Enhanced service-delivery programs

Owing to the robust ICT infrastructure that has been put in place, the government has been able to improve operational efficiency in the public sector. ICT initiatives that foster development in key economic sectors and

that greatly improve Rwanda's service-delivery system have been established. These initiatives fall into three main categories:

- In business:
  - business incubators and career development support services;
  - online trade information portals;
  - online tax calculators;
  - a credit reference bureau;
  - a land administration and management information system;
  - an electronic case management system for legal cases;
  - online business registration;
  - a smart national identification system; and
  - improvements in online banking and the e-transaction regulatory system.

- In agriculture:
  - E-Soko—a mobile market information solution that allows farmers and consumers to access market information for agricultural products; and
  - the agricultural management information system.

- In healthcare:
  - Open MRS—an open-source medical records system that facilitates nationwide tracking of patient data;
  - TRACnet—a system that allows the central collection and storage of clinical health information;
  - Mobile e-Health—a system used by community health workers to collect data for Open MRS and TRACnet systems; and
  - telemedicine facilities connecting hospitals in rural areas to referral hospitals in urban areas.

The impact of ICTs on foreign direct investment in Rwanda

With the huge investments in ICT infrastructure, over US$540 million in foreign direct investment (FDI) has been attracted to the ICT sector. This has led to an influx of foreign institutions setting up operations in Rwanda. Among these are VISA, Inc., the multinational financial services and global payment systems giant that set up its Rwandan offices in late 2011; and Airtel, the fourth-largest telecommunications company in the world, which began operations in March 2012.

NICI III: Service development

The third phase of the plan, NICI III (also known as the NICI-2015 Plan), is focusing on the development of services by leveraging ICTs to improve service delivery to Rwandan citizens. NICI III's overarching goal focuses on accelerating service development through ICTs, thereby facilitating sustainable economic competitiveness and increasing ICTs' contribution to GDP. In this phase, emphasis is placed on five focus areas that will accelerate service development and fuel economic growth:

- **Skills development:** developing high-quality skills and a competent knowledge base for workers;

- **Private-sector development:** developing a vibrant, competitive, and innovative ICT sector and ICT-enabled private sector;

- **Community development:** empowering and transforming communities through improved access to information and services;

- **E-government:** improving government operational efficiency and service delivery; and

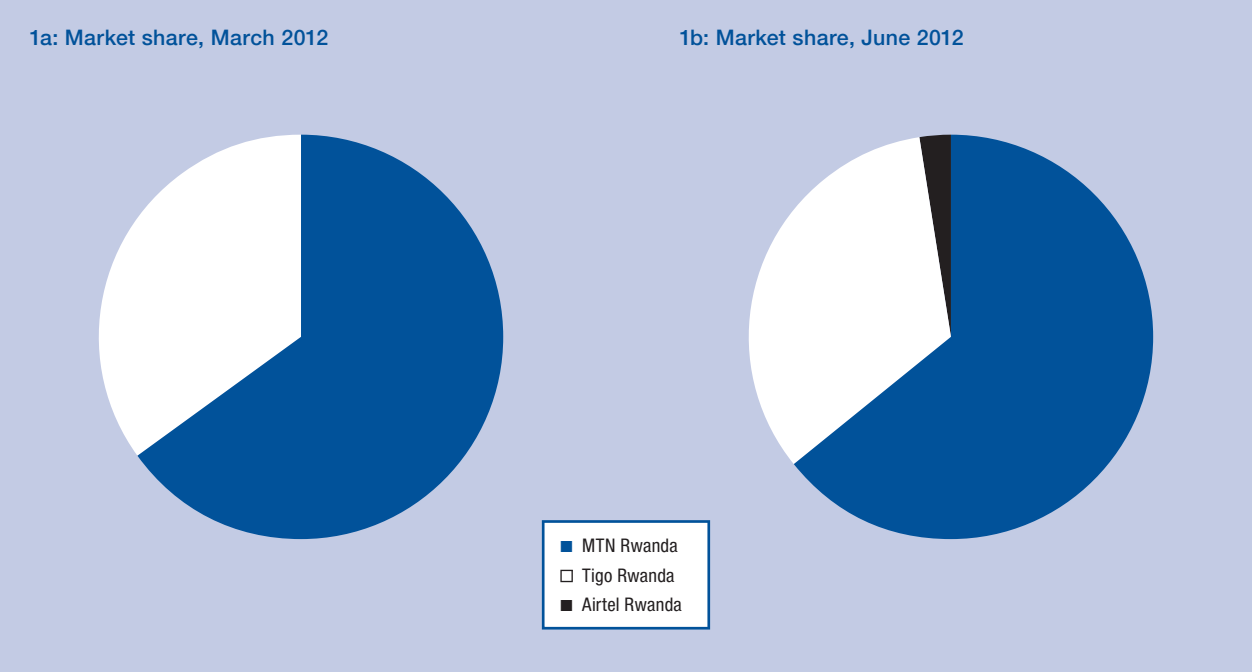
- **Cyber security:** securing Rwanda's cyberspace and information assets.

With the establishment of the Kigali Free Trade Zone, Rwanda again looks at moving forward and fast-tracking development in all sectors. The zone will be home to various industries, including an ICT park. It will provide tax incentives for businesses situated there, especially those targeting the export market—these incentives include a 0 percent corporate tax value-added tax exemption, a 0 percent import duty, and a 100 percent research and development costs write-off, among other advantages. At the core of the technology park will be Carnegie Mellon University, a world-class university with which the government of Rwanda has partnered to establish a center of excellence that will develop much-needed, highly skilled ICT professionals. The technology park, which will be heavily oriented toward research and development, is envisioned to foster key clusters in ICTs, including business process outsourcing, cloud computing, ICT education and training, e-government, cyber security, and mobile solutions.

The composition of the ICT industry

Rwanda's ICT private sector is classified into eight categories under the ICT Chamber in the Private Sector Federation. Although the industry is still young, it is growing quickly, both domestically, with new business registrations from fresh ICT graduates, and with foreign multinationals. The composition of the industry can be categorized according to different business lines: software developers, telecommunication and Internet service providers, broadcasters, information technology equipment resellers, ICT capacity-building businesses, system integrators under ICT solutions providers, and, of course, cyber café operators. These different business

Figure 1: Telecommunications market share, incumbent Internet service providers



Source: ITU *World Telecommunications/ICT Indicators Database* 2012; Ookla *Net Index* 2012.

lines are organized as associations, with forums to share experiences and challenges that may face them all. Cross-cutting ICT issues within the associations are represented by the ICT Chamber; for matters that pertain to the general business environment and are not unique to ICTs, the Private Sector Federation is engaged. Although the most vibrant of these business lines or associations are the telecommunications and Internet service providers groups, the industry continues to evolve.

The development of the telecommunication industry

The telecommunication industry is dominated by three mobile phone operators: MTN Rwanda, Tigo Rwanda, and Airtel, with a combined mobile phone penetration rate of 47.5 percent as of August 2012, and over 10 licensed Internet service providers.

Total investment in the telecommunications sector in 2011 was over US$46 million; it exceeded US$36 million for the first six months of 2012.

Telecommunication market share

MTN Rwanda is leading in terms of mobile subscribers, with 63.7 percent of the market share, followed by Tigo, which has 33.9 percent. Airtel Rwanda, which began operating in March 2012, has the lowest market share—2.4 percent, as illustrated in Figure 1.

Network performance and coverage

All three operators are making the investments necessary to upgrade their respective networks and be competitive. The coverage for each network is depicted in Table 1.

Table 1: Coverage of operators, June 2012

Operator	Geographical coverage (%)	Population coverage (%)
MTN Rwanda	97.9	97.7
Tigo Rwanda	78.7	97.1
Airtel Rwanda	3.0	9.0

Source: PMO, 2012.

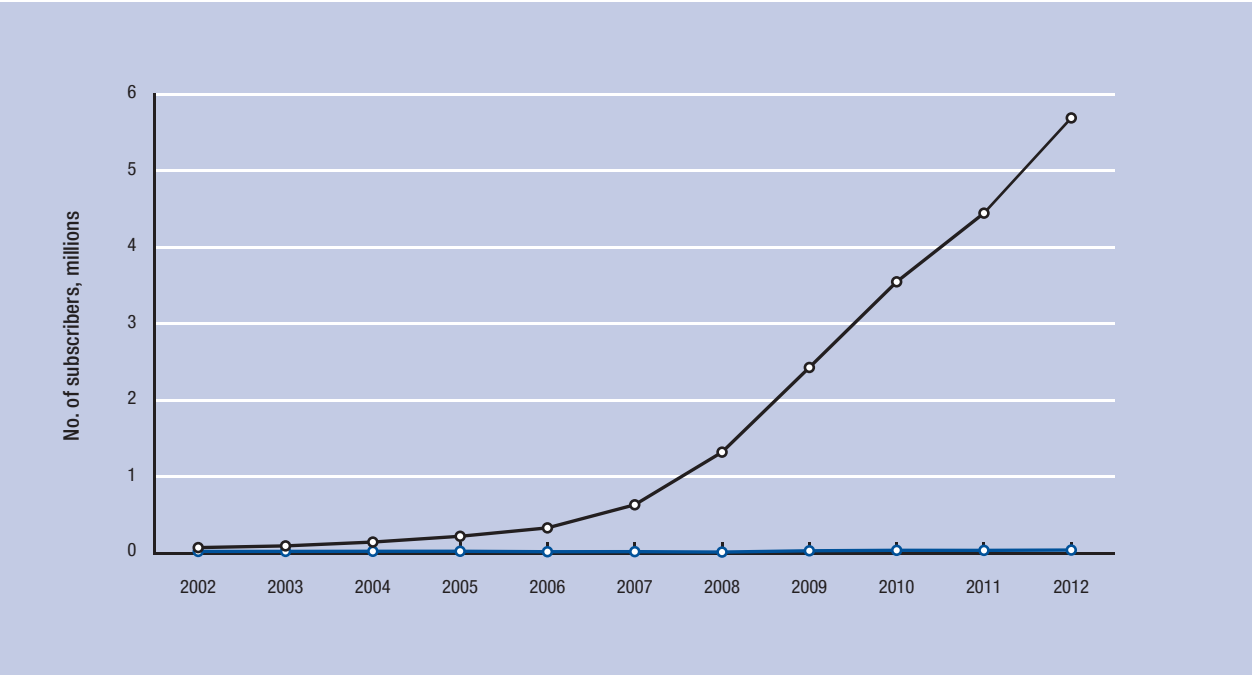
Trend of fixed and mobile subscribers

In a clear indicator of the success of the adoption of ICTs, the mobile phone penetration rate of Rwanda rose meteorically between 2002 and 2012. Figure 2 shows the trend in the numbers of both fixed line and mobile subscribers from the year 2002 to June 2012, and illustrates how phone penetration took off in 2007. Between June 2012 and October 2012 alone, mobile teledensity has risen from 44.4 percent to 47.5 percent.

Internet penetration rate

From 2008 to 2010, there was an exponential increase of Internet penetration, made possible by the increase of competition in the telecommunication sector. In 2011, we observed a slight decrease in Internet penetration because of the revocation of the mobile license of one of the operators, Rwandatel.

Figure 2: Trends of fixed and mobile subscribers, 2002–12



Source: Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA).

HUMAN CAPACITY BUILDING

In line with Vision 2020, the government of Rwanda is committed to investing in human capital. This translates into nurturing a strong skills base and fostering an environment that promotes knowledge and skills transfer between academia and industry.

Carnegie Mellon University-Rwanda

One of the approaches to knowledge creation and transfer can be seen in the induction of Carnegie Mellon University (CMU) in Rwanda as a means to transform graduate education. With a history of excellence in higher education, and as a global thought leader in technology innovation, Carnegie Mellon is the first US research institution offering degrees in Africa with an in-country presence and resident faculty—transporting first-class education to the Rwandan education scene. CMU's presence will dramatically transform the knowledge base in the country and incorporate capacity building.

ICTs in education

The government of Rwanda has implemented numerous ICT initiatives in education that are transforming the field. These initiatives include training in ICTs for primary and secondary school teachers; scholarships in science and technology; the ICT Training & Research Institute at Kigali Institute of Science and Technology (KIST); the Educational Management Information System, and the Rwanda Development Gateway—an information portal that includes education information.

The One Laptop per Child initiative is aimed at familiarizing Rwandan schoolchildren with computers and preparing them to gain quality skills through ICT-based innovative education content. This ongoing program has already distributed more than 110,000 laptops in primary schools across the country.

At tertiary-level institutions, the National Electronic Distance Education and Training Programme complements campus-based education by deploying electronic message technologies, in addition to the tele-education program at the Kigali Institute of Education and African Virtual University at KIST.

ICT innovation center: The Knowledge Lab (kLab)

In tandem with Rwanda's journey to becoming a knowledge-based economy, the government—in partnership with the private sector and the Japan International Cooperation Agency—have put in place kLab, an ICT innovation center with the mission of promoting and supporting the development of innovative ICT solutions by nurturing a community of entrepreneurs facilitated by experienced mentors.

KLab brings like-minded innovators together and provides the resources needed to explore and exchange their ideas—resulting in innovative solutions to local problems. KLab hosts coding competitions, seminars, classes, and other community-led events. Similar initiatives across the world have shown that the synergy created through such an environment is a critical aspect in the growth of a healthy ICT sector.

CHALLENGES AND THE WAY FORWARD

Despite the tremendous progress that has been made, the ICT sector continues to encounter challenges that hinder its development. Among these challenges are:

- **The limited availability and high costs of energy:** The nation is known as the "land of a thousand hills." This geographical configuration has posed challenges to the penetration of the national grid network and has led to limited electricity availability in those places that are not easily accessible. The high costs of electricity have stemmed from its limited generation, which has—in the past—depended on hydro generation. Coupled with high transmission costs and legacy power management systems, these factors have led to the high costs of energy in Rwanda.

  The challenge has been understood and measures are being taken to address it, beginning with a huge campaign for alternative energy sources such as solar and biomass fuels, among others. The potential of employing new mechanisms of transmission and distribution management through a SMART electricity grid and energy market design are also being considered.

- **A shortage of highly skilled ICT personnel:** The shortage of highly skilled ICT personnel has resulted in key investment opportunities being missed. As early 1997, three years after the country's devastating genocide, Rwanda recognized the need for technology as a driver of growth. The government thus established KIST with the sole purpose of producing highly skilled engineers to serve the nation's development goals. However, the demand kept growing, with the result that more and more universities have been introducing ICT-focused courses. But even with all these efforts, there is still a skills gap. This gap has been identified as a consequence of the late adoption of ICTs by the students.

  This obstacle is now being solved by early ICT adoption. ICT courses are now introduced at very early stages through initiatives such as One Laptop per Child. It was also in response to this challenge that Rwanda invited CMU to set up a campus in Rwanda to provide training in highly specialized ICT courses.

- **Low broadband Internet penetration:** Although Rwanda ranks above many African countries in Internet penetration, the penetration rates by which it leads are still very low by its own standards; it is actively working to address this situation. In the end, Rwanda considers that providing affordable and stable broadband access throughout all parts of the country is essential to its development. Rwanda's telecommunications market is still dominated by voice-centric mobile services.

  With nationwide fiber-optic coverage, the country is embarking on ensuring that last-mile access is provided to fully maximize the opportunity at hand. A study has been commissioned with the aim of mapping out Rwanda's broadband needs across the entire country in order to bridge the digital divide through last mile broadband connectivity. The plan is to install fiber to some premises and wireless broadband for the rest.

- **Limited access to finance:** There is still a void in Rwanda's technology sector with regard to funding, especially for early-stage companies that need angel and venture capital. The ecosystem that attracts FDI flow is nonexistent at the moment. Coupled with high lending rates, the lack of finance makes it difficult for would-be entrepreneurs to see ICTs as an avenue for establishing business. Unlike other sectors—such as financial services and real estate, which have seen a boom in venture capital flow—technology has not yet benefitted from its potential. The lending regime in Rwanda is also such that loans are given against collateral; in most cases, this is the company's assets. This model does not fit well with ICT companies, since the assets are usually in software, which banks consider to be highly risky and do not fit well in their risk analysis models.

  Working with local banks, initiatives are being launched to help financial institutions develop risk analysis models that can address the industry's needs—particularly those that are into software development. Campaigns are also being carried out to attract venture capital firms from the region and beyond to look at the opportunities in Rwanda. One such initiative—the Rwanda Innovation Endowment Fund—seeks to facilitate startup companies in three major areas: ICTs, agriculture, and manufacturing. The initiative, which will provide funding up to US$50,000 to qualifying projects, aims at promoting the most promising innovations with seed capital.

CONCLUSION

Rwanda is making the remarkable journey from an agrarian economy to a knowledge-based economy with a strong focus on providing services and information. The Rwandan experience can serve as an illustration of how a nation with limited natural resources can invest in human capital and make use of ICTs to transcend economic shortcomings and emerge as a leader in its region.

The aligned vision of all stakeholders in the ICT sector, along with the partnerships with all other sectors

at the national level, will translate into ICTs acting to enable all tiers of socioeconomic development in Rwanda. The unified efforts of all sectors to adopt ICTs in their operations have made all the difference.

The country's experience has not been without challenges: bridging the knowledge and skills gap to create an information-rich, skilled society base and bridging the digital divide are two focal points of interest addressed in the ICT and education policies of Rwanda. The induction of CMU in Rwanda, along with the concerted efforts made at the tertiary level to produce quality technopreneurs, will pay off by creating a strong, highly skilled workforce. In addition, by laying a backbone of optical fiber around the country and at all border points, Rwanda has invested heavily in laying the groundwork to make sure every Rwandan has access to communication technologies. This intricate groundwork will also serve to attract more FDI to Rwanda as a means to further stimulate ICT growth in the region.

Rwanda's ambitions permeate its borders: it intends to capitalize on its central location in Africa and act as a hub for banking and financial services, as well as business process outsourcing services, leveraging on the strength of its ICT sector. With seven years to meet Vision 2020 and counting, Rwanda is already emerging as a regional ICT leader. The country confidently looks to heralding ICT growth not only in the region, but also on the continent as a whole.

NOTES

1 World Bank 2011.

2 World Economic Forum 2012.

3 United Nations Broadband Commission 2012.

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CHAPTER 2.3

E-Government in Latin America: A Review of the Success in Colombia, Uruguay, and Panama

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Most Latin American countries entered the 21st century with a gloomy economic outlook. Although the 1990s did not acquire the "lost decade" stamp of the 1980s, Latin American economies were not able to leap forward and catch up to the level of socioeconomic development of the most advanced nations. The dawn of the 1990s witnessed shock to the financial markets with the real currency crisis in Brazil; the 2000s began with the financial crisis in Argentina, with its decision—made in 2001—to suspend payments to international creditors on its sovereign debt. The consequences of this decision are still fishtailing around the tables of international courts, as can be seen clearly in a report issued by the Congressional Research Service in February 2013 under the title *Argentina´s Defaulted Sovereign Debt: Dealing with the "Holdouts."*[1]

The first decade of the new century ended up presenting a remarkable socioeconomic advancement in the majority of Latin American countries. Part of that general progress runs parallel to a conscious and valued effort to bring the countries of the region into the knowledge-based society. This conscious effort is emphasized in the cases of Colombia, Uruguay, and Panama, which will be analyzed in this chapter.

THE ARRIVAL OF E-GOVERNMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

In the crisis context described above, governments in the region live under constant pressure to meet the needs of their citizens with the fewest resources possible. This call for efficient management of public finances has been answered in most countries by state modernization programs that are in their second or third generation and are thereby becoming a stable institutional framework for any public administration transformation. Most of these programs rely on significant financial and technical support from the American Development Bank and, to a lesser extent, the World Bank.

While maintaining a primary focus on the efficiency and effectiveness of public administration, these state modernization programs are actually a widespread call for transparency in the public sector. The Latinobarómetro annual report continues to express concern about the future sustainability of some democracies in the region for two main reasons.[2] First, a large proportion of citizens wait eternally for the economic benefits of democracy to arrive. Second, high levels of corruption permanently call into question the credibility of public institutions and those in command of them.

At the beginning of the century, information and communication technologies (ICTs) began to make a serious breakthrough in all areas of Latin American society. That magical combination of telecommunications and computing, manifested in the Internet, began to demonstrate its huge potential—not only by enriching

the more creative entrepreneurs but also by touching on every area of daily life, transforming it forever.

Al Gore, the former vice president of the United States, deserves credit for making a big push to introduce ICTs in the US government, showing countries throughout the world how this can be done.

In the 1990s, when the Washington Consensus preached trade liberalization, financial market openness, market-driven currency exchange rates, tax reforms, and other well-known economic policy prescriptions to Latin America, ideas about the new public management (NPM) methods also appeared in the region. Although the countries that followed the NPM creed were left with a network of autonomous institutions responsible for certain government services and some successful public service outsourcing processes, the public management system in the region remained largely over-regulated and process-focused. As a consequence, the importance of results and efficiency never were recognized. Several of the government-controlled autonomous institutions that provide water, electricity, or telephony services still in operation in the region illustrate this trend of the 1990s.

The described context in Latin American countries presents a scenario in which one of the theories developed by Douglas Holmes on the "Internet effect" in the public sector is particularly relevant.[3] According to this theory, the Internet comes to public administration as a tool that invites people to re-think and, above all, one that creates excitement in a sector characterized by conservatism and boredom.

Quite soon the term *e-government,* popularized by the Clinton administration in the mid-1990s, found its Spanish version as *e-gobierno* in Latin America. The term and what it represents was widely adopted and began to impact the functioning of government. However, adopting is far from embracing. During the second half of the 1990s, we see mere flirtations with e-government in Latin America through isolated actions, but no evidence of generalized use.

Analyzing these early forays into e-government by Latin American countries with the privileged lens granted by time passed, we can classify these early attempts as reasonably successful and essential to the further development of e-government in the region. In Chile, during the administration of President Eduardo Frei (1994–2000), the first strategic documents on the use of ICTs to improve the competitiveness of the country in general and the functioning of the Chilean public administration in particular were developed. In 1999, Chile's Internal Revenue System was one of the first public institutions in Latin America to have an interactive presence on the Internet, and 5 percent of its tax returns were filed online that year.[4]

Around the same time, in 2000, under President Andres Pastrana (1998–2002), Colombia launched its national Agenda for Connectivity. In August of the same year, the Agenda for Connectivity released the Colombian State Portal, funded by the Presidential Anti-Corruption Program. The Agenda for Connectivity subsequently guided the progress of e-government in the Andean country until it was renamed "Government Online" and revised under President Alvaro Uribe.

Equally visionary in the use of new technologies in the public sector was the government of Fernando Henrique Cardoso (1995–2003) in Brazil. The SOCINFO (Society + Information) program, launched in 1999, not only laid the foundation for development of the ICT industry in Brazil over the next decade, but also was the starting point for regional pioneering projects of e-government such as Receitanet (which allows citizens to file and pay taxes online) and Comprasnet (which manages government procurement through the Internet). The use of ICTs in electoral processes in Brazil would merit its own paper, since Brazil's experience in this area is recognized as one of the most advanced in the world—the country allows all votes to be cast electronically through over 400,000 electronic voting machines.[5]

The pioneering steps taken by Chile, Colombia, and Brazil were soon followed by Argentina, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Panama, and others that began by using the Internet as a means of interacting with their citizens in areas related to tax collection, public procurement, or customs. This is not surprising because, for those looking for public investment in ICTs, the easy-to-sell speech included concepts such as "more revenue collection," "lower expenses," or, ideally, a combination of both. In addition, the adoption of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption in 1996 pushed transparency to a central place in the political agenda of the region, thereby increasing interest in any tool that could support a more transparent management of public resources.

Throughout the first decade of the 21st century, every Latin American country made some effort to advance e-government. However, many of these efforts are characterized by their secondary place in the political agenda and the lack of fulfillment they showed toward some of their promised impact, particularly in terms of usage of online services. Today, although many countries have established appropriate institutional structures and have set out their respective visions in comprehensive plans, others remain working on their first plans and are still seeking the appropriate institutional solution.

A quick glance at the website of the Network on Electronic Government of Latin America and the Caribbean (RED GEALC; www.redgealc.net), in particular the different editions of the e-government awards excelGOV,[6] lets us conclude that the majority of American countries have successfully implemented numerous e-government solutions in all areas of public administration. There is, therefore, a wealth of experience

from which to learn and a foundation on which to build a plan for the next steps to accelerate progress.

Although the efforts made so far are commendable, and those who have led from either the political or the managerial sphere deserve the highest recognition from their citizens, we live in a global world where frequently one needs to run in order to remain in the same place. Indexes, global studies, and rankings related to the use of ICTs in the public sector indicate that, although most of Latin America trotted toward a knowledge-based society, some countries in Asia and Europe were galloping.

In the second half of the first decade of this century, a group of Latin American countries followed in the footsteps of those pioneers of e-government to emerge as leaders and show the region that, although in the discipline of e-government there is no recipe that guarantees positive results, there are some good practices that seem to lead to success. We consider three of these countries in the sections that follow: Colombia, Uruguay, and Panama.

THE PATH TAKEN BY COLOMBIA

Colombia had been one of the close followers of the pioneers, but it lost traction during the transition from President Pastrana to President Uribe. It is now regaining that traction under the leadership of President Santos.

Colombia took its first steps in e-government in an encouraging fashion. First, the country undertook an exercise of reflection and strategizing at a high political level that resulted in the document CONPES 3072 (National Council for Economic and Social Policy),[7] which—as early as 1999—included an introduction with the following paragraph, remarkable for its time because of its vision of the far-reaching nature of ICTs:

> **Information Technologies are tools that enable the development of a new economy [E-conomía], the construction of a more modern and efficient National State, universal access to information, and the acquisition and effective use of knowledge—all these building blocks to the development of a modern society [author's translation].**

The Internet had not yet exploded, smart phones had not even been imagined, and the founder of Facebook was still in high school when the government of Colombia talked about the e-economy, the connection of ICTs, the construction of a modern state, and the acquisition and use of knowledge. Fourteen years ago, this was quite a vision for policymakers in Latin America.

This strategic document, which incorporates the first Colombian Agenda for Connectivity as an annex, was followed a few months later by Presidential Directive 02, signed by President Andres Pastrana. This directive became one of the first strategic documents related to the knowledge-based society in the region, emphasizing the purpose of the Agenda and saying in part:

> **The National Government has designed the Agenda for Connectivity as a state policy, which seeks to expand the use of information technology in Colombia and thereby increase the competitiveness of the productive sector, modernize public institutions and socialize access to information [author's translation].**

During President Pastrana's administration, the Presidential Program for ICT Development and the Colombian Government Portal were also launched.

In the early years of President Alvaro Uribe's administration (2002–10), the focus was on bringing some institutional order to the management of knowledge-based society initiatives and providing human and financial resources for the Agenda for Connectivity. By this time, the Agenda had become state policy. The government under President Uribe maintained the Agenda and strengthened its link to the National Development Plan 2003–2006, which validated and reaffirmed it, making it a driving force for fundamental elements of socioeconomic progress such as education, health, safety, and local development.

In addition, President Uribe showed his commitment to the advancement of ICTs in the country with the signing of two decrees: Decree 3816 of 2003 established the Intersectoral Council for Policies and Management of Information for Public Administration. This decree became a key element for the approval of resources for the Agenda for Connectivity as well as for the adoption of interoperability standards within the Colombian government. Decree 1151, issued in 2008, launched an updated view of e-government in Colombia—the Government Online Strategy—along with a set of goals to be achieved by all branches of government, as well as a timetable and a mechanism for monitoring them.

The arrival of President Juan Manuel Santos gave a definite boost to Colombia in its progress in the use of ICTs in the country as a whole and in the government in particular. Building on the accumulated experience and giving continuity to the team that had been working in the Colombian Government Online Strategy for years, the Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies launched the Vive Digital (Live Digital) strategy.[8] In just two years, Vive Digital achieved remarkable results,[9] making Colombia the winner of the well-known Global System for Mobile Communications Association (GSMA) Government Leadership Award given during the Mobile World Congress in Barcelona in February 2012.

In this environment, Colombia's rise in the most widely used e-government rankings—such as the

Figure 1: Colombia's position in the UNDESA E-Government rankings, 2003–12

Source: UNDESA E-Government Survey, available at http://www.unpan.org/egovkb/global_reports/08report.htm.

Networked Readiness Index (NRI) published by the World Economic Forum and the E-Government Survey published by the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)—is not surprising. As shown in Figure 1, during the period 2005–11 Colombia experienced an upward trend that positions it as one of the leaders in the region in the use of ICTs the modernization of public administration. The country moves from 57th position in 2003 to 43rd position in 2012, going as high as 31st place in 2010.

Colombia's experience provides some important lessons for other countries that are still defining their approach to e-government:

1. **Political support must be strong**. In Colombia, the introduction of ICTs in the society in general and the public sector in particular has always counted on strong political support at the highest level, from the first directive signed by President Pastrana in 1999 to the launching of Vive Digital by President Santos in 2010.

2. **The use of ICTs must be state policy**. The continuity of plans, initiatives, and teams throughout the last few years underscores the importance of the principle stated in the first ICT strategic document released in 1999, which set up the Agenda for Connectivity as a state policy that seeks to expand the use of ICTs in Colombia to increase the competitiveness of the productive sector, modernize public institutions, and socialize access to information.

3. **Financial resources must be sufficient**. Since its launching in 1999, the Agenda for Connectivity has had the financial resources needed to carry out its planned initiatives. Initially, the Agenda depended heavily on international financial cooperation, as evidenced by the fact that it was created under a United Nations Development Programme Transparency project, but gradually gained its place in the general state budget. Under the leadership of the Minister of Information and Communication Technologies, Diego Molano Vega, the government of Colombia announced ICT investments of US$750 million per year (5.5 billion Colombian pesos for four years),[10] thanks in part to partnerships with the private sector, which will contribute 40 percent of the total amount.

4. **E-government must reflect and respond to the concerns of citizens**. Colombia soon discovered that it was essential to focus on the citizen to succeed in e-government. The country became a pioneer of the concept of *apropiación*—a Spanish comprehensive concept that refers to access, adoption, usage, and sense of ownership—and created an office dedicated to this matter within the Government Online program. This citizen adoption-ownership vision is understood as the

need to listen to citizens; to communicate with them before, during, and after the implementation of e-government solutions; to seek and attract them to e-government through modern marketing tools; and to ensure a minimum level of connectivity and a basic knowledge of how to use the tools.

5. **Cooperation across nations enhances progress**. According to Roberto López, the general manager of the regional e-government network RED GEALC, during the past 10 years, Colombia has been the most active participant of all countries in Latin America in the network's activities. Colombia has requested the most information, participated in more expert exchanges, presented the most candidates for the excelGOV awards, and been involved in more working groups and research activities than any other country in the network. Throughout this decade, Colombia has learned from other countries' experiences in order to move faster and more successfully along the path of e-government. The website of the RED GEALC, in the horizontal cooperation area,[11] illustrates this idea with specific activities.

6. **Institutional and workforce capacity must be excellent**. The Colombian government has conducted one of the most important efforts in Latin America in building institutional capacity through the training of its human resources. Through agreements with the OAS, CINTEL, SENA, universities, and other institutions, the government program has trained nearly 200,000 civil servants in different areas related to e-government.

THE ROUTE TAKEN BY URUGUAY

The Oriental Republic of Uruguay has demonstrated that it is not necessary to be one of the economic powerhouses of a region to take big steps toward integrating the country, particularly the government, into a knowledge-based society.

Uruguay took its first steps toward e-government early, with the creation of the National Committee for Information Society. In 2000, the issuance of Decree 225, signed by President Jorge Batlle (2000–05), launched the Uruguay in Network initiative. But e-government really took off in the Southern Cone country during the administration of President Tabaré Vázquez (2005–10).

Although the country's e-government portal was launched and efforts to bring connectivity to schools began in the early 2000s, it was the creation of the Agency for Electronic Government and Information Society (AGESIC) in 2007 that provided the basis for Uruguay's recent rapid progress in e-government.[12] AGESIC is physically near the Office of the President, and it became the institutional space for careful strategic thinking focused on the digital agenda of the country, as reflected in the Uruguay Digital Agenda 2008–10 (Agenda Digital Uruguay is now in its second, 2011–15, version).[13] This document is a comprehensive exercise that focuses on the building blocks of e-government, establishing elements such as a public key infrastructure, an interoperability platform, a computer emergency readiness team (CERT), and a mechanism for online payments. It also sets up operational initiatives that introduced Uruguay to the knowledge-based international arena. Among these initiatives is the Plan Ceibal[14]—which was awarded the highly regarded excelGOV Prize 2009 by the RED GEALC.

These early achievements of AGESIC soon acquired international visibility, and were probably one reason that Uruguay became home to the first meeting of Ministers and High Authorities of Electronic Government in Latin America and the Caribbean.[15] This meeting was organized by the OAS in collaboration with the International Development Bank and the International Development Research Center as well as AGESIC itself. Colombia, as noted earlier, is the most internationally oriented of the RED GEALC network countries, and Uruguay certainly comes second on the list of those looking for international experiences; the country is always ready to learn and share knowledge beyond its own borders.

President José "Pepe" Mujica not only underscored the importance of ICTs for Uruguay's development, but also enhanced support for AGESIC. President Mujica himself participated in the international e-government event "Towards an Integrated State" in May 2011, giving a speech where he publicly reiterated his presidency's support of the e-government initiatives led by AGESIC and defended the principle of putting ICTs at the service of citizens and humanizing the current technology-oriented society.

Along with this support, AGESIC counted on two additional elements that help to explain Uruguay's recent success in the field of e-government. First, political support was reflected in the program's financial resources. Since its inception, AGESIC's budget allowed it to expand from 30 employees in 2007 to 160 in late 2011, and to lead numerous initiatives—such as the e-Government Interoperability Platform and the REDUY communications infrastructure initiative[16]—with its own financial resources. Moreover, the Uruguayan government entrusted the leadership of AGESIC to an executive director who offers a deep knowledge of public administration and a business profile linked to the field of technology. This combination of qualifications in the most senior AGESIC executive, Jose Clastornik, has

Table 1: The evolution of Uruguay in the Networked Readiness Index rankings, 2005–12

Year	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2012
Rank	60	65	65	57	45	44

Source: World Economic Forum, *The Global Information Technology Report*, various years.

proven instrumental to both the political and operational success of the institution.

A remarkable aspect of the Uruguayan progress toward a knowledge-based society is the significant role played by Uruguayan businessmen linked to ICTs. Among its members, the Uruguayan Chamber of Information Technologies (CUTI) has many small- and medium-sized Uruguayan enterprises with regional presence and recognition.[17] These companies have elevated Uruguayan technology exports from US$50 million in 2000 to US$225 million in 2010.[18] This availability of advanced knowledge and technology solutions within the country has undoubtedly been a catalyst for expanding Uruguayan e-government.

Table 1 shows Uruguay's path to success, as seen in *The Global Information Technology Report 2012* published by the World Economic Forum. The country moves from 65th in the world in 2005 to 44th in 2012. Uruguay's experience offers some lessons, listed below, that can benefit other countries currently implementing or planning to implement initiatives in this area:

1. **Presidential proximity is crucial**. In addition to political support at the highest level, proximity to the president is essential for managing the day-to-day activities of e-government. In this sense, the functional independence from the presidency has been instrumental to the success of AGESIC managing the operational portion of its agenda, as has been AGESIC's formal link to the Office of the President through the Deputy Secretary of the Office of the President, who is a member of AGESIC's board.

2. **Excellent, well-qualified leaders are essential**. Overcoming difficult challenges requires leaders with the best credentials. In the case of AGESIC, having a chief executive officer with business experience, deep ICT industry knowledge, and a history of working in public service has been a key factor in its success.

3. **Local ICT businesses must be nurtured**. The availability of a well-developed local ICT industry has been a cornerstone in Uruguayan progress toward a knowledge-based society. It has provided easy and immediate access to knowledgeable advice and qualified professionals to implement elements ranging from design to deployment and subsequent operation. By being local, these qualified ICT professionals not only can act faster but also can understand the local culture better, thereby increasing the chances of success in the implementation of e-government projects.

THE WAY OF PANAMA

Although President Mireya Moscoso (1999–2004)'s mandate created the e-Panama National Commission in October 2001, aside from the national strategic document Agenda for Connectivity and some sectoral progress—especially in the form of the introduction of ICTs in education—Panama made no outstanding advances during this period. The e-Panama Commission, which at the time constituted a good planning exercise, never had the necessary financial resources to achieve the goals proposed. According to media reports, the resources available to the commission did not exceed US$1 million in two years of operation.[19]

In 2004, then-new President Martin Torrijos (2004–09) provided an important push for ICTs in Panama. Even before taking office, President Torrijos showed clear signs that he attached great importance to ICTs as tools for state modernization. Just 30 days after taking office, he signed Decree 102, which created the Secretariat for Government Innovation. This decree provides the secretariat with broad powers to advance the knowledge-based society, both in the country in general and in the Panamanian government in particular. In practical terms, it raised the matter to a ministerial level, because the secretary reports directly to the president, thus endowing the Secretary for Government Innovation with a significant level of access to and dialogue with cabinet ministers. Projects such as the Digital Agenda, PanamáCompra, PanamaTramita, and others that allow Panama to advance its modernization efforts were brought forward, setting the basis for the development of the information society in Panama.

The government of President Ricardo Martinelli (2009–present) made a smooth transition from the former Secretariat for Government Innovation to what became the Authority for Government Innovation (AIG) by passing Act 65 in October 2009. Led by a general manager who reports directly to the president, the AIG has enhanced international cooperation, particularly with

Table 2: The evolution of Panama in the Networked Readiness Index, 2005–12

Year	2005	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2012
Rank	66	65	64	66	58	60	57

Source: World Economic Forum, *The Global Information Technology Report*, various years.

the Republic of Korea, and has increased collaboration with the private sector to compensate for limited financial resources.

The AIG has retained those aspects of the secretariat that were considered to be functioning well, including some members of the team; performed a strategic review; and planned to refocus its efforts and provide a renewed push to lift Panama's score in the e-government rankings of the NRI and UNDESA's Survey. Under the leadership of Eduardo Jaen, the AIG emphasizes two key goals on which Panama will build its final leap to e-government. The first is to bring connectivity to every municipality in the country. The second is to put the management of public resources across the government in order through the modern solution of government resource planning (GRP). The Paperless Panama project, the 311 Citizen Service Center, and the municipal e-government program MuNet Panama are some of the initiatives that, in little more than two years, have given Panama international recognition as well as helped it progress in the previously mentioned e-government rankings.[20]

This progress, shown in Table 2, can be attributed to the following reasons and might be a valuable reference for other countries:

1. **Extraordinary political support at the highest level**. As discussed above, the last three presidents of Panama have included ICTs both in their speeches and actions, passing legislation and launching initiatives. President Martinelli especially emphasized the importance of ICTs during his speech at the 67th United Nations General Assembly in September 2012, presenting them as key instruments to accomplish the Millennium Development Goals.

2. **A continuous and participatory planning effort**. The last of these efforts, the AIG Strategic Plan 2010–14,[21] shows a clear vision not limited by the usual need for results in the short term. Long-term initiatives such as infrastructure deployment projects and organizational culture transformation are included among other actions of more immediate impact such as e-safety and the municipal e-government program.

3. **Legal independence and functioning autonomy**. Although AIG's position in the organizational chart of the government of Panama is near the Office of the President, it is also its own legal entity. This independence provides an important operational freedom that has been instrumental in establishing alliances and agility in project implementation. This autonomy became very instrumental in attracting Eduardo Jaen as general manager. He brought not only a business view to the management of ICTs in government but also the valuable experience of having been IBM's general manager for Central America.

COMMON ELEMENTS: THE TRIANGLE OF SUCCESS

The recent experiences of Colombia, Uruguay, and Panama confirm the theories of those who research e-government and the suspicions of those who work every day in this field. Although there is no magic formula for success in advancing ICTs in public administration, those who do succeed share some common ingredients.

The first of these common ingredients is the political support of the highest authority in the country. In all three cases analyzed, the support of the president has been instrumental in mobilizing other critical elements, such as legislative changes, institutional strategy, and budgetary allocation.

Another common ingredient in these e-government success stories is the attention paid to the qualification of human resources. This component has two equally relevant sides: the leader and the team. Although they have not done it alone, Jose Clastornik (Uruguay), Eduardo Jaén (Panama), and Diego Molano Vega (Colombia) share a common characteristic that became crucial for the advancement of e-government in their respective countries. All three, for different reasons, are able to communicate directly with the highest authority in the government and know how to interact in their country's political sphere. At the same time, they are each very knowledgeable about ICTs, after having had successful careers in the private sector.

A third factor—usually a consequence of the previous two—is the availability of financial resources. In recent years, Latin America has seen too frequently how sound political speeches on the subject of ICTs failed to change the life of any citizen and never moved beyond a nice planning document adorning the bookshelf of some ministerial office or multilateral organization. On many occasions, this is because of one fundamental

Table 3: E-government Office annual budget, Uruguay (2008–12)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Annual budget (US dollars)	9,231,536	7,485,041	9,966,243	15,165,654	16,988,859

Source: AGESIC, available at www.agesic.org.uy.

reason: they did not "put their money where their mouth is," as the famous saying goes. In those countries where ICTs do not have their own line in the national budget, years will continue to go by without solid ground being established for future socioeconomic progress.

The budgets of other countries, such as Uruguay, ensure that ICTs have sufficient financial resources by allocating specific amounts to e-government in their budgets. Table 3 shows the evolution of investment in e-government in Uruguay over the last five years.

OTHER FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO SUCCESS

Although slightly less relevant and less evident than the three elements discussed above, some other aspects that have accelerated the progress of e-government in the countries studied are worth mentioning.

One such element is the search for international points of reference. As pointed out earlier, the organized effort to study, understand, and learn from what others have done, along with the initiative needed to visit countries that are more advanced and invite them to help, have been part of the corporate and political culture of the three countries studied. Colombia, Uruguay, and Panama have made this idea a dogma. They have participated in numerous instances of international relations and cooperation and have taken full advantage of the experience of others.

Another important aspect that should be considered is concerned with the ICT-related business capacity installed in the country. Colombia very cleverly used its Vive Digital push to generate an emerging entrepreneurial sector in the field of ICTs. These entrepreneurs were able to grow because of the investment efforts of the government; this, in turn, ensures that Colombia has the local knowledge needed to progress.[22] Uruguay has enjoyed a thriving and exporting technology sector for the past 15 years. And Panama, with its enviable geographical location, also has a large number of ICT multinationals operating within its borders.

Finally, in all three countries a certain element of continuity has been maintained in both their plans and their working teams. In some cases, the ruling party itself changed; in other cases, the ruling party remained in power. But in all three countries, a change of party or president did not mean a radical break in approach or policy. In all three, many members of the team remained in place and the majority of initiatives were continued, and the changes provided an opportunity to review the strategic approach, introduce new projects, and adapt the priority areas to ever-changing citizens' needs and technology opportunities.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

All governments in the region—those more advanced in providing e-government and those lagging behind—face a similar challenge to remain competitive in the global e-government arena: connectivity. According to the last NRI,[23] published by the World Economic Forum in 2012, in the Latin American region, only Uruguay and Chile are ranked among the top 50 countries worldwide for broadband Internet subscriptions. Uruguay ranked 47th on this indicator with 10.9 percent penetration and Chile ranked 50th with 10.5 percent. The Netherlands, ranked 1st in the world in the 2012 NRI for broadband Internet subscriptions, had a penetration rate almost four times those of the Latin American top countries. In mobile broadband subscriptions, the panorama does not improve much. Uruguay (ranked 42nd) and Chile (45th) had rates of 9.7 percent and 9.0 percent, respectively. Ecuador was in 47th place, with a rate of 8.3 percent. Korea, the top country in this indicator, showed a mobile broadband subscription rate of 78 percent.

As Chile discovered during its early e-government efforts, merely making modern e-government solutions available to the citizens does not guarantee that citizens will use them. Colombia, an avid observer of international experiences, quickly realized that well-planned marketing and active promotion under the umbrella of an "Appropriation Office" would help to reach out to those who are connected. The problem is that, as the above-mentioned figures show, broadband connectivity still benefits a minority of the population. It should not be a surprise, then, that the main objective of the latest Colombian ICT strategy, Vive Digital, is to multiply the number of broadband connections in the country by four, with strong emphasis on low-income households.

Closing the connectivity gap between Latin American and developed countries will require the deployment of a great deal of infrastructure throughout the region. Regardless of the method chosen (optic fiber, dark fiber, satellite, whitespaces, etc., and their multiple combinations), the necessary investments are challenging. If the governments in Latin America are to take seriously the connectivity gap and the hurdle it poses for the socioeconomic progress of the region, they

will need to work with the private sector and put in place decisive policy actions. For these big investments to become a reality, financial contributions from the private sector will be critical. In addition, some minimum policy commitments will have to be made and implemented. At a minimum, legislation must be passed that attracts investment into the sector by opening it to competition, establishes the necessary investment protection, creates a framework for public-private partnerships, and makes good use of all the radio spectrum available. The more ambitious countries, such as Colombia under the Vive Digital, will even set up tax breaks for the imports of computing equipment.

Even before the arrival of the Internet, the region suffered a connectivity gap between those with access to phone service and those without it. In order to close this gap, beginning in 1994, programs of universal access funds for telecommunications proliferated in Latin America. In general, these programs are funded by charging a percentage (between 0 and 1 percent) of telecommunication companies´ revenues.

Leaving the enormous Brazil fund aside, today close to US$1 billion is available in the bank accounts of these universal access funds. It is paradoxical that the region keeps losing the information society race partly because of its low broadband connectivity at the same time that it sits on these valuable resources, which should be devoted to connectivity-related initiatives. These funds, however, will not be nearly enough to close the digital divide that separates Latin America from the most advanced countries in the world, especially because those advanced countries continue to pour effort and support into initiatives that promote and expand ICTs. For example, last year Australia launched its National Broadband Network initiative.[24] This country, which has a smaller surface area than Brazil, plans on investing US$35 billion (US$8 billion of which will be contributed by the private sector) to provide access to broadband connection to all Australians by 2015.

An additional challenge—that will grow in importance as e-government advances—is the issue of interoperability,[25] both domestic and international. No e-government solution can bring efficiency to public administration if it is not interoperable. If a solution is designed outside an interoperability framework, it will probably need to rely on the ability of the citizen to provide data and documents, even if online, that are already in the hands of another section of the government. In most Latin American countries, interoperability is left to the will of the authorities involved in any specific public procedure or service. Countries such as Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and México—although they have the required infrastructure in place and have defined the interoperability standards—are still struggling to get the necessary commitments from all actors involved.

The interoperability problem becomes bigger when you consider cross-border situations. E-government will be seriously limited in its ability to deliver on its promises if applications and databases are not able to communicate among themselves outside national borders. Customs procedures, health services, security, judicial collaboration, natural disaster cooperation, international transportation, and many other services require international interoperability if they are going to provide citizens with efficient services. The RED GEALC network has participated in discussions and research on regional interoperability over the past five years, but this is just a tiny light in an uncertain scenario. The exchanges have taken place at a technical level, but interoperability has not yet gained ground in the regional political agenda. Given the difficulty of the topic and its relevance for a region that wants to take the most possible advantage of e-government, political leaders should start paying attention to it as soon as possible.

Despite these significant challenges, e-government is an unstoppable reality. Arguably it will continue to grow in Latin America because it has already shown positive impact in the lives of Latin American citizens. The rankings mentioned are merely an objective mechanism allowing comparison among countries and analysis of their evolution. The relevance lies in what is behind the rankings. Behind Colombia´s position are citizens who, thanks to ICTs, participate more than ever before in the design of public policy. More than 50,000 Colombians participated in the design of the National Educational Plan 2006–15. Uruguay´s position in the rankings is the reflection of the satisfaction experienced by the parents of the 45,000 newborns per year who can register them electronically immediately after they are born, providing them with the right at the center of many human rights—identity. Behind Panama´s rankings are entrepreneurs who used to need five days to set up a company; now, thanks to PanamaEmprende, they can do it in 15 minutes.

MOVING FORWARD

Two forces will combine to keep pushing the advancement of e-government in Latin America. First, people who taste the flavor of the efficiency of the online world through the private sector often become anxious demanders for the same efficiency in their governments. Many Latin Americans are already enjoying the convenience of online purchasing or banking, and want their governments to imitate that type of interaction. Second, all governments face the challenge of attending to the needs of a growing population with ever-increasing demands under a tight budget that rarely expands. This situation generates an urgent plea to make the most out of every dollar managed by the government—also known as *efficiency.* Every plan to bring efficiency into government will have ICTs as a key supporting tool.

NOTES

1 Hornbeck 2013.

2 See www.latinobarometro.org for information about the organization Latinobarómetro and its annual report; see also The Economist 2003.

3 Holmes 2001.

4 See http://home.sii.cl/.

5 See the Superior Electoral Court website at http://www.tse.jus.br/internet/ingles/index.htm.

6 Information about these awards can be found on the RED GEALC website at http://www.redgealc.net/premios-excelgob-2009/content/3711/en/.

7 The CONPES 3072 document is available at http://www.dnp.gov.co/CONPES.aspx.

8 See http://vivedigital.gov.co/.

9 See http://www.mintic.gov.co/index.php/vive-digital/logros.

10 See http://www.mintic.gov.co/index.php/vive-digital/plan/preguntas-frecuentes.

11 See RED GEALC's "Horizontal Cooperation Fund," available at http://www.redgealc.net/horizontal-cooperation-fund/content/2024/en/.

12 See http://www.agesic.gub.uy/.

13 For details of the Agenda Digital Uruguay, see http://www.agesic.gub.uy/innovaportal/v/1443/1/agesic/mapa_de_ruta:_agenda_digital_uruguay_2011-2015.html.

14 For further information about Plan Ceibal, see http://www.ceibal.edu.uy/Paginas/Inicio.aspx.

15 For details about the meeting, which took place in March, 2009, see http://www.redgealc.org/montevideo-marzo-2009/contenido/2673/es/.

16 See http://www.agesic.gub.uy/innovaportal/v/518/1/agesic/plataforma_de_gobierno_electronico_del_estado_uruguayo.html?menuderecho=3 for details about the e-Government Interoperability Platform; see http://www.agesic.gub.uy/innovaportal/v/504/1/agesic/red_uy.html?menuderecho=3 for details about the REDUY communications infrastructure initiative.

17 Information about CUTI can be found at http://www.cuti.org.uy/.

18 Oriental Republic of Uruguay 2011.

19 Guerra 2004.

20 For details about all these projects, see http://www.innovacion.gob.pa/proyectos.

21 See http://www.innovacion.gob.pa/descargas/AIG-PLAN-ESTRATEGICO-2010-2014.pdf.

22 See http://www.mintic.gov.co/index.php/vive-digital/iniciativas.

23 To download *The Global Information Technology Report* or view and interact with the data platform, see http://reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-2012/#=.

24 For information about Australia's Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy, see http://www.dbcde.gov.au/broadband.

25 A complex and complete definition of interoperability beyond the ICT field can be found at www.wikipedia.org. For the purposes of this chapter, we refer to *interoperability* as the capacity of applications to communicate and exchange data within and across borders.

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Part 3

Country/Economy Profiles

How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles

The Country/Economy Profiles section presents a profile for each of the 144 economies covered in *The Global Information Technology Report 2013.* Each profile summarizes an economy's performance in the various dimensions of the Networked Readiness Index (NRI).

1 PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

The first section of the profile presents the economy's overall performance in the NRI, along with its performance in the NRI's four components and ten pillars. The economy's rank (out of 144 economies) and score (on a 1-to-7 scale) are reported.

2 On the radar chart to the right of the table, a blue line plots the economy's score on each of the ten pillars. The black line represents the average score of all economies in the income group to which the economy under review belongs. The country classification by income group is defined by the World Bank and reflects the situation as of November 2012. Note that the two high-income groups in this classification, *High income: OECD* and *High income: non-OECD*, were merged into a single group for the purpose of the analysis.

3 THE NETWORKED READINESS INDEX IN DETAIL

This section presents an economy's performance in each of the 54 indicators composing the NRI. The indicators are organized by pillar. The numbering of the variables matches that of the data tables in the next section of the *Report*, which provide descriptions, rankings, and scores for all the indicators. The indicators derived from the 2011 and 2012 editions of the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey are identified by an asterisk (*). These indicators are always measured on a 1-to-7 scale (where 1 and 7 correspond to the worst and best possible outcomes, respectively). For more information on the Executive Opinion Survey and a detailed explanation of how scores are computed, please refer to Chapter 1.3 of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2012–2013*, available for free on the World Economic Forum website at www.weforum.org/gcr.

For those indicators not derived from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey, the scale is reported next to the title. The section "Technical Notes and Sources" at the end of this *Report* provides further details on each indicator, including its definition, method of computation, and sources.

Note that for the sake of readability, the years were omitted. However, the year of each data point is indicated in the corresponding data table. For more information on the framework and computation of the NRI, refer to Chapter 1.1.

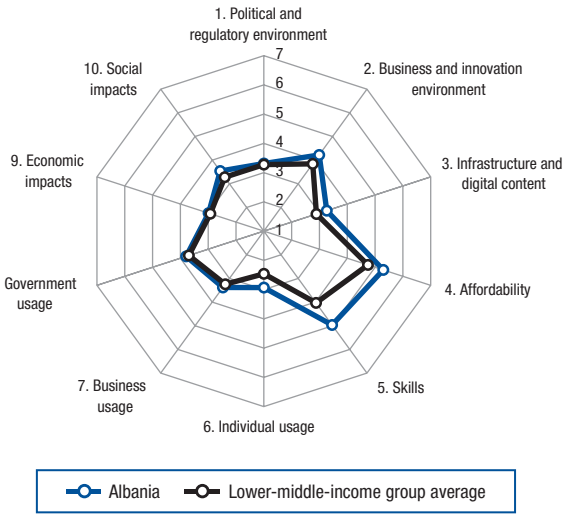
ONLINE DATA PORTAL

In complement to the analysis presented in this *Report*, an online data portal can be accessed via www.weforum.org/gitr. The platform offers a number of analytical tools and visualizations, including sortable rankings, scatter plots, bar charts, and maps, as well as the possibility of downloading portions of the NRI dataset.

Index of Country/Economy Profiles

Albania

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**83**	**3.8**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	68	3.9
A. Environment subindex	**84**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	102	3.3
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	66	4.2
B. Readiness subindex	**72**	**4.6**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	79	3.6
4th pillar: Affordability	66	5.3
5th pillar: Skills	56	5.0
C. Usage subindex	**85**	**3.4**
6th pillar: Individual usage	84	2.9
7th pillar: Business usage	79	3.4
8th pillar: Government usage	95	3.8
D. Impact subindex	**89**	**3.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	88	3.0
10th pillar: Social impacts	81	3.5



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

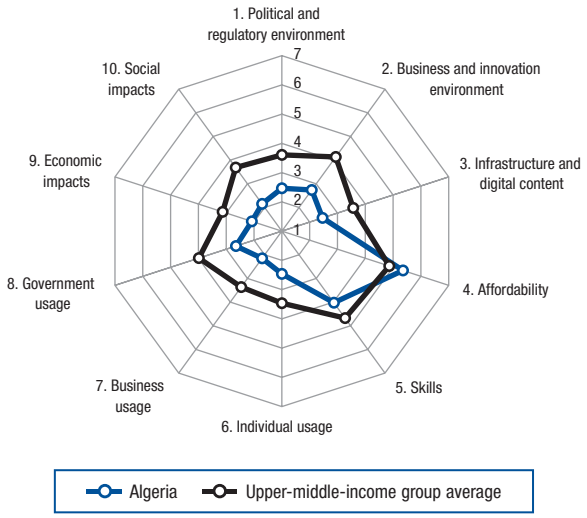
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	88	3.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	81	3.7
1.03	Judicial independence*	121	2.6
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	98	3.3
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	93	3.3
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	103	3.0
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	76	75
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	90	39
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	25	390
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	106	4.4
2.02	Venture capital availability*	132	1.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	73	38.7
2.04	No. days to start a business	8	4
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	20	4
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	128	3.9
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	57	43.9
2.08	Quality of management schools*	61	4.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	46	3.9
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	87	1,648.4
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	65	19.0
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	87	13.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	108	4.2
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	100	0.39
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	43	26.37
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	88	1.69
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	52	4.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	40	4.5
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	63	90.9
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	58	95.9

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	90	96.4
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	57	49.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	95	15.6
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	85	13.7
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	83	4.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	78	8.8
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	66	5.5
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	80	4.6
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	128	2.4
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	88	0.2
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	n/a	n/a
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	n/a	n/a
7.06	Extent of staff training*	36	4.4
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	70	4.0
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	87	0.42
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	n/a	n/a
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	93	4.1
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	90	3.9
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	106	3.7
10.02	Internet access in schools*	54	4.5
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	65	4.3
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	91	0.11

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Algeria

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**131**	**2.8**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	118	3.0
A. Environment subindex	**143**	**2.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	141	2.5
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	143	2.7
B. Readiness subindex	**96**	**4.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	119	2.6
4th pillar: Affordability	64	5.3
5th pillar: Skills	101	4.0
C. Usage subindex	**140**	**2.4**
6th pillar: Individual usage	100	2.5
7th pillar: Business usage	144	2.1
8th pillar: Government usage	139	2.7
D. Impact subindex	**142**	**2.1**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	143	2.1
10th pillar: Social impacts	141	2.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

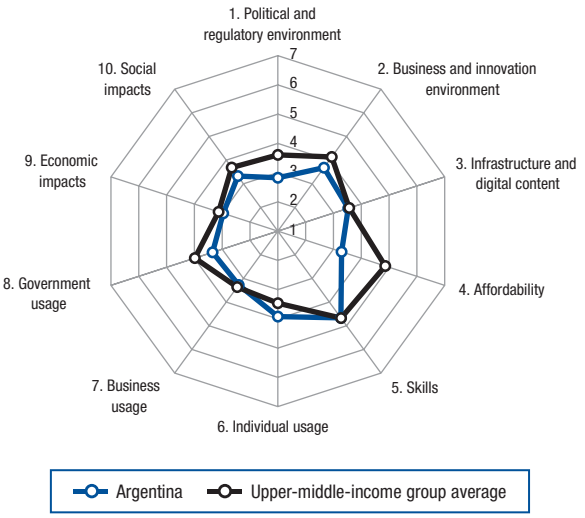
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	130	2.4
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	140	2.3
1.03	Judicial independence*	123	2.5
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	132	2.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	137	2.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	142	1.8
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	94	84
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	129	45
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	98	630
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	142	3.4
2.02	Venture capital availability*	138	1.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	137	72.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	97	25
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	137	14
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	144	3.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	76	32.1
2.08	Quality of management schools*	131	3.0
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	142	2.2
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	92	1,223.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	116	81.5
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	88	8.9
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	128	0.9
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	137	3.3
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	49	0.20
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	61	30.23
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	107	1.31
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	131	2.5
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	129	2.7
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	54	94.9
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	112	72.6

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	86	99.0
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	110	14.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	87	20.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	92	10.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	88	2.8
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	126	0.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	88	5.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	144	3.2
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	143	1.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	98	0.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	139	2.7
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	139	2.4
7.06	Extent of staff training*	142	2.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	140	2.6
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	120	0.25
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	137	2.8
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	144	2.4
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	82	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	144	2.1
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	76	19.1
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	142	2.6
10.02	Internet access in schools*	132	2.4
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	144	2.3
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	106	0.05

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Argentina

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**99**	**3.5**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	92	3.5
A. Environment subindex	**126**	**3.2**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	131	2.8
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	110	3.7
B. Readiness subindex	**97**	**4.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	70	4.0
4th pillar: Affordability	114	3.3
5th pillar: Skills	80	4.7
C. Usage subindex	**74**	**3.5**
6th pillar: Individual usage	60	3.9
7th pillar: Business usage	90	3.3
8th pillar: Government usage	117	3.3
D. Impact subindex	**94**	**3.1**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	91	3.0
10th pillar: Social impacts	96	3.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

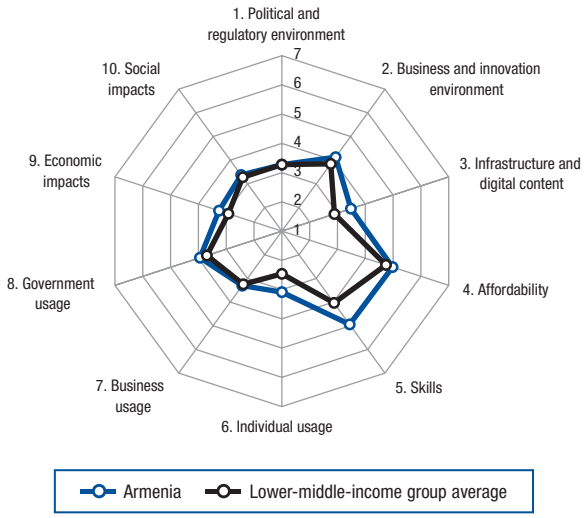
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	141	2.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	117	3.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	133	2.3
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	129	2.7
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	142	2.1
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	134	2.4
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	69	69
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	56	36
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	87	590
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	109	4.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	135	1.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	142	108.3
2.04	No. days to start a business	99	26
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	137	14
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	117	4.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	21	71.2
2.08	Quality of management schools*	34	4.9
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	131	2.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	64	3,041.8
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	96	94.1
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	52	25.7
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	64	33.6
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	86	4.8
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	137	0.86
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	87	37.30
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	89	3.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	115	3.1
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	76	88.5
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	50	97.8

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	26	134.9
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	60	47.7
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	59	47.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	66	34.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	54	10.5
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	72	11.7
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	48	5.8
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	106	4.3
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	95	2.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	66	1.2
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	84	4.8
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	65	4.6
7.06	Extent of staff training*	78	3.8
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	139	2.6
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	59	0.53
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	128	3.2
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	94	4.1
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	61	0.3
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	78	4.1
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	82	17.7
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	111	3.6
10.02	Internet access in schools*	87	3.7
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	126	3.2
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	51	0.29

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Armenia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**82**	**3.8**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	94	3.5
A. Environment subindex	**90**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	104	3.3
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	72	4.1
B. Readiness subindex	**73**	**4.6**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	72	3.9
4th pillar: Affordability	77	5.0
5th pillar: Skills	59	4.9
C. Usage subindex	**79**	**3.4**
6th pillar: Individual usage	77	3.1
7th pillar: Business usage	89	3.3
8th pillar: Government usage	78	3.9
D. Impact subindex	**83**	**3.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	69	3.3
10th pillar: Social impacts	90	3.4



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

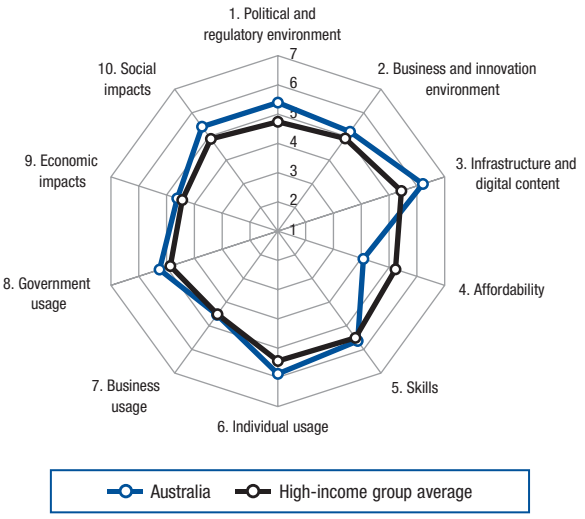
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	79	3.4
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	50	4.3
1.03	Judicial independence*	110	2.8
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	75	3.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	79	3.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	80	3.4
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	100	88
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	137	49
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	49	440
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	101	4.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	89	2.4
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	75	38.8
2.04	No. days to start a business	34	8
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	10	3
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	130	3.8
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	52	48.9
2.08	Quality of management schools*	127	3.2
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	108	3.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	85	1,838.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	72	98.9
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	58	22.2
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	67	27.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	75	4.9
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	35	0.17
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	85	36.93
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	115	1.21
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	79	3.5
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	71	4.0
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	74	88.7
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	11	99.6

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	78	103.6
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	83	32.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	87	20.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	86	13.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	76	5.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	45	25.9
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	68	5.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	96	4.4
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	62	3.2
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	57	1.7
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	54	5.2
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	82	4.4
7.06	Extent of staff training*	98	3.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	56	4.2
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	106	0.33
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	52	4.7
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	70	4.4
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	51	0.4
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	66	4.2
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	56	24.1
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	77	4.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	78	3.9
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	49	4.5
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Australia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**18**	**5.3**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	17	5.3
A. Environment subindex	**11**	**5.3**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	10	5.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	21	5.2
B. Readiness subindex	**25**	**5.5**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	6	6.8
4th pillar: Affordability	97	4.1
5th pillar: Skills	17	5.6
C. Usage subindex	**18**	**5.2**
6th pillar: Individual usage	15	5.9
7th pillar: Business usage	25	4.5
8th pillar: Government usage	19	5.3
D. Impact subindex	**18**	**5.0**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	20	4.6
10th pillar: Social impacts	15	5.4



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

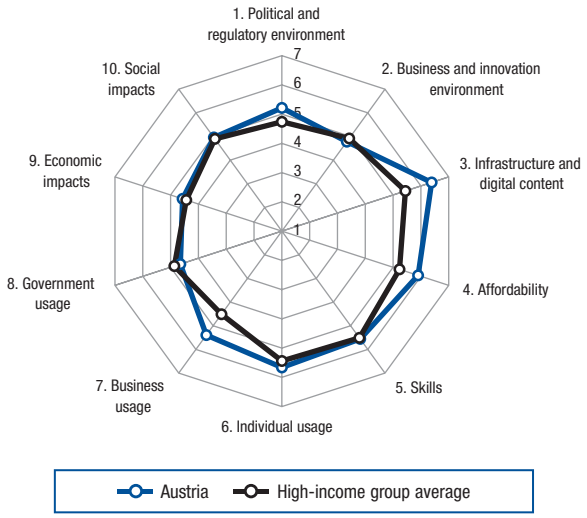
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	18	4.9
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	17	5.3
1.03	Judicial independence*	14	6.0
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	18	5.0
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	19	4.7
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	19	5.3
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	5	23
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	12	28
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	29	395
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	19	6.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	28	3.3
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	107	47.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	2	2
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	3	2
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	6	5.9
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	10	79.9
2.08	Quality of management schools*	16	5.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	58	3.7
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	10	11,488.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	32	50.4
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	6	2,002.6
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	20	6.1
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	121	0.54
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	94	40.24
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	63	1.91
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	15	5.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	24	4.9
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	1	131.3
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	67	108.3
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	18	79.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	18	82.6
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	17	78.9
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	25	24.3
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	10	73.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	17	6.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	15	5.9
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	32	3.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	20	77.5
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	31	5.6
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	9	5.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	28	4.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	26	4.7
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	9	0.86
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	39	4.8
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	28	5.1
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	19	20.7
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	28	4.9
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	12	42.9
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	23	5.4
10.02	Internet access in schools*	12	6.1
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	46	4.6
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	8	0.76

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Austria

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**19**	**5.2**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	19	5.3
A. Environment subindex	**22**	**5.0**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	17	5.2
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	31	4.8
B. Readiness subindex	**9**	**6.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	9	6.6
4th pillar: Affordability	37	5.9
5th pillar: Skills	24	5.6
C. Usage subindex	**17**	**5.2**
6th pillar: Individual usage	19	5.7
7th pillar: Business usage	9	5.4
8th pillar: Government usage	35	4.6
D. Impact subindex	**24**	**4.8**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	22	4.6
10th pillar: Social impacts	29	5.0



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

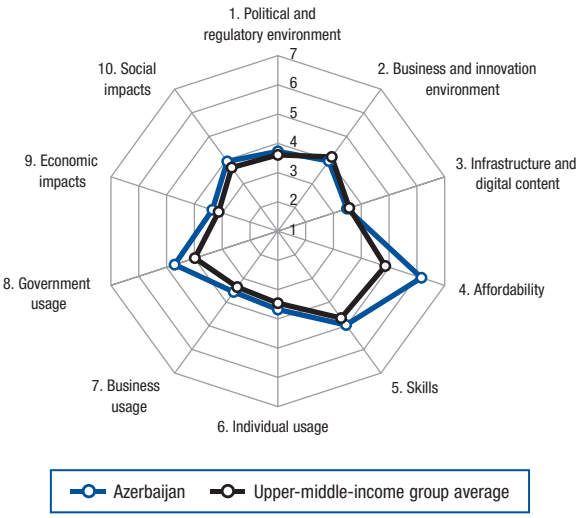
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	37	4.2
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	21	5.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	30	5.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	25	4.8
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	22	4.6
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	16	5.5
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	5	23
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	4	25
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	31	397
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	13	6.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	39	3.0
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	120	53.1
2.04	No. days to start a business	97	25
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	88	8
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	7	5.8
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	23	68.2
2.08	Quality of management schools*	37	4.8
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	50	3.8
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	25	7,987.8
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	19	81.9
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	20	993.2
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	9	6.3
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	15	0.08
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	78	35.33
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	26	4.7
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	43	4.4
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	40	98.9
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	13	154.8
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	15	79.8
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	25	78.1
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	24	75.4
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	21	25.4
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	23	42.6
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	20	6.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	13	5.9
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	9	5.0
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	10	154.7
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	3	6.2
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	16	5.6
7.06	Extent of staff training*	12	5.0
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	77	3.9
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	26	0.75
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	58	4.6
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	33	5.0
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	14	30.3
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	49	4.5
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	27	36.7
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	18	5.6
10.02	Internet access in schools*	25	5.7
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	14	5.3
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	41	0.37

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Azerbaijan

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**56**	**4.1**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	61	3.9
A. Environment subindex	**77**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	66	3.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	86	4.0
B. Readiness subindex	**51**	**5.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	75	3.8
4th pillar: Affordability	20	6.2
5th pillar: Skills	57	5.0
C. Usage subindex	**52**	**4.0**
6th pillar: Individual usage	64	3.7
7th pillar: Business usage	58	3.6
8th pillar: Government usage	34	4.7
D. Impact subindex	**59**	**3.6**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	59	3.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	57	3.9



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

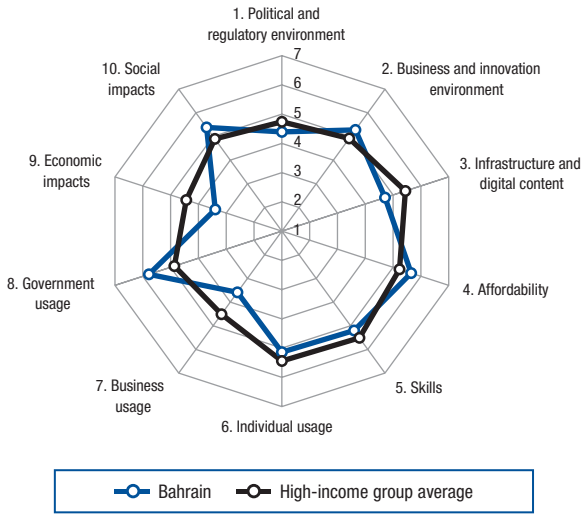
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	59	3.8
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	46	4.4
1.03	Judicial independence*	86	3.4
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	76	3.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	58	3.9
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	53	3.9
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	99	87
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	90	39
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	5	237
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	81	4.8
2.02	Venture capital availability*	59	2.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	77	40.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	34	8
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	131	3.8
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	92	19.3
2.08	Quality of management schools*	123	3.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	19	4.4
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	79	2,108.9
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	64	19.1
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	100	4.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	71	5.0
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	28	0.15
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	16	18.55
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	104	1.35
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	109	3.1
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	99	3.5
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	48	96.9
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	3	99.8

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	64	108.7
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	56	50.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	86	21.5
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	62	35.3
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	53	10.7
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	50	21.5
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	41	5.9
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	73	4.7
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	39	3.5
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	77	0.4
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	78	4.8
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	77	4.4
7.06	Extent of staff training*	56	4.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	9	5.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	97	0.37
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	8	5.6
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	41	4.9
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	39	4.6
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	69	20.3
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	37	4.9
10.02	Internet access in schools*	79	3.9
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	19	5.2
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	81	0.13

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Bahrain

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**29**	**4.8**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	27	4.9
A. Environment subindex	**28**	**4.8**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	40	4.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	14	5.3
B. Readiness subindex	**35**	**5.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	39	5.0
4th pillar: Affordability	46	5.6
5th pillar: Skills	44	5.2
C. Usage subindex	**30**	**4.8**
6th pillar: Individual usage	30	5.1
7th pillar: Business usage	56	3.6
8th pillar: Government usage	4	5.8
D. Impact subindex	**32**	**4.4**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	52	3.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	16	5.4



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

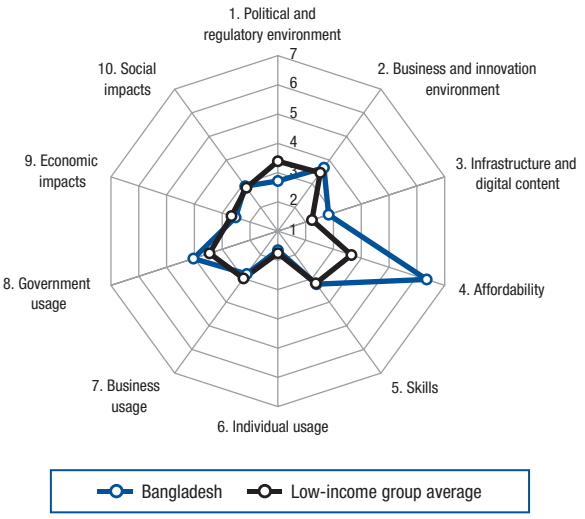
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	47	4.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	32	4.9
1.03	Judicial independence*	32	5.1
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	30	4.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	28	4.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	28	5.1
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	44	54
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	136	48
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	99	635
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	24	6.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	7	4.3
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	4	13.9
2.04	No. days to start a business	43	9
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	74	7
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	33	5.4
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	n/a	n/a
2.08	Quality of management schools*	79	4.1
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	20	4.4
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	11	10,308.0
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	73	14.7
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	48	117.9
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	31	5.9
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	32	0.16
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	74	34.65
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	61	1.92
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	35	4.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	56	4.2
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	24	103.1
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	78	91.9

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	34	128.0
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	21	77.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	7	90.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	20	76.8
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	43	13.8
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	75	9.5
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	15	6.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	21	5.8
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	117	2.5
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	54	1.9
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	29	5.6
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	97	4.0
7.06	Extent of staff training*	25	4.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	8	5.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	9	0.86
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	6	5.7
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	35	5.0
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	70	0.1
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	40	4.6
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	68	20.7
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	13	5.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	35	5.3
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	6	5.6
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	19	0.66

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Bangladesh

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**114**	**3.2**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	113	3.2
A. Environment subindex	**128**	**3.2**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	137	2.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	111	3.7
B. Readiness subindex	**91**	**4.1**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	109	2.8
4th pillar: Affordability	13	6.3
5th pillar: Skills	128	3.2
C. Usage subindex	**121**	**2.8**
6th pillar: Individual usage	128	1.7
7th pillar: Business usage	132	2.8
8th pillar: Government usage	68	4.0
D. Impact subindex	**126**	**2.7**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	128	2.5
10th pillar: Social impacts	118	2.9



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

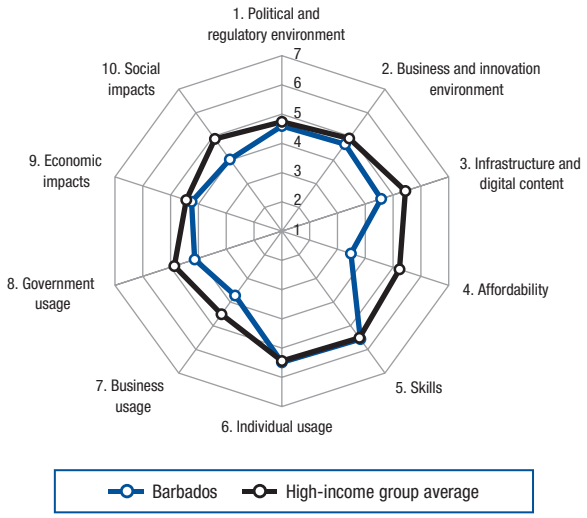
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	101	3.1
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	118	3.1
1.03	Judicial independence*	104	2.8
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	101	3.3
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	71	3.6
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	131	2.4
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	103	90
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	110	41
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	141	1,442
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	105	4.4
2.02	Venture capital availability*	122	2.0
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	60	35.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	81	19
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	74	7
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	83	4.7
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	111	10.6
2.08	Quality of management schools*	91	3.9
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	134	2.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	119	257.5
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	132	1.5
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	133	0.6
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	115	4.0
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	4	0.03
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	17	18.87
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	113	1.25
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	97	3.2
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	113	3.2
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	117	51.4
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	127	56.8

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	126	56.1
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	126	5.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	127	3.1
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	117	2.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	112	0.3
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	124	0.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	123	4.5
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	111	4.2
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	131	2.4
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	117	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	126	4.1
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	117	3.6
7.06	Extent of staff training*	136	3.0
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	68	4.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	83	0.44
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	72	4.4
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	100	4.0
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	112	3.6
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	101	7.3
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	100	3.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	122	2.6
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	104	3.7
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	96	0.08

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Barbados

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**39**	**4.5**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	35	4.6
A. Environment subindex	**36**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	32	4.6
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	38	4.7
B. Readiness subindex	**65**	**4.8**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	32	5.3
4th pillar: Affordability	111	3.5
5th pillar: Skills	22	5.6
C. Usage subindex	**34**	**4.4**
6th pillar: Individual usage	26	5.5
7th pillar: Business usage	43	3.7
8th pillar: Government usage	64	4.1
D. Impact subindex	**38**	**4.1**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	27	4.2
10th pillar: Social impacts	52	4.0



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

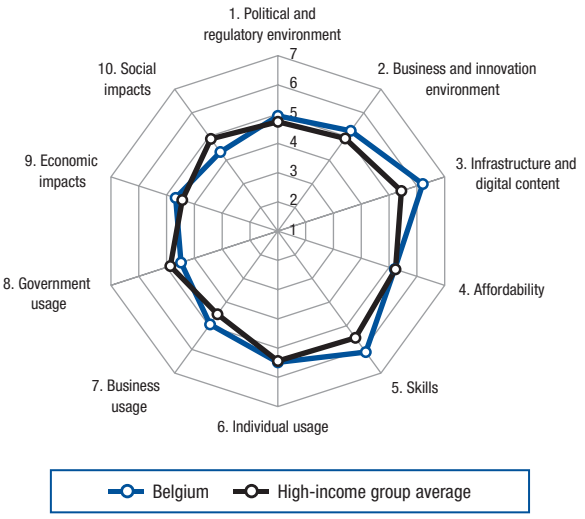
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	10	5.1
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	56	4.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	19	5.7
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	28	4.7
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	32	4.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	30	4.9
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	78	38
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	137	1,340
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	28	6.0
2.02	Venture capital availability*	94	2.3
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	101	45.4
2.04	No. days to start a business	77	18
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	88	8
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	70	4.9
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	33	61.8
2.08	Quality of management schools*	21	5.2
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	34	4.0
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	56	3,793.9
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	38	38.2
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	29	401.6
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	28	6.0
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	104	0.40
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	105	50.44
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	116	1.20
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	7	5.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	7	5.6
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	22	103.7
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	n/a	n/a

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	36	127.0
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	30	71.8
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	45	61.4
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	48	51.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	29	22.1
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	7	77.1
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	26	6.1
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	37	5.4
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	91	2.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	32	11.3
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	49	5.3
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	60	4.7
7.06	Extent of staff training*	30	4.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	36	4.5
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	95	0.37
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	48	4.7
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	63	4.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	34	1.8
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	63	4.2
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	1	57.6
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	33	5.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	33	5.3
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	47	4.5
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	111	0.03

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Belgium

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**24**	**5.1**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	22	5.1
A. Environment subindex	**17**	**5.1**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	23	4.9
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	18	5.2
B. Readiness subindex	**15**	**5.8**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	18	6.2
4th pillar: Affordability	70	5.2
5th pillar: Skills	3	6.1
C. Usage subindex	**26**	**5.0**
6th pillar: Individual usage	25	5.5
7th pillar: Business usage	17	4.9
8th pillar: Government usage	41	4.5
D. Impact subindex	**28**	**4.5**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	19	4.7
10th pillar: Social impacts	41	4.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

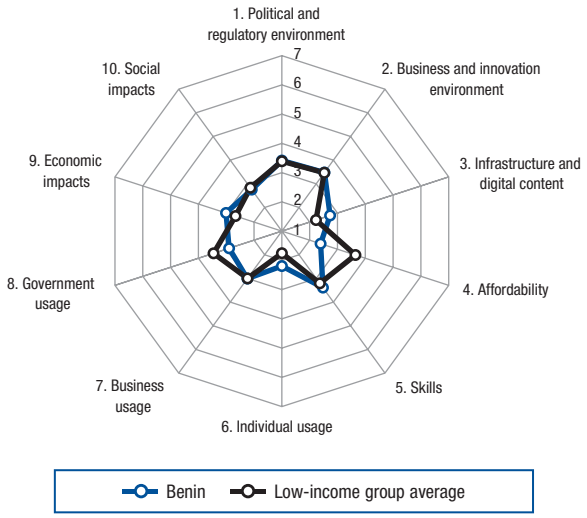
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	63	3.7
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	33	4.9
1.03	Judicial independence*	28	5.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	45	4.2
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	41	4.2
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	24	5.2
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	7	24
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	5	26
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	62	505
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	9	6.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	23	3.5
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	124	57.7
2.04	No. days to start a business	8	4
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	10	3
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	4	6.0
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	22	70.6
2.08	Quality of management schools*	2	6.0
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	25	4.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	17	8,726.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	28	99.9
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	12	131.1
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	23	599.6
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	15	6.2
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	127	0.58
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	31	22.13
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	5	5.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	3	6.2
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	11	110.5
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	50	116.6
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	19	78.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	23	78.9
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	21	76.5
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	9	33.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	56	19.4
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	19	6.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	31	5.6
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	11	5.0
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	15	106.2
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	21	5.8
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	37	5.1
7.06	Extent of staff training*	20	4.8
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	69	4.0
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	39	0.65
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	63	4.5
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	31	5.1
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	18	23.2
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	30	4.8
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	10	43.4
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	22	5.4
10.02	Internet access in schools*	28	5.7
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	50	4.5
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	81	0.13

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Benin

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**123**	**3.0**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	117	3.0
A. Environment subindex	**115**	**3.4**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	94	3.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	123	3.5
B. Readiness subindex	**128**	**2.9**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	113	2.8
4th pillar: Affordability	133	2.4
5th pillar: Skills	124	3.4
C. Usage subindex	**127**	**2.7**
6th pillar: Individual usage	109	2.2
7th pillar: Business usage	117	3.0
8th pillar: Government usage	135	2.9
D. Impact subindex	**113**	**2.9**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	87	3.0
10th pillar: Social impacts	123	2.8



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

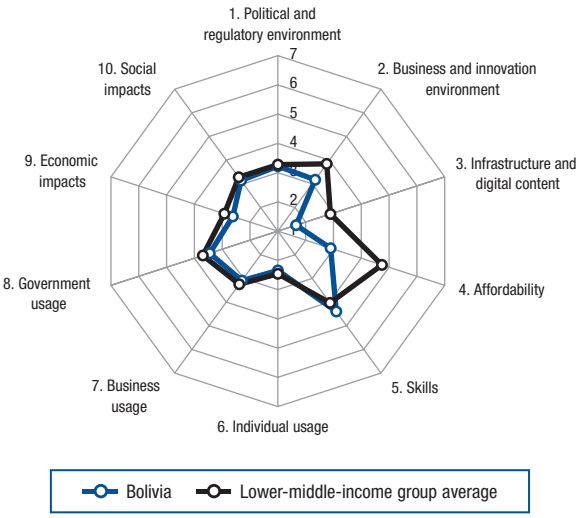
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	41	4.1
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	120	3.1
1.03	Judicial independence*	101	2.9
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	91	3.3
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	66	3.7
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	91	3.2
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	116	42
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	117	795
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	113	4.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	102	2.2
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	131	65.9
2.04	No. days to start a business	99	26
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	30	5
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	93	4.5
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	102	13.3
2.08	Quality of management schools*	53	4.4
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	62	3.7
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	143	14.8
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	117	3.4
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	131	0.8
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	128	3.6
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	99	0.39
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	128	107.58
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	135	0.50
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	71	3.6
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	51	4.3
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	116	51.4
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	135	42.4

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	102	85.3
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	131	3.5
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	132	2.5
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	n/a	n/a
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	131	0.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	126	0.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	102	5.0
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	114	4.2
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	121	2.5
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	110	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	123	4.2
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	84	4.3
7.06	Extent of staff training*	133	3.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	110	3.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	127	0.20
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	132	3.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	64	4.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	117	3.5
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	115	3.5
10.02	Internet access in schools*	127	2.5
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	112	3.5
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	96	0.08

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Bolivia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**119**	**3.0**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	127	2.9
A. Environment subindex	**129**	**3.2**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	110	3.2
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	137	3.2
B. Readiness subindex	**124**	**3.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	138	1.7
4th pillar: Affordability	122	2.9
5th pillar: Skills	94	4.4
C. Usage subindex	**113**	**3.0**
6th pillar: Individual usage	104	2.3
7th pillar: Business usage	109	3.1
8th pillar: Government usage	115	3.4
D. Impact subindex	**114**	**2.9**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	123	2.6
10th pillar: Social impacts	104	3.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

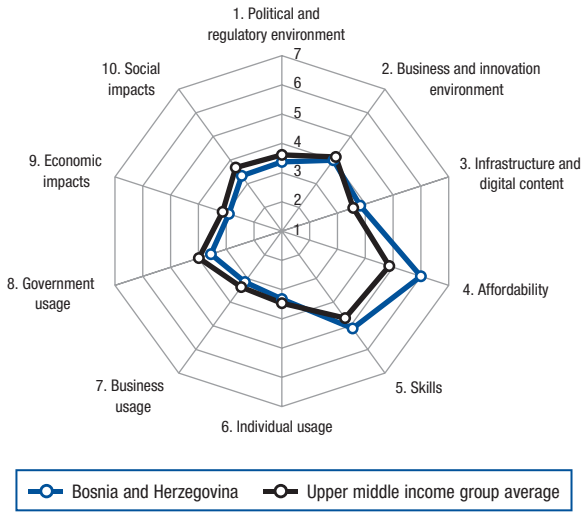
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	91	3.2
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	110	3.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	97	3.1
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	104	3.2
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	99	3.2
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	88	3.2
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	82	79
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	99	40
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	88	591
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	134	3.6
2.02	Venture capital availability*	30	3.3
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	140	83.4
2.04	No. days to start a business	128	50
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	139	15
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	135	3.7
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	66	38.6
2.08	Quality of management schools*	120	3.4
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	79	3.5
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	109	626.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	133	45.9
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	108	4.7
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	91	9.5
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	129	3.6
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	111	0.46
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	110	54.67
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	130	0.80
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	96	3.3
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	103	3.5
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	91	81.0
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	82	91.2

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	106	82.8
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	90	30.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	79	27.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	95	9.4
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	108	0.7
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	98	2.8
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	140	3.9
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	138	3.7
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	61	3.2
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	99	0.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	132	3.9
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	100	4.0
7.06	Extent of staff training*	103	3.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	115	3.3
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	91	0.41
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	115	3.6
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	129	3.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	101	3.7
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	91	14.3
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	117	3.5
10.02	Internet access in schools*	100	3.4
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	123	3.4
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	62	0.21

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**78**	**3.8**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	84	3.7
A. Environment subindex	**92**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	97	3.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	83	4.0
B. Readiness subindex	**43**	**5.1**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	64	4.1
4th pillar: Affordability	31	6.0
5th pillar: Skills	49	5.1
C. Usage subindex	**87**	**3.3**
6th pillar: Individual usage	73	3.3
7th pillar: Business usage	104	3.2
8th pillar: Government usage	111	3.6
D. Impact subindex	**96**	**3.1**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	96	2.9
10th pillar: Social impacts	95	3.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

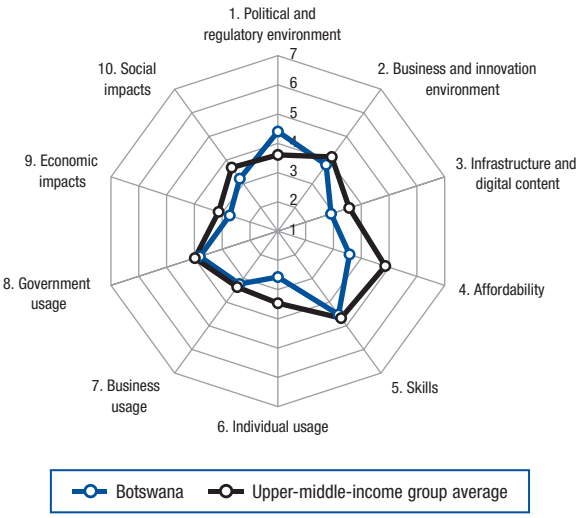
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	100	3.1
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	95	3.6
1.03	Judicial independence*	78	3.5
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	105	3.2
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	87	3.3
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	130	2.5
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	62	66
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	68	37
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	90	595
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	89	4.6
2.02	Venture capital availability*	127	1.9
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	19	24.1
2.04	No. days to start a business	119	37
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	123	11
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	138	3.6
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	68	38.1
2.08	Quality of management schools*	50	4.4
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	94	3.3
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	53	4,158.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	41	99.7
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	69	17.8
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	75	20.3
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	45	5.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	83	0.34
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	8	15.68
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	71	1.86
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	106	3.1
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	21	5.0
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	71	89.3
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	49	97.9

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	104	84.5
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	42	60.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	73	33.7
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	74	23.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	59	9.7
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	77	9.2
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	63	5.6
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	105	4.3
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	101	2.8
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	53	2.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	105	4.5
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	88	4.2
7.06	Extent of staff training*	109	3.5
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	113	3.3
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	95	0.37
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	85	4.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	104	3.9
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	69	0.1
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	92	3.8
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	60	4.3
10.02	Internet access in schools*	71	4.2
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	96	3.8
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Botswana

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**96**	**3.5**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	89	3.6
A. Environment subindex	**56**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	39	4.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	103	3.8
B. Readiness subindex	**107**	**3.7**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	100	3.1
4th pillar: Affordability	109	3.6
5th pillar: Skills	86	4.5
C. Usage subindex	**99**	**3.2**
6th pillar: Individual usage	98	2.6
7th pillar: Business usage	96	3.2
8th pillar: Government usage	91	3.8
D. Impact subindex	**105**	**3.0**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	114	2.7
10th pillar: Social impacts	103	3.2



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

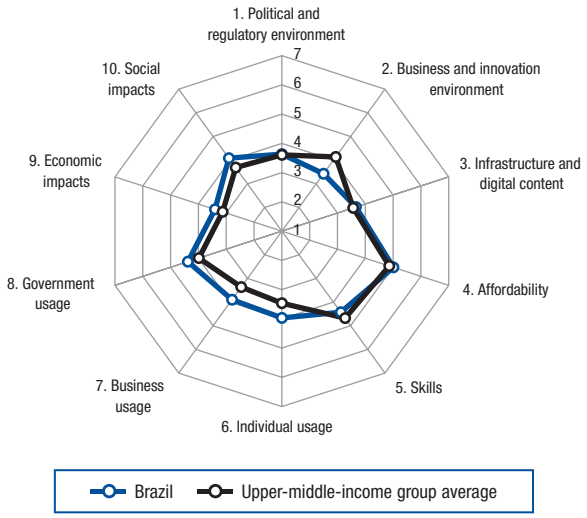
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	15	5.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	90	3.7
1.03	Judicial independence*	22	5.5
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	16	5.0
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	15	4.9
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	45	4.1
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	86	80
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	12	28
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	97	625
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	93	4.6
2.02	Venture capital availability*	47	2.9
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	22	25.3
2.04	No. days to start a business	133	61
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	114	10
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	74	4.8
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	121	7.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	92	3.9
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	65	3.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	121	224.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	87	96.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	90	8.4
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	93	8.9
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	103	4.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	101	0.40
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	104	49.46
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	112	1.27
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	55	4.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	66	4.1
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	89	81.7
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	104	84.5

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	20	142.8
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	124	7.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	111	6.5
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	122	2.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	105	0.8
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	71	11.8
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	103	5.0
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	98	4.4
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	96	2.8
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	106	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	120	4.2
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	108	3.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	68	3.9
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	67	4.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	100	0.36
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	83	4.2
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	108	3.8
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	116	3.5
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	84	17.1
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	89	4.0
10.02	Internet access in schools*	96	3.5
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	70	4.2
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	111	0.03

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Brazil

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**60**	**4.0**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	65	3.9
A. Environment subindex	**107**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	78	3.6
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	126	3.4
B. Readiness subindex	**74**	**4.5**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	62	4.2
4th pillar: Affordability	76	5.0
5th pillar: Skills	91	4.4
C. Usage subindex	**44**	**4.1**
6th pillar: Individual usage	58	4.0
7th pillar: Business usage	34	3.9
8th pillar: Government usage	48	4.4
D. Impact subindex	**50**	**3.7**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	50	3.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	48	4.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

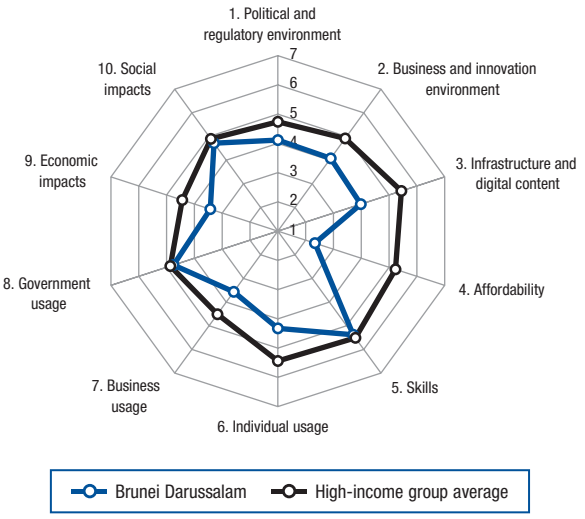
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	120	2.7
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	47	4.4
1.03	Judicial independence*	71	3.8
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	84	3.5
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	61	3.8
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	75	3.5
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	40	53
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	124	44
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	111	731
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	50	5.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	51	2.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	136	69.3
2.04	No. days to start a business	141	119
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	132	13
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	45	5.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	83	25.6
2.08	Quality of management schools*	52	4.4
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	53	3.8
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	73	2,413.8
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	24	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	47	28.0
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	58	54.2
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	82	4.9
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	130	0.68
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	11	16.58
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	116	3.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	132	2.6
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	19	105.8
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	85	90.3

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	40	124.3
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	62	45.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	64	45.4
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	59	37.8
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	63	8.6
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	53	20.9
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	47	5.8
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	47	5.2
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	34	3.7
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	50	2.8
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	40	5.5
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	28	5.3
7.06	Extent of staff training*	33	4.4
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	80	3.9
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	32	0.67
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	81	4.2
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	34	5.0
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	56	0.4
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	34	4.7
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	75	19.3
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	68	4.2
10.02	Internet access in schools*	88	3.7
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	53	4.4
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	31	0.50

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Brunei Darussalam

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**57**	**4.1**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	54	4.0
A. Environment subindex	**57**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	45	4.1
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	77	4.1
B. Readiness subindex	**94**	**4.1**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	50	4.5
4th pillar: Affordability	135	2.3
5th pillar: Skills	31	5.4
C. Usage subindex	**41**	**4.2**
6th pillar: Individual usage	49	4.3
7th pillar: Business usage	59	3.6
8th pillar: Government usage	33	4.7
D. Impact subindex	**39**	**4.1**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	48	3.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	35	4.7



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

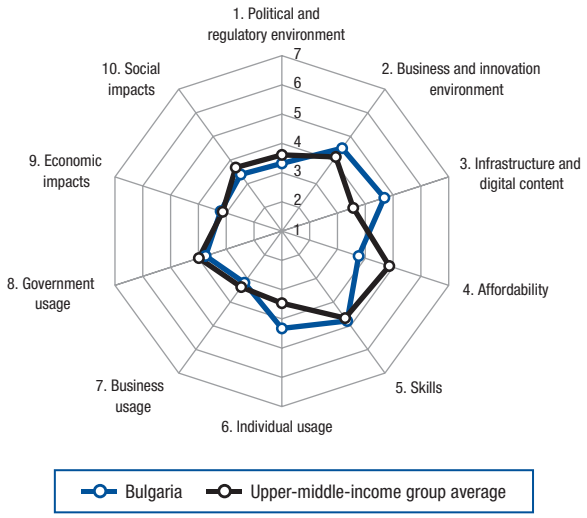
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	24	4.7
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	61	4.1
1.03	Judicial independence*	33	5.1
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	34	4.5
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	49	4.0
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	47	4.0
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	65	67
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	134	47
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	75	540
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	65	5.0
2.02	Venture capital availability*	35	3.1
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	11	16.8
2.04	No. days to start a business	139	101
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	139	15
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	71	4.8
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	91	19.6
2.08	Quality of management schools*	58	4.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	18	4.4
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	16	9,218.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	n/a	n/a
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	59	22.0
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	50	113.3
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	46	5.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	110	0.45
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	120	81.20
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	131	0.78
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	25	4.7
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	23	4.9
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	9	111.8
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	62	95.2

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	62	109.2
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	47	56.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	21	79.6
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	35	65.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	72	5.7
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	83	6.3
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	22	6.1
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	62	4.9
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	68	3.2
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	49	3.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	55	5.2
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	61	4.7
7.06	Extent of staff training*	52	4.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	29	4.7
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	44	0.59
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	31	5.0
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	71	4.4
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	40	1.3
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	57	4.3
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	47	28.4
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	32	5.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	34	5.3
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	45	4.6
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	34	0.47

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Bulgaria

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**71**	**3.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	70	3.9
A. Environment subindex	**68**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	101	3.3
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	48	4.5
B. Readiness subindex	**75**	**4.5**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	37	5.0
4th pillar: Affordability	106	3.8
5th pillar: Skills	70	4.8
C. Usage subindex	**63**	**3.7**
6th pillar: Individual usage	48	4.3
7th pillar: Business usage	101	3.2
8th pillar: Government usage	98	3.7
D. Impact subindex	**87**	**3.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	75	3.2
10th pillar: Social impacts	89	3.4



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

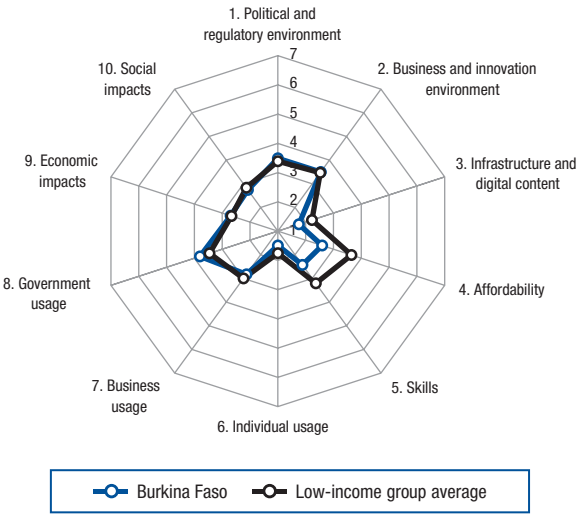
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	111	2.9
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	70	4.0
1.03	Judicial independence*	102	2.9
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	122	2.8
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	114	2.9
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	105	3.0
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	61	64
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	90	39
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	79	564
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	98	4.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	58	2.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	34	28.7
2.04	No. days to start a business	77	18
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	20	4
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	101	4.3
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	43	56.9
2.08	Quality of management schools*	101	3.7
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	81	3.4
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	38	5,587.6
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	24	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	23	70.6
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	46	139.1
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	72	5.0
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	133	0.78
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	52	29.02
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	103	1.36
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	98	3.2
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	68	4.0
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	72	88.9
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	44	98.4

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	22	140.7
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	54	51.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	61	46.8
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	54	45.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	38	16.4
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	42	29.9
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	82	5.3
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	125	4.0
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	64	3.2
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	47	3.6
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	96	4.6
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	64	4.6
7.06	Extent of staff training*	118	3.3
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	108	3.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	70	0.49
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	102	3.9
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	96	4.1
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	43	0.9
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	94	3.8
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	46	28.6
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	88	4.0
10.02	Internet access in schools*	50	4.7
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	98	3.8
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	111	0.03

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Burkina Faso

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**130**	**2.8**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	135	2.7
A. Environment subindex	**110**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	88	3.5
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	122	3.5
B. Readiness subindex	**142**	**2.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	136	1.8
4th pillar: Affordability	129	2.6
5th pillar: Skills	142	2.4
C. Usage subindex	**126**	**2.7**
6th pillar: Individual usage	140	1.5
7th pillar: Business usage	131	2.8
8th pillar: Government usage	92	3.8
D. Impact subindex	**125**	**2.7**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	118	2.7
10th pillar: Social impacts	124	2.7



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

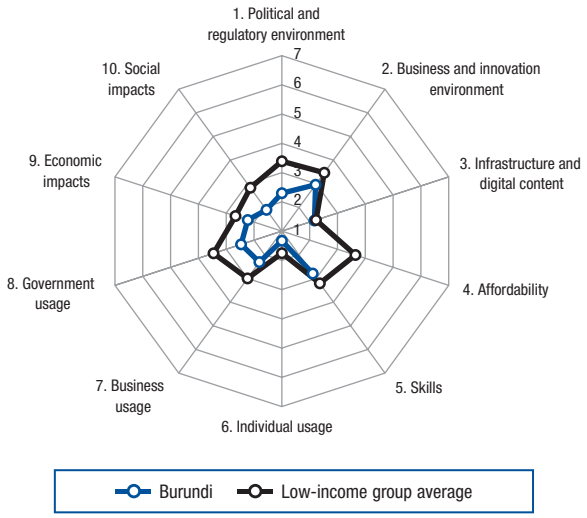
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	86	3.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	111	3.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	126	2.5
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	78	3.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	81	3.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	71	3.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	68	37
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	51	446
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	138	3.6
2.02	Venture capital availability*	136	1.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	93	43.6
2.04	No. days to start a business	62	13
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	10	3
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	105	4.3
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	132	3.9
2.08	Quality of management schools*	105	3.7
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	88	3.4
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	138	41.6
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	131	61.1
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	124	2.2
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	134	0.6
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	136	3.3
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	84	0.35
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	130	120.00
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	132	0.75
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	124	2.8
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	80	3.8
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	143	22.6
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	141	28.7

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	133	45.3
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	134	3.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	134	2.1
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	122	2.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	124	0.1
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	126	0.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	135	4.1
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	118	4.1
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	135	2.3
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	113	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	115	4.3
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	118	3.6
7.06	Extent of staff training*	137	2.9
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	86	3.7
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	117	0.29
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	36	4.9
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	107	3.8
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	128	3.2
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	126	3.2
10.02	Internet access in schools*	141	1.7
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	79	4.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	76	0.16

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Burundi

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**144**	**2.3**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	137	2.6
A. Environment subindex	**142**	**2.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	144	2.3
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	139	3.0
B. Readiness subindex	**138**	**2.5**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	128	2.2
4th pillar: Affordability	n/a	n/a
5th pillar: Skills	134	2.8
C. Usage subindex	**144**	**2.0**
6th pillar: Individual usage	144	1.3
7th pillar: Business usage	143	2.3
8th pillar: Government usage	142	2.5
D. Impact subindex	**144**	**2.1**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	141	2.2
10th pillar: Social impacts	144	1.9



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

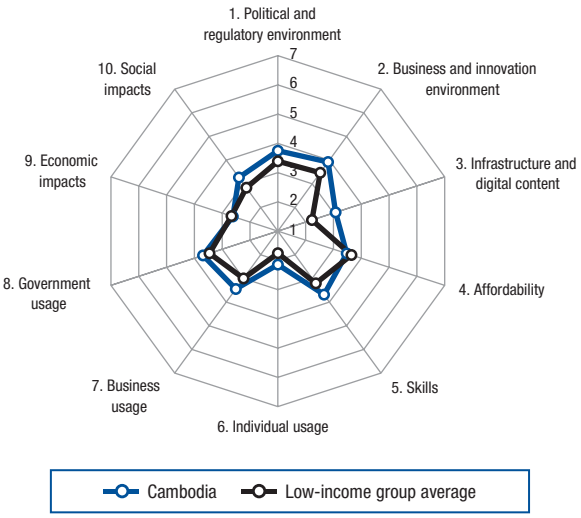
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	133	2.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	144	2.0
1.03	Judicial independence*	143	1.7
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	134	2.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	141	2.4
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	141	1.9
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	124	44
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	120	832
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	144	3.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	143	1.6
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	118	53.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	34	8
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	20	4
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	140	3.5
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	134	3.2
2.08	Quality of management schools*	136	2.8
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	139	2.4
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	142	15.5
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	113	83.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	125	1.9
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	143	0.1
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	142	2.8
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	n/a	n/a
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	n/a	n/a
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	95	1.54
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	143	2.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	112	3.2
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	137	28.0
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	118	67.2

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	143	22.3
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	141	1.1
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	131	2.6
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	115	2.7
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	140	0.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	126	0.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	143	3.3
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	143	3.5
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	144	1.8
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	138	3.3
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	137	2.7
7.06	Extent of staff training*	143	2.4
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	135	2.7
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	134	0.15
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	138	2.8
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	139	3.0
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	142	2.7
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	144	2.4
10.02	Internet access in schools*	143	1.5
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	140	2.6
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Cambodia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**106**	**3.3**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	108	3.3
A. Environment subindex	**79**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	65	3.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	91	3.9
B. Readiness subindex	**111**	**3.5**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	87	3.3
4th pillar: Affordability	112	3.5
5th pillar: Skills	109	3.7
C. Usage subindex	**104**	**3.1**
6th pillar: Individual usage	112	2.1
7th pillar: Business usage	70	3.4
8th pillar: Government usage	103	3.7
D. Impact subindex	**107**	**2.9**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	124	2.6
10th pillar: Social impacts	101	3.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

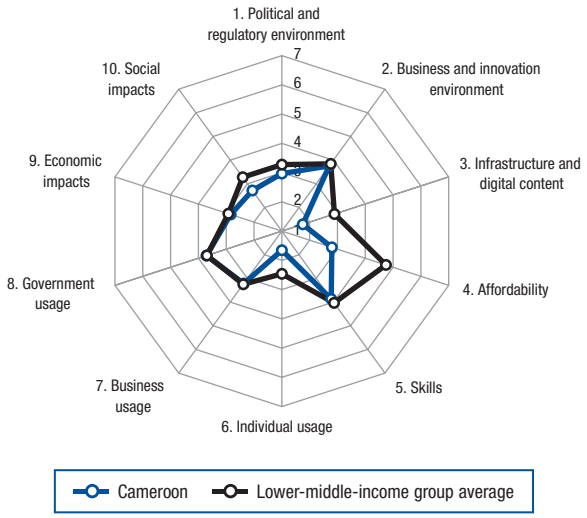
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	48	4.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	89	3.7
1.03	Judicial independence*	91	3.3
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	56	4.0
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	40	4.2
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	85	3.3
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	124	44
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	34	401
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	79	4.8
2.02	Venture capital availability*	44	2.9
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	15	22.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	136	85
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	102	9
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	72	4.8
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	101	14.5
2.08	Quality of management schools*	96	3.8
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	24	4.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	133	86.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	74	13.5
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	110	2.5
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	92	4.6
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	51	0.20
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	119	78.72
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	65	1.88
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	58	3.9
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	90	3.7
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	119	46.6
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	109	73.9

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	92	96.2
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	133	3.1
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	120	4.3
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	136	0.2
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	120	0.2
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	100	2.2
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	107	4.9
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	61	4.9
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	65	3.2
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	87	4.7
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	94	4.1
7.06	Extent of staff training*	74	3.9
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	55	4.2
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	128	0.19
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	47	4.7
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	79	4.3
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	75	4.1
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	108	2.5
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	74	4.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	83	3.8
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	76	4.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Cameroon

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**124**	**2.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	125	2.9
A. Environment subindex	**119**	**3.4**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	126	3.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	107	3.8
B. Readiness subindex	**131**	**2.8**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	137	1.8
4th pillar: Affordability	125	2.8
5th pillar: Skills	103	3.9
C. Usage subindex	**119**	**2.9**
6th pillar: Individual usage	130	1.7
7th pillar: Business usage	98	3.2
8th pillar: Government usage	101	3.7
D. Impact subindex	**119**	**2.8**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	104	2.8
10th pillar: Social impacts	126	2.7



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

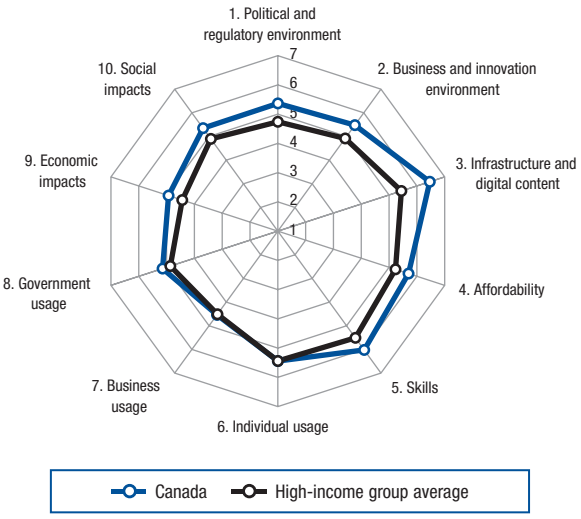
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	95	3.1
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	119	3.1
1.03	Judicial independence*	127	2.5
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	88	3.4
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	91	3.3
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	100	3.1
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	92	83
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	116	42
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	118	800
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	123	4.0
2.02	Venture capital availability*	108	2.2
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	109	49.1
2.04	No. days to start a business	69	15
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	30	5
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	97	4.4
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	104	12.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	46	4.5
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	43	3.9
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	117	299.4
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	132	58.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	140	0.3
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	125	1.0
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	127	3.6
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	88	0.36
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	129	115.21
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	102	1.36
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	66	3.7
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	75	3.9
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	118	51.3
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	116	70.7

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	129	52.4
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	126	5.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	117	5.4
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	126	1.3
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	138	0.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	126	0.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	119	4.7
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	113	4.2
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	110	2.7
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	85	0.2
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	53	5.2
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	101	3.9
7.06	Extent of staff training*	83	3.8
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	83	3.8
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	113	0.30
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	65	4.5
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	101	3.9
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	71	0.1
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	108	3.6
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	119	3.4
10.02	Internet access in schools*	130	2.4
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	91	3.9
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	111	0.03

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Canada

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**12**	**5.4**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	9	5.5
A. Environment subindex	**10**	**5.4**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	12	5.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	3	5.5
B. Readiness subindex	**5**	**6.2**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	5	6.8
4th pillar: Affordability	43	5.7
5th pillar: Skills	6	6.0
C. Usage subindex	**24**	**5.0**
6th pillar: Individual usage	27	5.4
7th pillar: Business usage	24	4.5
8th pillar: Government usage	22	5.1
D. Impact subindex	**16**	**5.1**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	16	4.9
10th pillar: Social impacts	17	5.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

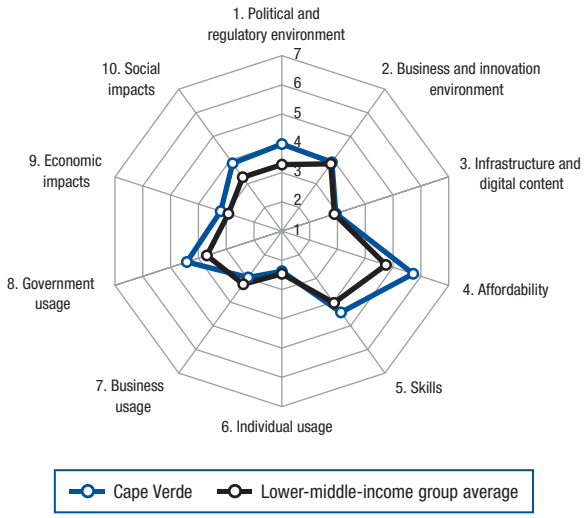
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	6	5.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	22	5.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	5	6.3
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	9	5.4
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	12	5.1
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	17	5.4
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	14	27
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	56	36
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	82	570
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	18	6.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	20	3.6
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	25	26.9
2.04	No. days to start a business	10	5
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	1	1
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	19	5.6
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	37	60.0
2.08	Quality of management schools*	5	5.7
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	47	3.8
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	4	17,522.8
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	24	70.2
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	15	1,368.6
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	16	6.2
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	92	0.37
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	37	24.71
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	6	5.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	14	5.3
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	29	101.5
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	109	79.7
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	12	83.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	15	83.9
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	17	78.9
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	12	31.8
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	30	38.4
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	10	6.3
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	30	5.6
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	25	4.1
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	19	78.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	27	5.7
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	17	5.6
7.06	Extent of staff training*	23	4.7
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	51	4.2
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	6	0.89
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	38	4.8
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	23	5.3
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	15	29.7
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	14	5.1
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	14	42.4
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	28	5.3
10.02	Internet access in schools*	13	6.1
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	32	4.9
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	15	0.68

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Cape Verde

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**81**	**3.8**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	81	3.7
A. Environment subindex	**65**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	55	4.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	92	3.9
B. Readiness subindex	**83**	**4.4**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	103	3.0
4th pillar: Affordability	42	5.7
5th pillar: Skills	90	4.4
C. Usage subindex	**96**	**3.2**
6th pillar: Individual usage	103	2.4
7th pillar: Business usage	122	3.0
8th pillar: Government usage	45	4.4
D. Impact subindex	**65**	**3.5**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	76	3.2
10th pillar: Social impacts	62	3.9



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

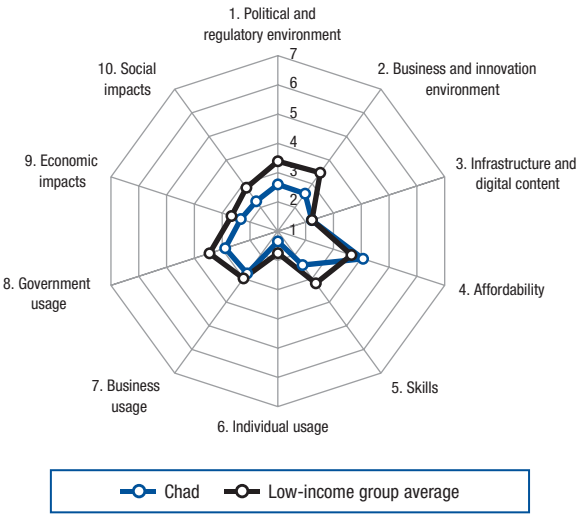
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	34	4.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	74	3.9
1.03	Judicial independence*	51	4.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	70	3.7
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	64	3.7
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	113	2.9
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	68	37
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	43	425
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	68	5.0
2.02	Venture capital availability*	99	2.3
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	71	37.2
2.04	No. days to start a business	54	11
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	88	8
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	122	4.0
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	90	20.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	114	3.5
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	42	3.9
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	111	563.4
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	87	96.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	104	5.8
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	84	16.0
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	101	4.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	105	0.42
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	3	13.53
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	75	1.83
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	64	3.8
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	108	3.4
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	69	89.7
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	105	84.3

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	110	79.2
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	83	32.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	102	11.3
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	118	2.5
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	78	4.3
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	96	3.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	94	5.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	76	4.7
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	137	2.3
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	91	4.7
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	107	3.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	120	3.2
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	24	4.8
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	84	0.44
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	37	4.9
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	68	4.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	77	4.1
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	58	4.4
10.02	Internet access in schools*	90	3.6
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	29	5.0
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	58	0.24

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Chad

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**142**	**2.5**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	138	2.6
A. Environment subindex	**144**	**2.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	139	2.6
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	144	2.6
B. Readiness subindex	**127**	**2.9**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	127	2.2
4th pillar: Affordability	98	4.1
5th pillar: Skills	141	2.4
C. Usage subindex	**141**	**2.3**
6th pillar: Individual usage	142	1.4
7th pillar: Business usage	134	2.8
8th pillar: Government usage	136	2.9
D. Impact subindex	**139**	**2.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	138	2.3
10th pillar: Social impacts	139	2.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

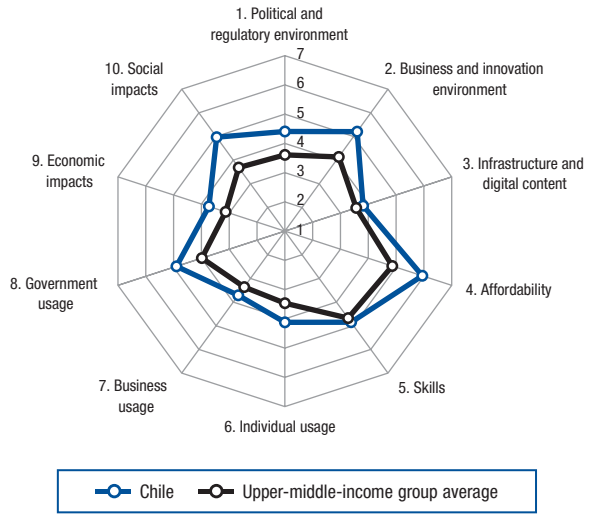
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	136	2.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	137	2.4
1.03	Judicial independence*	136	2.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	131	2.7
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	121	2.8
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	138	2.1
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	110	41
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	113	743
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	143	3.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	124	2.0
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	129	65.4
2.04	No. days to start a business	134	62
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	102	9
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	142	3.3
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	136	2.3
2.08	Quality of management schools*	128	3.2
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	112	3.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	144	8.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	121	75.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	141	0.2
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	n/a	n/a
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	141	2.9
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	135	0.83
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	35	23.24
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	97	1.50
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	113	3.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	111	3.2
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	141	25.4
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	139	34.5

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	141	31.8
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	138	1.9
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	143	0.4
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	139	0.1
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	142	0.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	126	0.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	141	3.5
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	137	3.7
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	105	2.7
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	107	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	137	3.5
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	136	2.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	139	2.9
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	95	3.6
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	137	0.10
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	121	3.5
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	137	3.2
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	138	2.8
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	131	3.2
10.02	Internet access in schools*	144	1.5
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	131	3.2
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	111	0.03

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Chile

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**34**	**4.6**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	39	4.4
A. Environment subindex	**30**	**4.8**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	38	4.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	20	5.2
B. Readiness subindex	**49**	**5.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	61	4.2
4th pillar: Affordability	33	5.9
5th pillar: Skills	66	4.8
C. Usage subindex	**40**	**4.2**
6th pillar: Individual usage	53	4.1
7th pillar: Business usage	44	3.7
8th pillar: Government usage	29	4.9
D. Impact subindex	**34**	**4.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	35	3.7
10th pillar: Social impacts	27	5.0



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

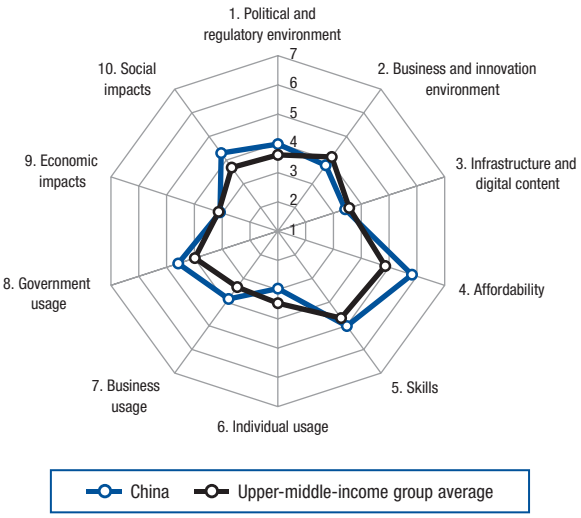
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	52	3.9
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	31	4.9
1.03	Judicial independence*	24	5.3
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	23	4.8
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	21	4.6
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	61	3.7
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	53	61
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	56	36
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	58	480
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	32	5.9
2.02	Venture capital availability*	31	3.2
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	30	28.1
2.04	No. days to start a business	34	8
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	74	7
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	39	5.3
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	25	66.1
2.08	Quality of management schools*	14	5.4
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	37	3.9
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	60	3,649.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	61	20.4
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	56	67.5
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	55	5.2
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	72	0.29
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	39	24.84
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	91	3.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	117	3.0
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	70	89.4
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	41	98.6

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	32	129.7
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	50	53.9
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	60	46.8
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	64	35.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	49	11.6
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	59	18.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	31	6.0
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	44	5.2
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	83	3.0
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	44	5.5
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	38	5.5
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	31	5.2
7.06	Extent of staff training*	38	4.3
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	30	4.6
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	24	0.75
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	57	4.6
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	30	5.1
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	50	0.6
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	35	4.7
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	42	30.6
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	35	5.0
10.02	Internet access in schools*	48	4.7
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	18	5.2
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	19	0.66

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

China

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**58**	**4.0**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	51	4.1
A. Environment subindex	**71**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	56	4.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	105	3.8
B. Readiness subindex	**66**	**4.8**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	83	3.5
4th pillar: Affordability	40	5.8
5th pillar: Skills	53	5.0
C. Usage subindex	**58**	**3.8**
6th pillar: Individual usage	83	3.0
7th pillar: Business usage	35	3.9
8th pillar: Government usage	38	4.6
D. Impact subindex	**55**	**3.7**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	83	3.1
10th pillar: Social impacts	42	4.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

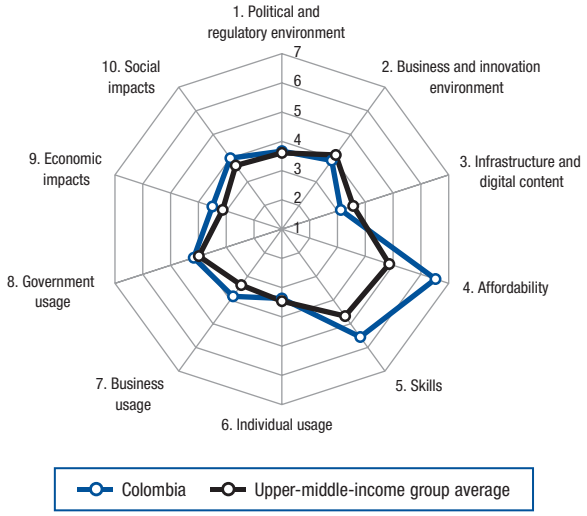
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	33	4.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	51	4.3
1.03	Judicial independence*	66	3.9
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	44	4.2
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	53	3.9
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	51	3.9
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	79	77
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	68	37
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	35	406
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	107	4.4
2.02	Venture capital availability*	22	3.5
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	127	63.7
2.04	No. days to start a business	112	33
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	132	13
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	37	5.3
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	82	25.9
2.08	Quality of management schools*	68	4.2
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	16	4.4
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	69	2,776.0
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	48	99.5
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	120	2.7
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	111	2.4
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	51	5.3
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	9	0.06
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	51	28.88
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	109	1.29
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	57	3.9
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	33	4.6
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	90	81.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	65	94.3

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	115	73.2
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	74	38.3
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	71	35.4
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	71	23.7
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	48	11.6
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	76	9.5
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	108	4.9
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	71	4.7
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	23	4.1
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	35	9.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	89	4.7
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	47	4.9
7.06	Extent of staff training*	45	4.2
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	22	4.8
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	59	0.53
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	46	4.7
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	49	4.7
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	29	3.9
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	37	4.7
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	100	7.4
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	39	4.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	31	5.4
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	39	4.7
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	62	0.21

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Colombia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**66**	**3.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	73	3.9
A. Environment subindex	**96**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	92	3.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	95	3.9
B. Readiness subindex	**80**	**4.4**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	96	3.2
4th pillar: Affordability	67	5.3
5th pillar: Skills	74	4.8
C. Usage subindex	**64**	**3.7**
6th pillar: Individual usage	76	3.1
7th pillar: Business usage	77	3.4
8th pillar: Government usage	32	4.8
D. Impact subindex	**47**	**3.8**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	70	3.2
10th pillar: Social impacts	38	4.4



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

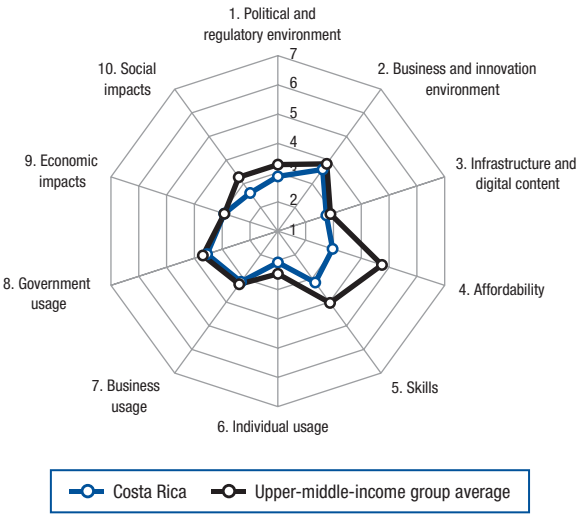
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	117	2.8
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	57	4.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	96	3.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	97	3.3
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	89	3.3
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	89	3.2
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	40	53
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	43	34
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	139	1,346
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	91	4.6
2.02	Venture capital availability*	53	2.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	139	74.4
2.04	No. days to start a business	62	13
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	88	8
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	79	4.7
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	61	42.9
2.08	Quality of management schools*	74	4.1
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	52	3.8
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	90	1,254.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	113	83.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	72	16.8
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	73	21.2
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	94	4.6
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	69	0.28
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	75	34.81
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	77	3.6
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	107	3.4
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	43	97.5
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	70	93.4

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	87	98.5
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	70	40.4
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	76	29.9
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	72	23.4
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	70	6.9
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	90	3.7
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	75	5.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	93	4.4
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	66	3.2
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	68	1.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	70	5.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	45	4.9
7.06	Extent of staff training*	99	3.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	62	4.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	16	0.84
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	84	4.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	67	4.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	76	0.1
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	55	4.4
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	66	21.6
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	82	4.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	76	4.0
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	73	4.2
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	11	0.74

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Costa Rica

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**53**	**4.1**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	58	4.0
A. Environment subindex	**82**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	74	3.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	94	3.9
B. Readiness subindex	**33**	**5.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	76	3.8
4th pillar: Affordability	6	6.5
5th pillar: Skills	23	5.6
C. Usage subindex	**59**	**3.8**
6th pillar: Individual usage	71	3.4
7th pillar: Business usage	37	3.8
8th pillar: Government usage	61	4.2
D. Impact subindex	**49**	**3.7**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	46	3.5
10th pillar: Social impacts	53	4.0



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

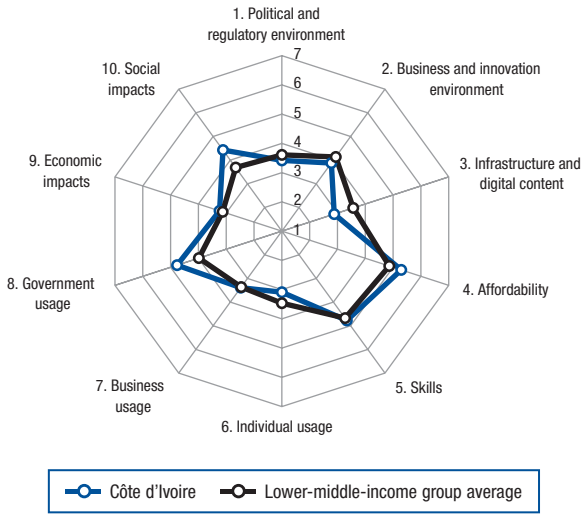
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	139	2.2
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	65	4.1
1.03	Judicial independence*	40	4.7
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	73	3.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	47	4.0
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	68	3.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	50	58
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	99	40
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	122	852
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	57	5.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	101	2.2
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	122	55.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	132	60
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	126	12
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	60	5.0
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	60	43.0
2.08	Quality of management schools*	19	5.2
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	75	3.5
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	82	2,023.6
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	126	69.5
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	40	36.2
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	51	111.3
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	56	5.2
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	18	0.09
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	24	20.46
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	91	1.63
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	21	4.9
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	41	4.5
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	30	101.5
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	57	96.2

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	96	92.2
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	68	42.1
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	65	45.3
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	68	33.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	61	8.7
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	101	2.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	43	5.8
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	50	5.1
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	43	3.5
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	58	1.6
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	34	5.6
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	38	5.1
7.06	Extent of staff training*	29	4.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	78	3.9
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	67	0.50
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	56	4.6
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	48	4.7
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	63	0.2
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	43	4.5
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	50	27.4
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	54	4.6
10.02	Internet access in schools*	58	4.5
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	87	4.0
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	46	0.32

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Côte d'Ivoire

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**120**	**3.0**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	122	3.0
A. Environment subindex	**127**	**3.2**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	128	2.9
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	113	3.6
B. Readiness subindex	**122**	**3.1**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	99	3.1
4th pillar: Affordability	119	3.0
5th pillar: Skills	130	3.2
C. Usage subindex	**116**	**2.9**
6th pillar: Individual usage	117	2.1
7th pillar: Business usage	105	3.1
8th pillar: Government usage	112	3.5
D. Impact subindex	**120**	**2.8**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	93	2.9
10th pillar: Social impacts	129	2.6



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

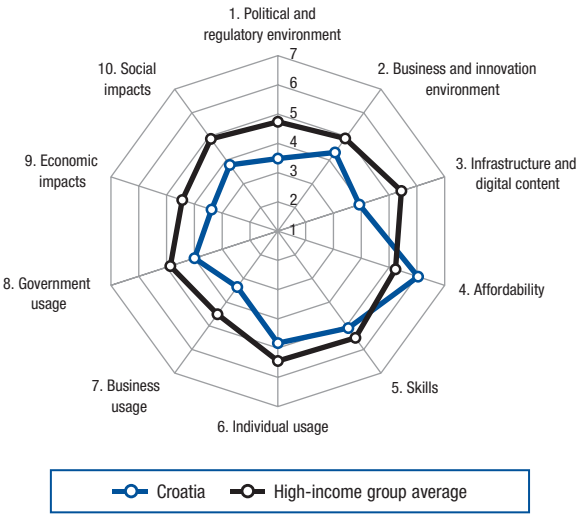
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	114	2.8
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	126	2.9
1.03	Judicial independence*	137	2.1
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	119	2.9
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	120	2.8
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	122	2.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	88	81
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	36	33
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	114	770
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	77	4.8
2.02	Venture capital availability*	140	1.7
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	76	39.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	108	32
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	114	10
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	78	4.7
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	118	8.3
2.08	Quality of management schools*	83	4.1
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	86	3.4
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	116	304.6
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	98	92.1
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	67	18.0
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	129	0.9
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	134	3.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	75	0.30
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	111	63.98
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	114	1.22
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	95	3.3
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	73	4.0
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	139	27.1
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	128	56.2

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	101	86.1
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	136	2.2
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	135	1.8
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	129	1.1
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	117	0.2
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	126	0.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	84	5.3
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	66	4.8
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	139	2.2
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	111	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	102	4.5
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	120	3.5
7.06	Extent of staff training*	44	4.2
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	94	3.6
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	104	0.33
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	91	4.0
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	86	4.2
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	110	3.6
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	127	3.2
10.02	Internet access in schools*	138	1.8
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	108	3.6
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	81	0.13

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Croatia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**51**	**4.2**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	45	4.2
A. Environment subindex	**70**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	90	3.5
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	60	4.3
B. Readiness subindex	**41**	**5.1**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	57	4.3
4th pillar: Affordability	26	6.0
5th pillar: Skills	51	5.1
C. Usage subindex	**47**	**4.1**
6th pillar: Individual usage	39	4.8
7th pillar: Business usage	81	3.4
8th pillar: Government usage	73	4.0
D. Impact subindex	**63**	**3.6**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	55	3.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	68	3.8



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

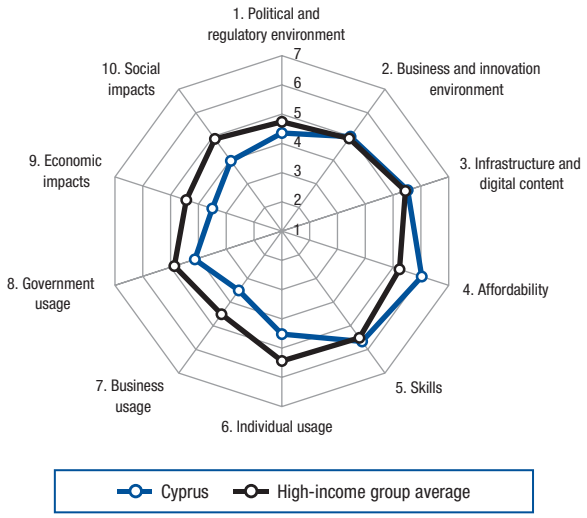
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	90	3.2
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	73	3.9
1.03	Judicial independence*	106	2.8
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	137	2.5
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	129	2.7
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	76	3.5
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	40	53
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	78	38
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	84	572
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	54	5.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	112	2.1
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	44	32.8
2.04	No. days to start a business	43	9
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	120	4.0
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	50	54.1
2.08	Quality of management schools*	87	3.9
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	129	2.7
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	66	2,865.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	62	19.9
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	35	224.6
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	47	5.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	56	0.24
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	41	25.82
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	99	3.2
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	26	4.8
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	51	95.7
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	39	98.8

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	52	116.4
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	33	70.7
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	46	60.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	41	61.4
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	36	19.6
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	35	34.9
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	90	5.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	77	4.7
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	72	3.1
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	34	9.8
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	52	5.2
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	74	4.5
7.06	Extent of staff training*	124	3.2
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	111	3.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	40	0.64
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	104	3.8
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	76	4.4
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	39	1.3
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	82	4.0
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	44	30.1
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	66	4.3
10.02	Internet access in schools*	49	4.7
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	117	3.5
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	51	0.29

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Cyprus

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**35**	**4.6**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	32	4.7
A. Environment subindex	**34**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	41	4.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	26	5.0
B. Readiness subindex	**12**	**5.9**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	21	6.1
4th pillar: Affordability	28	6.0
5th pillar: Skills	16	5.7
C. Usage subindex	**48**	**4.1**
6th pillar: Individual usage	44	4.5
7th pillar: Business usage	60	3.5
8th pillar: Government usage	65	4.1
D. Impact subindex	**51**	**3.7**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	45	3.5
10th pillar: Social impacts	55	4.0



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

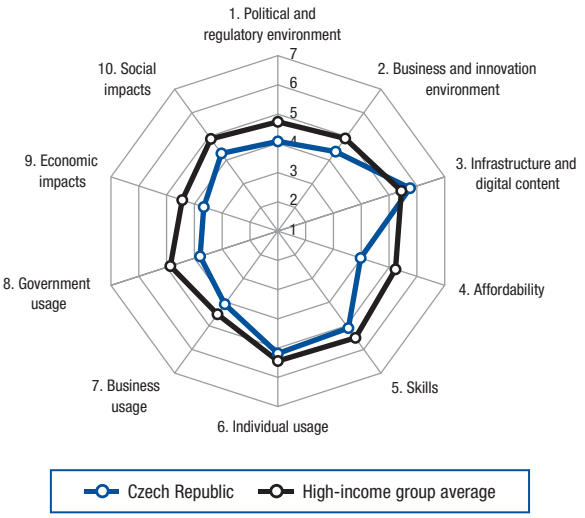
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	27	4.6
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	44	4.4
1.03	Judicial independence*	39	4.8
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	32	4.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	18	4.7
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	44	4.2
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	34	48
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	121	43
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	112	735
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	42	5.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	45	2.9
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	17	23.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	34	8
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	43	5.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	48	54.6
2.08	Quality of management schools*	30	5.0
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	55	3.7
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	50	4,793.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	27	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	31	53.6
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	18	1,121.3
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	42	5.5
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	22	0.12
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	32	22.95
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	107	1.31
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	22	4.8
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	13	5.3
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	41	98.8
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	45	98.3

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	89	97.7
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	44	57.7
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	42	63.9
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	45	57.4
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	37	18.9
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	41	30.8
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	49	5.7
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	43	5.2
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	89	2.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	38	7.7
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	62	5.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	48	4.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	85	3.8
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	60	4.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	51	0.56
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	101	3.9
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	65	4.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	32	2.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	73	4.1
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	41	31.4
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	38	4.9
10.02	Internet access in schools*	36	5.2
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	62	4.3
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	96	0.08

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Czech Republic

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**42**	**4.4**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	42	4.3
A. Environment subindex	**49**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	46	4.1
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	56	4.4
B. Readiness subindex	**53**	**5.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	23	5.9
4th pillar: Affordability	99	4.0
5th pillar: Skills	50	5.1
C. Usage subindex	**38**	**4.4**
6th pillar: Individual usage	29	5.2
7th pillar: Business usage	31	4.1
8th pillar: Government usage	93	3.8
D. Impact subindex	**43**	**4.0**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	40	3.7
10th pillar: Social impacts	44	4.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

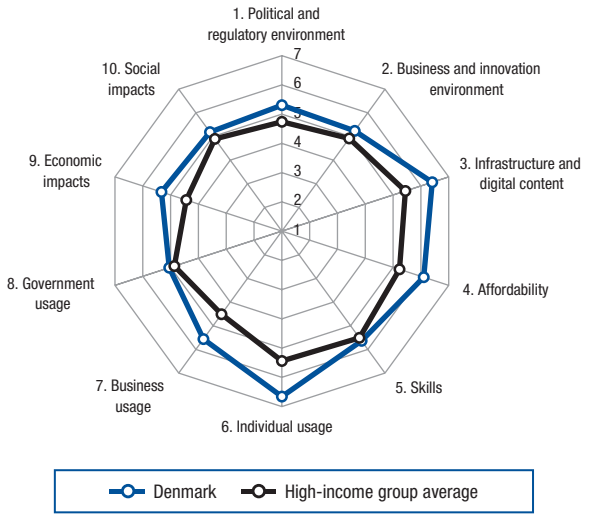
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	106	3.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	41	4.6
1.03	Judicial independence*	75	3.7
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	115	3.0
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	118	2.9
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	56	3.8
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	20	35
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	8	27
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	93	611
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	43	5.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	84	2.4
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	110	49.2
2.04	No. days to start a business	87	20
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	102	9
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	13	5.7
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	30	63.5
2.08	Quality of management schools*	95	3.8
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	122	2.9
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	23	8,110.6
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	45	99.6
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	16	91.1
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	30	387.2
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	21	6.1
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	114	0.50
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	100	43.27
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	68	1.87
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	59	3.9
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	78	3.8
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	67	90.3
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	42	123.4
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	27	73.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	36	69.9
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	33	66.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	39	15.8
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	21	43.4
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	35	6.0
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	49	5.1
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	22	4.1
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	29	14.7
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	23	5.8
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	8	5.9
7.06	Extent of staff training*	48	4.2
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	114	3.3
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	53	0.54
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	103	3.8
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	82	4.3
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	31	2.6
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	86	4.0
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	19	40.5
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	49	4.7
10.02	Internet access in schools*	21	5.8
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	88	4.0
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	54	0.26

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Denmark

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**8**	**5.6**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	4	5.7
A. Environment subindex	**12**	**5.3**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	14	5.3
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	19	5.2
B. Readiness subindex	**7**	**6.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	14	6.4
4th pillar: Affordability	22	6.1
5th pillar: Skills	18	5.6
C. Usage subindex	**6**	**5.8**
6th pillar: Individual usage	1	6.7
7th pillar: Business usage	7	5.6
8th pillar: Government usage	24	5.0
D. Impact subindex	**13**	**5.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	9	5.3
10th pillar: Social impacts	19	5.2



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

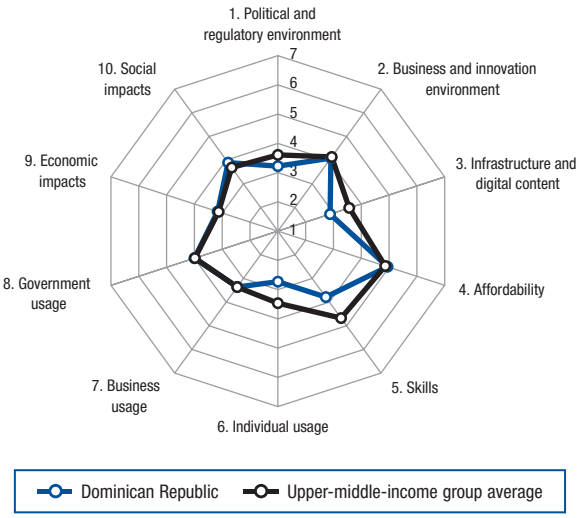
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	17	4.9
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	12	5.4
1.03	Judicial independence*	13	6.0
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	13	5.1
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	20	4.6
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	21	5.3
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	7	24
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	48	35
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	38	410
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	20	6.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	69	2.6
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	28	27.7
2.04	No. days to start a business	16	6
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	20	4
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	29	5.4
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	15	74.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	25	5.1
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	63	3.7
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	30	6,952.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	81	97.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	8	159.5
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	4	2,180.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	17	6.2
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	10	0.06
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	66	31.85
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	64	1.89
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	19	5.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	38	4.5
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	7	118.7
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	33	128.5
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	6	90.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	6	90.4
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	7	90.1
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	3	37.6
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	6	80.2
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	29	6.0
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	18	5.8
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	13	4.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	7	196.7
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	22	5.8
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	20	5.5
7.06	Extent of staff training*	10	5.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	33	4.5
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	13	0.86
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	67	4.5
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	17	5.4
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	11	41.2
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	13	5.2
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	6	45.1
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	20	5.5
10.02	Internet access in schools*	19	5.9
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	26	5.0
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	28	0.55

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Dominican Republic

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**90**	**3.6**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	87	3.6
A. Environment subindex	**95**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	109	3.2
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	75	4.1
B. Readiness subindex	**98**	**3.9**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	98	3.1
4th pillar: Affordability	79	4.9
5th pillar: Skills	105	3.8
C. Usage subindex	**86**	**3.4**
6th pillar: Individual usage	93	2.7
7th pillar: Business usage	82	3.4
8th pillar: Government usage	72	4.0
D. Impact subindex	**66**	**3.5**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	79	3.2
10th pillar: Social impacts	59	3.9



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

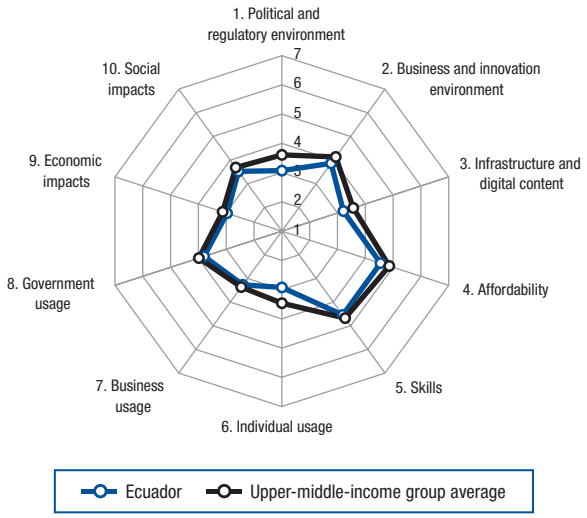
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	124	2.6
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	68	4.0
1.03	Judicial independence*	120	2.6
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	95	3.3
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	119	2.9
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	119	2.7
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	77	76
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	43	34
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	53	460
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	60	5.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	111	2.2
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	89	42.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	81	19
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	74	7
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	56	5.0
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	73	34.0
2.08	Quality of management schools*	88	3.9
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	93	3.3
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	89	1,529.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	117	81.2
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	80	11.8
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	74	20.3
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	78	4.9
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	109	0.44
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	70	32.53
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	137	2.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	142	2.1
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	97	76.1
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	90	89.5

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	99	87.2
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	79	35.5
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	89	18.9
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	89	11.8
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	82	4.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	81	7.7
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	58	5.6
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	57	4.9
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	118	2.5
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	81	0.2
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	47	5.4
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	49	4.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	76	3.9
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	98	3.6
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	55	0.54
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	80	4.2
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	53	4.7
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	79	0.1
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	41	4.5
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	87	15.8
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	86	4.0
10.02	Internet access in schools*	102	3.4
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	60	4.3
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	34	0.47

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Ecuador

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**91**	**3.6**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	96	3.5
A. Environment subindex	**113**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	118	3.1
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	96	3.9
B. Readiness subindex	**89**	**4.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	78	3.7
4th pillar: Affordability	91	4.5
5th pillar: Skills	84	4.5
C. Usage subindex	**88**	**3.3**
6th pillar: Individual usage	85	2.9
7th pillar: Business usage	92	3.3
8th pillar: Government usage	94	3.8
D. Impact subindex	**90**	**3.2**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	90	3.0
10th pillar: Social impacts	82	3.5



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

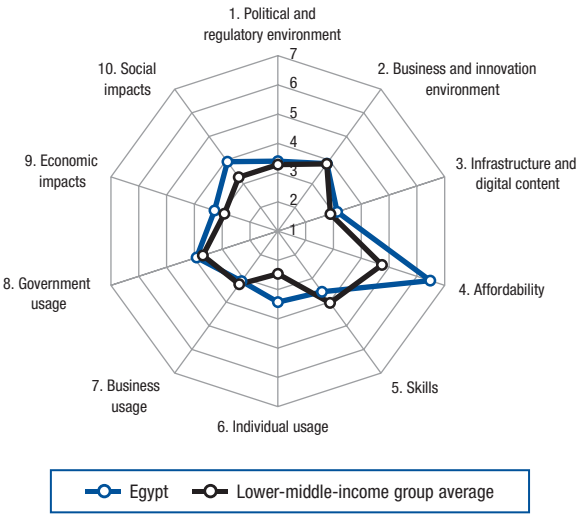
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	126	2.5
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	78	3.8
1.03	Judicial independence*	128	2.5
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	130	2.7
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	138	2.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	115	2.8
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	67	68
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	90	39
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	86	588
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	102	4.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	68	2.6
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	56	34.6
2.04	No. days to start a business	129	56
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	132	13
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	103	4.3
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	64	39.8
2.08	Quality of management schools*	94	3.8
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	60	3.7
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	93	1,208.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	95	94.6
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	48	27.7
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	77	19.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	109	4.2
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	93	0.37
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	97	41.94
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	93	3.3
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	102	3.5
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	79	87.8
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	79	91.9

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	76	104.5
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	88	31.4
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	78	28.8
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	81	16.9
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	80	4.2
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	73	10.3
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	113	4.8
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	101	4.3
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	82	3.0
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	97	0.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	n/a	n/a
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	n/a	n/a
7.06	Extent of staff training*	90	3.7
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	82	3.8
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	79	0.46
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	n/a	n/a
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	89	4.2
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	87	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	83	4.0
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	81	18.1
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	87	4.0
10.02	Internet access in schools*	98	3.5
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	72	4.2
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	58	0.24

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Egypt

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**80**	**3.8**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	79	3.8
A. Environment subindex	**99**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	96	3.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	98	3.8
B. Readiness subindex	**82**	**4.4**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	93	3.2
4th pillar: Affordability	8	6.5
5th pillar: Skills	115	3.6
C. Usage subindex	**75**	**3.5**
6th pillar: Individual usage	69	3.4
7th pillar: Business usage	108	3.1
8th pillar: Government usage	80	3.9
D. Impact subindex	**62**	**3.6**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	67	3.3
10th pillar: Social impacts	58	3.9



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

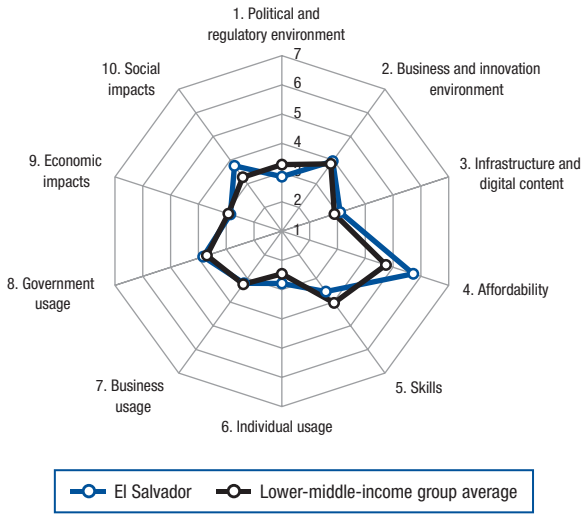
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	122	2.6
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	87	3.7
1.03	Judicial independence*	53	4.1
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	86	3.4
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	100	3.2
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	83	3.3
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	53	61
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	116	42
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	130	1,010
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	115	4.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	40	3.0
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	90	42.6
2.04	No. days to start a business	25	7
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	121	4.0
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	75	32.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	137	2.8
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	95	3.3
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	86	1,743.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	41	99.7
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	114	3.8
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	105	3.0
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	100	4.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	8	0.05
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	13	17.25
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	101	1.40
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	139	2.3
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	139	2.3
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	101	72.5
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	113	72.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	82	101.1
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	73	38.7
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	70	36.4
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	70	30.5
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	91	2.2
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	46	24.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	38	5.9
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	86	4.6
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	80	3.0
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	72	0.6
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	111	4.4
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	80	4.4
7.06	Extent of staff training*	129	3.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	122	3.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	42	0.60
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	92	4.0
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	98	4.0
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	67	0.2
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	80	4.0
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	43	30.3
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	104	3.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	116	3.0
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	94	3.8
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	15	0.68

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

El Salvador

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**93**	**3.5**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	103	3.4
A. Environment subindex	**117**	**3.4**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	129	2.9
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	87	4.0
B. Readiness subindex	**90**	**4.2**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	92	3.2
4th pillar: Affordability	41	5.7
5th pillar: Skills	117	3.6
C. Usage subindex	**94**	**3.3**
6th pillar: Individual usage	91	2.8
7th pillar: Business usage	100	3.2
8th pillar: Government usage	88	3.8
D. Impact subindex	**85**	**3.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	103	2.9
10th pillar: Social impacts	71	3.8



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

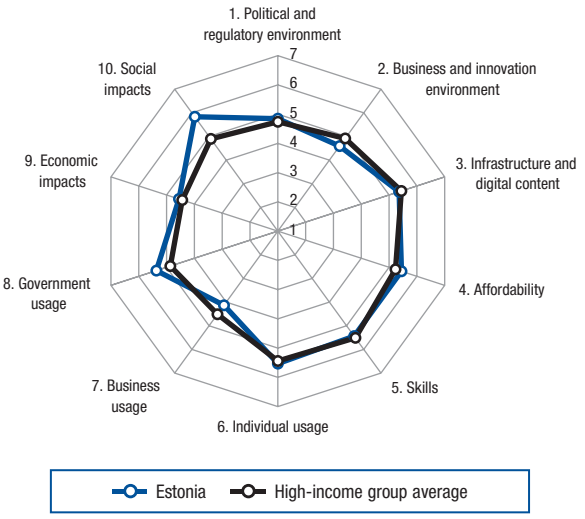
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	137	2.2
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	116	3.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	116	2.7
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	123	2.8
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	117	2.9
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	133	2.4
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	86	80
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	43	34
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	116	786
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	88	4.7
2.02	Venture capital availability*	95	2.3
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	60	35.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	75	17
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	88	8
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	64	4.9
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	85	23.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	99	3.8
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	113	3.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	98	939.5
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	90	95.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	101	6.0
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	82	16.9
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	68	5.1
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	63	0.26
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	54	29.39
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	134	2.5
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	133	2.5
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	105	67.6
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	103	84.5

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	27	133.5
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	102	17.7
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	96	13.3
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	97	8.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	85	3.3
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	92	3.6
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	57	5.6
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	92	4.5
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	107	2.7
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	100	0.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	117	4.3
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	59	4.7
7.06	Extent of staff training*	81	3.8
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	126	3.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	32	0.67
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	123	3.4
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	88	4.2
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	76	4.1
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	95	12.5
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	98	3.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	103	3.4
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	113	3.5
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	28	0.55

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Estonia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**22**	**5.1**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	24	5.1
A. Environment subindex	**31**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	27	4.8
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	45	4.6
B. Readiness subindex	**24**	**5.6**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	26	5.8
4th pillar: Affordability	56	5.4
5th pillar: Skills	30	5.4
C. Usage subindex	**25**	**5.0**
6th pillar: Individual usage	23	5.5
7th pillar: Business usage	29	4.1
8th pillar: Government usage	17	5.4
D. Impact subindex	**15**	**5.2**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	23	4.6
10th pillar: Social impacts	5	5.8



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

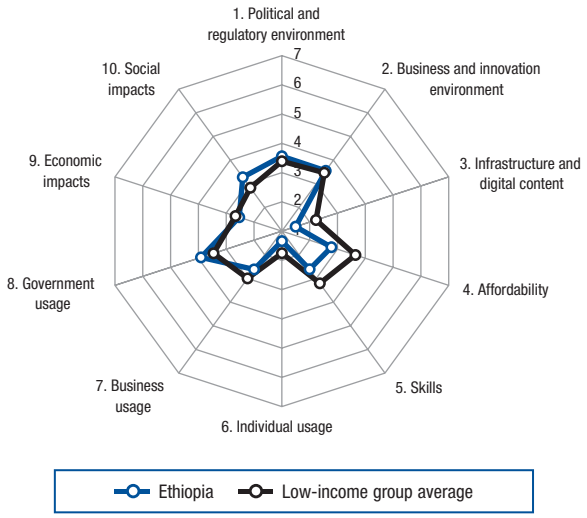
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	30	4.4
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	3	5.8
1.03	Judicial independence*	21	5.5
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	41	4.3
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	39	4.2
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	34	4.7
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	34	48
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	48	35
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	43	425
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	36	5.8
2.02	Venture capital availability*	33	3.2
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	132	67.3
2.04	No. days to start a business	25	7
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	30	5
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	25	5.5
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	29	64.3
2.08	Quality of management schools*	48	4.5
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	35	4.0
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	14	9,673.5
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	24	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	54	24.4
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	25	532.8
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	11	6.3
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	85	0.35
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	55	29.45
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	49	4.1
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	19	5.0
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	18	106.6
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	1	99.8

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	24	139.0
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	23	76.5
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	34	71.4
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	29	70.8
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	23	24.8
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	24	42.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	7	6.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	34	5.5
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	33	3.8
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	26	34.3
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	15	5.9
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	15	5.7
7.06	Extent of staff training*	46	4.2
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	23	4.8
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	18	0.82
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	14	5.4
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	7	5.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	21	14.9
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	12	5.2
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	24	38.8
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	8	5.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	2	6.4
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	10	5.5
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	8	0.76

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Ethiopia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**128**	**2.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	130	2.9
A. Environment subindex	**104**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	83	3.6
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	119	3.5
B. Readiness subindex	**140**	**2.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	141	1.6
4th pillar: Affordability	126	2.8
5th pillar: Skills	137	2.6
C. Usage subindex	**130**	**2.6**
6th pillar: Individual usage	143	1.3
7th pillar: Business usage	140	2.6
8th pillar: Government usage	83	3.9
D. Impact subindex	**110**	**2.9**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	127	2.5
10th pillar: Social impacts	99	3.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

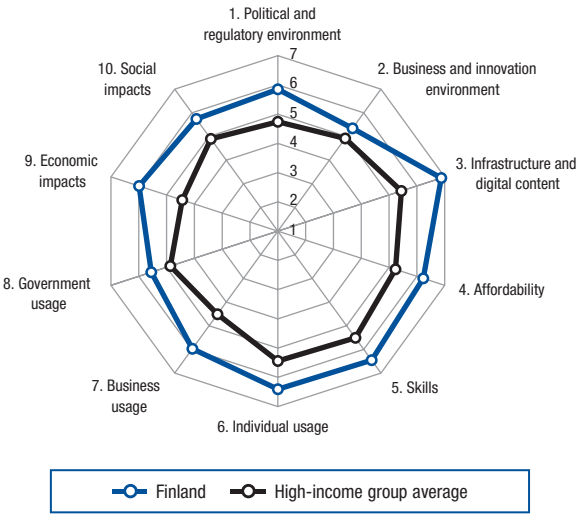
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	70	3.5
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	121	3.1
1.03	Judicial independence*	109	2.8
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	62	3.8
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	75	3.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	65	3.7
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	78	38
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	73	530
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	132	3.8
2.02	Venture capital availability*	118	2.1
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	47	33.3
2.04	No. days to start a business	69	15
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	102	9
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	139	3.6
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	120	7.6
2.08	Quality of management schools*	108	3.6
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	59	3.7
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	137	50.6
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	137	10.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	95	7.0
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	142	0.2
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	140	3.0
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	27	0.15
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	115	70.62
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	140	0.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	85	3.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	105	3.4
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	130	37.6
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	138	39.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	144	16.7
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	142	1.1
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	137	1.4
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	140	0.1
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	139	0.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	114	0.3
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	142	3.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	139	3.7
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	133	2.3
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	122	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	130	4.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	134	3.0
7.06	Extent of staff training*	130	3.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	59	4.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	75	0.47
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	105	3.8
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	124	3.6
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	120	3.4
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	96	12.4
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	124	3.3
10.02	Internet access in schools*	119	2.8
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	90	3.9
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	43	0.34

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Finland

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**1**	**6.0**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	3	5.8
A. Environment subindex	**3**	**5.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	3	5.8
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	7	5.3
B. Readiness subindex	**1**	**6.5**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	2	6.9
4th pillar: Affordability	19	6.2
5th pillar: Skills	1	6.5
C. Usage subindex	**2**	**6.0**
6th pillar: Individual usage	6	6.4
7th pillar: Business usage	3	6.0
8th pillar: Government usage	10	5.5
D. Impact subindex	**3**	**5.9**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	1	6.0
10th pillar: Social impacts	9	5.7



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

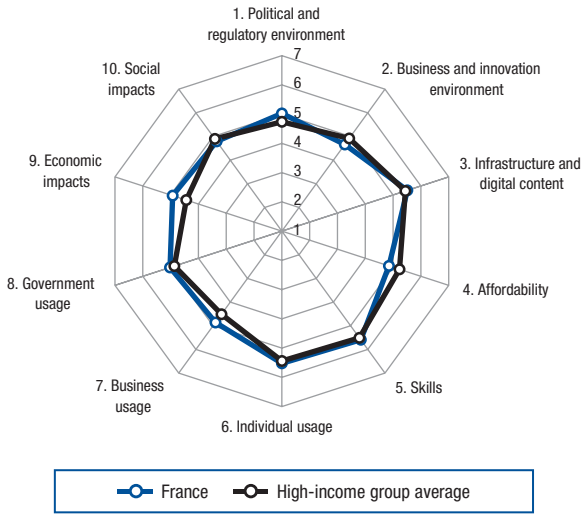
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	3	5.6
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	4	5.7
1.03	Judicial independence*	2	6.5
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	2	6.0
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	1	5.9
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	1	6.3
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	10	25
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	36	33
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	24	375
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	3	6.6
2.02	Venture capital availability*	13	3.9
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	81	40.6
2.04	No. days to start a business	67	14
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	10	3
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	68	4.9
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	3	93.7
2.08	Quality of management schools*	10	5.6
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	14	4.5
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	7	14,982.0
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	47	99.5
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	14	118.4
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	13	1,486.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	5	6.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	13	0.07
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	50	28.85
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	75	1.83
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	2	5.8
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	2	6.2
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	16	107.5
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	9	166.0
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	7	89.4
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	13	85.1
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	11	84.2
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	16	29.5
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	5	87.1
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	8	6.3
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	6	6.1
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	4	5.6
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	3	279.3
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	1	6.3
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	6	6.0
7.06	Extent of staff training*	2	5.4
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	18	4.9
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	7	0.88
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	12	5.4
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	1	5.9
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	1	126.5
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	2	5.6
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	8	43.8
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	11	5.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	3	6.4
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	15	5.3
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	11	0.74

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

France

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**26**	**5.1**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	23	5.1
A. Environment subindex	**27**	**4.8**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	20	5.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	39	4.7
B. Readiness subindex	**26**	**5.4**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	28	5.8
4th pillar: Affordability	86	4.8
5th pillar: Skills	21	5.6
C. Usage subindex	**22**	**5.1**
6th pillar: Individual usage	24	5.5
7th pillar: Business usage	18	4.9
8th pillar: Government usage	25	5.0
D. Impact subindex	**20**	**4.9**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	17	4.9
10th pillar: Social impacts	32	4.8



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

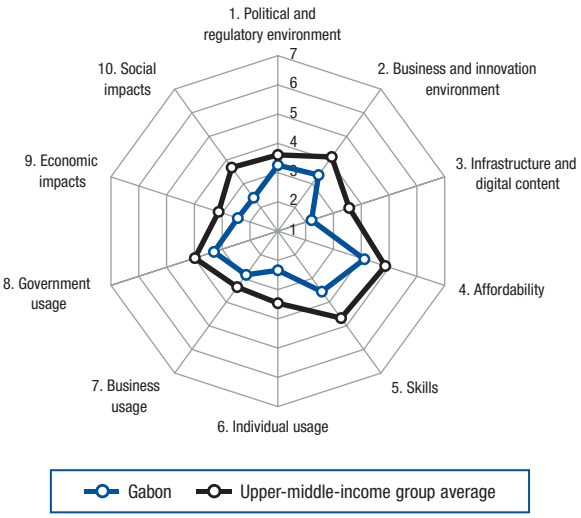
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	28	4.5
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	24	5.1
1.03	Judicial independence*	37	4.9
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	37	4.4
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	27	4.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	9	5.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	22	37
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	15	29
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	25	390
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	16	6.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	57	2.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	130	65.7
2.04	No. days to start a business	25	7
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	30	5
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	28	5.5
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	44	56.7
2.08	Quality of management schools*	8	5.6
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	49	3.8
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	18	8,722.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	20	78.6
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	31	354.1
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	38	5.6
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	126	0.57
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	46	27.56
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	41	4.2
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	25	4.9
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	8	113.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	93	94.8
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	16	79.6
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	24	78.2
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	23	75.9
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	5	36.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	33	36.6
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	24	6.1
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	35	5.5
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	10	5.0
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	14	108.2
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	25	5.7
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	25	5.4
7.06	Extent of staff training*	41	4.3
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	50	4.3
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	8	0.88
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	60	4.5
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	10	5.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	13	30.4
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	22	5.0
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	17	40.8
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	29	5.3
10.02	Internet access in schools*	59	4.4
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	28	5.0
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	25	0.58

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Gabon

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**121**	**3.0**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	n/a	n/a
A. Environment subindex	**123**	**3.3**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	107	3.3
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	129	3.4
B. Readiness subindex	**114**	**3.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	125	2.3
4th pillar: Affordability	96	4.1
5th pillar: Skills	116	3.6
C. Usage subindex	**122**	**2.8**
6th pillar: Individual usage	105	2.3
7th pillar: Business usage	130	2.8
8th pillar: Government usage	120	3.3
D. Impact subindex	**132**	**2.4**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	129	2.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	133	2.4



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

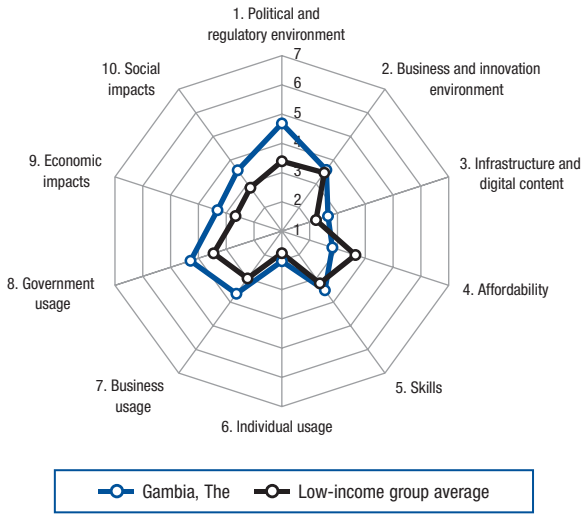
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	62	3.7
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	134	2.6
1.03	Judicial independence*	117	2.6
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	60	3.8
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	50	4.0
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	99	3.1
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	78	38
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	131	1,070
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	121	4.1
2.02	Venture capital availability*	100	2.3
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	92	43.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	131	58
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	102	9
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	132	3.8
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	n/a	n/a
2.08	Quality of management schools*	130	3.1
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	117	3.0
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	94	1,127.6
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	119	79.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	100	6.3
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	94	8.5
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	144	2.5
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	116	0.51
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	n/a	n/a
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	127	2.7
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	123	2.8
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	115	53.1
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	95	88.4

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	48	117.3
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	123	8.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	108	7.6
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	103	6.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	114	0.3
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	126	0.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	121	4.7
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	97	4.4
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	141	2.0
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	87	0.2
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	104	4.5
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	129	3.2
7.06	Extent of staff training*	93	3.7
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	90	3.7
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	128	0.19
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	86	4.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	121	3.6
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	141	2.7
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	134	3.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	142	1.7
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	130	3.2
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	91	0.11

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Gambia, The

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**98**	**3.5**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	101	3.4
A. Environment subindex	**54**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	30	4.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	116	3.6
B. Readiness subindex	**125**	**3.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	117	2.7
4th pillar: Affordability	124	2.8
5th pillar: Skills	120	3.5
C. Usage subindex	**92**	**3.3**
6th pillar: Individual usage	118	2.0
7th pillar: Business usage	50	3.6
8th pillar: Government usage	53	4.3
D. Impact subindex	**73**	**3.4**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	63	3.3
10th pillar: Social impacts	79	3.6



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

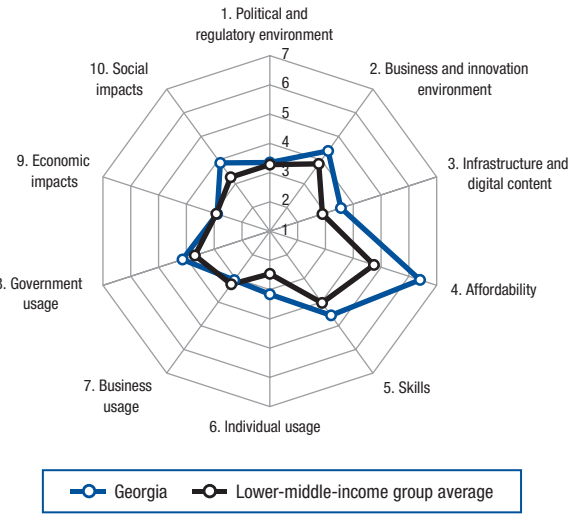
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	23	4.8
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	49	4.3
1.03	Judicial independence*	49	4.3
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	21	4.9
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	26	4.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	36	4.7
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	36	33
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	36	407
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	71	4.9
2.02	Venture capital availability*	66	2.6
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	143	283.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	103	27
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	88	8
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	82	4.7
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	129	4.1
2.08	Quality of management schools*	31	4.9
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	13	4.5
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	123	142.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	108	85.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	130	1.6
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	107	2.8
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	79	4.9
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	80	0.32
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	136	952.00
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	118	1.13
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	29	4.6
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	74	4.0
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	114	54.1
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	132	50.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	111	78.9
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	117	10.9
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	115	5.7
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	122	2.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	134	0.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	113	0.5
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	97	5.1
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	68	4.8
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	52	3.3
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	64	5.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	75	4.5
7.06	Extent of staff training*	22	4.7
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	27	4.7
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	107	0.32
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	16	5.2
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	58	4.6
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	59	4.3
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	53	4.6
10.02	Internet access in schools*	77	4.0
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	42	4.7
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Georgia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**65**	**3.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	88	3.6
A. Environment subindex	**73**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	100	3.3
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	54	4.4
B. Readiness subindex	**48**	**5.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	68	4.0
4th pillar: Affordability	11	6.4
5th pillar: Skills	83	4.6
C. Usage subindex	**77**	**3.5**
6th pillar: Individual usage	75	3.2
7th pillar: Business usage	112	3.1
8th pillar: Government usage	63	4.1
D. Impact subindex	**76**	**3.4**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	97	2.9
10th pillar: Social impacts	60	3.9



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

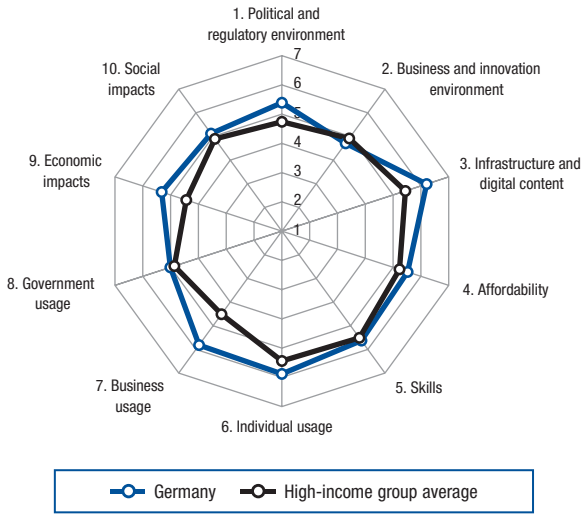
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	69	3.6
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	79	3.8
1.03	Judicial independence*	95	3.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	89	3.4
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	106	3.1
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	126	2.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	106	91
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	36	33
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	12	285
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	94	4.6
2.02	Venture capital availability*	104	2.2
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	10	16.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	2	2
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	3	2
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	127	3.9
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	77	30.0
2.08	Quality of management schools*	110	3.6
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	61	3.7
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	84	1,940.2
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	50	99.1
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	50	26.7
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	79	18.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	70	5.0
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	58	0.24
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	7	15.29
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	114	3.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	101	3.5
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	82	86.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	4	99.7

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	81	102.3
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	76	36.6
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	91	18.2
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	82	16.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	66	7.5
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	52	21.3
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	60	5.6
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	123	4.0
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	116	2.5
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	60	1.4
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	n/a	n/a
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	n/a	n/a
7.06	Extent of staff training*	101	3.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	91	3.7
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	42	0.60
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	n/a	n/a
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	102	3.9
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	52	0.4
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	119	3.5
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	62	22.2
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	67	4.2
10.02	Internet access in schools*	65	4.3
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	36	4.7
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	62	0.21

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Germany

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**13**	**5.4**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	16	5.3
A. Environment subindex	**20**	**5.0**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	11	5.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	36	4.7
B. Readiness subindex	**14**	**5.9**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	10	6.5
4th pillar: Affordability	53	5.5
5th pillar: Skills	19	5.6
C. Usage subindex	**12**	**5.6**
6th pillar: Individual usage	14	5.9
7th pillar: Business usage	5	5.8
8th pillar: Government usage	26	5.0
D. Impact subindex	**14**	**5.2**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	10	5.3
10th pillar: Social impacts	22	5.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

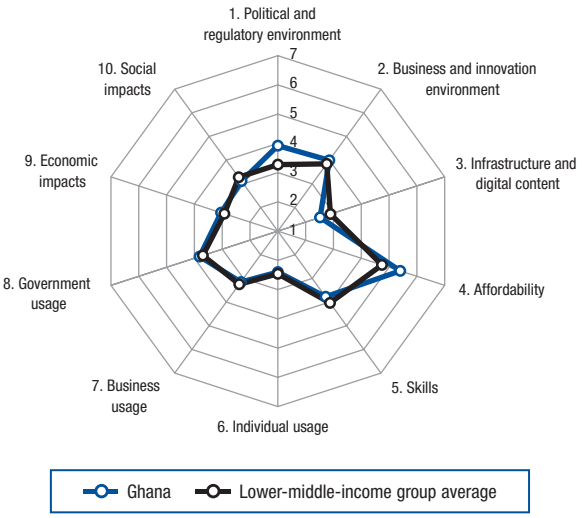
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	20	4.8
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	27	5.0
1.03	Judicial independence*	7	6.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	20	4.9
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	13	5.0
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	10	5.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	12	26
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	18	30
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	28	394
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	17	6.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	34	3.2
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	106	46.8
2.04	No. days to start a business	69	15
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	102	9
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	8	5.8
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	n/a	n/a
2.08	Quality of management schools*	32	4.9
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	21	4.3
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	27	7,509.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	22	74.8
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	19	1,023.4
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	22	6.1
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	33	0.16
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	88	37.39
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	20	4.9
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	29	4.7
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	23	103.3
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	28	132.3
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	12	83.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	10	86.9
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	13	83.3
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	8	33.1
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	36	34.8
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	46	5.8
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	16	5.9
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	3	5.7
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	5	209.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	14	5.9
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	14	5.7
7.06	Extent of staff training*	13	5.0
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	40	4.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	24	0.75
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	23	5.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	20	5.3
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	10	46.5
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	18	5.0
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	15	41.9
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	25	5.4
10.02	Internet access in schools*	45	4.8
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	44	4.6
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	8	0.76

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Ghana

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**95**	**3.5**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	97	3.4
A. Environment subindex	**64**	**4.0**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	57	3.9
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	84	4.0
B. Readiness subindex	**101**	**3.9**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	121	2.5
4th pillar: Affordability	59	5.4
5th pillar: Skills	106	3.8
C. Usage subindex	**102**	**3.1**
6th pillar: Individual usage	102	2.4
7th pillar: Business usage	103	3.2
8th pillar: Government usage	89	3.8
D. Impact subindex	**100**	**3.1**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	85	3.0
10th pillar: Social impacts	107	3.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

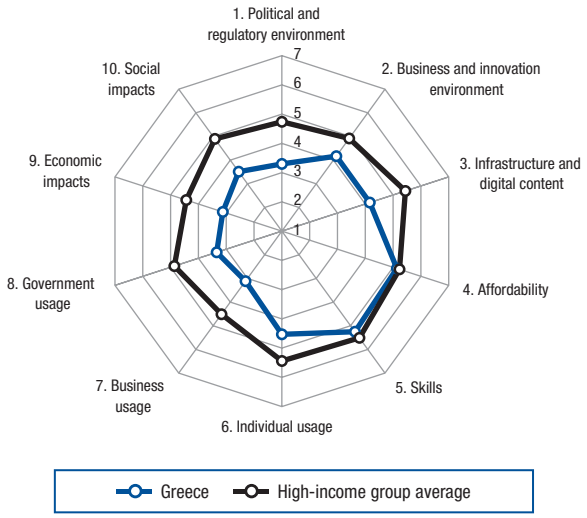
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	40	4.1
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	96	3.6
1.03	Judicial independence*	58	4.1
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	50	4.0
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	78	3.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	93	3.1
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	56	36
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	59	487
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	86	4.7
2.02	Venture capital availability*	116	2.1
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	49	33.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	56	12
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	74	7
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	53	5.0
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	105	12.1
2.08	Quality of management schools*	65	4.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	87	3.4
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	115	376.0
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	111	84.9
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	143	0.2
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	112	2.2
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	111	4.2
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	19	0.10
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	80	35.71
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	100	1.42
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	62	3.8
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	93	3.6
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	110	59.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	117	67.3

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	103	84.8
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	109	14.1
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	105	9.1
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	135	0.3
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	116	0.3
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	47	23.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	100	5.1
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	115	4.2
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	81	3.0
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	114	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	85	4.8
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	110	3.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	96	3.7
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	71	4.0
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	113	0.30
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	55	4.6
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	80	4.3
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	93	3.8
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	96	3.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	109	3.2
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	95	3.8
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	91	0.11

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Greece

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**64**	**3.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	59	4.0
A. Environment subindex	**87**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	103	3.3
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	68	4.2
B. Readiness subindex	**47**	**5.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	46	4.6
4th pillar: Affordability	73	5.1
5th pillar: Skills	41	5.2
C. Usage subindex	**68**	**3.7**
6th pillar: Individual usage	43	4.5
7th pillar: Business usage	107	3.1
8th pillar: Government usage	118	3.3
D. Impact subindex	**82**	**3.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	80	3.1
10th pillar: Social impacts	83	3.5



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

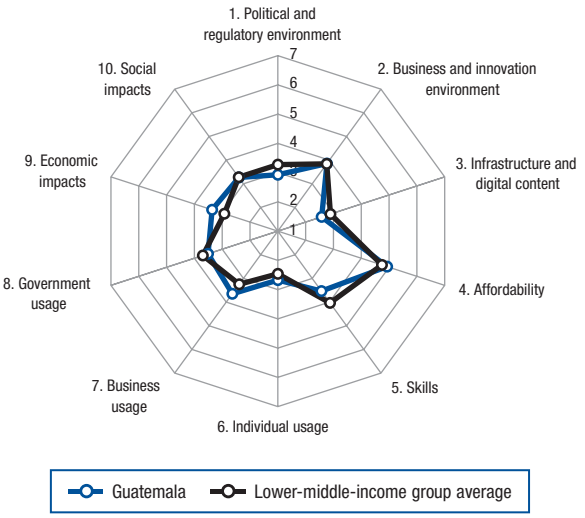
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	99	3.1
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	103	3.4
1.03	Judicial independence*	98	3.1
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	135	2.5
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	132	2.6
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	64	3.7
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	53	61
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	90	39
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	119	819
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	58	5.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	134	1.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	99	44.6
2.04	No. days to start a business	54	11
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	123	11
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	95	4.4
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	5	89.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	104	3.7
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	130	2.7
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	41	5,370.0
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	28	99.9
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	51	26.0
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	43	154.4
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	64	5.1
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	129	0.59
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	26	20.68
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	80	1.80
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	115	3.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	54	4.2
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	13	109.5
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	55	97.2

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	71	106.5
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	51	53.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	49	57.2
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	49	50.2
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	33	21.6
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	28	39.9
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	87	5.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	94	4.4
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	104	2.7
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	37	8.6
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	90	4.7
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	86	4.3
7.06	Extent of staff training*	115	3.3
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	138	2.7
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	48	0.58
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	136	2.9
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	117	3.7
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	37	1.5
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	127	3.3
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	35	33.5
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	107	3.7
10.02	Internet access in schools*	81	3.9
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	122	3.4
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	43	0.34

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Guatemala

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**102**	**3.4**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	98	3.4
A. Environment subindex	**118**	**3.4**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	127	2.9
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	97	3.9
B. Readiness subindex	**108**	**3.7**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	116	2.7
4th pillar: Affordability	81	4.9
5th pillar: Skills	118	3.5
C. Usage subindex	**93**	**3.3**
6th pillar: Individual usage	96	2.7
7th pillar: Business usage	49	3.6
8th pillar: Government usage	114	3.5
D. Impact subindex	**84**	**3.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	57	3.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	100	3.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

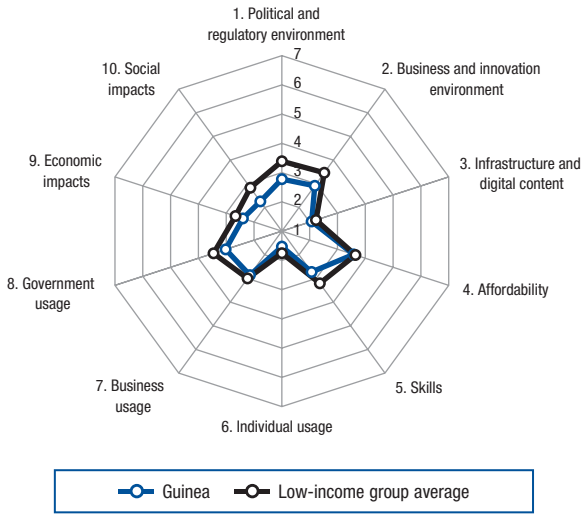
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	140	2.2
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	75	3.9
1.03	Judicial independence*	103	2.9
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	110	3.1
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	98	3.2
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	121	2.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	82	79
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	26	31
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	142	1,459
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	51	5.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	64	2.7
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	83	40.9
2.04	No. days to start a business	123	40
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	126	12
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	46	5.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	97	17.8
2.08	Quality of management schools*	43	4.6
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	119	3.0
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	107	644.2
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	120	76.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	96	6.9
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	86	13.8
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	80	4.9
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	38	0.17
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	101	44.12
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	74	1.85
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	130	2.6
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	137	2.4
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	106	64.5
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	107	75.2

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	23	140.4
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	115	11.7
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	94	15.8
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	120	2.1
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	95	1.8
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	89	4.1
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	78	5.3
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	45	5.2
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	67	3.2
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	90	0.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	44	5.4
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	57	4.7
7.06	Extent of staff training*	40	4.3
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	129	3.0
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	76	0.46
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	110	3.7
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	60	4.6
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	81	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	44	4.5
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	99	3.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	113	3.1
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	102	3.7
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	58	0.24

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Guinea

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**140**	**2.6**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	n/a	n/a
A. Environment subindex	**139**	**2.8**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	132	2.8
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	141	2.9
B. Readiness subindex	**132**	**2.8**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	132	2.1
4th pillar: Affordability	108	3.6
5th pillar: Skills	135	2.7
C. Usage subindex	**139**	**2.5**
6th pillar: Individual usage	138	1.5
7th pillar: Business usage	128	2.9
8th pillar: Government usage	133	3.0
D. Impact subindex	**136**	**2.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	131	2.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	140	2.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

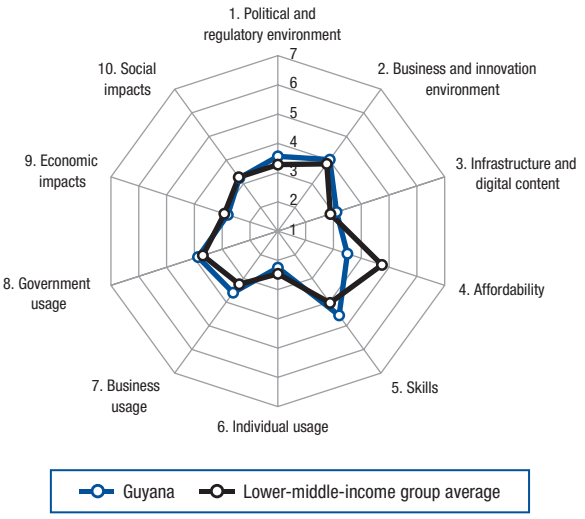
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	135	2.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	129	2.8
1.03	Judicial independence*	119	2.6
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	128	2.7
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	122	2.8
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	137	2.2
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	137	49
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	10	276
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	135	3.6
2.02	Venture capital availability*	142	1.6
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	138	73.2
2.04	No. days to start a business	116	35
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	116	4.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	110	11.3
2.08	Quality of management schools*	139	2.7
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	77	3.5
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	130	97.8
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	118	80.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	128	1.7
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	138	0.5
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	143	2.6
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	25	0.14
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	139	2,067.85
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	89	1.67
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	128	2.7
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	106	3.4
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	127	41.7
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	137	41.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	134	44.0
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	140	1.3
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	136	1.5
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	130	1.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	137	0.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	126	0.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	124	4.5
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	135	3.8
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	127	2.4
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	103	4.5
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	128	3.3
7.06	Extent of staff training*	114	3.3
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	72	4.0
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	140	0.00
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	88	4.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	133	3.3
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	133	2.9
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	135	3.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	139	1.7
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	129	3.2
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Guyana

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**100**	**3.4**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	90	3.6
A. Environment subindex	**81**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	84	3.6
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	81	4.0
B. Readiness subindex	**105**	**3.7**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	94	3.2
4th pillar: Affordability	110	3.5
5th pillar: Skills	82	4.6
C. Usage subindex	**97**	**3.2**
6th pillar: Individual usage	106	2.2
7th pillar: Business usage	54	3.6
8th pillar: Government usage	85	3.9
D. Impact subindex	**103**	**3.0**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	107	2.8
10th pillar: Social impacts	102	3.2



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

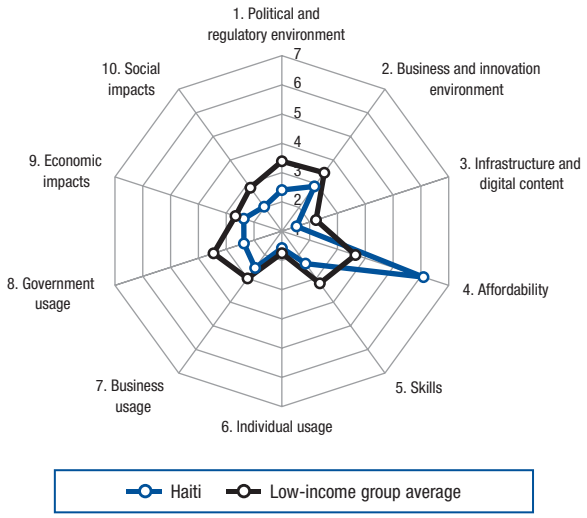
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	75	3.5
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	114	3.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	93	3.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	87	3.4
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	95	3.2
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	78	3.4
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	56	36
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	85	581
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	70	5.0
2.02	Venture capital availability*	52	2.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	67	36.1
2.04	No. days to start a business	87	20
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	88	8
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	59	5.0
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	107	12.0
2.08	Quality of management schools*	64	4.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	78	3.5
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	95	1,085.0
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	81	97.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	109	4.5
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	92	9.3
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	76	4.9
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	52	0.21
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	109	53.03
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	135	0.50
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	42	4.2
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	70	4.0
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	57	93.3
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	n/a	n/a

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	118	69.9
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	83	32.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	110	7.2
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	102	6.1
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	89	2.6
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	126	0.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	50	5.7
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	74	4.7
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	35	3.7
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	61	5.1
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	71	4.5
7.06	Extent of staff training*	61	4.0
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	39	4.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	120	0.25
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	53	4.7
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	95	4.1
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	84	4.0
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	94	12.7
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	65	4.3
10.02	Internet access in schools*	91	3.6
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	81	4.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Haiti

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**141**	**2.6**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	142	2.3
A. Environment subindex	**141**	**2.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	143	2.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	142	2.9
B. Readiness subindex	**113**	**3.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	144	1.5
4th pillar: Affordability	24	6.1
5th pillar: Skills	143	2.4
C. Usage subindex	**143**	**2.2**
6th pillar: Individual usage	134	1.6
7th pillar: Business usage	142	2.6
8th pillar: Government usage	144	2.4
D. Impact subindex	**141**	**2.2**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	134	2.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	142	2.0



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

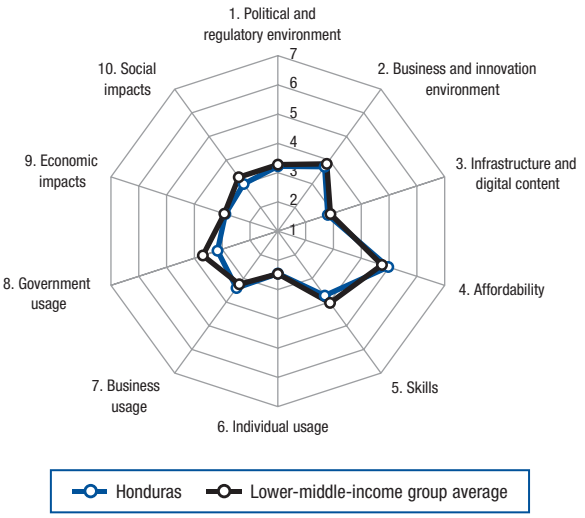
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	143	1.9
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	143	2.1
1.03	Judicial independence*	142	1.8
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	143	2.1
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	143	2.1
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	144	1.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	48	35
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	73	530
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	130	3.8
2.02	Venture capital availability*	144	1.5
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	82	40.8
2.04	No. days to start a business	140	105
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	126	12
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	134	3.7
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	n/a	n/a
2.08	Quality of management schools*	140	2.7
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	140	2.3
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	135	73.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	n/a	n/a
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	142	0.2
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	122	1.2
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	138	3.1
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	48	0.20
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	n/a	n/a
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	141	2.1
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	130	2.6
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	n/a	n/a
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	134	48.7

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	136	41.5
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	122	8.4
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	114	5.9
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	116	2.7
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	143	0.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	126	0.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	111	4.8
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	130	3.9
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	138	2.3
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	131	3.9
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	122	3.5
7.06	Extent of staff training*	144	2.3
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	142	2.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	138	0.09
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	133	3.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	135	3.3
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	137	2.8
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	140	2.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	137	1.9
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	142	2.5
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Honduras

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**109**	**3.3**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	99	3.4
A. Environment subindex	**112**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	111	3.2
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	109	3.7
B. Readiness subindex	**102**	**3.9**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	107	2.9
4th pillar: Affordability	78	5.0
5th pillar: Skills	108	3.7
C. Usage subindex	**111**	**3.0**
6th pillar: Individual usage	101	2.5
7th pillar: Business usage	75	3.4
8th pillar: Government usage	127	3.2
D. Impact subindex	**108**	**2.9**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	98	2.9
10th pillar: Social impacts	114	3.0



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	94	3.1
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	102	3.4
1.03	Judicial independence*	69	3.8
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	102	3.2
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	77	3.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	90	3.2
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	75	73
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	134	47
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	127	920
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	78	4.8
2.02	Venture capital availability*	79	2.5
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	79	40.3
2.04	No. days to start a business	67	14
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	132	13
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	89	4.6
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	89	20.6
2.08	Quality of management schools*	109	3.6
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	104	3.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	99	883.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	104	89.9
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	107	4.9
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	96	7.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	104	4.3
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	95	0.37
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	79	35.39
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	135	2.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	138	2.3
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	99	74.3
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	102	84.8

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	77	104.0
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	105	15.9
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	99	12.9
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	101	6.8
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	110	0.4
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	91	3.7
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	93	5.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	60	4.9
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	98	2.8
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	65	5.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	81	4.4
7.06	Extent of staff training*	63	4.0
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	128	3.0
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	93	0.38
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	131	3.2
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	84	4.2
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	67	4.2
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	93	12.8
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	113	3.6
10.02	Internet access in schools*	115	3.0
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	109	3.6
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	81	0.13

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Hong Kong SAR

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**14**	**5.4**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	13	5.5
A. Environment subindex	**8**	**5.4**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	15	5.3
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	2	5.6
B. Readiness subindex	**19**	**5.7**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	27	5.8
4th pillar: Affordability	17	6.3
5th pillar: Skills	52	5.0
C. Usage subindex	**20**	**5.2**
6th pillar: Individual usage	12	5.9
7th pillar: Business usage	19	4.8
8th pillar: Government usage	30	4.9
D. Impact subindex	**12**	**5.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	15	5.0
10th pillar: Social impacts	12	5.5

The Networked Readiness Index in detail

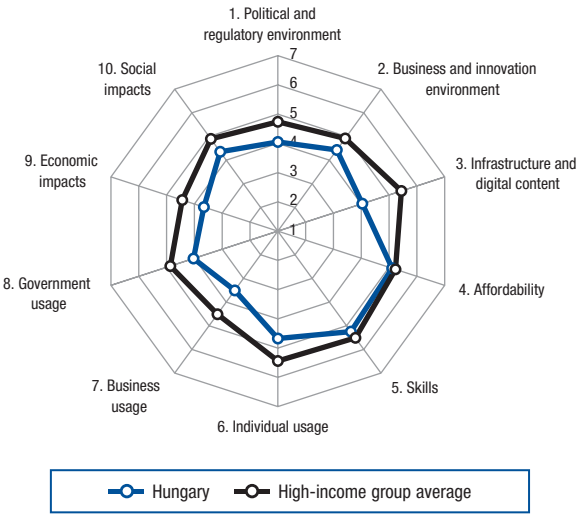
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	51	3.9
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	11	5.5
1.03	Judicial independence*	12	6.0
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	6	5.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	7	5.4
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	11	5.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	30	43
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	8	27
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	18	360
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	8	6.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	2	4.5
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	17	23.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	5	3
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	10	3
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	9	5.8
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	35	60.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	17	5.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	31	4.0
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	40	5,530.2
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	1	1,046.3
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	24	570.5
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	18	6.2
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	3	0.02
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	62	30.75
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	23	4.8
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	11	5.4
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	92	80.1
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	n/a	n/a

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	1	214.7
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	24	74.5
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	26	77.9
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	22	76.4
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	14	31.6
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	15	55.2
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	12	6.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	7	6.0
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	37	3.6
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	n/a	n/a
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	18	5.9
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	22	5.5
7.06	Extent of staff training*	24	4.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	32	4.5
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	n/a	n/a
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	19	5.2
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	19	5.3
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	n/a	n/a
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	15	5.1
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	31	36.0
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	19	5.5
10.02	Internet access in schools*	16	6.0
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	22	5.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	n/a	n/a

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Hungary

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**44**	**4.3**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	43	4.3
A. Environment subindex	**47**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	49	4.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	51	4.4
B. Readiness subindex	**59**	**4.9**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	58	4.3
4th pillar: Affordability	74	5.1
5th pillar: Skills	42	5.2
C. Usage subindex	**46**	**4.1**
6th pillar: Individual usage	42	4.7
7th pillar: Business usage	61	3.5
8th pillar: Government usage	69	4.0
D. Impact subindex	**42**	**4.0**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	41	3.7
10th pillar: Social impacts	40	4.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

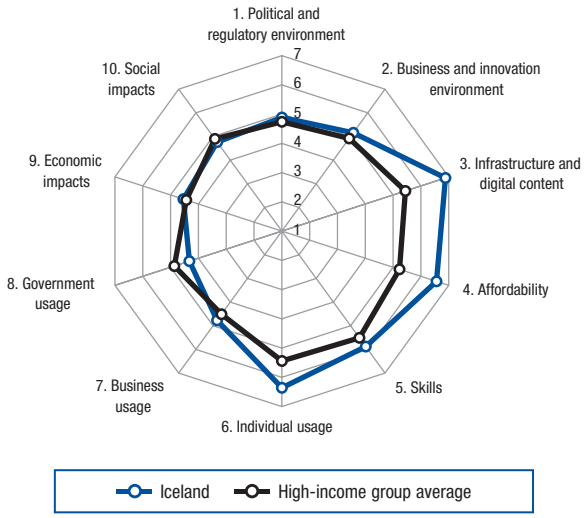
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	58	3.8
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	48	4.4
1.03	Judicial independence*	72	3.7
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	117	3.0
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	135	2.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	48	4.0
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	28	41
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	48	35
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	29	395
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	55	5.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	115	2.1
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	114	50.3
2.04	No. days to start a business	10	5
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	20	4
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	38	5.3
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	34	60.7
2.08	Quality of management schools*	81	4.1
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	110	3.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	59	3,737.5
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	79	12.2
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	37	219.9
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	26	6.0
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	77	0.31
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	77	34.82
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	67	1.88
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	90	3.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	39	4.5
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	37	100.1
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	14	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	49	117.3
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	43	59.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	37	69.7
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	34	65.2
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	28	22.2
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	70	11.9
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	77	5.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	64	4.8
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	45	3.5
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	28	22.3
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	66	5.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	58	4.7
7.06	Extent of staff training*	110	3.5
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	102	3.5
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	31	0.69
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	120	3.5
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	73	4.4
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	28	5.4
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	85	4.0
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	28	36.7
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	69	4.2
10.02	Internet access in schools*	30	5.4
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	80	4.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	36	0.45

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Iceland

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**17**	**5.3**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	15	5.3
A. Environment subindex	**21**	**5.0**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	25	4.9
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	22	5.2
B. Readiness subindex	**2**	**6.4**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	1	6.9
4th pillar: Affordability	5	6.6
5th pillar: Skills	9	5.9
C. Usage subindex	**21**	**5.1**
6th pillar: Individual usage	8	6.4
7th pillar: Business usage	20	4.8
8th pillar: Government usage	50	4.3
D. Impact subindex	**25**	**4.6**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	24	4.5
10th pillar: Social impacts	33	4.8



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

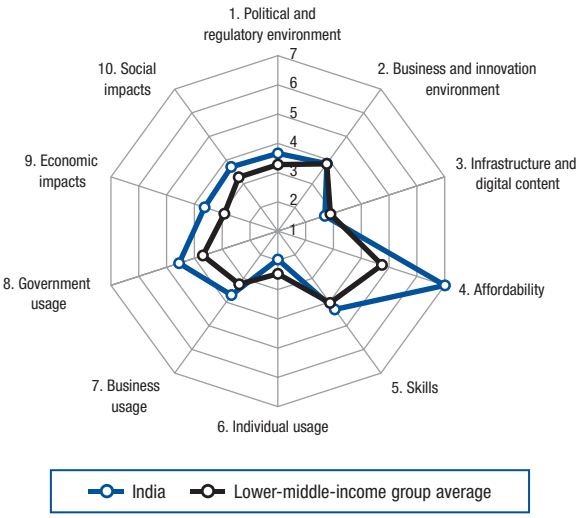
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	67	3.6
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	26	5.0
1.03	Judicial independence*	18	5.7
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	27	4.7
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	29	4.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	26	5.2
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	34	48
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	8	27
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	41	417
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	7	6.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	65	2.6
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	46	33.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	10	5
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	30	5
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	84	4.6
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	11	78.6
2.08	Quality of management schools*	18	5.2
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	30	4.0
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	1	53,637.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	3	287.1
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	1	3,025.1
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	3	6.5
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	23	0.13
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	34	23.23
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	8	5.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	22	5.0
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	15	108.0
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	72	106.1
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	1	95.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	1	94.7
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	3	92.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	7	33.9
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	14	57.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	1	6.6
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	2	6.3
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	21	4.4
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	17	95.5
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	30	5.6
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	29	5.3
7.06	Extent of staff training*	21	4.7
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	57	4.2
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	53	0.54
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	62	4.5
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	32	5.0
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	22	14.7
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	25	4.9
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	5	46.0
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	15	5.6
10.02	Internet access in schools*	1	6.5
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	27	5.0
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	76	0.16

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

India

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**68**	**3.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	69	3.9
A. Environment subindex	**85**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	75	3.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	99	3.8
B. Readiness subindex	**68**	**4.7**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	111	2.8
4th pillar: Affordability	1	7.0
5th pillar: Skills	95	4.3
C. Usage subindex	**81**	**3.4**
6th pillar: Individual usage	121	2.0
7th pillar: Business usage	45	3.7
8th pillar: Government usage	40	4.5
D. Impact subindex	**56**	**3.7**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	43	3.6
10th pillar: Social impacts	73	3.7



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

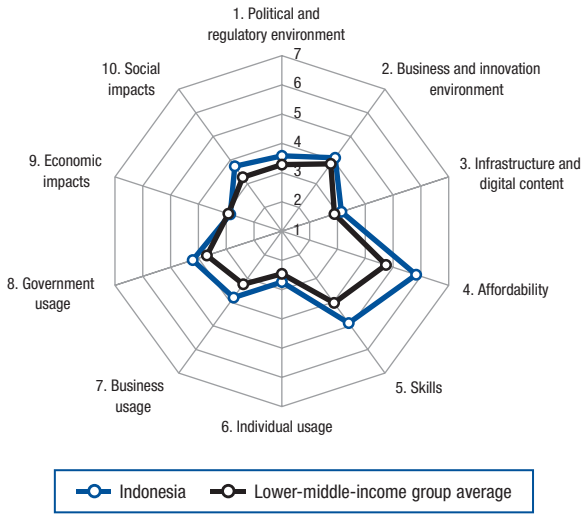
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	53	3.9
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	52	4.3
1.03	Judicial independence*	45	4.5
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	59	3.8
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	52	3.9
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	63	3.7
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	58	63
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	131	46
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	140	1,420
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	47	5.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	26	3.4
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	125	61.8
2.04	No. days to start a business	103	27
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	126	12
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	34	5.4
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	96	17.9
2.08	Quality of management schools*	33	4.9
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	83	3.4
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	102	744.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	113	83.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	99	6.3
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	106	2.9
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	91	4.6
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	6	0.04
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	4	14.75
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	34	4.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	30	4.7
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	108	63.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	121	62.8

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	117	72.0
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	119	10.1
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	112	6.1
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	108	4.2
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	102	1.1
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	102	1.9
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	96	5.1
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	40	5.2
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	42	3.5
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	62	1.3
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	59	5.1
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	76	4.4
7.06	Extent of staff training*	54	4.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	45	4.3
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	55	0.54
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	24	5.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	36	5.0
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	57	0.3
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	27	4.9
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	64	4.3
10.02	Internet access in schools*	75	4.0
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	54	4.4
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	70	0.18

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Indonesia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**76**	**3.8**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	80	3.7
A. Environment subindex	**78**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	82	3.6
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	73	4.1
B. Readiness subindex	**71**	**4.7**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	89	3.3
4th pillar: Affordability	39	5.8
5th pillar: Skills	63	4.9
C. Usage subindex	**70**	**3.6**
6th pillar: Individual usage	92	2.7
7th pillar: Business usage	40	3.8
8th pillar: Government usage	58	4.2
D. Impact subindex	**86**	**3.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	101	2.9
10th pillar: Social impacts	72	3.7



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

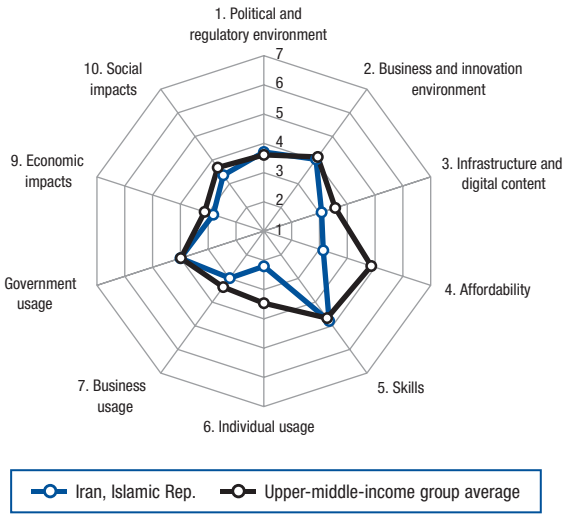
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	77	3.5
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	58	4.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	76	3.6
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	66	3.8
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	63	3.8
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	60	3.7
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	97	86
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	99	40
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	61	498
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	72	4.9
2.02	Venture capital availability*	21	3.6
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	54	34.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	127	47
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	102	9
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	96	4.4
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	86	23.1
2.08	Quality of management schools*	70	4.2
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	29	4.0
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	106	654.8
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	94	7.2
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	103	3.4
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	81	4.9
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	39	0.17
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	57	29.70
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	81	1.79
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	47	4.1
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	45	4.4
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	96	77.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	74	92.6

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	79	103.1
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	101	18.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	101	12.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	100	7.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	100	1.1
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	48	22.2
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	51	5.7
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	56	4.9
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	30	3.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	101	0.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	97	4.6
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	44	4.9
7.06	Extent of staff training*	39	4.3
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	65	4.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	67	0.50
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	61	4.5
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	66	4.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	92	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	54	4.4
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	98	7.4
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	73	4.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	56	4.5
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	82	4.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	62	0.21

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Iran, Islamic Rep.

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**101**	**3.4**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	104	3.4
A. Environment subindex	**72**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	67	3.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	80	4.0
B. Readiness subindex	**109**	**3.7**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	97	3.1
4th pillar: Affordability	115	3.1
5th pillar: Skills	69	4.8
C. Usage subindex	**106**	**3.1**
6th pillar: Individual usage	108	2.2
7th pillar: Business usage	119	3.0
8th pillar: Government usage	71	4.0
D. Impact subindex	**99**	**3.1**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	106	2.8
10th pillar: Social impacts	94	3.4



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

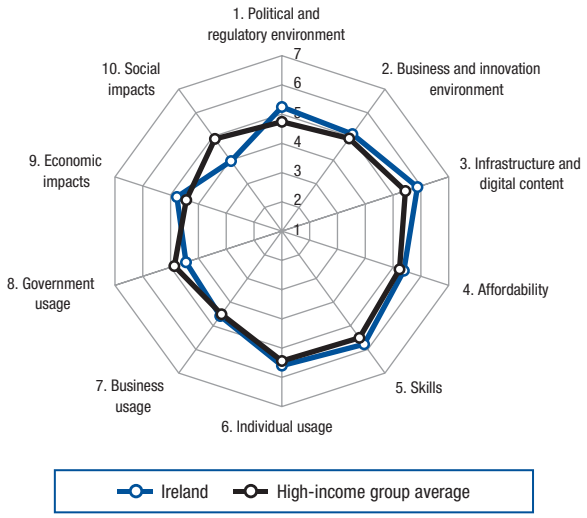
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	50	3.9
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	99	3.5
1.03	Judicial independence*	63	4.0
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	77	3.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	104	3.1
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	112	2.9
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	90	39
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	62	505
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	114	4.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	129	1.9
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	96	44.1
2.04	No. days to start a business	62	13
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	74	7
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	106	4.3
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	53	48.6
2.08	Quality of management schools*	93	3.9
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	66	3.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	68	2,778.2
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	89	95.8
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	116	3.5
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	126	1.0
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	114	4.0
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	57	0.24
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	118	76.88
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	105	1.33
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	94	3.3
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	32	4.6
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	83	85.7
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	101	85.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	113	74.9
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	96	21.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	72	33.7
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	76	20.8
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	90	2.4
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	126	0.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	144	3.1
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	119	4.1
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	59	3.3
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	104	0.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	133	3.9
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	116	3.6
7.06	Extent of staff training*	134	3.0
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	81	3.9
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	70	0.49
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	82	4.2
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	91	4.1
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	83	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	96	3.8
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	89	15.0
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	78	4.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	117	2.9
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	61	4.3
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	70	0.18

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Ireland

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**27**	**5.1**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	25	5.0
A. Environment subindex	**15**	**5.2**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	16	5.2
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	24	5.1
B. Readiness subindex	**16**	**5.8**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	16	6.2
4th pillar: Affordability	61	5.4
5th pillar: Skills	12	5.8
C. Usage subindex	**28**	**4.9**
6th pillar: Individual usage	21	5.6
7th pillar: Business usage	22	4.6
8th pillar: Government usage	43	4.4
D. Impact subindex	**33**	**4.4**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	18	4.8
10th pillar: Social impacts	56	4.0



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

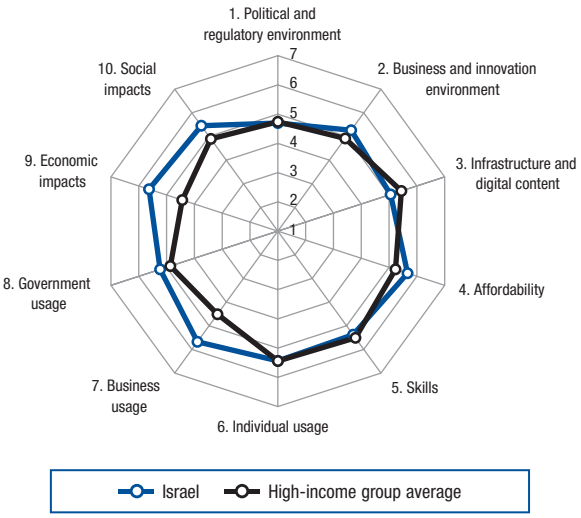
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	32	4.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	28	5.0
1.03	Judicial independence*	4	6.3
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	29	4.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	31	4.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	15	5.5
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	19	34
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	1	21
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	103	650
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	29	6.0
2.02	Venture capital availability*	88	2.4
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	24	26.4
2.04	No. days to start a business	49	10
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	20	4
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	40	5.2
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	24	66.2
2.08	Quality of management schools*	23	5.1
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	80	3.5
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	35	6,315.5
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	25	69.0
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	17	1,154.4
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	41	5.5
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	89	0.36
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	60	29.82
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	9	5.3
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	31	4.7
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	4	121.0
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	66	108.4
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	22	76.8
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	20	80.6
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	19	78.1
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	32	22.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	13	59.4
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	32	6.0
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	33	5.5
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	26	4.0
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	21	76.5
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	32	5.6
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	27	5.3
7.06	Extent of staff training*	16	4.9
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	44	4.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	55	0.54
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	43	4.8
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	24	5.2
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	16	29.2
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	20	5.0
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	23	38.8
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	46	4.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	51	4.6
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	43	4.7
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	81	0.13

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Israel

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**15**	**5.4**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	20	5.2
A. Environment subindex	**23**	**5.0**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	28	4.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	15	5.3
B. Readiness subindex	**22**	**5.6**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	29	5.7
4th pillar: Affordability	44	5.7
5th pillar: Skills	32	5.4
C. Usage subindex	**14**	**5.4**
6th pillar: Individual usage	28	5.4
7th pillar: Business usage	6	5.7
8th pillar: Government usage	20	5.2
D. Impact subindex	**7**	**5.5**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	6	5.6
10th pillar: Social impacts	14	5.4



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

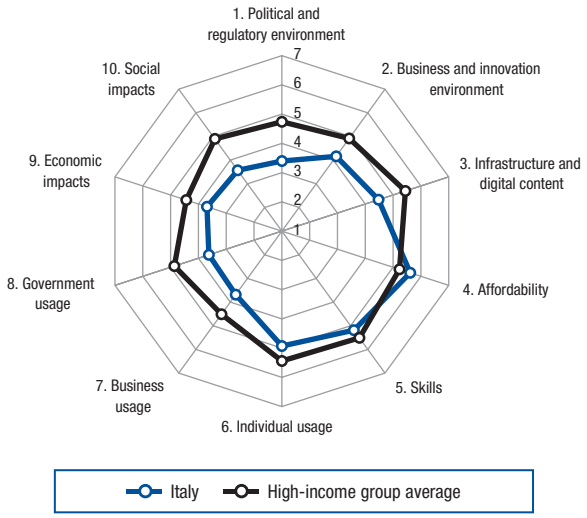
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	55	3.9
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	30	5.0
1.03	Judicial independence*	15	5.9
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	46	4.1
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	57	3.9
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	33	4.8
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	17	31
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	48	35
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	124	890
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	22	6.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	3	4.5
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	39	30.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	90	21
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	30	5
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	66	4.9
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	32	62.5
2.08	Quality of management schools*	40	4.7
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	6	4.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	28	7,507.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	39	37.8
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	27	470.1
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	33	5.8
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	74	0.30
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	1	8.11
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	111	1.27
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	53	4.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	89	3.7
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	26	102.1
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	45	121.7
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	34	70.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	22	79.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	28	71.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	22	24.8
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	26	40.6
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	34	6.0
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	5	6.2
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	6	5.4
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	6	209.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	42	5.4
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	23	5.5
7.06	Extent of staff training*	27	4.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	41	4.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	15	0.85
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	18	5.2
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	21	5.3
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	4	81.3
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	21	5.0
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	16	41.3
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	21	5.4
10.02	Internet access in schools*	39	5.1
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	30	4.9
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	7	0.89

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Italy

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**50**	**4.2**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	48	4.2
A. Environment subindex	**83**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	95	3.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	69	4.2
B. Readiness subindex	**38**	**5.2**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	40	4.9
4th pillar: Affordability	49	5.6
5th pillar: Skills	45	5.2
C. Usage subindex	**45**	**4.1**
6th pillar: Individual usage	34	4.9
7th pillar: Business usage	46	3.7
8th pillar: Government usage	108	3.6
D. Impact subindex	**60**	**3.6**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	37	3.7
10th pillar: Social impacts	80	3.6



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

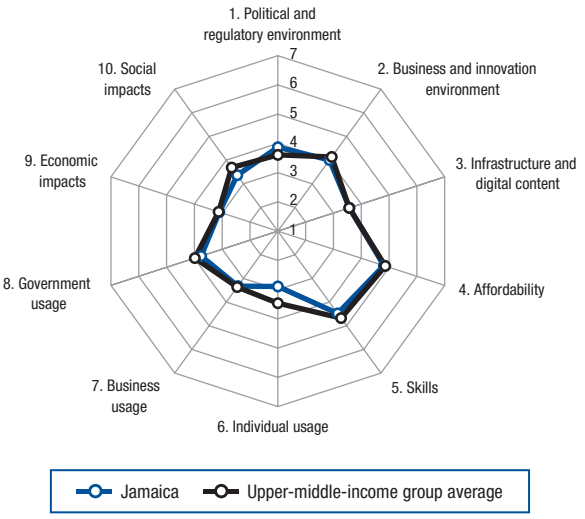
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	116	2.8
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	77	3.9
1.03	Judicial independence*	68	3.8
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	139	2.5
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	131	2.6
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	62	3.7
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	34	48
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	110	41
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	132	1,210
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	69	5.0
2.02	Venture capital availability*	121	2.0
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	134	68.3
2.04	No. days to start a business	16	6
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	67	4.9
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	28	65.0
2.08	Quality of management schools*	35	4.8
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	121	2.9
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	48	4,877.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	28	60.8
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	39	190.9
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	87	4.8
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	71	0.29
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	40	25.51
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	92	1.62
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	87	3.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	65	4.1
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	35	100.4
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	38	98.9

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	10	157.9
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	45	56.8
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	39	66.2
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	40	61.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	31	22.1
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	38	33.3
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	61	5.6
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	104	4.3
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	28	4.0
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	24	51.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	101	4.5
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	83	4.4
7.06	Extent of staff training*	123	3.2
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	118	3.2
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	48	0.58
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	130	3.2
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	90	4.1
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	24	8.7
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	100	3.7
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	22	39.6
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	83	4.0
10.02	Internet access in schools*	86	3.8
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	92	3.9
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	54	0.26

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Jamaica

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**85**	**3.7**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	74	3.9
A. Environment subindex	**67**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	59	3.9
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	82	4.0
B. Readiness subindex	**77**	**4.5**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	65	4.1
4th pillar: Affordability	87	4.8
5th pillar: Skills	88	4.5
C. Usage subindex	**89**	**3.3**
6th pillar: Individual usage	86	2.9
7th pillar: Business usage	86	3.3
8th pillar: Government usage	97	3.8
D. Impact subindex	**91**	**3.2**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	81	3.1
10th pillar: Social impacts	92	3.4



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

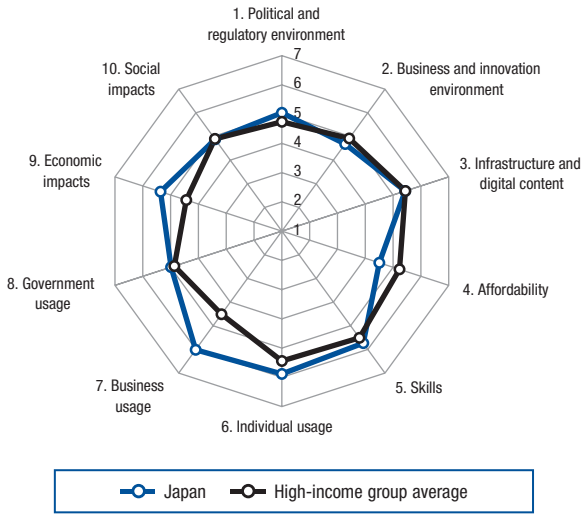
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	71	3.5
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	82	3.7
1.03	Judicial independence*	46	4.4
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	79	3.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	90	3.3
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	79	3.4
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	48	35
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	104	655
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	44	5.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	130	1.9
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	102	45.6
2.04	No. days to start a business	25	7
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	65	4.9
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	81	26.0
2.08	Quality of management schools*	77	4.1
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	120	3.0
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	81	2,052.6
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	90	95.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	46	29.5
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	61	48.4
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	59	5.2
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	61	0.26
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	98	42.65
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	59	1.93
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	76	3.6
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	116	3.0
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	58	92.7
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	99	86.6

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	68	108.1
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	87	31.5
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	84	22.7
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	84	14.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	84	3.9
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	104	1.5
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	55	5.7
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	67	4.8
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	85	2.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	73	0.6
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	77	4.9
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	104	3.9
7.06	Extent of staff training*	58	4.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	74	3.9
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	112	0.31
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	66	4.5
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	83	4.2
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	64	4.2
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	71	20.1
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	76	4.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	74	4.1
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	66	4.3
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Japan

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**21**	**5.2**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	18	5.3
A. Environment subindex	**26**	**4.9**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	19	5.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	37	4.7
B. Readiness subindex	**28**	**5.4**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	24	5.8
4th pillar: Affordability	92	4.5
5th pillar: Skills	13	5.7
C. Usage subindex	**9**	**5.6**
6th pillar: Individual usage	13	5.9
7th pillar: Business usage	2	6.0
8th pillar: Government usage	27	5.0
D. Impact subindex	**17**	**5.1**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	8	5.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	31	4.9



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

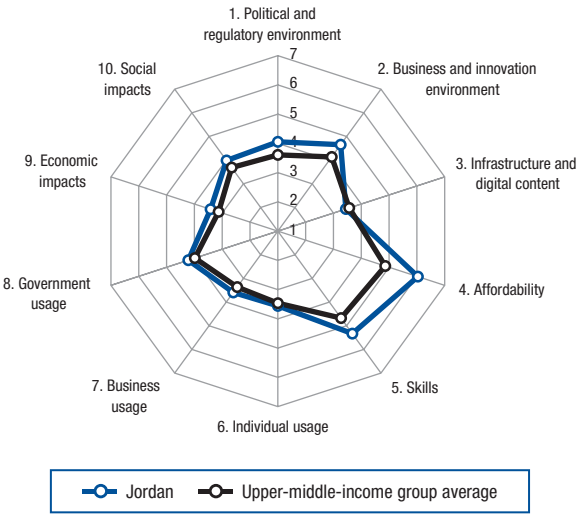
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	54	3.9
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	42	4.5
1.03	Judicial independence*	17	5.8
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	36	4.5
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	48	4.0
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	18	5.4
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	3	21
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	18	30
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	18	360
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	11	6.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	42	3.0
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	112	50.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	94	23
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	88	8
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	2	6.0
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	39	59.7
2.08	Quality of management schools*	80	4.1
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	48	3.8
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	21	8,405.8
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	28	99.9
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	56	23.1
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	21	743.9
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	13	6.3
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	136	0.84
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	21	19.86
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	43	4.2
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	27	4.8
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	25	102.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	74	105.0
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	17	79.5
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	17	83.4
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	15	81.3
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	17	27.6
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	3	101.3
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	74	5.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	4	6.2
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	1	5.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	4	251.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	7	6.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	7	5.9
7.06	Extent of staff training*	5	5.3
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	46	4.3
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	9	0.86
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	68	4.4
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	27	5.1
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	2	106.7
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	50	4.4
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	26	37.8
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	42	4.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	43	4.9
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	58	4.4
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	11	0.74

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Jordan

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**47**	**4.2**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	47	4.2
A. Environment subindex	**42**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	48	4.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	40	4.6
B. Readiness subindex	**55**	**5.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	81	3.6
4th pillar: Affordability	27	6.0
5th pillar: Skills	34	5.3
C. Usage subindex	**60**	**3.8**
6th pillar: Individual usage	66	3.6
7th pillar: Business usage	55	3.6
8th pillar: Government usage	56	4.2
D. Impact subindex	**54**	**3.7**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	49	3.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	54	4.0



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

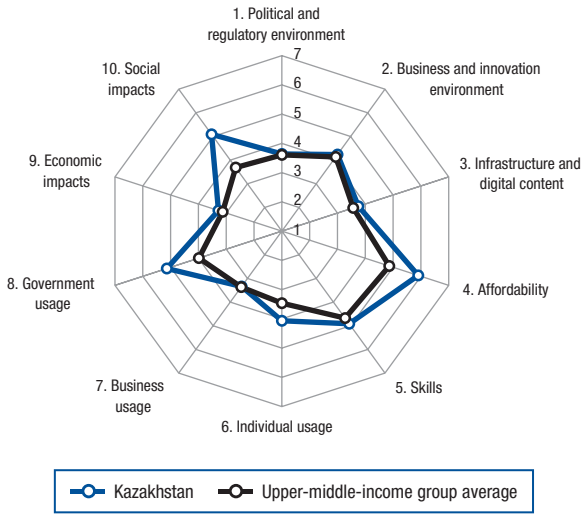
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	84	3.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	53	4.3
1.03	Judicial independence*	48	4.4
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	43	4.2
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	44	4.0
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	39	4.5
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	50	58
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	78	38
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	107	689
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	38	5.7
2.02	Venture capital availability*	48	2.9
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	30	28.1
2.04	No. days to start a business	56	12
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	74	7
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	31	5.4
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	69	37.7
2.08	Quality of management schools*	55	4.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	69	3.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	74	2,412.8
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	97	6.3
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	71	25.2
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	48	5.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	29	0.15
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	53	29.18
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	58	1.94
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	31	4.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	28	4.7
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	81	86.9
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	75	92.6

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	47	118.2
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	82	34.9
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	57	50.8
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	61	35.4
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	87	3.2
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	84	4.9
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	36	5.9
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	28	5.6
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	57	3.3
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	84	0.2
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	50	5.3
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	42	4.9
7.06	Extent of staff training*	88	3.8
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	43	4.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	92	0.39
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	34	4.9
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	47	4.8
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	68	0.2
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	46	4.5
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	48	4.7
10.02	Internet access in schools*	44	4.9
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	37	4.7
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	91	0.11

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Kazakhstan

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**43**	**4.3**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	55	4.0
A. Environment subindex	**66**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	77	3.6
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	64	4.2
B. Readiness subindex	**50**	**5.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	63	4.1
4th pillar: Affordability	36	5.9
5th pillar: Skills	62	4.9
C. Usage subindex	**42**	**4.2**
6th pillar: Individual usage	54	4.1
7th pillar: Business usage	85	3.3
8th pillar: Government usage	23	5.1
D. Impact subindex	**37**	**4.2**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	66	3.3
10th pillar: Social impacts	23	5.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

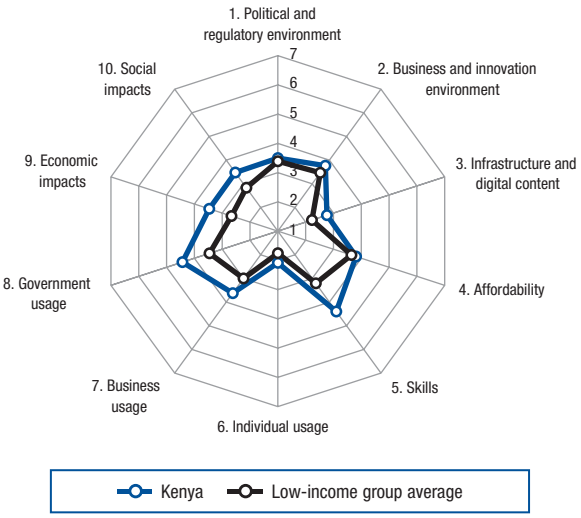
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	44	4.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	69	4.0
1.03	Judicial independence*	94	3.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	67	3.8
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	76	3.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	92	3.2
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	77	76
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	68	37
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	20	370
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	90	4.6
2.02	Venture capital availability*	105	2.2
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	33	28.6
2.04	No. days to start a business	81	19
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	113	4.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	58	43.2
2.08	Quality of management schools*	103	3.7
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	71	3.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	47	4,890.8
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	90	95.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	60	21.9
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	98	6.3
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	67	5.1
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	42	0.19
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	47	28.00
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	79	1.81
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	101	3.2
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	81	3.8
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	27	101.9
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	7	99.7

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	11	155.7
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	62	45.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	63	46.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	55	44.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	68	7.4
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	29	38.4
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	115	4.8
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	91	4.5
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	92	2.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	65	1.2
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	63	5.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	62	4.7
7.06	Extent of staff training*	72	3.9
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	35	4.5
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	21	0.78
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	17	5.2
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	92	4.1
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	59	0.3
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	70	4.2
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	48	28.3
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	52	4.6
10.02	Internet access in schools*	67	4.3
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	35	4.8
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	3	0.95

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Kenya

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**92**	**3.5**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	93	3.5
A. Environment subindex	**98**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	87	3.5
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	106	3.8
B. Readiness subindex	**110**	**3.7**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	110	2.8
4th pillar: Affordability	105	3.8
5th pillar: Skills	93	4.4
C. Usage subindex	**84**	**3.4**
6th pillar: Individual usage	115	2.1
7th pillar: Business usage	53	3.6
8th pillar: Government usage	44	4.4
D. Impact subindex	**71**	**3.5**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	47	3.5
10th pillar: Social impacts	84	3.5



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

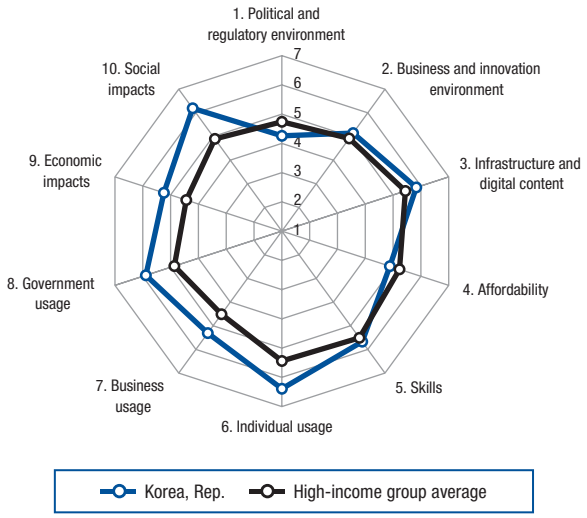
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	61	3.7
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	60	4.1
1.03	Judicial independence*	85	3.4
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	72	3.7
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	69	3.6
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	96	3.1
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	80	78
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	124	44
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	55	465
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	74	4.9
2.02	Venture capital availability*	32	3.2
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	98	44.4
2.04	No. days to start a business	108	32
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	114	10
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	63	4.9
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	131	4.0
2.08	Quality of management schools*	56	4.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	76	3.5
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	122	174.2
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	105	89.1
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	110	4.5
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	104	3.2
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	88	4.7
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	20	0.11
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	116	71.60
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	37	4.3
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	76	3.9
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	109	60.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	97	87.4

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	120	67.5
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	93	28.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	122	4.1
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	119	2.2
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	123	0.1
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	116	0.3
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	89	5.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	58	4.9
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	46	3.5
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	93	0.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	76	4.9
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	72	4.5
7.06	Extent of staff training*	70	3.9
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	28	4.7
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	85	0.43
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	30	5.0
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	46	4.8
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	89	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	38	4.6
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	59	4.4
10.02	Internet access in schools*	85	3.8
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	55	4.4
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	106	0.05

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Korea, Rep.

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**11**	**5.5**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	12	5.5
A. Environment subindex	**32**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	42	4.3
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	23	5.1
B. Readiness subindex	**23**	**5.6**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	20	6.1
4th pillar: Affordability	83	4.9
5th pillar: Skills	14	5.7
C. Usage subindex	**4**	**5.9**
6th pillar: Individual usage	7	6.4
7th pillar: Business usage	11	5.3
8th pillar: Government usage	3	5.9
D. Impact subindex	**5**	**5.7**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	12	5.2
10th pillar: Social impacts	2	6.2



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

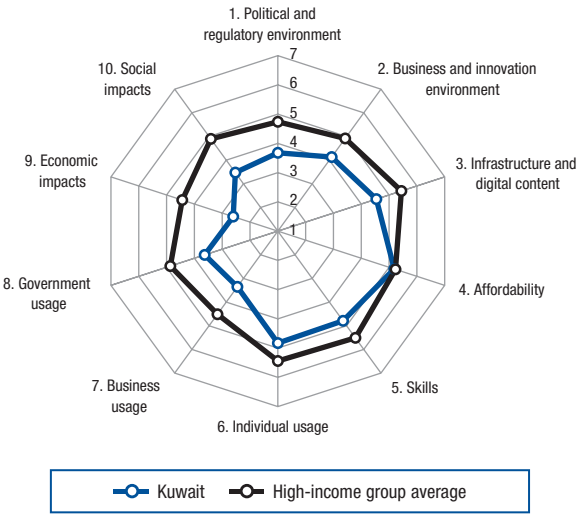
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	118	2.8
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	15	5.4
1.03	Judicial independence*	74	3.7
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	80	3.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	96	3.2
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	40	4.3
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	25	40
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	36	33
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	3	230
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	26	6.1
2.02	Venture capital availability*	110	2.2
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	36	29.8
2.04	No. days to start a business	25	7
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	30	5
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	11	5.7
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	1	103.1
2.08	Quality of management schools*	42	4.7
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	33	4.0
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	13	9,675.0
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	28	99.9
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	70	17.2
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	3	2,496.1
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	10	6.3
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	82	0.33
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	81	36.52
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	85	1.76
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	44	4.1
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	8	5.5
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	46	97.1
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	65	108.5
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	11	83.8
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	19	81.9
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	1	97.2
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	4	36.9
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	2	105.1
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	33	6.0
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	11	6.0
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	19	4.5
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	9	172.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	19	5.9
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	2	6.3
7.06	Extent of staff training*	42	4.3
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	13	5.2
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	1	1.00
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	11	5.5
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	3	5.8
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	5	73.5
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	23	5.0
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	61	22.4
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	7	5.9
10.02	Internet access in schools*	7	6.2
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	5	5.7
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	1	1.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Kuwait

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**62**	**3.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	62	3.9
A. Environment subindex	**69**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	71	3.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	71	4.1
B. Readiness subindex	**58**	**4.9**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	45	4.6
4th pillar: Affordability	71	5.2
5th pillar: Skills	71	4.8
C. Usage subindex	**55**	**3.9**
6th pillar: Individual usage	40	4.8
7th pillar: Business usage	83	3.4
8th pillar: Government usage	105	3.6
D. Impact subindex	**101**	**3.0**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	125	2.6
10th pillar: Social impacts	85	3.5



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

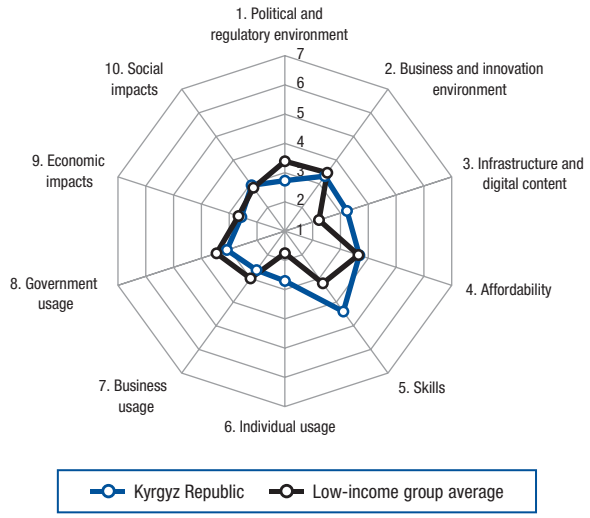
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	83	3.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	128	2.9
1.03	Judicial independence*	36	4.9
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	57	4.0
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	67	3.7
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	46	4.0
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	52	59
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	141	50
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	80	566
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	66	5.0
2.02	Venture capital availability*	41	3.0
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	2	10.7
2.04	No. days to start a business	108	32
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	126	12
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	81	4.7
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	88	21.9
2.08	Quality of management schools*	102	3.7
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	123	2.9
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	3	20,109.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	102	6.0
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	41	179.2
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	54	5.3
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	24	0.14
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	28	21.33
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	138	0.23
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	104	3.1
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	104	3.4
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	32	101.0
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	67	93.9

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	7	175.1
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	26	74.2
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	38	69.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	44	57.7
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	98	1.7
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	n/a	n/a
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	54	5.7
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	41	5.2
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	113	2.6
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	83	0.2
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	72	4.9
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	54	4.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	92	3.7
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	119	3.2
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	47	0.58
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	129	3.2
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	128	3.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	73	0.1
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	129	3.1
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	77	18.7
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	84	4.0
10.02	Internet access in schools*	69	4.2
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	115	3.5
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	70	0.18

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Kyrgyz Republic

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**118**	**3.1**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	115	3.1
A. Environment subindex	**137**	**3.0**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	136	2.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	132	3.3
B. Readiness subindex	**103**	**3.8**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	90	3.3
4th pillar: Affordability	107	3.7
5th pillar: Skills	92	4.4
C. Usage subindex	**123**	**2.8**
6th pillar: Individual usage	94	2.7
7th pillar: Business usage	138	2.6
8th pillar: Government usage	130	3.1
D. Impact subindex	**123**	**2.7**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	126	2.6
10th pillar: Social impacts	115	2.9



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

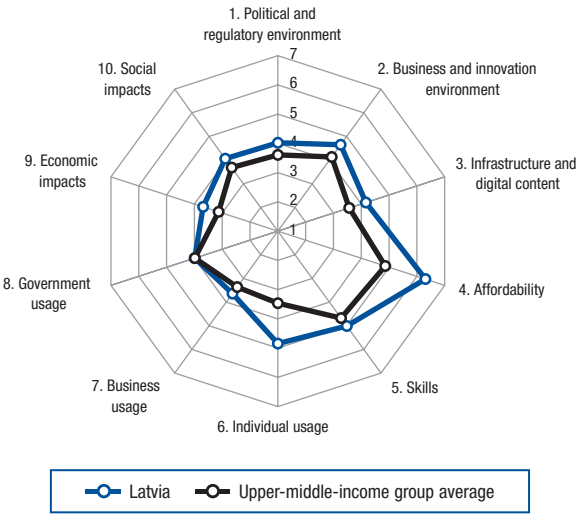
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	131	2.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	135	2.5
1.03	Judicial independence*	140	1.9
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	136	2.5
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	136	2.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	140	2.0
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	78	38
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	6	260
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	136	3.6
2.02	Venture capital availability*	133	1.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	135	68.9
2.04	No. days to start a business	49	10
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	3	2
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	123	4.0
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	62	41.3
2.08	Quality of management schools*	141	2.7
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	138	2.4
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	80	2,061.9
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	81	97.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	129	1.7
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	109	2.5
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	58	5.2
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	31	0.16
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	131	122.19
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	123	2.8
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	114	3.1
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	78	88.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	13	99.2

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	51	116.4
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	98	20.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	125	4.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	111	3.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	107	0.7
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	n/a	n/a
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	104	4.9
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	136	3.7
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	140	2.1
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	91	0.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	129	4.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	99	4.0
7.06	Extent of staff training*	128	3.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	141	2.5
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	87	0.42
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	127	3.2
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	136	3.2
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	126	3.3
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	80	18.3
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	133	3.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	114	3.1
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	136	2.8
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	51	0.29

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Latvia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**41**	**4.4**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	41	4.3
A. Environment subindex	**43**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	52	4.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	42	4.6
B. Readiness subindex	**27**	**5.4**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	41	4.8
4th pillar: Affordability	16	6.3
5th pillar: Skills	54	5.0
C. Usage subindex	**43**	**4.2**
6th pillar: Individual usage	38	4.8
7th pillar: Business usage	51	3.6
8th pillar: Government usage	75	4.0
D. Impact subindex	**45**	**3.9**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	38	3.7
10th pillar: Social impacts	51	4.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

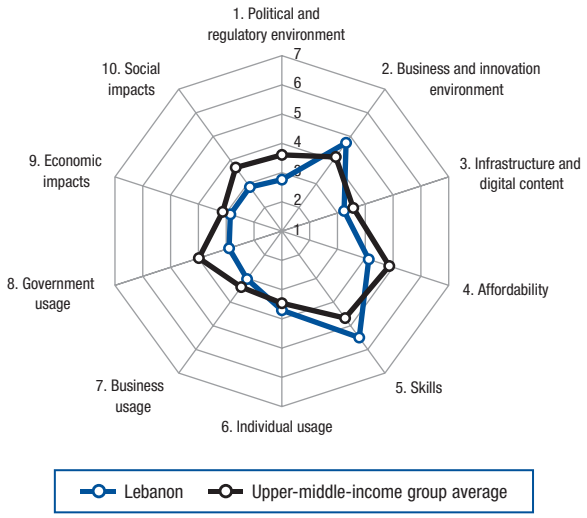
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	87	3.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	54	4.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	61	4.0
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	106	3.2
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	92	3.3
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	57	3.8
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	44	54
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	8	27
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	56	469
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	64	5.1
2.02	Venture capital availability*	43	2.9
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	68	36.6
2.04	No. days to start a business	72	16
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	20	4
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	69	4.9
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	36	60.1
2.08	Quality of management schools*	67	4.2
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	85	3.4
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	72	2,469.8
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	73	98.8
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	35	44.8
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	38	205.9
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	39	5.6
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	54	0.22
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	20	19.28
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	83	1.77
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	74	3.6
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	48	4.3
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	53	95.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	2	99.8

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	80	102.9
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	31	71.7
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	40	64.3
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	37	63.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	35	20.4
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	32	37.6
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	67	5.5
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	90	4.5
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	49	3.4
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	33	10.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	45	5.4
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	24	5.4
7.06	Extent of staff training*	53	4.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	103	3.5
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	45	0.59
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	98	4.0
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	78	4.3
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	35	1.6
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	71	4.1
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	20	40.2
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	56	4.5
10.02	Internet access in schools*	32	5.4
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	85	4.0
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	62	0.21

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Lebanon

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**94**	**3.5**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	95	3.5
A. Environment subindex	**86**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	133	2.8
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	35	4.7
B. Readiness subindex	**86**	**4.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	88	3.3
4th pillar: Affordability	95	4.1
5th pillar: Skills	28	5.5
C. Usage subindex	**98**	**3.2**
6th pillar: Individual usage	63	3.7
7th pillar: Business usage	116	3.0
8th pillar: Government usage	134	2.9
D. Impact subindex	**116**	**2.9**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	102	2.9
10th pillar: Social impacts	120	2.9



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

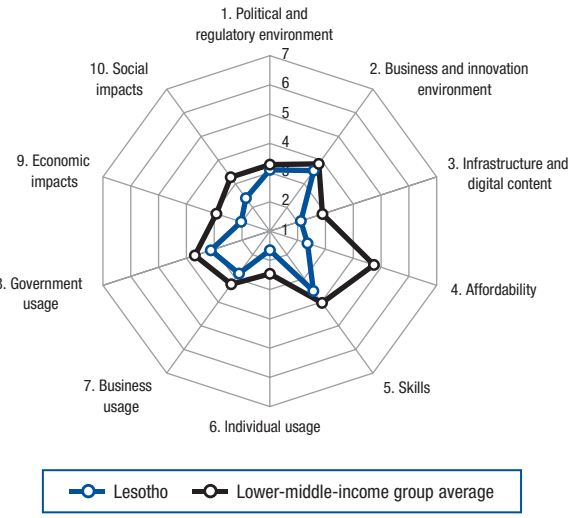
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	134	2.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	142	2.1
1.03	Judicial independence*	131	2.4
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	114	3.1
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	126	2.7
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	124	2.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	71	71
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	68	37
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	108	721
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	76	4.9
2.02	Venture capital availability*	63	2.7
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	37	30.2
2.04	No. days to start a business	43	9
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	30	5
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	35	5.4
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	41	57.7
2.08	Quality of management schools*	13	5.4
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	141	2.3
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	62	3,281.2
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	81	97.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	123	2.3
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	62	41.1
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	110	4.2
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	123	0.54
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	42	26.37
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	134	0.55
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	10	5.3
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	4	5.9
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	87	83.3
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	88	89.6

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	112	78.6
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	52	52.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	33	71.5
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	39	61.8
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	74	5.2
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	123	0.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	62	5.6
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	70	4.8
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	114	2.6
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	64	1.3
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	128	4.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	132	3.1
7.06	Extent of staff training*	102	3.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	144	2.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	74	0.48
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	139	2.7
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	134	3.3
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	53	0.4
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	135	2.9
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	40	31.9
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	141	2.7
10.02	Internet access in schools*	97	3.5
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	143	2.3
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	46	0.32

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Lesotho

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**138**	**2.7**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	133	2.8
A. Environment subindex	**121**	**3.3**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	116	3.1
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	118	3.6
B. Readiness subindex	**136**	**2.7**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	130	2.2
4th pillar: Affordability	134	2.4
5th pillar: Skills	119	3.5
C. Usage subindex	**135**	**2.5**
6th pillar: Individual usage	129	1.7
7th pillar: Business usage	133	2.8
8th pillar: Government usage	128	3.1
D. Impact subindex	**140**	**2.2**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	144	2.0
10th pillar: Social impacts	135	2.4



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

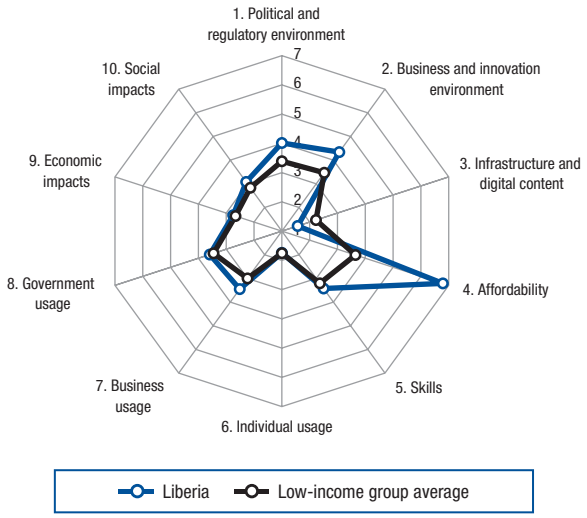
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	108	3.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	138	2.4
1.03	Judicial independence*	100	3.0
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	99	3.3
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	111	3.0
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	104	3.0
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	110	41
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	94	615
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	126	3.9
2.02	Venture capital availability*	131	1.9
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	9	16.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	95	24
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	74	7
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	118	4.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	133	3.5
2.08	Quality of management schools*	134	2.8
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	133	2.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	131	93.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	121	75.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	119	2.8
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	139	0.5
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	135	3.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	125	0.57
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	123	82.21
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	102	3.2
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	119	3.0
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	120	46.4
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	87	89.6

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	125	56.2
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	130	4.2
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	118	5.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	126	1.3
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	128	0.1
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	103	1.7
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	131	4.3
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	127	4.0
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	119	2.5
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	134	3.8
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	133	3.1
7.06	Extent of staff training*	117	3.3
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	127	3.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	113	0.30
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	119	3.5
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	142	2.8
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	134	2.9
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	104	6.0
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	138	3.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	129	2.4
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	134	3.0
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	111	0.03

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Liberia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**97**	**3.5**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	n/a	n/a
A. Environment subindex	**51**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	53	4.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	58	4.3
B. Readiness subindex	**99**	**3.9**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	142	1.6
4th pillar: Affordability	3	6.8
5th pillar: Skills	122	3.4
C. Usage subindex	**114**	**2.9**
6th pillar: Individual usage	126	1.7
7th pillar: Business usage	69	3.4
8th pillar: Government usage	109	3.6
D. Impact subindex	**109**	**2.9**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	110	2.8
10th pillar: Social impacts	109	3.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

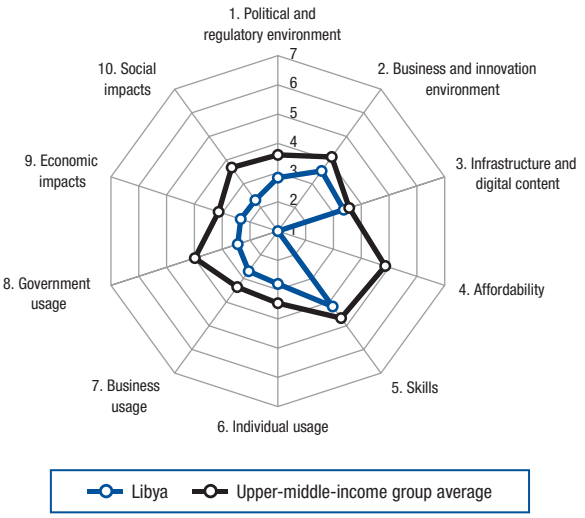
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	35	4.2
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	72	4.0
1.03	Judicial independence*	52	4.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	42	4.2
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	38	4.2
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	37	4.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	99	40
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	133	1,280
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	124	4.0
2.02	Venture capital availability*	25	3.4
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	26	27.4
2.04	No. days to start a business	16	6
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	20	4
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	87	4.6
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	93	19.1
2.08	Quality of management schools*	69	4.2
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	27	4.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	132	87.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	138	0.8
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	136	0.6
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	121	1.2
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	122	3.8
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	1	0.00
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	n/a	n/a
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	87	1.75
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	56	4.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	87	3.7
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	123	44.8
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	123	60.8

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	130	49.2
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	134	3.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	141	1.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	n/a	n/a
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	141	0.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	125	0.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	109	4.9
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	89	4.5
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	36	3.6
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	122	4.2
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	103	3.9
7.06	Extent of staff training*	64	4.0
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	42	4.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	128	0.19
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	78	4.2
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	126	3.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	99	3.7
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	90	3.9
10.02	Internet access in schools*	108	3.2
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	84	4.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	111	0.03

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Libya

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**132**	**2.8**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	n/a	n/a
A. Environment subindex	**130**	**3.2**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	130	2.8
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	120	3.5
B. Readiness subindex	**126**	**2.9**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	80	3.6
4th pillar: Affordability	141	1.0
5th pillar: Skills	97	4.2
C. Usage subindex	**129**	**2.6**
6th pillar: Individual usage	89	2.8
7th pillar: Business usage	136	2.7
8th pillar: Government usage	143	2.4
D. Impact subindex	**138**	**2.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	137	2.3
10th pillar: Social impacts	138	2.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

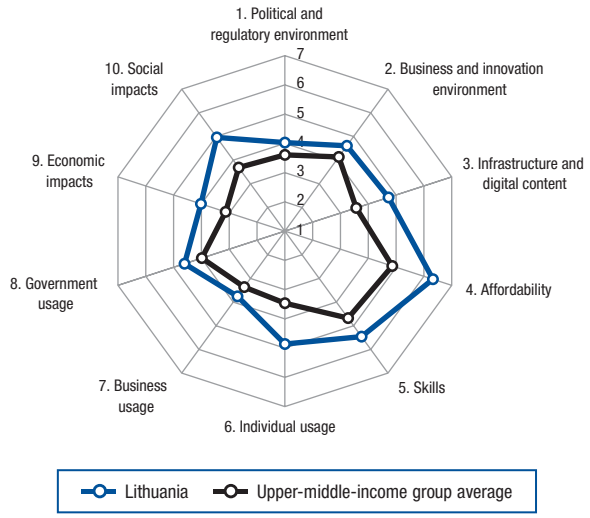
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	85	3.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	136	2.5
1.03	Judicial independence*	84	3.4
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	103	3.2
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	88	3.3
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	111	2.9
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	103	90
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	n/a	n/a
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	n/a	n/a
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	125	3.9
2.02	Venture capital availability*	93	2.3
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	n/a	n/a
2.04	No. days to start a business	n/a	n/a
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	n/a	n/a
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	115	4.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	49	54.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	144	2.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	118	3.0
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	49	4,858.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	74	98.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	81	11.0
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	119	1.4
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	131	3.5
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	n/a	n/a
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	113	67.49
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	140	0.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	142	2.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	135	2.4
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	12	110.3
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	91	89.2

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	12	155.7
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	104	17.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	109	7.6
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	96	9.2
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	101	1.1
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	n/a	n/a
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	117	4.7
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	108	4.3
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	123	2.5
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	79	0.4
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	136	3.6
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	131	3.1
7.06	Extent of staff training*	140	2.9
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	132	2.8
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	140	0.00
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	116	3.5
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	141	2.9
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	75	0.1
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	130	3.1
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	130	3.2
10.02	Internet access in schools*	134	2.2
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	135	2.8
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Lithuania

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**32**	**4.7**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	31	4.7
A. Environment subindex	**45**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	51	4.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	44	4.6
B. Readiness subindex	**20**	**5.7**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	33	5.2
4th pillar: Affordability	14	6.3
5th pillar: Skills	29	5.5
C. Usage subindex	**36**	**4.4**
6th pillar: Individual usage	37	4.9
7th pillar: Business usage	42	3.8
8th pillar: Government usage	36	4.6
D. Impact subindex	**30**	**4.5**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	30	4.0
10th pillar: Social impacts	28	5.0



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

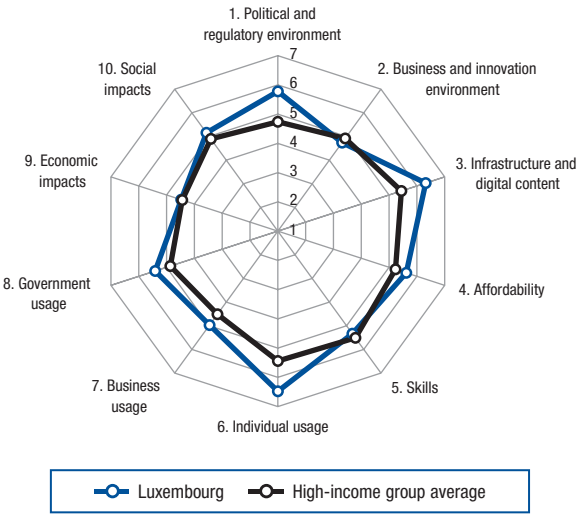
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	98	3.1
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	40	4.6
1.03	Judicial independence*	82	3.5
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	90	3.3
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	45	4.0
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	66	3.7
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	44	54
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	18	30
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	9	275
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	37	5.7
2.02	Venture capital availability*	86	2.4
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	94	43.7
2.04	No. days to start a business	87	20
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	74	7
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	48	5.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	17	74.0
2.08	Quality of management schools*	57	4.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	96	3.2
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	51	4,384.8
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	29	57.6
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	34	242.0
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	24	6.1
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	60	0.25
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	10	16.56
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	61	1.92
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	54	4.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	16	5.2
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	42	98.7
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	6	99.7

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	14	151.3
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	39	65.1
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	44	61.8
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	38	61.8
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	30	22.1
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	61	17.2
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	28	6.0
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	53	5.0
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	47	3.4
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	45	4.6
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	20	5.8
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	10	5.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	66	4.0
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	73	4.0
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	29	0.70
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	54	4.6
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	29	5.1
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	55	0.4
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	26	4.9
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	21	39.6
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	36	5.0
10.02	Internet access in schools*	23	5.8
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	33	4.9
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	30	0.53

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Luxembourg

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**16**	**5.4**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	21	5.2
A. Environment subindex	**13**	**5.3**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	4	5.8
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	34	4.7
B. Readiness subindex	**18**	**5.8**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	12	6.4
4th pillar: Affordability	48	5.6
5th pillar: Skills	33	5.3
C. Usage subindex	**10**	**5.6**
6th pillar: Individual usage	4	6.5
7th pillar: Business usage	16	5.0
8th pillar: Government usage	13	5.4
D. Impact subindex	**21**	**4.8**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	25	4.5
10th pillar: Social impacts	20	5.2



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

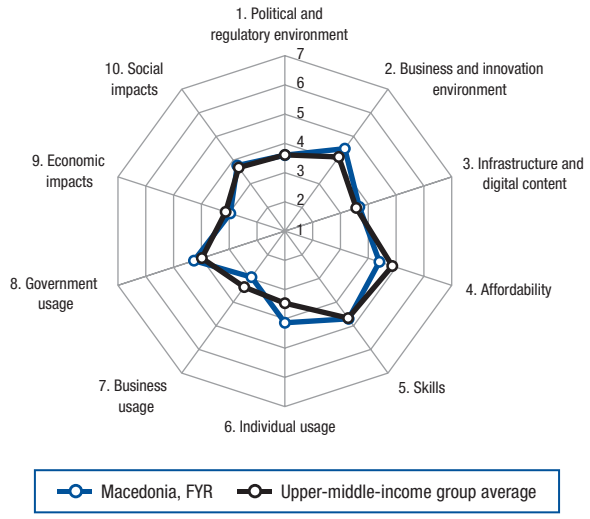
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	4	5.5
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	1	6.0
1.03	Judicial independence*	16	5.8
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	12	5.2
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	8	5.3
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	7	5.9
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	2	20
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	5	26
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	15	321
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	10	6.4
2.02	Venture capital availability*	12	3.9
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	12	21.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	81	19
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	58	5.0
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	112	10.5
2.08	Quality of management schools*	60	4.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	8	4.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	34	6,377.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	28	99.9
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	17	89.6
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	7	1,874.3
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	6	6.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	59	0.25
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	64	31.55
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	36	4.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	46	4.3
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	31	101.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	17	148.3
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	5	90.9
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	3	91.7
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	6	90.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	10	32.9
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	12	66.7
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	23	6.1
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	24	5.6
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	16	4.6
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	16	100.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	16	5.9
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	36	5.1
7.06	Extent of staff training*	4	5.3
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	5	5.5
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	29	0.70
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	9	5.6
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	9	5.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	20	18.8
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	17	5.0
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	3	6.0
10.02	Internet access in schools*	14	6.0
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	16	5.2
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	38	0.39

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Macedonia, FYR

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**67**	**3.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	66	3.9
A. Environment subindex	**59**	**4.0**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	80	3.6
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	49	4.5
B. Readiness subindex	**84**	**4.4**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	69	4.0
4th pillar: Affordability	94	4.4
5th pillar: Skills	77	4.7
C. Usage subindex	**61**	**3.8**
6th pillar: Individual usage	52	4.1
7th pillar: Business usage	123	2.9
8th pillar: Government usage	54	4.3
D. Impact subindex	**78**	**3.4**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	92	3.0
10th pillar: Social impacts	70	3.8



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

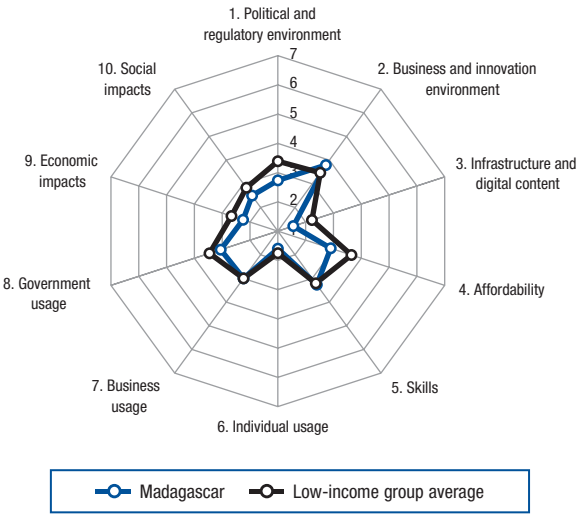
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	68	3.6
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	62	4.1
1.03	Judicial independence*	105	2.8
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	108	3.2
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	107	3.1
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	73	3.5
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	62	66
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	68	37
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	20	370
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	96	4.6
2.02	Venture capital availability*	91	2.3
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	1	9.4
2.04	No. days to start a business	2	2
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	3	2
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	119	4.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	67	38.6
2.08	Quality of management schools*	106	3.7
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	102	3.2
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	61	3,319.8
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	28	99.9
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	68	17.9
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	66	28.6
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	60	5.1
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	106	0.42
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	67	32.08
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	123	1.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	88	3.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	67	4.1
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	85	83.7
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	54	97.3

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	69	107.2
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	46	56.7
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	52	53.6
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	52	46.1
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	47	12.6
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	57	18.1
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	42	5.8
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	133	3.8
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	99	2.8
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	70	0.7
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	71	4.9
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	105	3.9
7.06	Extent of staff training*	126	3.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	61	4.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	82	0.45
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	33	5.0
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	110	3.8
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	62	0.2
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	115	3.5
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	52	25.5
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	71	4.2
10.02	Internet access in schools*	46	4.8
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	63	4.3
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	81	0.13

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Madagascar

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**137**	**2.7**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	134	2.7
A. Environment subindex	**125**	**3.3**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	134	2.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	104	3.8
B. Readiness subindex	**137**	**2.6**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	143	1.6
4th pillar: Affordability	121	2.9
5th pillar: Skills	127	3.3
C. Usage subindex	**133**	**2.6**
6th pillar: Individual usage	132	1.6
7th pillar: Business usage	118	3.0
8th pillar: Government usage	131	3.1
D. Impact subindex	**135**	**2.4**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	139	2.3
10th pillar: Social impacts	130	2.5



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

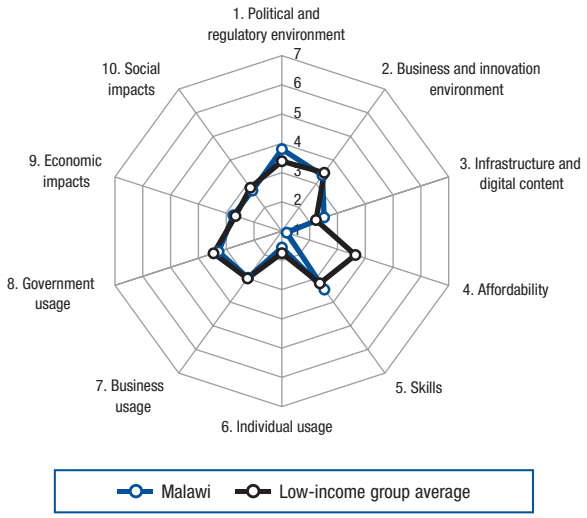
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	129	2.4
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	132	2.7
1.03	Judicial independence*	135	2.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	125	2.7
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	123	2.8
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	135	2.4
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	78	38
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	123	871
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	128	3.9
2.02	Venture capital availability*	71	2.5
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	66	36.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	34	8
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	3	2
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	100	4.4
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	130	4.1
2.08	Quality of management schools*	90	3.9
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	111	3.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	136	67.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	135	23.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	137	0.6
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	136	0.5
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	123	3.7
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	103	0.40
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	121	81.28
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	117	3.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	82	3.8
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	134	31.1
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	119	64.5

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	137	40.7
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	138	1.9
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	138	1.4
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	134	0.7
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	133	0.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	122	0.1
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	91	5.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	132	3.8
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	97	2.8
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	112	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	110	4.4
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	113	3.7
7.06	Extent of staff training*	113	3.4
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	134	2.7
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	107	0.32
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	118	3.5
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	125	3.6
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	121	3.4
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	109	2.4
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	120	3.4
10.02	Internet access in schools*	133	2.2
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	128	3.2
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	111	0.03

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Malawi

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**129**	**2.8**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	116	3.1
A. Environment subindex	**103**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	63	3.8
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	131	3.4
B. Readiness subindex	**139**	**2.4**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	120	2.6
4th pillar: Affordability	140	1.2
5th pillar: Skills	121	3.5
C. Usage subindex	**131**	**2.6**
6th pillar: Individual usage	136	1.6
7th pillar: Business usage	121	3.0
8th pillar: Government usage	122	3.3
D. Impact subindex	**124**	**2.7**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	112	2.7
10th pillar: Social impacts	127	2.7



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

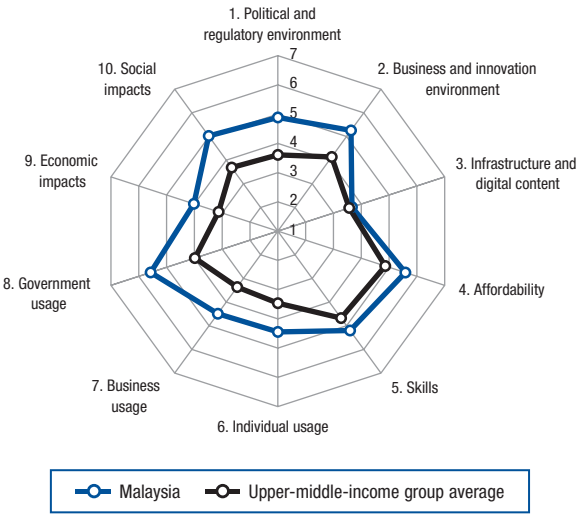
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	76	3.5
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	108	3.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	54	4.1
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	52	4.0
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	51	3.9
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	72	3.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	116	42
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	48	432
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	120	4.1
2.02	Venture capital availability*	125	2.0
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	57	34.7
2.04	No. days to start a business	120	39
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	114	10
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	126	3.9
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	139	0.8
2.08	Quality of management schools*	100	3.7
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	91	3.3
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	126	120.2
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	108	85.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	115	3.8
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	141	0.4
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	113	4.1
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	138	0.90
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	138	1,463.32
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	118	1.13
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	65	3.8
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	96	3.6
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	133	34.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	108	74.8

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	142	25.7
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	132	3.3
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	119	4.5
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	114	2.9
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	127	0.1
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	95	3.1
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	120	4.7
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	134	3.8
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	100	2.8
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	119	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	106	4.5
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	124	3.4
7.06	Extent of staff training*	94	3.7
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	100	3.5
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	125	0.22
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	93	4.0
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	116	3.7
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	114	3.5
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	94	3.9
10.02	Internet access in schools*	124	2.6
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	120	3.4
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Malaysia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**30**	**4.8**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	29	4.8
A. Environment subindex	**18**	**5.1**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	24	4.9
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	16	5.3
B. Readiness subindex	**57**	**4.9**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	73	3.8
4th pillar: Affordability	50	5.6
5th pillar: Skills	43	5.2
C. Usage subindex	**29**	**4.8**
6th pillar: Individual usage	46	4.4
7th pillar: Business usage	26	4.5
8th pillar: Government usage	7	5.6
D. Impact subindex	**27**	**4.5**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	29	4.0
10th pillar: Social impacts	25	5.0



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

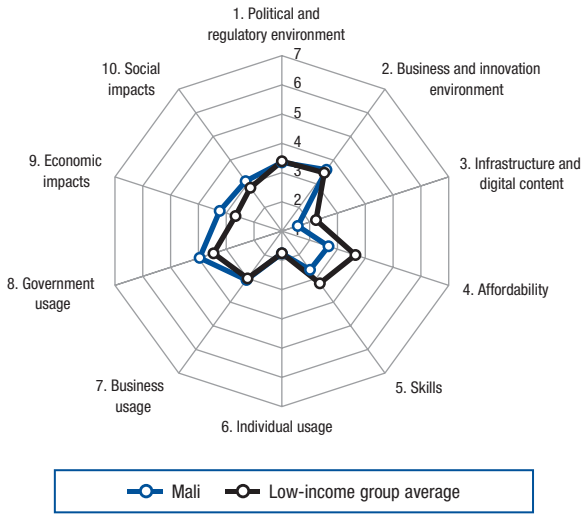
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	12	5.1
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	23	5.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	43	4.6
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	14	5.1
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	10	5.1
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	31	4.9
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	47	55
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	15	29
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	43	425
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	35	5.8
2.02	Venture capital availability*	11	4.0
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	20	24.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	16	6
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	10	3
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	36	5.4
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	63	40.2
2.08	Quality of management schools*	26	5.0
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	4	4.9
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	58	3,759.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	86	96.2
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	82	10.7
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	57	54.4
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	40	5.6
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	43	0.19
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	76	34.82
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	14	5.1
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	20	5.0
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	103	68.3
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	72	93.1

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	35	127.0
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	41	61.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	41	64.1
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	42	61.4
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	67	7.4
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	69	12.3
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	30	6.0
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	29	5.6
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	17	4.6
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	31	12.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	33	5.6
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	26	5.4
7.06	Extent of staff training*	7	5.2
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	6	5.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	20	0.79
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	10	5.5
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	13	5.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	27	6.1
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	9	5.3
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	51	26.8
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	26	5.4
10.02	Internet access in schools*	38	5.1
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	8	5.6
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	31	0.50

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Mali

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**122**	**3.0**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	126	2.9
A. Environment subindex	**111**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	99	3.3
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	114	3.6
B. Readiness subindex	**141**	**2.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	139	1.7
4th pillar: Affordability	128	2.7
5th pillar: Skills	136	2.6
C. Usage subindex	**115**	**2.9**
6th pillar: Individual usage	125	1.8
7th pillar: Business usage	114	3.1
8th pillar: Government usage	77	4.0
D. Impact subindex	**93**	**3.2**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	71	3.2
10th pillar: Social impacts	108	3.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

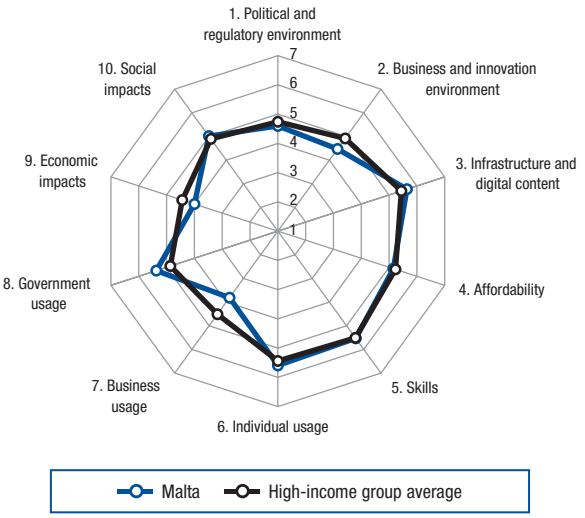
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	80	3.4
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	125	2.9
1.03	Judicial independence*	111	2.8
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	85	3.5
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	82	3.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	109	2.9
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	56	36
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	95	620
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	99	4.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	92	2.3
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	116	51.7
2.04	No. days to start a business	34	8
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	20	4
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	110	4.2
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	124	6.1
2.08	Quality of management schools*	122	3.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	54	3.7
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	139	34.9
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	136	20.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	106	4.9
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	127	0.9
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	130	3.5
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	96	0.38
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	122	82.18
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	117	1.19
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	118	2.9
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	121	2.8
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	129	39.5
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	140	31.1

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	119	68.3
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	137	2.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	128	3.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	128	1.2
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	135	0.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	115	0.3
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	129	4.3
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	87	4.5
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	111	2.7
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	75	4.9
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	106	3.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	131	3.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	63	4.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	107	0.32
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	40	4.8
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	74	4.4
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	58	4.3
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	81	4.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	106	3.3
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	75	4.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Malta

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**28**	**4.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	26	4.9
A. Environment subindex	**39**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	31	4.6
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	50	4.5
B. Readiness subindex	**21**	**5.6**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	15	6.3
4th pillar: Affordability	72	5.1
5th pillar: Skills	26	5.5
C. Usage subindex	**27**	**4.9**
6th pillar: Individual usage	22	5.6
7th pillar: Business usage	38	3.8
8th pillar: Government usage	16	5.4
D. Impact subindex	**29**	**4.5**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	31	4.0
10th pillar: Social impacts	26	5.0



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

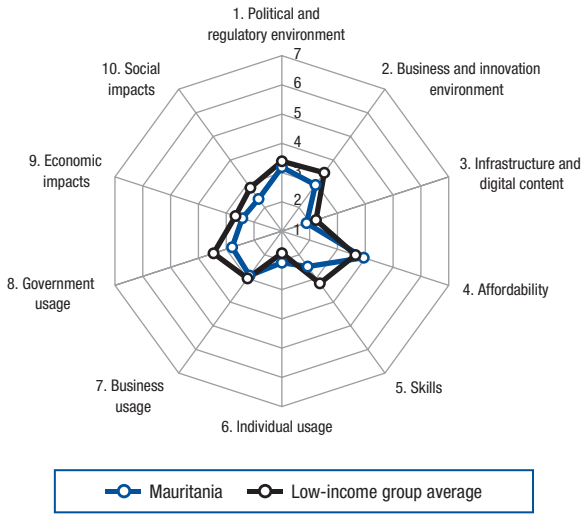
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	29	4.4
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	16	5.3
1.03	Judicial independence*	35	5.0
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	58	3.9
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	68	3.7
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	35	4.7
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	30	43
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	99	40
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	62	505
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	21	6.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	36	3.1
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	85	41.6
2.04	No. days to start a business	123	40
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	123	11
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	10	5.8
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	71	35.3
2.08	Quality of management schools*	28	5.0
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	44	3.9
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	42	5,234.4
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	33	47.8
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	9	1,661.1
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	19	6.2
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	122	0.54
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	38	24.81
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	16	5.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	15	5.2
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	33	100.9
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	76	92.4

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	39	124.9
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	36	69.2
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	27	76.4
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	25	75.3
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	15	30.9
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	39	32.6
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	4	6.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	32	5.5
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	70	3.2
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	36	8.7
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	5	6.1
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	46	4.9
7.06	Extent of staff training*	50	4.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	4	5.6
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	41	0.61
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	5	5.8
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	15	5.4
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	46	0.8
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	29	4.8
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	33	35.9
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	14	5.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	18	5.9
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	4	5.8
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	54	0.26

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Mauritania

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**135**	**2.7**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	139	2.5
A. Environment subindex	**136**	**3.1**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	113	3.2
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	140	3.0
B. Readiness subindex	**133**	**2.8**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	134	2.0
4th pillar: Affordability	101	3.9
5th pillar: Skills	139	2.5
C. Usage subindex	**132**	**2.6**
6th pillar: Individual usage	116	2.1
7th pillar: Business usage	126	2.9
8th pillar: Government usage	137	2.8
D. Impact subindex	**134**	**2.4**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	130	2.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	136	2.4



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

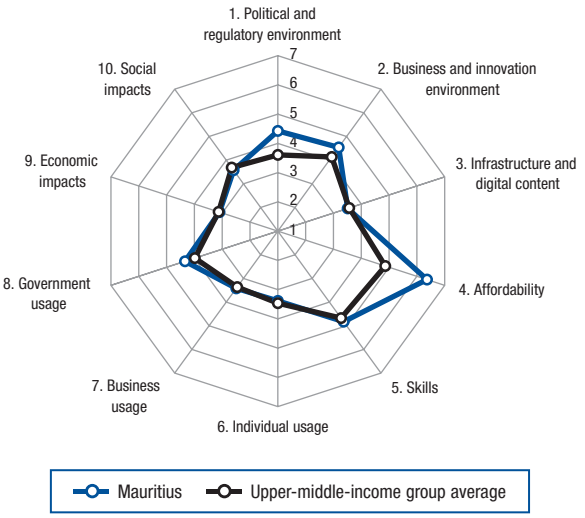
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	104	3.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	130	2.8
1.03	Judicial independence*	108	2.8
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	92	3.3
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	72	3.6
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	107	2.9
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	131	46
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	20	370
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	116	4.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	119	2.1
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	133	68.2
2.04	No. days to start a business	81	19
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	102	9
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	125	3.9
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	128	4.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	138	2.7
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	82	3.4
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	124	140.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	129	62.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	113	3.9
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	113	2.0
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	124	3.7
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	86	0.35
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	106	51.64
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	138	2.3
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	126	2.7
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	142	24.4
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	126	58.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	94	93.6
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	128	4.5
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	129	3.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	130	1.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	119	0.2
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	85	4.9
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	127	4.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	107	4.3
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	108	2.7
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	114	4.3
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	119	3.6
7.06	Extent of staff training*	141	2.7
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	120	3.2
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	139	0.08
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	109	3.7
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	131	3.4
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	136	2.9
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	139	3.0
10.02	Internet access in schools*	135	2.1
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	124	3.4
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Mauritius

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**55**	**4.1**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	53	4.1
A. Environment subindex	**41**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	36	4.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	46	4.5
B. Readiness subindex	**54**	**5.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	77	3.7
4th pillar: Affordability	12	6.4
5th pillar: Skills	67	4.8
C. Usage subindex	**65**	**3.7**
6th pillar: Individual usage	70	3.4
7th pillar: Business usage	73	3.4
8th pillar: Government usage	49	4.3
D. Impact subindex	**80**	**3.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	82	3.1
10th pillar: Social impacts	78	3.6



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

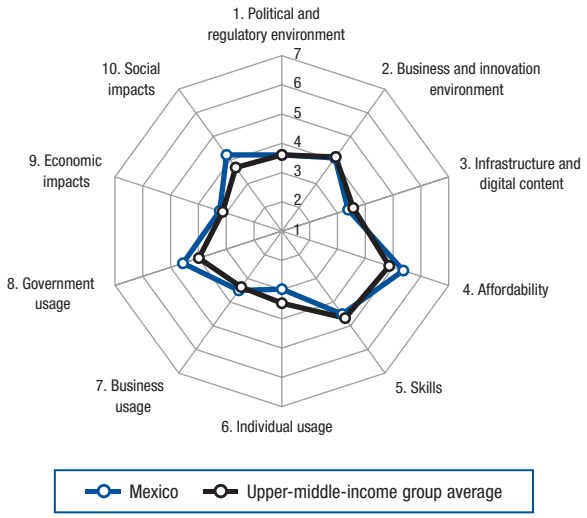
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	19	4.8
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	43	4.5
1.03	Judicial independence*	34	5.1
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	26	4.7
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	30	4.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	54	3.8
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	48	57
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	56	36
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	102	645
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	48	5.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	56	2.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	32	28.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	16	6
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	30	5
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	42	5.2
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	74	32.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	76	4.1
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	74	3.5
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	77	2,265.8
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	76	12.7
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	49	116.6
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	83	4.8
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	47	0.19
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	33	22.95
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	46	4.1
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	49	4.3
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	64	90.9
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	94	88.5

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	85	99.0
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	81	35.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	68	38.2
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	60	36.4
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	60	8.9
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	68	12.5
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	76	5.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	55	4.9
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	112	2.7
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	103	0.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	48	5.3
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	92	4.1
7.06	Extent of staff training*	37	4.3
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	48	4.3
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	85	0.43
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	22	5.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	56	4.7
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	77	0.1
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	62	4.3
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	88	15.8
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	63	4.3
10.02	Internet access in schools*	72	4.1
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	56	4.4
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	96	0.08

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Mexico

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**63**	**3.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	76	3.8
A. Environment subindex	**75**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	79	3.6
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	74	4.1
B. Readiness subindex	**76**	**4.5**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	82	3.5
4th pillar: Affordability	63	5.4
5th pillar: Skills	87	4.5
C. Usage subindex	**66**	**3.7**
6th pillar: Individual usage	82	3.0
7th pillar: Business usage	62	3.5
8th pillar: Government usage	39	4.6
D. Impact subindex	**52**	**3.7**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	72	3.2
10th pillar: Social impacts	47	4.2



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

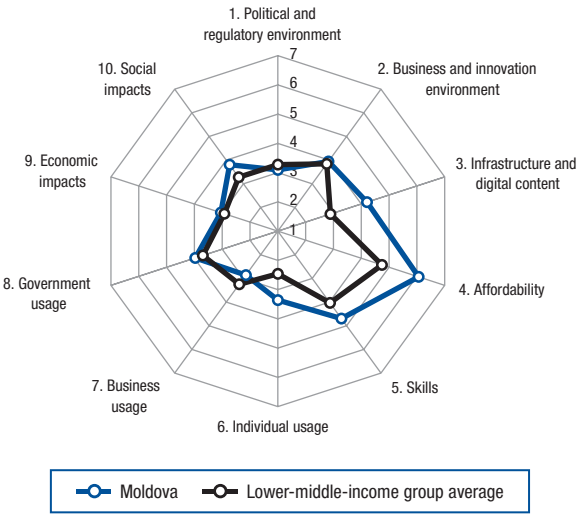
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	128	2.4
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	55	4.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	88	3.4
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	100	3.3
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	85	3.4
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	77	3.5
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	48	57
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	78	38
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	40	415
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	52	5.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	67	2.6
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	117	52.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	43	9
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	75	4.8
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	80	28.0
2.08	Quality of management schools*	51	4.4
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	67	3.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	76	2,366.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	28	99.9
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	89	8.7
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	69	26.8
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	84	4.8
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	102	0.40
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	49	28.05
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	100	3.2
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	124	2.8
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	73	88.8
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	73	93.1

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	107	82.4
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	78	36.2
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	75	30.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	73	23.3
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	57	10.2
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	82	6.5
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	79	5.3
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	63	4.8
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	75	3.1
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	59	1.6
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	57	5.1
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	69	4.6
7.06	Extent of staff training*	67	4.0
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	76	3.9
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	28	0.73
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	75	4.3
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	54	4.7
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	65	0.2
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	45	4.5
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	79	18.4
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	70	4.2
10.02	Internet access in schools*	82	3.8
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	57	4.4
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	25	0.58

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Moldova

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**77**	**3.8**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	78	3.8
A. Environment subindex	**109**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	117	3.1
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	88	3.9
B. Readiness subindex	**46**	**5.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	55	4.3
4th pillar: Affordability	25	6.1
5th pillar: Skills	78	4.7
C. Usage subindex	**82**	**3.4**
6th pillar: Individual usage	72	3.4
7th pillar: Business usage	129	2.9
8th pillar: Government usage	76	4.0
D. Impact subindex	**74**	**3.4**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	84	3.0
10th pillar: Social impacts	65	3.8



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

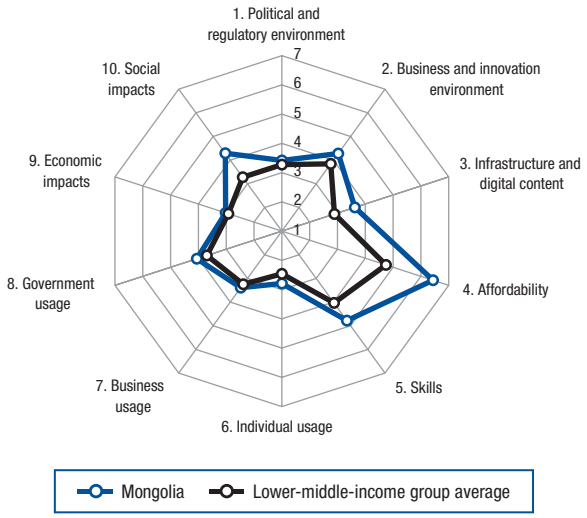
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	103	3.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	98	3.5
1.03	Judicial independence*	138	2.1
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	120	2.9
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	112	3.0
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	117	2.8
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	103	90
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	26	31
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	16	327
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	118	4.1
2.02	Venture capital availability*	117	2.1
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	40	31.2
2.04	No. days to start a business	43	9
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	74	7
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	108	4.2
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	65	39.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	121	3.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	136	2.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	96	1,009.6
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	79	98.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	15	91.1
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	78	19.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	66	5.1
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	76	0.31
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	29	22.03
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	103	3.2
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	64	4.1
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	80	87.7
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	42	98.5

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	75	104.8
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	75	38.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	69	36.9
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	65	34.7
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	58	10.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	93	3.5
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	83	5.3
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	128	4.0
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	122	2.5
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	78	0.4
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	92	4.7
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	95	4.0
7.06	Extent of staff training*	122	3.2
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	96	3.6
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	61	0.52
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	79	4.2
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	114	3.7
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	102	3.6
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	49	28.2
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	105	3.7
10.02	Internet access in schools*	61	4.4
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	100	3.7
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	38	0.39

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Mongolia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**59**	**4.0**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	63	3.9
A. Environment subindex	**76**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	93	3.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	62	4.3
B. Readiness subindex	**42**	**5.1**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	60	4.2
4th pillar: Affordability	10	6.4
5th pillar: Skills	72	4.8
C. Usage subindex	**80**	**3.4**
6th pillar: Individual usage	90	2.8
7th pillar: Business usage	78	3.4
8th pillar: Government usage	66	4.1
D. Impact subindex	**58**	**3.7**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	86	3.0
10th pillar: Social impacts	43	4.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

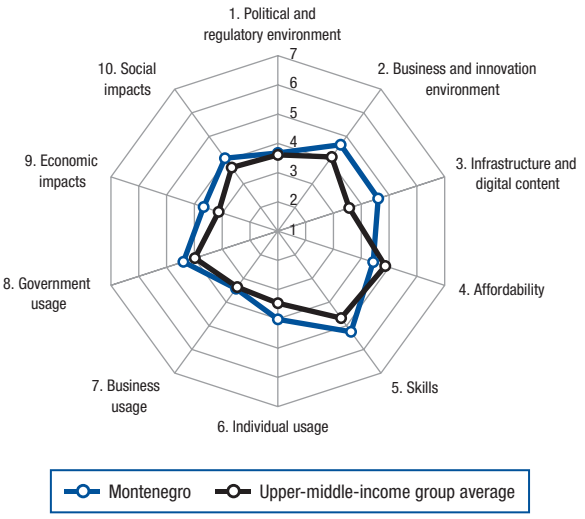
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	89	3.2
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	105	3.4
1.03	Judicial independence*	112	2.8
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	94	3.3
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	113	3.0
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	132	2.4
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	28	32
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	13	314
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	108	4.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	139	1.7
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	21	24.6
2.04	No. days to start a business	56	12
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	74	7
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	86	4.6
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	42	57.2
2.08	Quality of management schools*	132	3.0
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	100	3.2
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	88	1,541.5
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	106	87.9
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	30	53.6
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	88	13.6
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	50	5.3
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	21	0.11
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	5	14.78
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	94	1.56
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	136	2.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	63	4.1
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	59	92.6
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	53	97.4

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	73	105.1
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	98	20.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	85	22.3
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	99	7.7
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	86	3.2
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	60	17.3
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	85	5.3
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	81	4.6
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	73	3.1
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	105	0.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	83	4.8
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	79	4.4
7.06	Extent of staff training*	60	4.0
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	93	3.6
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	45	0.59
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	94	4.0
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	72	4.4
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	98	3.7
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	70	20.2
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	57	4.4
10.02	Internet access in schools*	80	3.9
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	68	4.2
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	24	0.61

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Montenegro

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**48**	**4.2**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	46	4.2
A. Environment subindex	**52**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	72	3.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	41	4.6
B. Readiness subindex	**62**	**4.8**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	42	4.8
4th pillar: Affordability	93	4.4
5th pillar: Skills	40	5.3
C. Usage subindex	**53**	**3.9**
6th pillar: Individual usage	56	4.0
7th pillar: Business usage	71	3.4
8th pillar: Government usage	47	4.4
D. Impact subindex	**44**	**3.9**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	39	3.7
10th pillar: Social impacts	49	4.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

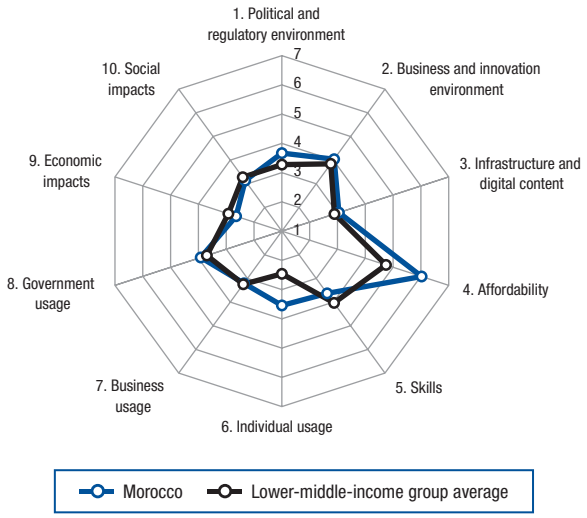
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	42	4.1
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	45	4.4
1.03	Judicial independence*	65	3.9
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	51	4.0
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	54	3.9
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	70	3.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	82	79
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	137	49
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	76	545
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	97	4.6
2.02	Venture capital availability*	29	3.3
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	14	22.3
2.04	No. days to start a business	49	10
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	114	4.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	55	47.6
2.08	Quality of management schools*	59	4.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	40	3.9
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	54	4,157.4
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	18	84.6
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	70	25.3
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	52	5.3
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	118	0.51
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	84	36.80
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	38	4.2
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	44	4.4
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	49	96.8
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	43	98.4

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	4	185.3
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	72	40.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	62	46.6
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	47	51.4
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	64	8.3
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	63	15.3
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	40	5.9
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	100	4.4
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	53	3.3
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	81	4.8
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	78	4.4
7.06	Extent of staff training*	51	4.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	31	4.6
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	64	0.51
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	59	4.5
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	59	4.6
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	52	4.4
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	32	35.9
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	61	4.3
10.02	Internet access in schools*	60	4.4
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	40	4.7
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	46	0.32

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Morocco

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**89**	**3.6**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	91	3.6
A. Environment subindex	**74**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	73	3.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	79	4.0
B. Readiness subindex	**88**	**4.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	95	3.2
4th pillar: Affordability	30	6.0
5th pillar: Skills	114	3.6
C. Usage subindex	**71**	**3.6**
6th pillar: Individual usage	67	3.5
7th pillar: Business usage	99	3.2
8th pillar: Government usage	81	3.9
D. Impact subindex	**111**	**2.9**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	122	2.6
10th pillar: Social impacts	105	3.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

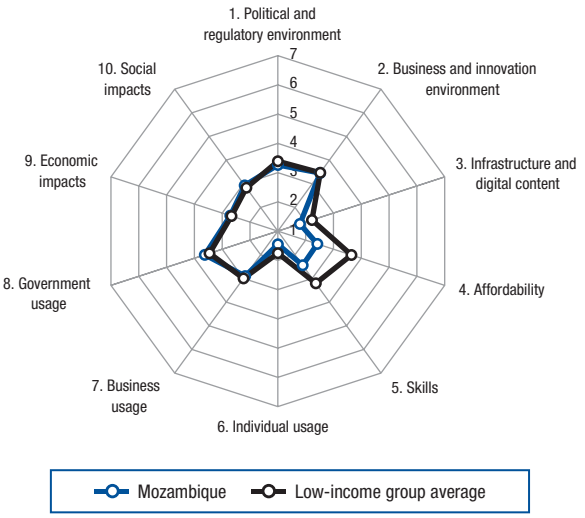
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	64	3.6
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	85	3.7
1.03	Judicial independence*	81	3.5
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	54	4.0
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	60	3.8
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	82	3.4
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	62	66
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	99	40
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	65	510
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	53	5.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	38	3.0
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	111	49.6
2.04	No. days to start a business	56	12
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	57	5.0
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	103	13.2
2.08	Quality of management schools*	47	4.5
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	72	3.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	104	676.5
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	93	7.6
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	102	4.3
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	96	4.5
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	90	0.36
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	23	19.98
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	105	3.1
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	53	4.3
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	113	56.1
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	130	56.1

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	56	113.3
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	54	51.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	67	39.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	62	35.3
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	94	1.8
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	80	8.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	45	5.8
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	75	4.7
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	115	2.6
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	76	0.5
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	82	4.8
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	91	4.2
7.06	Extent of staff training*	75	3.9
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	38	4.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	122	0.25
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	42	4.8
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	87	4.2
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	72	0.1
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	89	3.9
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	102	6.8
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	92	3.9
10.02	Internet access in schools*	95	3.5
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	77	4.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Mozambique

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**133**	**2.8**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	120	3.0
A. Environment subindex	**120**	**3.4**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	105	3.3
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	124	3.5
B. Readiness subindex	**143**	**2.2**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	135	1.8
4th pillar: Affordability	132	2.4
5th pillar: Skills	140	2.4
C. Usage subindex	**128**	**2.7**
6th pillar: Individual usage	141	1.5
7th pillar: Business usage	125	2.9
8th pillar: Government usage	106	3.6
D. Impact subindex	**117**	**2.8**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	116	2.7
10th pillar: Social impacts	117	2.9



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

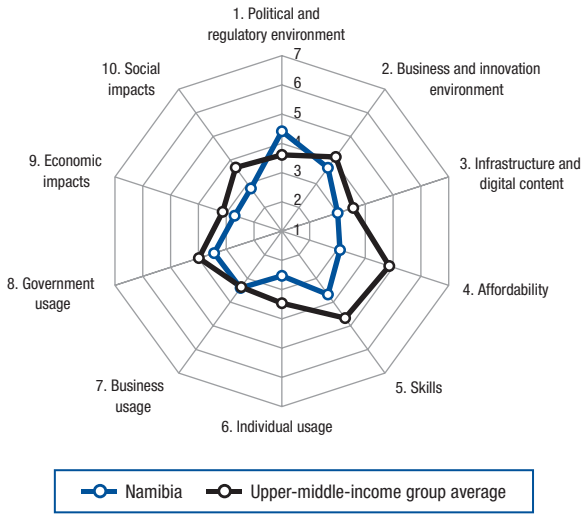
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	78	3.4
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	124	3.0
1.03	Judicial independence*	130	2.4
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	93	3.3
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	109	3.0
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	128	2.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	18	30
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	110	730
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	111	4.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	128	1.9
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	53	34.3
2.04	No. days to start a business	62	13
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	102	9
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	133	3.8
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	126	4.9
2.08	Quality of management schools*	133	2.9
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	84	3.4
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	103	742.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	n/a	n/a
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	133	1.2
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	123	1.1
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	125	3.7
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	113	0.48
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	127	107.39
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	109	1.29
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	119	2.9
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	131	2.6
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	140	26.4
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	129	56.1

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	140	32.8
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	129	4.3
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	123	4.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	133	0.9
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	126	0.1
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	109	1.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	137	4.1
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	110	4.3
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	132	2.3
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	108	4.4
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	109	3.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	119	3.2
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	92	3.6
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	97	0.37
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	90	4.0
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	111	3.8
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	125	3.3
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	110	3.7
10.02	Internet access in schools*	121	2.7
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	106	3.6
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	81	0.13

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Namibia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**111**	**3.3**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	105	3.3
A. Environment subindex	**58**	**4.0**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	37	4.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	112	3.7
B. Readiness subindex	**115**	**3.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	102	3.0
4th pillar: Affordability	117	3.1
5th pillar: Skills	111	3.7
C. Usage subindex	**101**	**3.1**
6th pillar: Individual usage	99	2.5
7th pillar: Business usage	76	3.4
8th pillar: Government usage	116	3.4
D. Impact subindex	**122**	**2.7**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	117	2.7
10th pillar: Social impacts	121	2.8



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

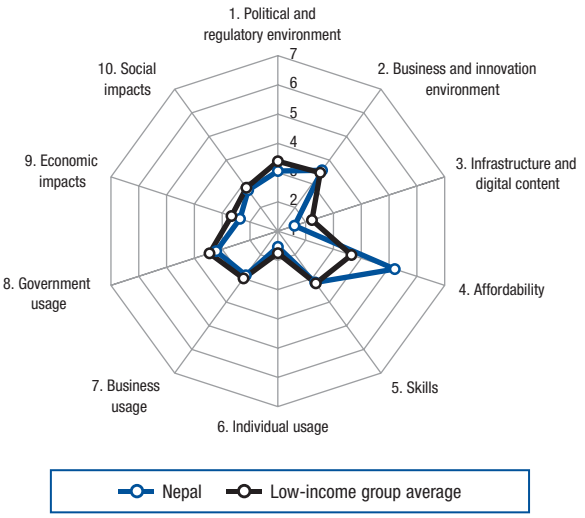
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	38	4.1
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	94	3.6
1.03	Judicial independence*	44	4.6
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	38	4.4
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	42	4.1
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	43	4.3
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	36	33
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	7	270
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	61	5.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	82	2.4
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	16	22.7
2.04	No. days to start a business	135	66
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	114	10
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	91	4.5
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	116	9.0
2.08	Quality of management schools*	129	3.1
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	90	3.3
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	101	777.0
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	121	2.3
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	76	19.8
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	105	4.3
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	65	0.27
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	132	152.98
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	98	1.43
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	126	2.7
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	127	2.7
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	107	64.0
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	92	88.8

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	91	96.4
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	113	12.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	98	13.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	93	10.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	104	0.8
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	54	20.9
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	105	4.9
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	65	4.8
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	90	2.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	102	0.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	58	5.1
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	90	4.2
7.06	Extent of staff training*	55	4.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	97	3.6
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	113	0.30
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	99	3.9
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	115	3.7
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	118	3.5
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	86	16.9
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	103	3.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	110	3.1
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	132	3.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	111	0.03

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Nepal

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**126**	**2.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	128	2.9
A. Environment subindex	**122**	**3.3**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	119	3.1
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	117	3.6
B. Readiness subindex	**112**	**3.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	140	1.6
4th pillar: Affordability	69	5.2
5th pillar: Skills	131	3.2
C. Usage subindex	**134**	**2.5**
6th pillar: Individual usage	137	1.5
7th pillar: Business usage	127	2.9
8th pillar: Government usage	124	3.2
D. Impact subindex	**129**	**2.5**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	135	2.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	125	2.7



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

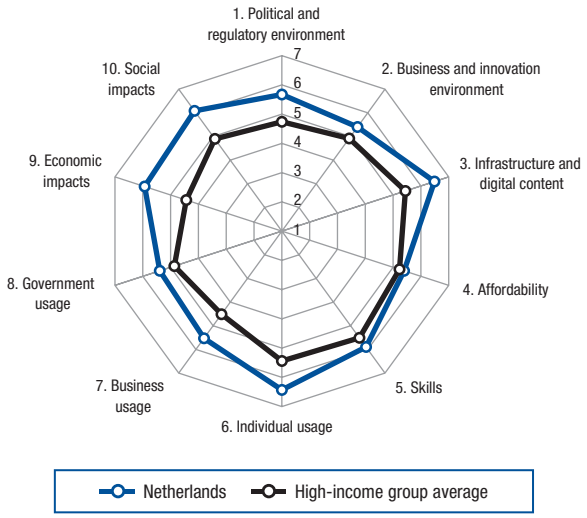
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	125	2.6
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	131	2.7
1.03	Judicial independence*	89	3.3
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	113	3.1
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	86	3.4
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	118	2.8
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	90	39
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	125	910
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	112	4.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	83	2.4
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	42	31.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	106	29
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	74	7
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	112	4.2
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	122	7.3
2.08	Quality of management schools*	113	3.5
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	132	2.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	129	106.0
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	134	35.1
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	131	1.5
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	114	1.9
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	119	3.8
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	11	0.07
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	102	46.44
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	92	3.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	95	3.6
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	125	43.5
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	124	60.3

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	135	43.8
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	120	9.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	121	4.2
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	132	1.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	113	0.3
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	121	0.1
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	126	4.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	120	4.1
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	126	2.4
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	120	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	112	4.4
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	111	3.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	132	3.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	121	3.2
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	119	0.29
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	106	3.7
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	122	3.6
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	109	3.6
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	105	4.8
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	128	3.2
10.02	Internet access in schools*	104	3.3
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	127	3.2
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	111	0.03

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Netherlands

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**4**	**5.8**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	6	5.6
A. Environment subindex	**4**	**5.5**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	6	5.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	5	5.4
B. Readiness subindex	**13**	**5.9**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	11	6.5
4th pillar: Affordability	60	5.4
5th pillar: Skills	8	5.9
C. Usage subindex	**5**	**5.8**
6th pillar: Individual usage	5	6.4
7th pillar: Business usage	8	5.5
8th pillar: Government usage	15	5.4
D. Impact subindex	**2**	**6.0**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	4	5.9
10th pillar: Social impacts	3	6.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

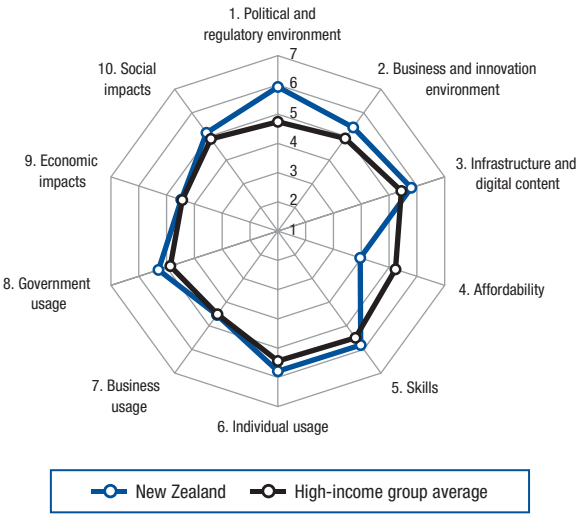
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	11	5.1
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	10	5.5
1.03	Judicial independence*	3	6.4
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	8	5.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	3	5.6
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	5	5.9
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	14	27
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	5	26
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	70	514
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	4	6.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	15	3.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	78	40.1
2.04	No. days to start a business	10	5
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	30	5
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	1	6.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	27	65.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	9	5.6
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	23	4.2
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	31	6,905.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	74	98.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	7	162.5
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	2	2,749.8
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	2	6.5
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	87	0.36
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	58	29.74
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	13	5.3
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	12	5.4
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	3	121.5
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	54	115.4
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	3	92.3
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	2	94.2
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	2	93.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	2	38.7
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	19	49.2
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	3	6.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	22	5.8
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	8	5.1
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	8	180.9
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	12	6.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	4	6.0
7.06	Extent of staff training*	8	5.2
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	47	4.3
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	5	0.96
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	26	5.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	8	5.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	7	59.3
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	5	5.4
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	3	47.2
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	5	5.9
10.02	Internet access in schools*	4	6.3
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	23	5.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	1	1.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

New Zealand

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**20**	**5.2**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	14	5.4
A. Environment subindex	**2**	**5.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	2	5.9
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	6	5.4
B. Readiness subindex	**30**	**5.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	17	6.2
4th pillar: Affordability	100	4.0
5th pillar: Skills	11	5.8
C. Usage subindex	**19**	**5.2**
6th pillar: Individual usage	17	5.8
7th pillar: Business usage	23	4.5
8th pillar: Government usage	18	5.3
D. Impact subindex	**22**	**4.8**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	26	4.5
10th pillar: Social impacts	21	5.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

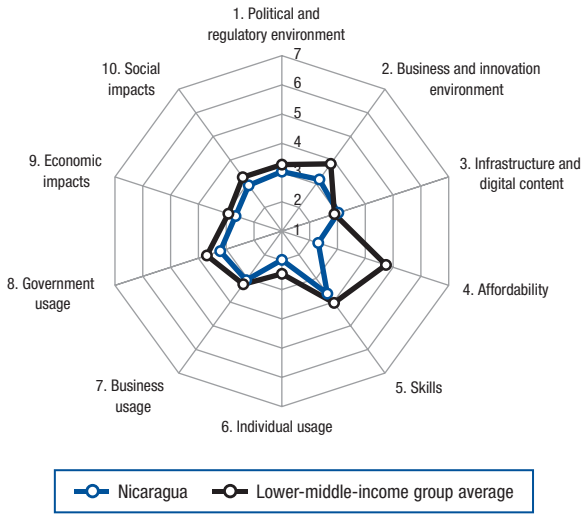
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	2	5.8
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	6	5.6
1.03	Judicial independence*	1	6.7
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	3	5.9
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	4	5.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	3	6.1
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	4	22
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	18	30
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	2	216
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	27	6.1
2.02	Venture capital availability*	24	3.5
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	49	33.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	1	1
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	1	1
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	24	5.5
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	8	82.6
2.08	Quality of management schools*	20	5.2
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	57	3.7
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	12	10,261.5
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	81	97.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	55	23.7
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	10	1,597.4
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	32	5.9
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	128	0.58
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	82	36.72
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	96	1.53
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	11	5.3
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	10	5.5
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	6	119.1
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	61	109.2
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	9	86.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	16	83.9
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	16	79.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	19	25.8
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	16	53.1
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	13	6.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	17	5.9
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	24	4.1
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	22	71.9
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	11	6.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	18	5.6
7.06	Extent of staff training*	18	4.8
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	16	5.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	21	0.78
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	25	5.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	25	5.2
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	23	13.7
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	24	4.9
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	11	42.9
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	27	5.4
10.02	Internet access in schools*	27	5.7
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	24	5.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	25	0.58

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Nicaragua

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**125**	**2.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	131	2.8
A. Environment subindex	**134**	**3.1**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	122	3.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	136	3.2
B. Readiness subindex	**121**	**3.1**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	91	3.3
4th pillar: Affordability	136	2.3
5th pillar: Skills	112	3.6
C. Usage subindex	**124**	**2.8**
6th pillar: Individual usage	120	2.0
7th pillar: Business usage	111	3.1
8th pillar: Government usage	125	3.2
D. Impact subindex	**118**	**2.8**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	120	2.7
10th pillar: Social impacts	116	2.9



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

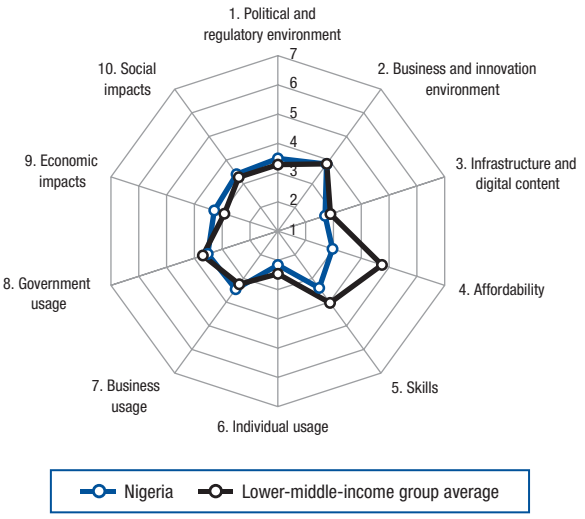
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	121	2.7
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	115	3.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	134	2.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	112	3.1
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	125	2.7
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	98	3.1
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	82	79
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	68	37
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	37	409
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	133	3.8
2.02	Venture capital availability*	61	2.7
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	128	65.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	120	39
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	88	8
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	129	3.9
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	95	18.0
2.08	Quality of management schools*	98	3.8
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	116	3.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	110	604.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	75	12.9
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	89	10.1
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	116	4.0
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	139	0.96
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	103	46.66
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	65	1.88
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	121	2.8
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	128	2.7
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	102	69.4
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	106	78.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	108	82.2
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	118	10.6
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	106	8.2
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	125	2.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	99	1.4
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	111	0.8
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	125	4.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	122	4.0
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	87	2.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	124	4.2
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	102	3.9
7.06	Extent of staff training*	97	3.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	125	3.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	110	0.31
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	112	3.7
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	113	3.7
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	111	3.6
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	90	14.8
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	114	3.5
10.02	Internet access in schools*	112	3.1
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	125	3.3
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	81	0.13

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Nigeria

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**113**	**3.3**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	112	3.2
A. Environment subindex	**94**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	89	3.5
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	101	3.8
B. Readiness subindex	**123**	**3.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	115	2.7
4th pillar: Affordability	120	3.0
5th pillar: Skills	123	3.4
C. Usage subindex	**108**	**3.0**
6th pillar: Individual usage	111	2.2
7th pillar: Business usage	68	3.5
8th pillar: Government usage	113	3.5
D. Impact subindex	**79**	**3.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	65	3.3
10th pillar: Social impacts	88	3.4



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

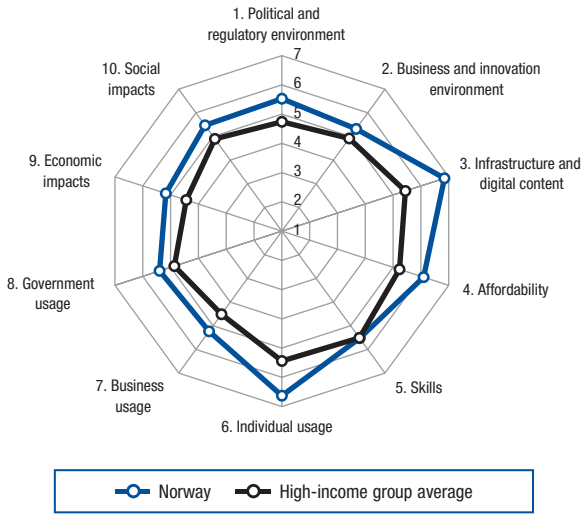
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	66	3.6
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	93	3.7
1.03	Judicial independence*	73	3.7
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	48	4.1
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	65	3.7
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	110	2.9
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	90	82
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	99	40
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	52	457
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	85	4.7
2.02	Venture capital availability*	72	2.5
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	51	33.8
2.04	No. days to start a business	114	34
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	88	8
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	92	4.5
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	113	10.3
2.08	Quality of management schools*	86	3.9
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	64	3.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	125	128.0
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	101	90.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	139	0.4
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	115	1.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	93	4.6
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	97	0.38
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	126	101.97
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	83	3.5
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	92	3.6
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	124	44.0
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	122	61.3

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	124	58.6
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	92	28.4
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	104	9.3
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	105	4.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	121	0.1
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	74	10.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	80	5.3
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	72	4.7
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	63	3.2
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	118	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	99	4.6
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	70	4.5
7.06	Extent of staff training*	57	4.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	58	4.2
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.22
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	89	4.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	52	4.7
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	94	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	68	4.2
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	72	4.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	99	3.5
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	89	3.9
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	70	0.18

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Norway

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**5**	**5.7**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	7	5.6
A. Environment subindex	**9**	**5.4**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	9	5.5
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	10	5.3
B. Readiness subindex	**6**	**6.1**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	3	6.8
4th pillar: Affordability	23	6.1
5th pillar: Skills	27	5.5
C. Usage subindex	**7**	**5.7**
6th pillar: Individual usage	2	6.6
7th pillar: Business usage	12	5.2
8th pillar: Government usage	14	5.4
D. Impact subindex	**11**	**5.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	13	5.2
10th pillar: Social impacts	13	5.5



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

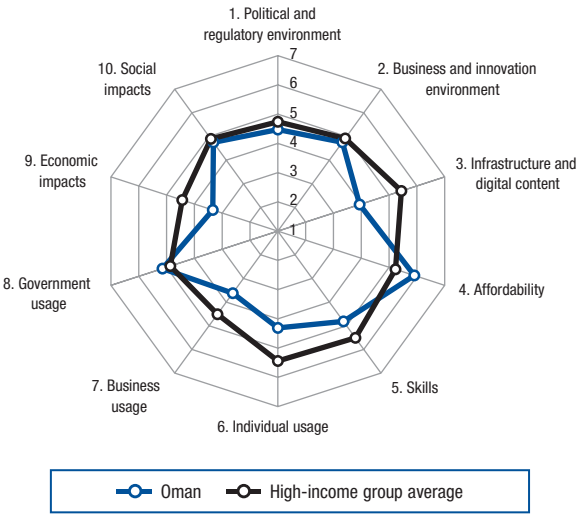
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	7	5.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	14	5.4
1.03	Judicial independence*	8	6.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	7	5.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	9	5.3
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	14	5.5
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	14	27
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	43	34
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	11	280
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	5	6.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	6	4.3
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	85	41.6
2.04	No. days to start a business	25	7
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	30	5
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	32	5.4
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	16	74.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	24	5.1
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	28	4.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	2	25,372.8
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	n/a	n/a
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	9	151.3
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	8	1,810.6
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	8	6.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	7	0.04
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	73	33.65
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	18	5.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	57	4.2
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	10	111.0
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	53	115.6
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	2	94.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	5	91.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	4	92.2
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	6	35.4
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	8	76.5
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	6	6.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	10	6.0
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	14	4.7
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	11	144.4
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	8	6.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	13	5.7
7.06	Extent of staff training*	9	5.2
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	19	4.9
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	13	0.86
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	21	5.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	14	5.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	12	33.9
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	8	5.4
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	9	43.5
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	12	5.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	17	5.9
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	25	5.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	15	0.68

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Oman

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**40**	**4.5**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	40	4.4
A. Environment subindex	**37**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	34	4.5
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	33	4.7
B. Readiness subindex	**56**	**4.9**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	66	4.0
4th pillar: Affordability	34	5.9
5th pillar: Skills	68	4.8
C. Usage subindex	**37**	**4.4**
6th pillar: Individual usage	50	4.3
7th pillar: Business usage	52	3.6
8th pillar: Government usage	21	5.1
D. Impact subindex	**41**	**4.0**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	61	3.3
10th pillar: Social impacts	34	4.7



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

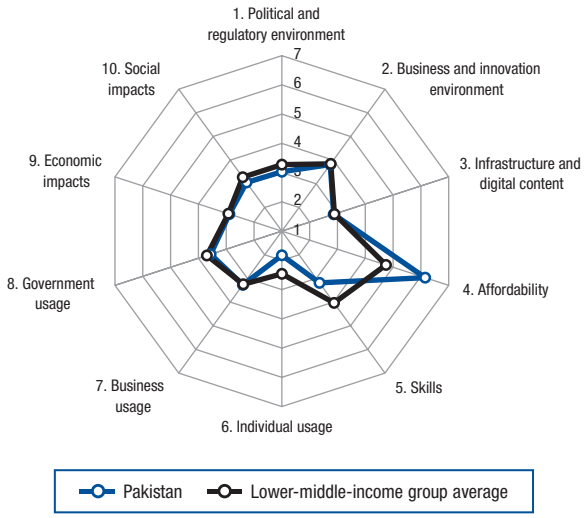
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	14	5.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	36	4.8
1.03	Judicial independence*	31	5.1
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	19	5.0
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	33	4.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	25	5.2
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	53	61
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	142	51
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	91	598
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	46	5.4
2.02	Venture capital availability*	14	3.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	13	22.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	34	8
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	30	5
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	47	5.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	78	28.7
2.08	Quality of management schools*	107	3.6
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	17	4.4
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	32	6,571.6
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	74	98.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	98	6.3
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	60	53.4
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	53	5.3
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	34	0.16
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	59	29.74
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	68	1.87
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	60	3.9
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	86	3.7
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	21	104.1
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	98	86.6

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	8	169.0
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	37	68.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	47	58.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	58	38.9
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	93	1.8
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	31	37.8
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	81	5.3
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	52	5.0
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	50	3.4
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	63	1.3
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	73	4.9
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	89	4.2
7.06	Extent of staff training*	34	4.4
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	15	5.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	35	0.67
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	15	5.3
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	55	4.7
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	66	0.2
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	60	4.3
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	54	24.3
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	31	5.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	40	5.0
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	20	5.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	36	0.45

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Pakistan

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**105**	**3.3**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	102	3.4
A. Environment subindex	**116**	**3.4**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	123	3.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	102	3.8
B. Readiness subindex	**93**	**4.1**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	104	3.0
4th pillar: Affordability	21	6.1
5th pillar: Skills	129	3.2
C. Usage subindex	**118**	**2.9**
6th pillar: Individual usage	123	1.8
7th pillar: Business usage	91	3.3
8th pillar: Government usage	110	3.6
D. Impact subindex	**106**	**3.0**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	99	2.9
10th pillar: Social impacts	113	3.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

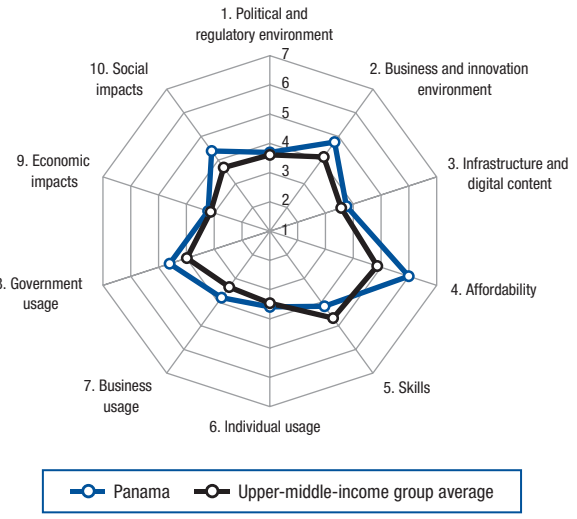
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	102	3.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	113	3.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	57	4.1
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	109	3.1
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	97	3.2
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	106	3.0
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	97	86
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	131	46
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	129	976
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	83	4.7
2.02	Venture capital availability*	55	2.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	63	35.3
2.04	No. days to start a business	90	21
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	114	10
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	85	4.6
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	117	8.3
2.08	Quality of management schools*	71	4.2
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	109	3.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	112	559.5
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	99	92.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	91	8.2
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	124	1.1
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	97	4.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	12	0.07
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	68	32.13
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	75	3.6
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	88	3.7
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	132	35.0
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	131	54.9

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	122	61.6
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	120	9.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	107	8.1
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	98	8.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	111	0.4
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	118	0.2
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	114	4.8
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	85	4.6
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	60	3.3
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	115	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	116	4.3
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	112	3.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	112	3.4
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	117	3.2
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	97	0.37
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	77	4.3
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	106	3.9
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	93	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	91	3.8
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	74	19.5
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	121	3.4
10.02	Internet access in schools*	93	3.6
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	121	3.4
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	81	0.13

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Panama

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**46**	**4.2**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	57	4.0
A. Environment subindex	**48**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	69	3.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	32	4.8
B. Readiness subindex	**60**	**4.9**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	51	4.4
4th pillar: Affordability	32	6.0
5th pillar: Skills	99	4.2
C. Usage subindex	**51**	**4.0**
6th pillar: Individual usage	65	3.6
7th pillar: Business usage	39	3.8
8th pillar: Government usage	37	4.6
D. Impact subindex	**48**	**3.8**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	73	3.2
10th pillar: Social impacts	39	4.4



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

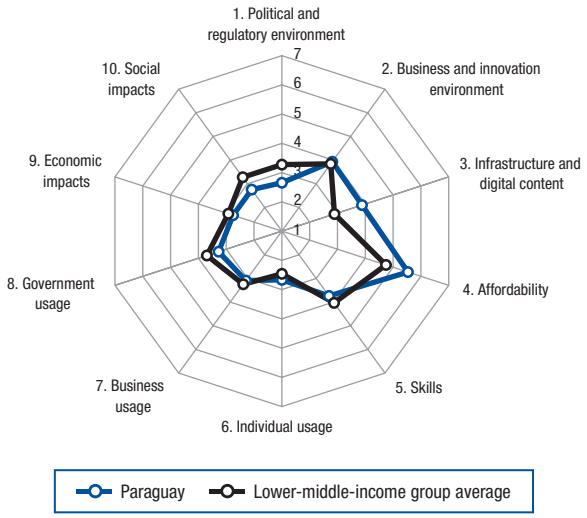
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	113	2.8
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	37	4.8
1.03	Judicial independence*	132	2.3
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	47	4.1
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	80	3.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	38	4.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	72	72
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	28	32
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	106	686
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	30	6.0
2.02	Venture capital availability*	17	3.7
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	87	42.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	25	7
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	55	5.0
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	56	45.7
2.08	Quality of management schools*	82	4.1
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	11	4.5
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	83	2,006.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	99	92.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	36	44.1
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	44	143.1
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	69	5.0
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	55	0.22
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	45	27.32
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	112	3.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	125	2.8
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	100	73.6
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	66	94.1

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	3	188.6
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	66	42.7
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	77	29.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	77	20.7
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	65	7.9
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	66	14.5
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	25	6.1
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	25	5.6
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	94	2.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	75	0.5
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	39	5.5
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	19	5.5
7.06	Extent of staff training*	43	4.2
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	20	4.8
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	76	0.46
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	20	5.2
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	51	4.7
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	60	0.3
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	47	4.5
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	83	17.7
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	45	4.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	37	5.2
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	38	4.7
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	46	0.32

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Paraguay

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**104**	**3.4**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	111	3.3
A. Environment subindex	**124**	**3.3**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	138	2.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	89	3.9
B. Readiness subindex	**78**	**4.4**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	67	4.0
4th pillar: Affordability	52	5.5
5th pillar: Skills	107	3.7
C. Usage subindex	**110**	**3.0**
6th pillar: Individual usage	97	2.7
7th pillar: Business usage	110	3.1
8th pillar: Government usage	123	3.3
D. Impact subindex	**121**	**2.8**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	109	2.8
10th pillar: Social impacts	122	2.8



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

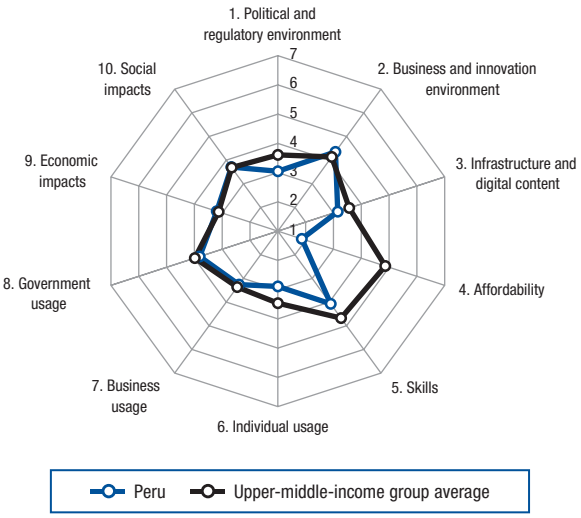
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	138	2.2
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	123	3.0
1.03	Judicial independence*	141	1.9
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	127	2.7
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	124	2.7
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	136	2.2
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	92	83
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	78	38
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	88	591
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	100	4.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	70	2.6
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	60	35.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	116	35
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	74	7
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	73	4.8
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	72	34.6
2.08	Quality of management schools*	124	3.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	125	2.9
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	19	8,666.0
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	97	94.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	86	9.5
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	90	9.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	106	4.3
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	62	0.26
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	69	32.43
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	133	2.5
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	140	2.2
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	104	67.9
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	68	93.9

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	83	99.4
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	94	23.9
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	83	22.7
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	78	19.3
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	103	0.9
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	88	4.4
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	106	4.9
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	102	4.3
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	109	2.7
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	92	0.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	113	4.4
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	87	4.2
7.06	Extent of staff training*	107	3.5
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	133	2.7
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	79	0.46
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	126	3.3
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	99	4.0
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	80	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	97	3.8
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	92	14.0
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	125	3.3
10.02	Internet access in schools*	131	2.4
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	119	3.4
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	76	0.16

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Peru

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**103**	**3.4**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	106	3.3
A. Environment subindex	**91**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	121	3.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	57	4.3
B. Readiness subindex	**119**	**3.1**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	86	3.3
4th pillar: Affordability	138	1.9
5th pillar: Skills	100	4.1
C. Usage subindex	**91**	**3.3**
6th pillar: Individual usage	87	2.9
7th pillar: Business usage	93	3.3
8th pillar: Government usage	90	3.8
D. Impact subindex	**72**	**3.4**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	77	3.2
10th pillar: Social impacts	74	3.7



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

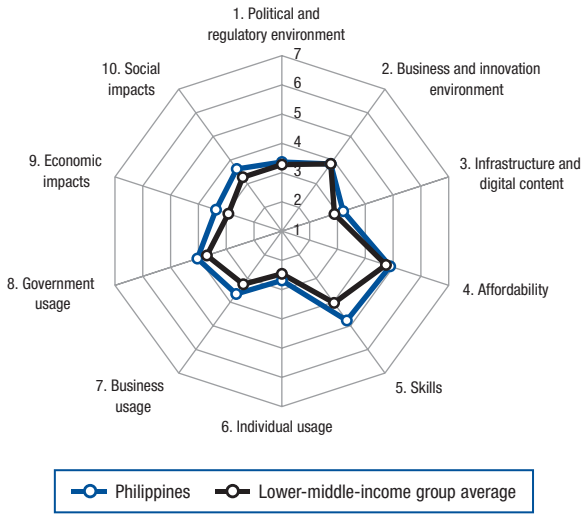
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	142	2.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	84	3.7
1.03	Judicial independence*	125	2.5
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	118	3.0
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	105	3.1
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	127	2.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	65	67
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	110	41
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	46	428
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	75	4.9
2.02	Venture capital availability*	46	2.9
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	80	40.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	99	26
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	30	5
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	49	5.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	59	43.0
2.08	Quality of management schools*	49	4.5
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	99	3.2
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	91	1,229.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	87	9.3
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	80	18.6
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	102	4.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	140	1.23
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	107	52.11
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	132	2.5
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	141	2.1
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	62	91.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	89	89.6

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	59	110.4
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	77	36.5
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	82	23.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	83	14.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	81	4.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	106	1.4
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	98	5.1
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	79	4.7
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	103	2.8
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	82	0.2
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	79	4.8
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	67	4.6
7.06	Extent of staff training*	84	3.8
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	112	3.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	61	0.52
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	96	4.0
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	62	4.6
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	85	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	48	4.5
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	78	18.5
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	85	4.0
10.02	Internet access in schools*	89	3.7
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	99	3.8
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	38	0.39

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Philippines

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**86**	**3.7**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	86	3.6
A. Environment subindex	**100**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	98	3.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	100	3.8
B. Readiness subindex	**85**	**4.4**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	84	3.4
4th pillar: Affordability	82	4.9
5th pillar: Skills	73	4.8
C. Usage subindex	**76**	**3.5**
6th pillar: Individual usage	95	2.7
7th pillar: Business usage	47	3.7
8th pillar: Government usage	67	4.0
D. Impact subindex	**68**	**3.5**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	56	3.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	76	3.6



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

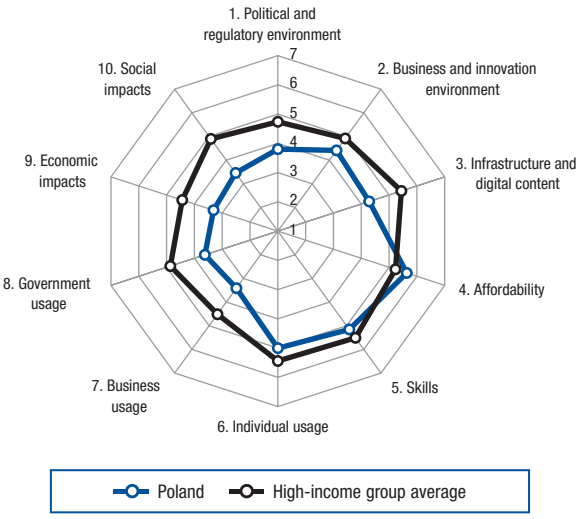
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	93	3.2
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	66	4.1
1.03	Judicial independence*	99	3.0
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	107	3.2
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	102	3.2
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	87	3.2
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	70	70
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	68	37
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	121	842
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	56	5.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	62	2.7
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	104	46.6
2.04	No. days to start a business	118	36
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	142	16
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	50	5.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	79	28.2
2.08	Quality of management schools*	39	4.7
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	107	3.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	105	675.2
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	77	12.4
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	97	7.5
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	74	4.9
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	73	0.29
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	95	40.30
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	45	4.1
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	98	3.6
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	84	84.8
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	61	95.4

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	84	99.3
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	91	29.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	97	13.1
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	91	10.1
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	92	1.9
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	94	3.4
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	27	6.0
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	46	5.2
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	86	2.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	80	0.3
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	51	5.2
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	51	4.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	32	4.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	85	3.7
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	67	0.50
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	71	4.4
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	43	4.8
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	74	0.1
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	33	4.8
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	72	19.7
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	79	4.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	73	4.1
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	83	4.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	62	0.21

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Poland

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**49**	**4.2**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	49	4.2
A. Environment subindex	**55**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	62	3.8
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	53	4.4
B. Readiness subindex	**37**	**5.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	38	5.0
4th pillar: Affordability	47	5.6
5th pillar: Skills	47	5.2
C. Usage subindex	**50**	**4.0**
6th pillar: Individual usage	33	5.0
7th pillar: Business usage	74	3.4
8th pillar: Government usage	107	3.6
D. Impact subindex	**77**	**3.4**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	64	3.3
10th pillar: Social impacts	86	3.5



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

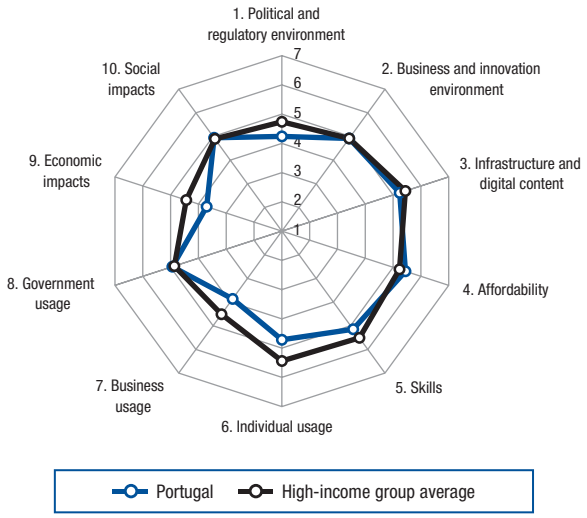
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	82	3.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	91	3.7
1.03	Judicial independence*	50	4.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	111	3.1
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	103	3.2
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	67	3.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	40	53
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	36	33
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	105	685
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	95	4.6
2.02	Venture capital availability*	90	2.4
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	95	43.8
2.04	No. days to start a business	108	32
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	30	5.4
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	19	72.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	85	4.0
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	101	3.2
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	55	4,111.0
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	46	99.5
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	37	40.2
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	33	269.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	73	5.0
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	45	0.19
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	63	31.52
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	83	1.77
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	68	3.7
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	59	4.1
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	47	97.0
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	12	99.5

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	30	131.0
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	40	64.9
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	35	71.3
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	32	66.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	42	14.7
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	18	49.6
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	118	4.7
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	112	4.2
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	54	3.3
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	40	6.7
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	95	4.7
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	43	4.9
7.06	Extent of staff training*	59	4.0
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	123	3.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	55	0.54
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	117	3.5
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	97	4.0
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	36	1.6
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	95	3.8
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	36	32.8
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	108	3.7
10.02	Internet access in schools*	53	4.5
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	114	3.5
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	70	0.18

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Portugal

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**33**	**4.7**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	33	4.6
A. Environment subindex	**38**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	43	4.2
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	27	4.9
B. Readiness subindex	**34**	**5.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	34	5.2
4th pillar: Affordability	57	5.4
5th pillar: Skills	48	5.1
C. Usage subindex	**32**	**4.5**
6th pillar: Individual usage	41	4.7
7th pillar: Business usage	36	3.9
8th pillar: Government usage	28	4.9
D. Impact subindex	**35**	**4.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	36	3.7
10th pillar: Social impacts	30	4.9



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

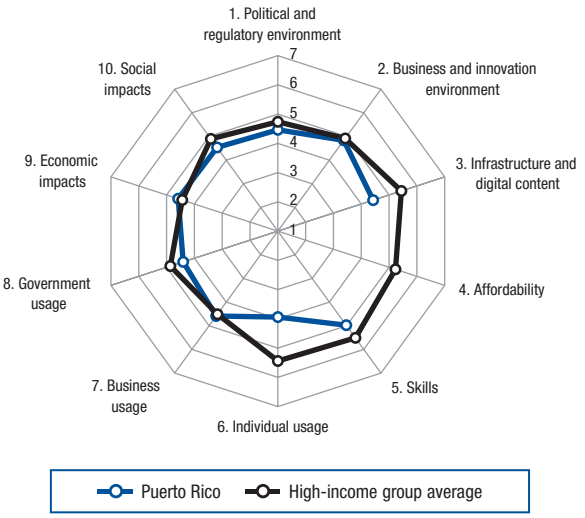
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	74	3.5
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	19	5.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	67	3.9
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	121	2.9
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	101	3.2
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	42	4.3
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	25	40
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	28	32
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	78	547
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	15	6.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	97	2.3
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	90	42.6
2.04	No. days to start a business	10	5
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	30	5
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	62	4.9
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	26	65.5
2.08	Quality of management schools*	22	5.1
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	36	4.0
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	46	4,952.8
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	11	135.3
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	36	223.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	29	6.0
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	67	0.27
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	72	33.19
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	61	3.8
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	94	3.6
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	14	109.1
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	63	95.2

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	55	115.4
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	48	55.3
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	43	63.7
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	43	58.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	34	21.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	44	27.4
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	39	5.9
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	27	5.6
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	40	3.5
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	30	12.2
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	37	5.6
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	35	5.1
7.06	Extent of staff training*	73	3.9
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	21	4.8
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	38	0.65
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	29	5.0
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	22	5.3
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	30	3.1
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	31	4.8
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	53	24.4
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	24	5.4
10.02	Internet access in schools*	26	5.7
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	12	5.4
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	41	0.37

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Puerto Rico

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**36**	**4.6**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	36	4.6
A. Environment subindex	**35**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	35	4.5
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	30	4.8
B. Readiness subindex	**69**	**4.7**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	52	4.4
4th pillar: Affordability	n/a	n/a
5th pillar: Skills	55	5.0
C. Usage subindex	**39**	**4.3**
6th pillar: Individual usage	59	3.9
7th pillar: Business usage	21	4.6
8th pillar: Government usage	46	4.4
D. Impact subindex	**26**	**4.6**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	21	4.6
10th pillar: Social impacts	37	4.5



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

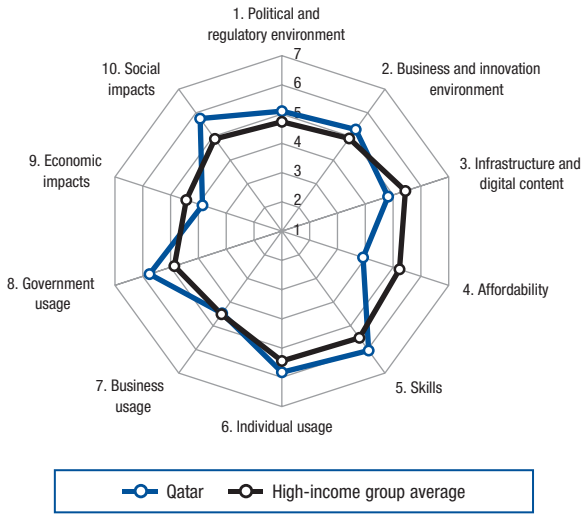
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	115	2.8
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	38	4.8
1.03	Judicial independence*	41	4.6
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	24	4.8
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	23	4.6
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	13	5.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	29	42
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	90	39
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	95	620
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	31	6.0
2.02	Venture capital availability*	54	2.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	115	50.7
2.04	No. days to start a business	16	6
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	17	5.7
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	6	86.2
2.08	Quality of management schools*	44	4.6
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	56	3.7
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	39	5,536.8
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	128	68.4
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	10	135.4
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	52	105.5
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	30	5.9
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	n/a	n/a
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	n/a	n/a
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	n/a	n/a
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	51	4.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	84	3.8
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	95	77.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	84	90.4

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	105	83.0
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	59	48.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	51	55.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	50	50.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	41	14.9
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	65	14.7
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	9	6.3
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	26	5.6
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	38	3.6
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	n/a	n/a
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	41	5.5
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	32	5.2
7.06	Extent of staff training*	19	4.8
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	64	4.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	n/a	n/a
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	49	4.7
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	50	4.7
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	n/a	n/a
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	32	4.8
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	39	31.9
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	51	4.7
10.02	Internet access in schools*	57	4.5
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	52	4.5
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	n/a	n/a

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Qatar

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**23**	**5.1**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	28	4.8
A. Environment subindex	**14**	**5.2**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	18	5.1
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	12	5.3
B. Readiness subindex	**44**	**5.1**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	35	5.2
4th pillar: Affordability	103	3.9
5th pillar: Skills	5	6.0
C. Usage subindex	**16**	**5.3**
6th pillar: Individual usage	16	5.8
7th pillar: Business usage	27	4.5
8th pillar: Government usage	5	5.8
D. Impact subindex	**23**	**4.8**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	33	3.9
10th pillar: Social impacts	8	5.8



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

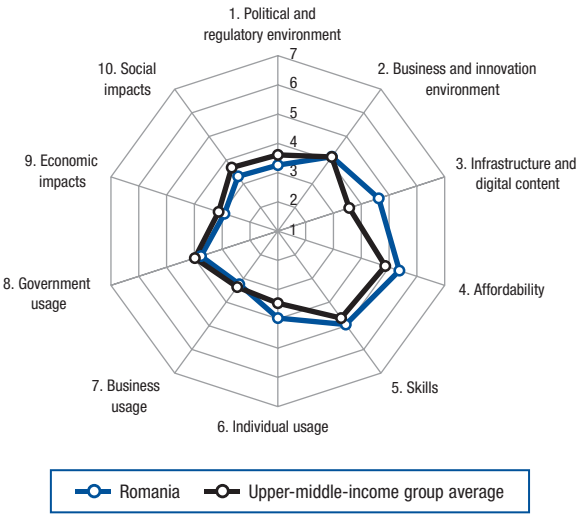
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	13	5.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	7	5.5
1.03	Judicial independence*	10	6.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	10	5.4
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	14	4.9
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	8	5.8
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	38	50
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	121	43
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	82	570
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	25	6.1
2.02	Venture capital availability*	1	4.7
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	3	11.3
2.04	No. days to start a business	43	9
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	88	8
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	12	5.7
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	108	11.6
2.08	Quality of management schools*	7	5.7
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	1	5.8
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	6	15,519.2
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	57	22.3
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	47	126.2
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	27	6.0
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	26	0.15
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	108	52.82
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	127	0.93
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	4	5.7
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	9	5.5
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	28	101.7
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	56	96.3

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	43	123.1
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	8	86.2
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	8	88.3
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	12	83.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	62	8.7
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	11	70.3
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	11	6.3
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	9	6.0
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	18	4.6
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	56	1.8
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	13	6.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	33	5.2
7.06	Extent of staff training*	11	5.0
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	2	5.8
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	27	0.74
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	2	6.0
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	12	5.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	58	0.3
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	3	5.5
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	55	24.2
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	1	6.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	10	6.1
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	2	6.0
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	22	0.63

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Romania

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**75**	**3.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	67	3.9
A. Environment subindex	**89**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	106	3.3
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	70	4.1
B. Readiness subindex	**52**	**5.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	47	4.6
4th pillar: Affordability	62	5.4
5th pillar: Skills	58	4.9
C. Usage subindex	**69**	**3.7**
6th pillar: Individual usage	57	4.0
7th pillar: Business usage	94	3.2
8th pillar: Government usage	96	3.8
D. Impact subindex	**97**	**3.1**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	94	2.9
10th pillar: Social impacts	97	3.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

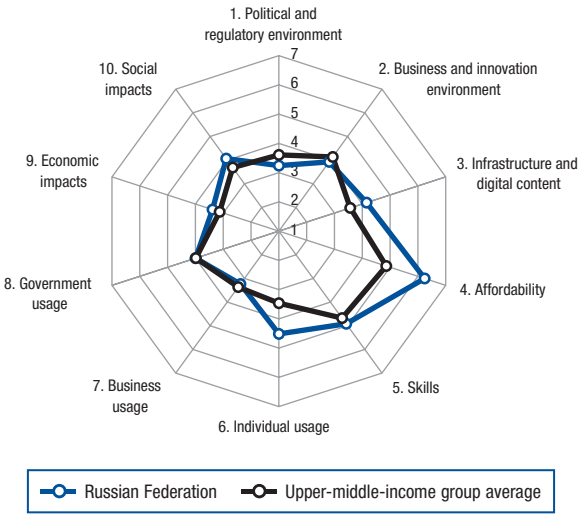
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	127	2.5
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	88	3.7
1.03	Judicial independence*	114	2.7
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	133	2.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	128	2.7
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	114	2.9
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	58	63
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	28	32
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	69	512
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	117	4.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	76	2.5
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	97	44.2
2.04	No. days to start a business	49	10
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	102	4.3
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	40	58.8
2.08	Quality of management schools*	112	3.5
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	114	3.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	70	2,688.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	28	99.9
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	13	126.1
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	59	53.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	57	5.2
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	124	0.57
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	12	17.16
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	108	3.1
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	55	4.2
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	45	97.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	52	97.7

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	63	109.2
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	64	44.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	55	51.2
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	51	47.4
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	40	15.2
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	67	14.1
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	73	5.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	116	4.1
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	77	3.1
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	55	1.8
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	86	4.7
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	41	5.0
7.06	Extent of staff training*	111	3.4
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	106	3.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	61	0.52
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	107	3.7
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	105	3.9
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	48	0.7
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	103	3.6
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	64	21.8
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	95	3.9
10.02	Internet access in schools*	64	4.3
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	107	3.6
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	96	0.08

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Russian Federation

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**54**	**4.1**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	56	4.0
A. Environment subindex	**102**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	108	3.2
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	90	3.9
B. Readiness subindex	**32**	**5.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	43	4.7
4th pillar: Affordability	18	6.2
5th pillar: Skills	61	4.9
C. Usage subindex	**56**	**3.9**
6th pillar: Individual usage	45	4.5
7th pillar: Business usage	95	3.2
8th pillar: Government usage	74	4.0
D. Impact subindex	**53**	**3.7**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	54	3.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	50	4.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

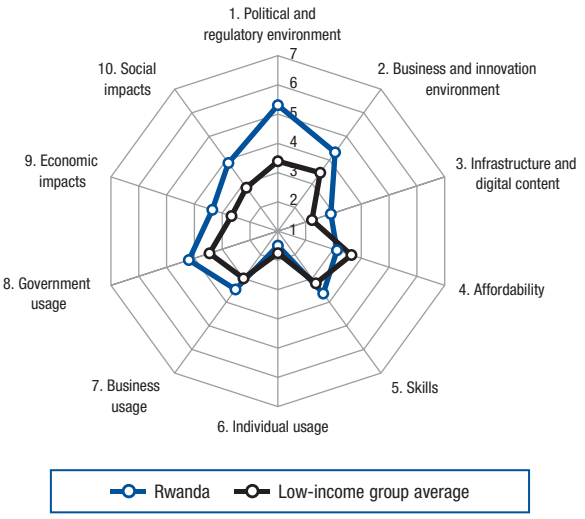
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	107	3.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	106	3.3
1.03	Judicial independence*	122	2.6
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	124	2.8
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	127	2.7
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	125	2.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	58	63
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	56	36
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	7	270
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	129	3.9
2.02	Venture capital availability*	85	2.4
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	121	54.1
2.04	No. days to start a business	77	18
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	88	8
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	124	4.0
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	14	75.9
2.08	Quality of management schools*	115	3.5
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	124	2.9
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	29	6,976.6
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	90	95.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	45	31.7
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	68	27.1
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	63	5.1
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	46	0.19
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	9	16.52
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	93	1.60
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	86	3.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	52	4.3
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	75	88.6
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	10	99.6

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	5	179.3
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	57	49.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	50	57.1
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	53	46.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	46	13.1
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	20	47.9
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	99	5.1
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	141	3.6
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	56	3.3
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	43	6.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	107	4.4
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	63	4.6
7.06	Extent of staff training*	89	3.7
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	116	3.3
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	37	0.66
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	108	3.7
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	123	3.6
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	38	1.4
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	106	3.6
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	18	40.7
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	116	3.5
10.02	Internet access in schools*	70	4.2
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	110	3.6
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	19	0.66

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Rwanda

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**88**	**3.7**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	82	3.7
A. Environment subindex	**29**	**4.8**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	13	5.3
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	59	4.3
B. Readiness subindex	**116**	**3.2**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	105	3.0
4th pillar: Affordability	116	3.1
5th pillar: Skills	113	3.6
C. Usage subindex	**107**	**3.1**
6th pillar: Individual usage	139	1.5
7th pillar: Business usage	67	3.5
8th pillar: Government usage	59	4.2
D. Impact subindex	**61**	**3.6**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	58	3.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	61	3.9



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

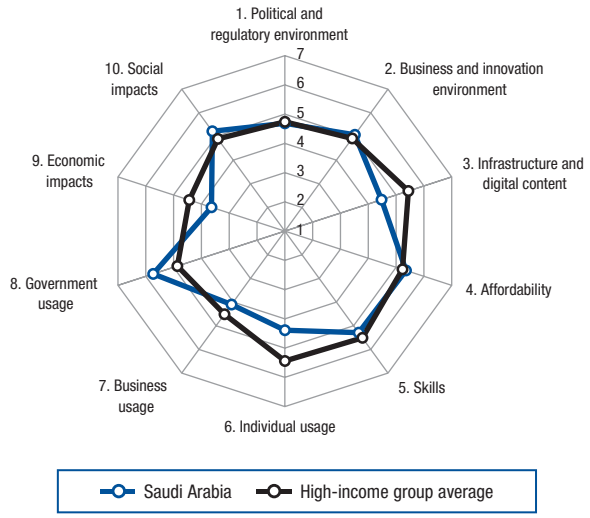
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	9	5.2
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	34	4.9
1.03	Judicial independence*	25	5.3
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	15	5.1
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	17	4.8
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	32	4.8
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	3	23
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	3	230
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	87	4.7
2.02	Venture capital availability*	27	3.4
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	41	31.3
2.04	No. days to start a business	5	3
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	3	2
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	98	4.4
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	123	6.6
2.08	Quality of management schools*	73	4.2
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	10	4.5
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	140	23.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	80	97.3
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	111	4.4
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	130	0.9
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	95	4.6
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	81	0.32
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	134	232.09
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	59	1.93
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	50	4.1
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	62	4.1
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	131	35.8
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	115	71.1

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	138	40.6
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	124	7.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	139	1.3
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	112	3.2
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	132	0.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	110	1.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	128	4.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	84	4.6
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	55	3.3
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	n/a	n/a
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	n/a	n/a
7.06	Extent of staff training*	69	3.9
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	10	5.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	103	0.34
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	n/a	n/a
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	45	4.8
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	61	4.3
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	50	4.7
10.02	Internet access in schools*	66	4.3
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	13	5.4
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	111	0.03

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Saudi Arabia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**31**	**4.8**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	34	4.6
A. Environment subindex	**25**	**4.9**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	29	4.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	25	5.1
B. Readiness subindex	**39**	**5.2**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	36	5.1
4th pillar: Affordability	65	5.3
5th pillar: Skills	37	5.3
C. Usage subindex	**31**	**4.7**
6th pillar: Individual usage	47	4.4
7th pillar: Business usage	30	4.1
8th pillar: Government usage	6	5.7
D. Impact subindex	**31**	**4.4**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	42	3.6
10th pillar: Social impacts	18	5.2



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

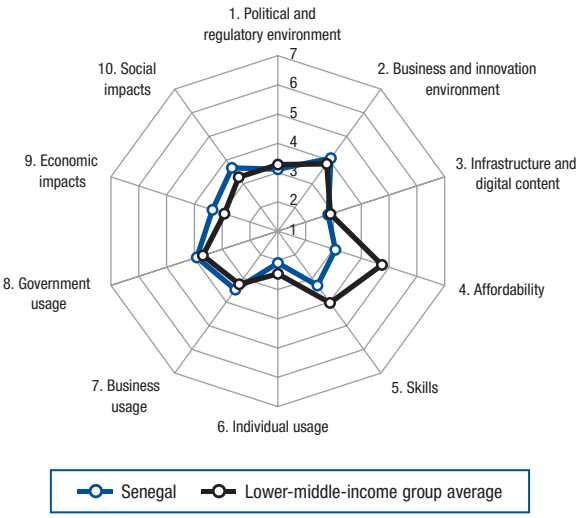
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	26	4.6
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	25	5.0
1.03	Judicial independence*	26	5.3
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	31	4.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	24	4.6
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	27	5.1
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	39	51
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	99	40
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	99	635
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	34	5.9
2.02	Venture capital availability*	18	3.7
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	5	14.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	90	21
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	102	9
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	14	5.7
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	70	36.8
2.08	Quality of management schools*	45	4.6
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	5	4.8
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	24	8,097.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	49	99.3
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	43	33.0
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	72	21.5
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	43	5.5
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	40	0.17
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	65	31.72
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	105	1.33
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	32	4.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	37	4.5
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	34	100.6
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	100	86.6

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	2	191.2
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	61	47.5
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	48	57.3
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	46	54.4
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	73	5.6
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	27	40.4
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	64	5.5
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	20	5.8
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	29	3.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	48	3.2
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	28	5.7
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	50	4.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	35	4.4
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	7	5.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	19	0.80
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	3	6.0
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	26	5.2
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	44	0.9
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	16	5.1
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	59	22.9
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	16	5.6
10.02	Internet access in schools*	42	4.9
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	7	5.6
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	22	0.63

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Senegal

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**107**	**3.3**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	100	3.4
A. Environment subindex	**101**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	114	3.1
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	76	4.1
B. Readiness subindex	**120**	**3.1**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	108	2.9
4th pillar: Affordability	118	3.1
5th pillar: Skills	126	3.3
C. Usage subindex	**100**	**3.2**
6th pillar: Individual usage	113	2.1
7th pillar: Business usage	66	3.5
8th pillar: Government usage	82	3.9
D. Impact subindex	**67**	**3.5**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	60	3.3
10th pillar: Social impacts	75	3.7



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

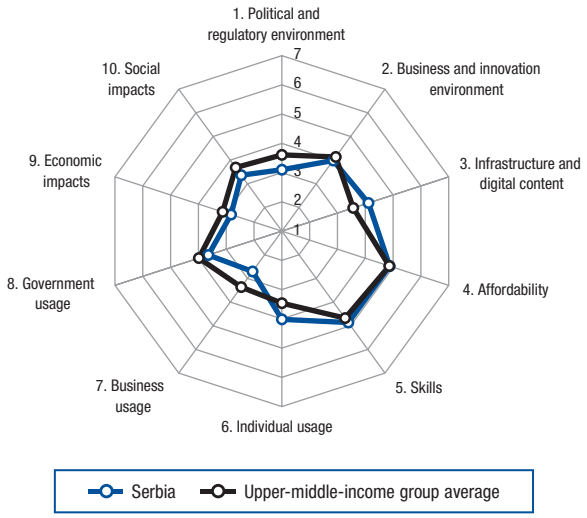
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	112	2.8
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	83	3.7
1.03	Judicial independence*	118	2.6
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	71	3.7
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	84	3.4
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	95	3.1
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	80	78
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	121	43
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	115	780
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	49	5.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	114	2.1
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	103	46.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	10	5
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	10	3
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	52	5.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	119	7.9
2.08	Quality of management schools*	41	4.7
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	51	3.8
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	120	236.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	101	90.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	118	2.9
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	118	1.4
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	77	4.9
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	79	0.32
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	114	67.50
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	85	1.76
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	73	3.6
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	79	3.8
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	126	42.1
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	133	49.7

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	114	73.3
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	103	17.5
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	116	5.7
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	106	4.5
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	106	0.7
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	105	1.5
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	70	5.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	36	5.5
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	69	3.2
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	109	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	56	5.1
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	73	4.5
7.06	Extent of staff training*	135	3.0
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	79	3.9
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	102	0.35
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	44	4.8
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	39	4.9
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	84	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	72	4.1
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	75	4.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	84	3.8
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	51	4.5
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	62	0.21

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Serbia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**87**	**3.7**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	85	3.6
A. Environment subindex	**106**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	115	3.1
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	85	4.0
B. Readiness subindex	**67**	**4.7**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	54	4.4
4th pillar: Affordability	84	4.9
5th pillar: Skills	65	4.9
C. Usage subindex	**78**	**3.5**
6th pillar: Individual usage	55	4.0
7th pillar: Business usage	135	2.7
8th pillar: Government usage	104	3.6
D. Impact subindex	**98**	**3.1**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	105	2.8
10th pillar: Social impacts	93	3.4



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

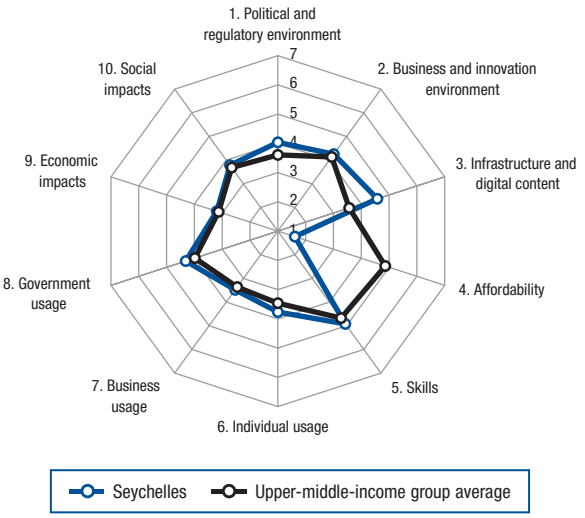
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	92	3.2
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	100	3.5
1.03	Judicial independence*	129	2.4
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	138	2.5
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	133	2.6
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	116	2.8
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	72	72
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	56	36
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	99	635
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	127	3.9
2.02	Venture capital availability*	126	1.9
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	52	34.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	56	12
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	137	3.6
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	51	50.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	116	3.5
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	115	3.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	43	5,111.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	107	87.4
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	21	76.8
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	65	28.9
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	107	4.2
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	41	0.18
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	93	40.16
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	98	1.43
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	111	3.1
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	60	4.1
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	61	91.5
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	48	97.9

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	38	125.4
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	67	42.2
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	56	50.9
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	57	40.2
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	51	11.3
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	37	34.5
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	134	4.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	142	3.6
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	120	2.5
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	52	2.8
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	118	4.2
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	123	3.5
7.06	Extent of staff training*	138	2.9
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	124	3.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	48	0.58
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	125	3.4
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	130	3.4
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	47	0.7
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	132	3.0
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	45	28.7
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	93	3.9
10.02	Internet access in schools*	92	3.6
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	111	3.6
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	58	0.24

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Seychelles

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**79**	**3.8**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	n/a	n/a
A. Environment subindex	**53**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	50	4.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	63	4.2
B. Readiness subindex	**106**	**3.7**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	44	4.7
4th pillar: Affordability	139	1.6
5th pillar: Skills	60	4.9
C. Usage subindex	**57**	**3.9**
6th pillar: Individual usage	62	3.8
7th pillar: Business usage	64	3.5
8th pillar: Government usage	51	4.3
D. Impact subindex	**69**	**3.5**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	78	3.2
10th pillar: Social impacts	69	3.8



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

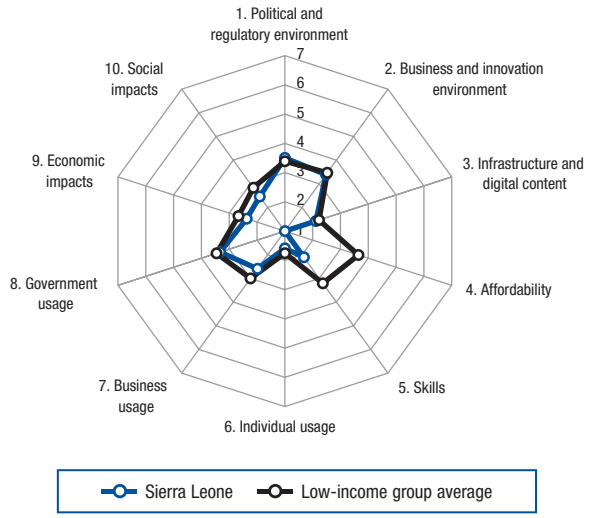
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	36	4.2
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	64	4.1
1.03	Judicial independence*	62	4.0
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	55	4.0
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	35	4.2
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	52	3.9
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	68	37
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	126	915
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	67	5.0
2.02	Venture capital availability*	81	2.4
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	23	25.7
2.04	No. days to start a business	120	39
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	114	10
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	90	4.5
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	n/a	n/a
2.08	Quality of management schools*	84	4.0
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	38	3.9
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	67	2,806.5
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	74	98.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	103	5.9
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	16	1,348.8
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	65	5.1
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	131	0.74
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	125	90.19
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	122	1.08
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	48	4.1
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	72	4.0
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	5	119.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	80	91.8

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	18	145.7
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	65	43.2
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	66	45.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	66	34.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	55	10.4
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	86	4.7
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	52	5.7
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	51	5.1
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	84	3.0
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	27	26.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	68	5.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	114	3.7
7.06	Extent of staff training*	62	4.0
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	17	5.0
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	104	0.33
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	35	4.9
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	57	4.7
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	87	3.9
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	43	4.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	52	4.6
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	67	4.3
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	96	0.08

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Sierra Leone

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**143**	**2.5**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	n/a	n/a
A. Environment subindex	**114**	**3.4**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	86	3.5
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	127	3.4
B. Readiness subindex	**144**	**1.7**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	131	2.1
4th pillar: Affordability	141	1.0
5th pillar: Skills	144	2.1
C. Usage subindex	**137**	**2.5**
6th pillar: Individual usage	133	1.6
7th pillar: Business usage	141	2.6
8th pillar: Government usage	119	3.3
D. Impact subindex	**133**	**2.4**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	133	2.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	131	2.5



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

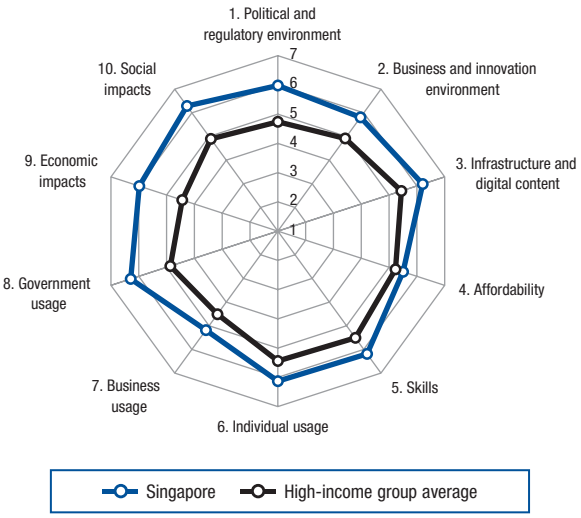
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	46	4.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	107	3.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	107	2.8
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	64	3.8
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	110	3.0
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	102	3.1
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	90	39
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	71	515
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	140	3.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	141	1.6
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	43	32.1
2.04	No. days to start a business	56	12
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	136	3.7
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	138	2.1
2.08	Quality of management schools*	126	3.2
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	103	3.2
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	141	20.9
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	124	70.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	n/a	n/a
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	132	0.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	139	3.0
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	n/a	n/a
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	117	71.76
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	127	0.93
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	125	2.8
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	134	2.5
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	138	27.6
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	136	42.1

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	139	35.6
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	144	0.3
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	142	0.8
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	n/a	n/a
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	143	0.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	n/a	n/a
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	139	3.9
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	131	3.9
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	136	2.3
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	94	0.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	127	4.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	138	2.6
7.06	Extent of staff training*	125	3.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	89	3.7
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	132	0.17
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	76	4.3
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	132	3.4
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	140	2.7
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	136	3.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	136	1.9
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	118	3.5
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	106	0.05

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Singapore

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**2**	**6.0**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	2	5.9
A. Environment subindex	**1**	**5.9**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	1	6.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	1	5.8
B. Readiness subindex	**11**	**6.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	19	6.2
4th pillar: Affordability	55	5.5
5th pillar: Skills	2	6.2
C. Usage subindex	**3**	**5.9**
6th pillar: Individual usage	11	6.1
7th pillar: Business usage	14	5.2
8th pillar: Government usage	1	6.3
D. Impact subindex	**1**	**6.1**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	2	6.0
10th pillar: Social impacts	1	6.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

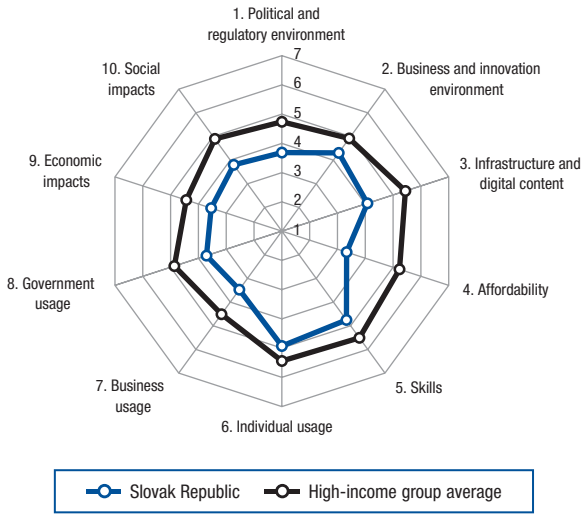
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	1	6.4
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	2	5.8
1.03	Judicial independence*	20	5.7
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	1	6.2
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	6	5.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	2	6.1
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	18	33
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	1	21
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	1	150
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	12	6.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	4	4.4
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	27	27.6
2.04	No. days to start a business	5	3
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	10	3
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	21	5.5
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	20	72.0
2.08	Quality of management schools*	6	5.7
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	2	5.3
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	22	8,381.0
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	37	99.9
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	2	343.7
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	22	607.3
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	7	6.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	37	0.17
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	86	37.09
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	3	5.8
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	1	6.3
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	17	107.0
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	59	95.9

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	15	150.2
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	32	71.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	12	86.1
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	10	84.8
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	20	25.6
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	1	114.1
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	18	6.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	8	6.0
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	20	4.4
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	13	120.4
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	10	6.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	30	5.3
7.06	Extent of staff training*	3	5.3
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	1	5.9
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	1	1.00
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	4	6.0
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	6	5.6
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	8	56.5
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	7	5.4
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	2	51.0
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	2	6.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	5	6.3
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	1	6.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	3	0.95

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Slovak Republic

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**61**	**4.0**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	64	3.9
A. Environment subindex	**62**	**4.0**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	70	3.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	61	4.3
B. Readiness subindex	**92**	**4.1**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	56	4.3
4th pillar: Affordability	113	3.3
5th pillar: Skills	75	4.8
C. Usage subindex	**49**	**4.0**
6th pillar: Individual usage	35	4.9
7th pillar: Business usage	65	3.5
8th pillar: Government usage	100	3.7
D. Impact subindex	**57**	**3.7**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	44	3.5
10th pillar: Social impacts	66	3.8



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

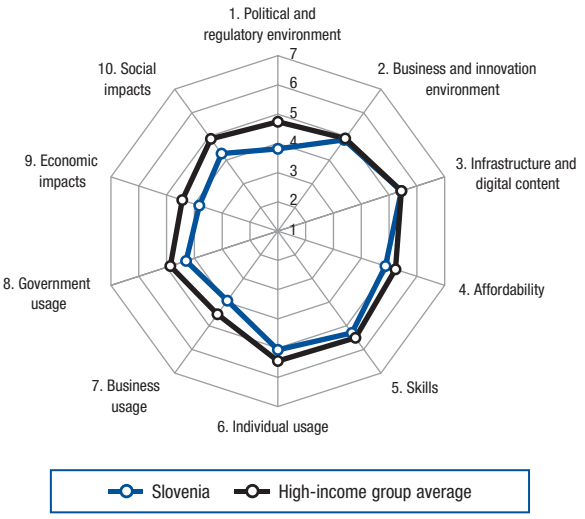
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	97	3.1
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	63	4.1
1.03	Judicial independence*	115	2.7
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	140	2.4
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	140	2.4
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	58	3.8
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	25	40
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	28	32
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	76	545
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	59	5.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	60	2.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	108	47.9
2.04	No. days to start a business	72	16
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	27	5.5
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	46	54.8
2.08	Quality of management schools*	111	3.6
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	127	2.8
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	44	5,033.2
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	78	12.3
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	42	163.8
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	37	5.6
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	134	0.82
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	90	37.62
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	77	1.82
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	120	2.8
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	83	3.8
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	66	90.4
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	60	109.3
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	25	74.4
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	30	75.4
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	29	70.8
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	44	13.6
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	40	31.9
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	53	5.7
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	59	4.9
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	88	2.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	39	7.2
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	43	5.4
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	39	5.0
7.06	Extent of staff training*	95	3.7
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	101	3.5
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	66	0.50
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	113	3.6
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	77	4.3
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	33	2.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	74	4.1
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	34	34.6
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	80	4.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	29	5.5
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	93	3.8
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	81	0.13

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Slovenia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**37**	**4.5**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	37	4.6
A. Environment subindex	**44**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	61	3.8
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	28	4.9
B. Readiness subindex	**31**	**5.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	25	5.8
4th pillar: Affordability	85	4.9
5th pillar: Skills	36	5.3
C. Usage subindex	**35**	**4.4**
6th pillar: Individual usage	32	5.1
7th pillar: Business usage	32	3.9
8th pillar: Government usage	52	4.3
D. Impact subindex	**40**	**4.0**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	34	3.8
10th pillar: Social impacts	46	4.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

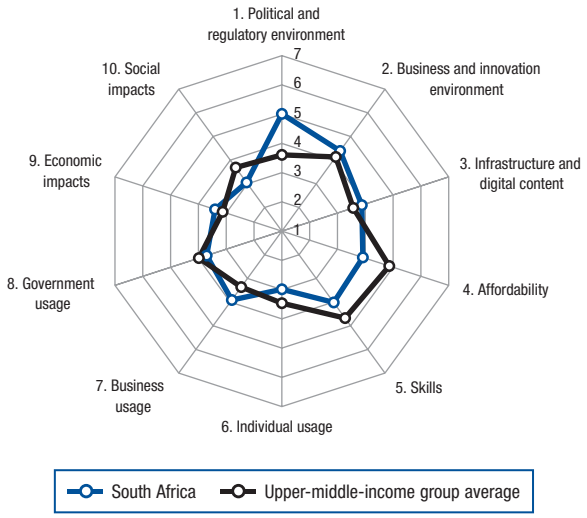
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	109	3.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	35	4.8
1.03	Judicial independence*	70	3.8
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	126	2.7
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	116	2.9
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	41	4.3
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	33	46
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	28	32
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	135	1,290
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	41	5.6
2.02	Venture capital availability*	113	2.1
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	57	34.7
2.04	No. days to start a business	16	6
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	3	2
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	41	5.2
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	4	89.6
2.08	Quality of management schools*	66	4.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	106	3.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	26	7,931.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	41	99.7
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	26	68.2
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	28	433.2
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	34	5.8
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	70	0.28
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	96	41.06
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	63	3.8
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	18	5.1
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	44	97.3
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	9	99.7

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	70	106.6
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	28	72.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	31	74.4
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	26	72.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	24	24.3
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	43	29.3
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	69	5.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	78	4.7
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	31	3.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	23	60.7
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	26	5.7
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	55	4.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	91	3.7
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	99	3.5
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	35	0.67
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	74	4.4
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	69	4.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	25	8.6
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	79	4.1
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	25	38.0
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	44	4.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	20	5.8
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	71	4.2
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	62	0.21

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

South Africa

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**70**	**3.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	72	3.9
A. Environment subindex	**33**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	21	5.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	55	4.4
B. Readiness subindex	**95**	**4.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	59	4.2
4th pillar: Affordability	104	3.9
5th pillar: Skills	102	4.0
C. Usage subindex	**72**	**3.5**
6th pillar: Individual usage	81	3.0
7th pillar: Business usage	33	3.9
8th pillar: Government usage	102	3.7
D. Impact subindex	**92**	**3.2**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	51	3.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	112	3.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

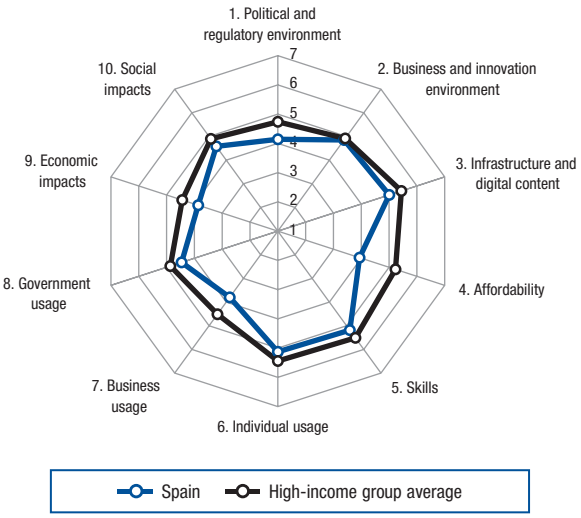
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	31	4.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	29	5.0
1.03	Judicial independence*	27	5.3
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	17	5.0
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	16	4.8
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	20	5.3
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	20	35
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	15	29
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	92	600
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	39	5.7
2.02	Venture capital availability*	37	3.1
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	47	33.3
2.04	No. days to start a business	81	19
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	30	5
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	51	5.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	100	15.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	15	5.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	105	3.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	45	5,004.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	40	99.8
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	66	18.9
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	54	73.9
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	85	4.8
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	117	0.51
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	89	37.48
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	118	1.13
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	140	2.2
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	143	2.0
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	56	93.8
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	93	88.7

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	37	126.8
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	96	21.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	90	18.3
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	94	9.8
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	96	1.8
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	55	19.8
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	86	5.3
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	38	5.4
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	41	3.5
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	42	6.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	36	5.6
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	52	4.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	26	4.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	105	3.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	79	0.46
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	100	3.9
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	44	4.8
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	42	1.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	53	4.4
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	58	23.7
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	123	3.4
10.02	Internet access in schools*	111	3.1
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	97	3.8
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	76	0.16

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Spain

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**38**	**4.5**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	38	4.5
A. Environment subindex	**40**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	44	4.1
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	29	4.8
B. Readiness subindex	**61**	**4.8**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	31	5.4
4th pillar: Affordability	102	3.9
5th pillar: Skills	46	5.2
C. Usage subindex	**33**	**4.5**
6th pillar: Individual usage	31	5.1
7th pillar: Business usage	41	3.8
8th pillar: Government usage	42	4.5
D. Impact subindex	**36**	**4.2**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	32	3.9
10th pillar: Social impacts	36	4.6



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

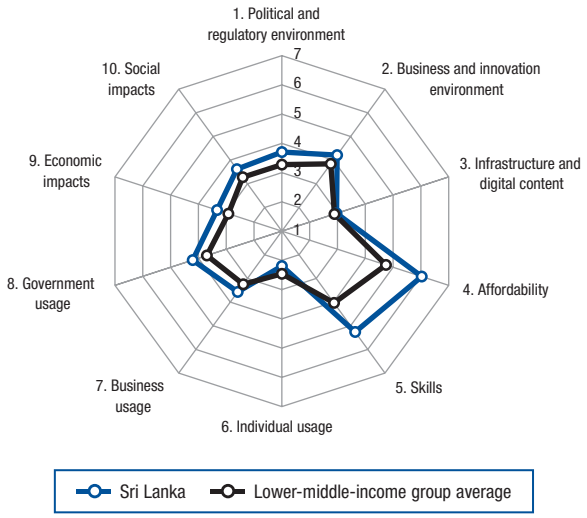
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	60	3.7
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	39	4.7
1.03	Judicial independence*	60	4.0
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	69	3.7
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	62	3.8
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	50	4.0
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	32	44
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	99	40
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	65	510
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	33	5.9
2.02	Venture capital availability*	75	2.5
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	73	38.7
2.04	No. days to start a business	105	28
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	114	10
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	23	5.5
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	12	78.1
2.08	Quality of management schools*	4	5.8
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	89	3.3
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	33	6,409.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	38	99.8
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	27	64.1
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	32	284.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	36	5.6
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	132	0.75
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	71	32.84
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	81	3.5
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	97	3.6
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	2	124.7
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	51	97.7

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	57	113.2
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	38	67.6
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	32	71.5
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	36	63.9
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	26	23.8
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	25	41.6
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	59	5.6
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	48	5.1
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	44	3.5
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	25	38.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	46	5.4
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	40	5.0
7.06	Extent of staff training*	105	3.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	84	3.8
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	23	0.76
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	87	4.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	38	4.9
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	26	8.4
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	51	4.4
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	37	32.4
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	34	5.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	47	4.8
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	48	4.5
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	31	0.50

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Sri Lanka

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**69**	**3.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	71	3.9
A. Environment subindex	**63**	**4.0**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	68	3.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	67	4.2
B. Readiness subindex	**64**	**4.8**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	101	3.1
4th pillar: Affordability	29	6.0
5th pillar: Skills	38	5.3
C. Usage subindex	**90**	**3.3**
6th pillar: Individual usage	110	2.2
7th pillar: Business usage	57	3.6
8th pillar: Government usage	57	4.2
D. Impact subindex	**70**	**3.5**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	62	3.3
10th pillar: Social impacts	77	3.6



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

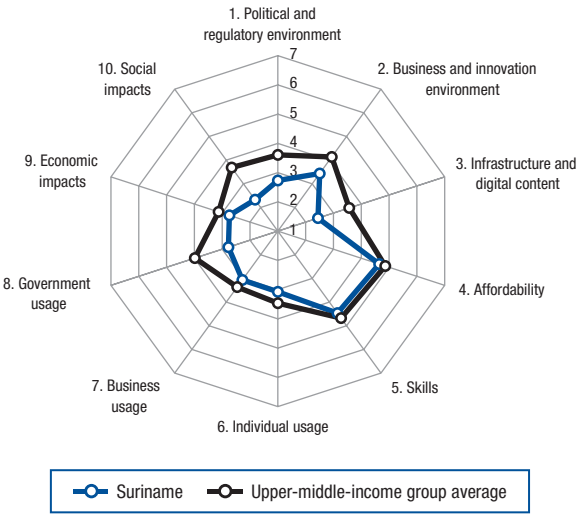
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	25	4.7
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	67	4.0
1.03	Judicial independence*	56	4.1
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	33	4.5
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	34	4.4
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	55	3.8
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	94	84
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	99	40
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	136	1,318
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	62	5.1
2.02	Venture capital availability*	107	2.2
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	113	50.1
2.04	No. days to start a business	25	7
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	30	5
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	26	5.5
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	99	15.5
2.08	Quality of management schools*	38	4.8
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	7	4.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	113	483.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	74	98.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	105	5.2
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	99	6.0
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	99	4.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	5	0.04
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	2	10.98
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	129	0.88
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	33	4.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	69	4.0
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	36	100.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	81	91.2

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	100	87.0
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	107	15.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	100	12.3
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	104	5.9
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	97	1.7
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	99	2.3
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	112	4.8
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	42	5.2
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	93	2.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	74	0.5
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	n/a	n/a
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	n/a	n/a
7.06	Extent of staff training*	80	3.8
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	14	5.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	93	0.38
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	n/a	n/a
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	40	4.9
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	78	0.1
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	42	4.5
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	73	19.7
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	41	4.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	105	3.3
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	31	4.9
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	96	0.08

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Suriname

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**117**	**3.1**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	121	3.0
A. Environment subindex	**135**	**3.1**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	135	2.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	125	3.4
B. Readiness subindex	**100**	**3.9**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	118	2.7
4th pillar: Affordability	90	4.6
5th pillar: Skills	89	4.5
C. Usage subindex	**112**	**3.0**
6th pillar: Individual usage	79	3.1
7th pillar: Business usage	113	3.1
8th pillar: Government usage	138	2.8
D. Impact subindex	**130**	**2.5**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	113	2.7
10th pillar: Social impacts	137	2.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

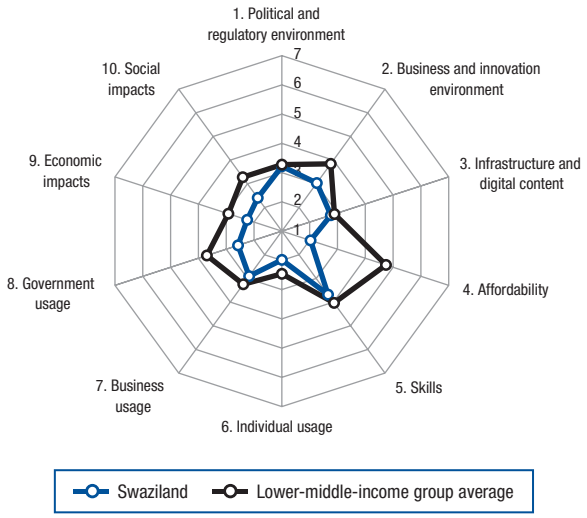
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	119	2.7
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	139	2.3
1.03	Judicial independence*	55	4.1
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	116	3.0
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	115	2.9
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	129	2.5
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	124	44
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	143	1,715
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	110	4.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	123	2.0
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	29	27.9
2.04	No. days to start a business	143	694
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	132	13
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	76	4.7
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	106	12.1
2.08	Quality of management schools*	63	4.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	126	2.8
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	63	3,083.5
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	n/a	n/a
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	83	10.0
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	63	34.0
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	112	4.1
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	44	0.19
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	92	40.08
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	121	1.10
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	84	3.4
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	85	3.8
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	98	74.8
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	64	94.7

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	6	178.9
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	83	32.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	74	32.3
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	80	17.5
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	77	4.6
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	126	0.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	110	4.9
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	121	4.1
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	106	2.7
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	71	0.7
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	125	4.2
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	125	3.4
7.06	Extent of staff training*	47	4.2
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	137	2.7
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	133	0.16
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	111	3.7
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	127	3.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	124	3.3
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	65	21.6
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	129	3.2
10.02	Internet access in schools*	125	2.5
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	141	2.6
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Swaziland

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**136**	**2.7**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	136	2.7
A. Environment subindex	**133**	**3.1**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	112	3.2
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	138	3.0
B. Readiness subindex	**130**	**2.8**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	112	2.8
4th pillar: Affordability	137	2.0
5th pillar: Skills	110	3.7
C. Usage subindex	**138**	**2.5**
6th pillar: Individual usage	119	2.0
7th pillar: Business usage	124	2.9
8th pillar: Government usage	140	2.6
D. Impact subindex	**137**	**2.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	140	2.2
10th pillar: Social impacts	134	2.4



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

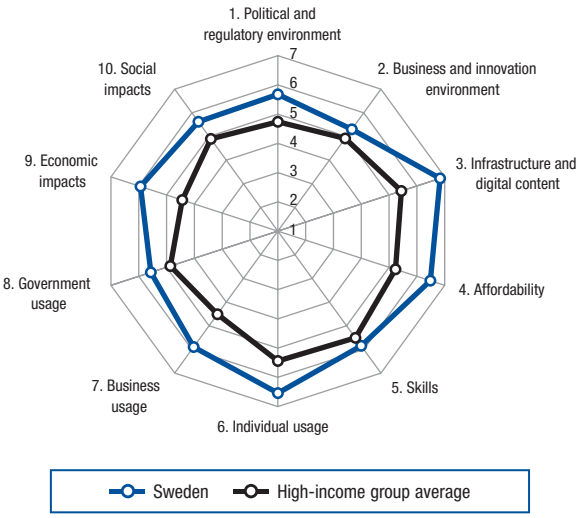
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	110	2.9
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	133	2.6
1.03	Judicial independence*	90	3.3
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	81	3.5
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	108	3.0
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	69	3.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	99	40
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	128	956
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	131	3.8
2.02	Venture capital availability*	120	2.1
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	69	36.8
2.04	No. days to start a business	129	56
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	126	12
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	111	4.2
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	127	4.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	135	2.8
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	137	2.5
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	114	431.2
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	94	94.9
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	122	2.3
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	85	15.0
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	117	3.9
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	112	0.47
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	137	1,431.45
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	139	0.08
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	110	3.1
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	110	3.2
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	111	58.1
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	96	87.4

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	121	63.7
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	100	18.1
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	103	10.7
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	110	3.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	118	0.2
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	112	0.7
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	101	5.1
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	124	4.0
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	130	2.4
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	98	4.6
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	127	3.3
7.06	Extent of staff training*	87	3.8
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	131	2.8
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	135	0.14
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	135	3.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	140	2.9
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	139	2.8
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	137	3.1
10.02	Internet access in schools*	126	2.5
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	139	2.7
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	106	0.05

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Sweden

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**3**	**5.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	1	5.9
A. Environment subindex	**5**	**5.5**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	5	5.7
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	11	5.3
B. Readiness subindex	**3**	**6.4**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	4	6.8
4th pillar: Affordability	7	6.5
5th pillar: Skills	10	5.8
C. Usage subindex	**1**	**6.0**
6th pillar: Individual usage	3	6.5
7th pillar: Business usage	4	5.9
8th pillar: Government usage	8	5.6
D. Impact subindex	**4**	**5.8**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	3	5.9
10th pillar: Social impacts	10	5.6



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

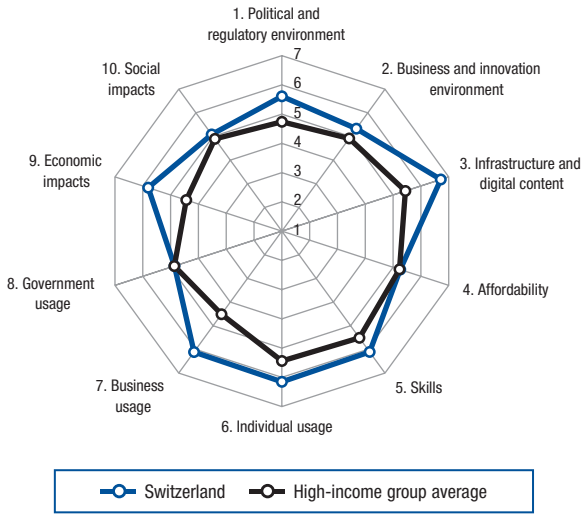
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	5	5.5
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	8	5.5
1.03	Judicial independence*	9	6.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	5	5.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	5	5.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	12	5.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	7	24
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	18	30
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	13	314
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	1	6.7
2.02	Venture capital availability*	5	4.4
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	118	53.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	72	16
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	10	3
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	22	5.5
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	18	73.8
2.08	Quality of management schools*	11	5.4
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	12	4.5
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	5	16,291.6
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	51	99.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	4	244.4
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	14	1,451.4
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	14	6.3
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	14	0.08
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	44	26.70
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	12	5.3
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	36	4.6
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	39	99.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	46	118.6
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	4	91.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	4	91.6
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	5	90.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	13	31.8
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	4	91.5
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	5	6.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	1	6.3
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	5	5.5
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	1	297.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	6	6.1
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	11	5.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	6	5.2
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	12	5.2
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	16	0.84
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	13	5.4
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	4	5.7
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	3	105.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	4	5.4
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	7	44.5
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	10	5.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	11	6.1
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	11	5.5
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	15	0.68

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Switzerland

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**6**	**5.7**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	5	5.6
A. Environment subindex	**7**	**5.5**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	8	5.6
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	9	5.3
B. Readiness subindex	**8**	**6.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	8	6.7
4th pillar: Affordability	68	5.3
5th pillar: Skills	4	6.1
C. Usage subindex	**8**	**5.7**
6th pillar: Individual usage	10	6.1
7th pillar: Business usage	1	6.1
8th pillar: Government usage	31	4.9
D. Impact subindex	**9**	**5.4**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	5	5.8
10th pillar: Social impacts	24	5.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

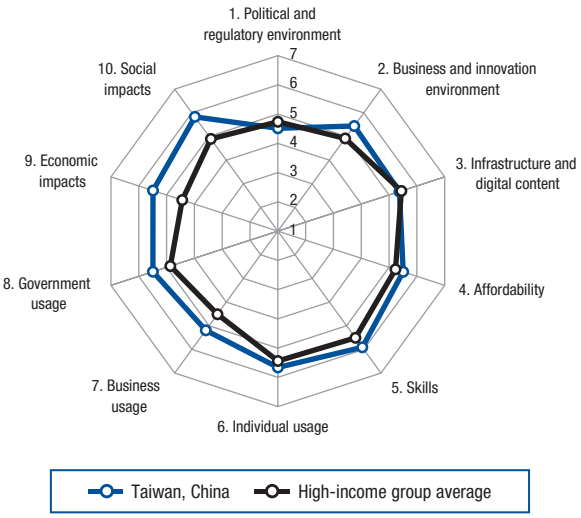
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	16	4.9
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	13	5.4
1.03	Judicial independence*	6	6.3
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	4	5.7
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	2	5.6
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	4	6.0
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	10	25
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	28	32
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	25	390
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	2	6.6
2.02	Venture capital availability*	19	3.6
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	37	30.2
2.04	No. days to start a business	77	18
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	20	5.6
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	47	54.8
2.08	Quality of management schools*	3	6.0
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	22	4.3
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	20	8,504.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	5	167.6
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	5	2,137.5
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	4	6.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	120	0.53
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	36	23.41
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	1	6.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	5	5.8
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	52	95.4
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	29	131.4
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	10	85.2
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	11	86.9
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	9	85.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	1	40.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	34	35.6
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	14	6.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	3	6.2
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	2	5.8
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	2	284.7
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	2	6.3
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	12	5.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	1	5.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	37	4.5
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	32	0.67
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	27	5.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	18	5.3
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	6	62.9
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	19	5.0
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	4	47.1
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	4	5.9
10.02	Internet access in schools*	6	6.2
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	21	5.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	43	0.34

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Taiwan, China

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**10**	**5.5**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	11	5.5
A. Environment subindex	**24**	**5.0**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	33	4.5
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	4	5.4
B. Readiness subindex	**17**	**5.8**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	22	6.0
4th pillar: Affordability	54	5.5
5th pillar: Skills	7	5.9
C. Usage subindex	**15**	**5.4**
6th pillar: Individual usage	20	5.7
7th pillar: Business usage	13	5.2
8th pillar: Government usage	12	5.5
D. Impact subindex	**6**	**5.7**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	7	5.5
10th pillar: Social impacts	6	5.8



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

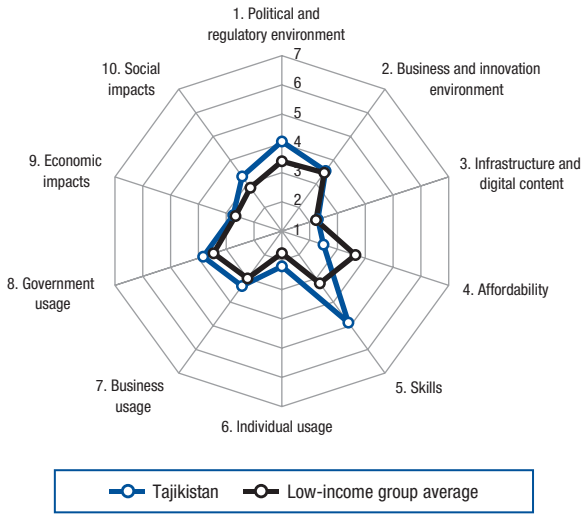
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	72	3.5
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	18	5.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	42	4.6
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	40	4.3
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	36	4.2
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	22	5.2
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	22	37
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	129	45
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	65	510
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	40	5.6
2.02	Venture capital availability*	9	4.1
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	59	34.8
2.04	No. days to start a business	49	10
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	10	3
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	3	6.0
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	7	83.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	29	5.0
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	9	4.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	15	9,221.5
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	41	34.6
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	26	492.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	12	6.3
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	119	0.53
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	14	18.03
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	24	4.8
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	6	5.6
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	38	100.0
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	47	98.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	41	124.1
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	28	72.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	9	87.5
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	14	82.5
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	27	23.7
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	22	42.7
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	37	5.9
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	19	5.8
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	15	4.7
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	n/a	n/a
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	9	6.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	5	6.0
7.06	Extent of staff training*	31	4.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	11	5.3
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	n/a	n/a
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	7	5.6
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	5	5.7
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	n/a	n/a
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	10	5.3
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	9	5.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	9	6.1
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	9	5.5
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	n/a	n/a

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Tajikistan

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**112**	**3.3**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	114	3.2
A. Environment subindex	**80**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	47	4.1
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	121	3.5
B. Readiness subindex	**118**	**3.2**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	126	2.3
4th pillar: Affordability	131	2.5
5th pillar: Skills	64	4.9
C. Usage subindex	**103**	**3.1**
6th pillar: Individual usage	107	2.2
7th pillar: Business usage	87	3.3
8th pillar: Government usage	87	3.8
D. Impact subindex	**102**	**3.0**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	111	2.7
10th pillar: Social impacts	98	3.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

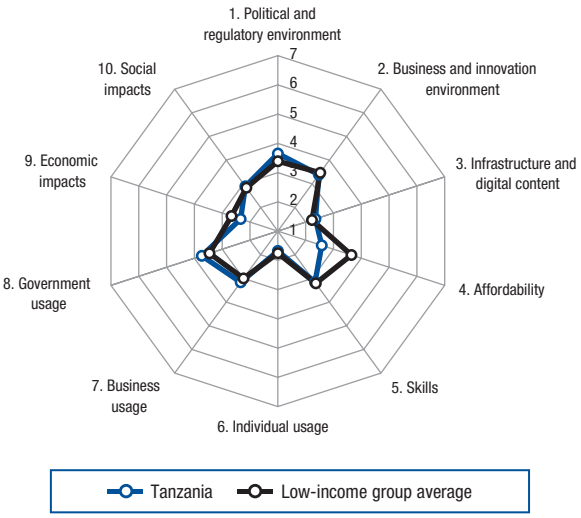
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	39	4.1
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	86	3.7
1.03	Judicial independence*	64	3.9
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	53	4.0
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	43	4.1
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	74	3.5
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	48	35
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	47	430
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	84	4.7
2.02	Venture capital availability*	50	2.9
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	141	84.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	95	24
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	30	5
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	107	4.2
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	94	18.7
2.08	Quality of management schools*	119	3.4
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	26	4.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	75	2,377.4
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	n/a	n/a
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	138	0.5
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	135	0.6
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	89	4.7
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	66	0.27
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	135	868.84
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	140	0.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	67	3.7
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	91	3.7
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	77	88.5
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	8	99.7

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	97	90.6
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	111	13.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	130	2.9
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	137	0.2
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	125	0.1
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	n/a	n/a
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	132	4.3
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	95	4.4
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	51	3.4
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	119	4.2
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	96	4.0
7.06	Extent of staff training*	79	3.8
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	49	4.3
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	123	0.24
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	45	4.7
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	109	3.8
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	122	3.4
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	62	4.3
10.02	Internet access in schools*	94	3.6
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	59	4.4
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Tanzania

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**127**	**2.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	123	2.9
A. Environment subindex	**108**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	76	3.6
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	128	3.4
B. Readiness subindex	**135**	**2.7**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	124	2.4
4th pillar: Affordability	130	2.6
5th pillar: Skills	132	3.2
C. Usage subindex	**120**	**2.9**
6th pillar: Individual usage	127	1.7
7th pillar: Business usage	102	3.2
8th pillar: Government usage	99	3.7
D. Impact subindex	**127**	**2.6**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	136	2.3
10th pillar: Social impacts	119	2.9



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

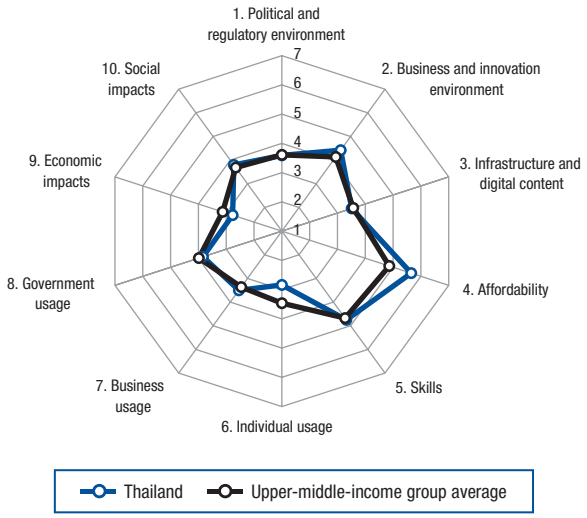
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	65	3.6
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	109	3.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	77	3.5
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	68	3.7
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	70	3.6
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	97	3.1
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	78	38
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	54	462
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	122	4.1
2.02	Venture capital availability*	80	2.4
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	100	45.3
2.04	No. days to start a business	99	26
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	102	9
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	109	4.2
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	137	2.1
2.08	Quality of management schools*	118	3.4
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	73	3.5
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	128	106.3
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	108	85.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	135	0.9
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	137	0.5
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	133	3.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	98	0.39
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	124	82.37
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	123	1.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	80	3.5
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	122	2.8
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	135	29.9
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	111	73.2

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	127	55.5
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	113	12.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	123	4.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	106	4.5
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	136	0.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	107	1.2
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	133	4.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	129	3.9
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	71	3.1
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	116	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	121	4.2
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	126	3.4
7.06	Extent of staff training*	77	3.8
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	88	3.7
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	101	0.35
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	73	4.4
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	112	3.8
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	86	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	113	3.5
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	107	2.6
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	112	3.6
10.02	Internet access in schools*	120	2.8
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	103	3.7
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	96	0.08

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Thailand

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**74**	**3.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	77	3.8
A. Environment subindex	**60**	**4.0**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	81	3.6
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	52	4.4
B. Readiness subindex	**63**	**4.8**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	71	3.9
4th pillar: Affordability	45	5.6
5th pillar: Skills	76	4.7
C. Usage subindex	**83**	**3.4**
6th pillar: Individual usage	88	2.8
7th pillar: Business usage	63	3.5
8th pillar: Government usage	86	3.8
D. Impact subindex	**88**	**3.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	108	2.8
10th pillar: Social impacts	67	3.8



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

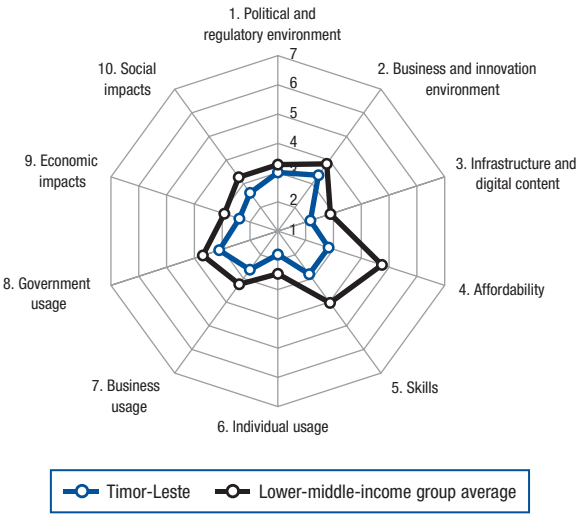
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	105	3.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	80	3.8
1.03	Judicial independence*	59	4.0
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	65	3.8
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	73	3.6
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	101	3.1
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	72	72
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	56	36
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	49	440
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	73	4.9
2.02	Venture capital availability*	49	2.9
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	72	37.6
2.04	No. days to start a business	106	29
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	20	4
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	54	5.0
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	54	47.7
2.08	Quality of management schools*	62	4.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	98	3.2
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	78	2,159.8
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	53	24.6
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	83	16.6
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	90	4.7
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	16	0.09
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	83	36.79
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	78	1.82
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	78	3.5
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	61	4.1
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	93	79.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	69	93.5

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	58	111.6
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	95	23.7
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	81	24.7
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	87	13.4
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	75	5.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	119	0.1
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	72	5.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	54	5.0
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	79	3.0
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	69	1.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	93	4.7
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	53	4.8
7.06	Extent of staff training*	49	4.2
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	104	3.5
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	64	0.51
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	95	4.0
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	85	4.2
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	64	0.2
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	88	3.9
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	97	10.8
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	101	3.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	63	4.3
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	74	4.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	46	0.32

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Timor-Leste

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**134**	**2.7**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	132	2.8
A. Environment subindex	**131**	**3.2**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	125	3.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	130	3.4
B. Readiness subindex	**134**	**2.7**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	122	2.5
4th pillar: Affordability	123	2.8
5th pillar: Skills	133	2.8
C. Usage subindex	**136**	**2.5**
6th pillar: Individual usage	124	1.8
7th pillar: Business usage	139	2.6
8th pillar: Government usage	129	3.1
D. Impact subindex	**131**	**2.5**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	132	2.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	128	2.6



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

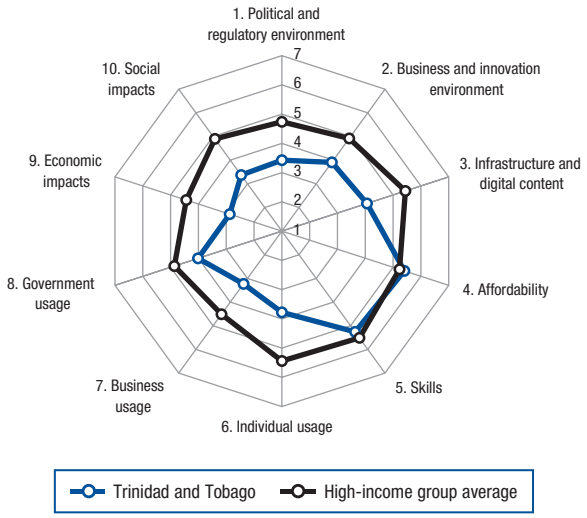
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	57	3.8
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	127	2.9
1.03	Judicial independence*	92	3.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	96	3.3
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	83	3.4
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	108	2.9
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	142	51
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	134	1,285
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	139	3.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	103	2.2
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	7	15.1
2.04	No. days to start a business	138	94
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	88	8
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	141	3.4
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	98	16.7
2.08	Quality of management schools*	143	2.3
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	92	3.3
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	127	112.0
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	127	69.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	71	17.1
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	108	2.6
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	132	3.5
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	107	0.43
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	133	175.44
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	n/a	n/a
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	129	2.7
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	136	2.4
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	112	56.3
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	125	58.3

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	128	53.2
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	143	0.9
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	n/a	n/a
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	n/a	n/a
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	130	0.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	126	0.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	136	4.1
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	140	3.7
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	125	2.4
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	135	3.7
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	135	3.0
7.06	Extent of staff training*	127	3.1
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	107	3.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	125	0.22
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	114	3.6
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	138	3.2
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	131	3.0
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	122	3.4
10.02	Internet access in schools*	128	2.4
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	105	3.6
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Trinidad and Tobago

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**72**	**3.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	60	4.0
A. Environment subindex	**93**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	91	3.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	93	3.9
B. Readiness subindex	**45**	**5.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	53	4.4
4th pillar: Affordability	58	5.4
5th pillar: Skills	39	5.3
C. Usage subindex	**67**	**3.7**
6th pillar: Individual usage	61	3.8
7th pillar: Business usage	97	3.2
8th pillar: Government usage	70	4.0
D. Impact subindex	**95**	**3.1**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	100	2.9
10th pillar: Social impacts	91	3.4



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

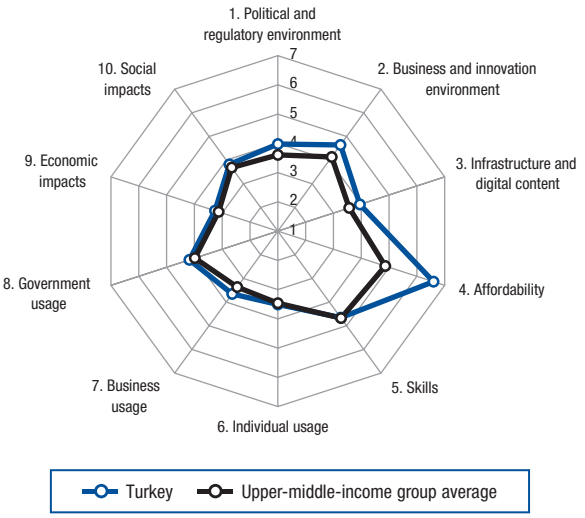
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	73	3.5
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	112	3.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	47	4.4
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	83	3.5
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	94	3.3
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	81	3.4
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	116	42
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	137	1,340
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	63	5.1
2.02	Venture capital availability*	87	2.4
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	35	29.1
2.04	No. days to start a business	126	41
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	88	8
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	88	4.6
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	109	11.5
2.08	Quality of management schools*	36	4.8
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	128	2.8
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	37	5,788.2
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	63	19.8
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	53	85.4
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	61	5.1
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	78	0.32
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	19	19.16
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	123	1.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	40	4.2
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	35	4.6
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	68	89.9
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	40	98.8

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	25	135.6
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	49	55.2
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	53	53.1
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	79	18.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	50	11.5
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	108	1.2
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	65	5.5
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	82	4.6
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	124	2.4
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	61	1.4
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	67	5.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	93	4.1
7.06	Extent of staff training*	71	3.9
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	87	3.7
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	72	0.48
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	70	4.4
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	119	3.6
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	54	0.4
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	107	3.6
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	60	22.8
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	102	3.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	55	4.5
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	101	3.7
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	96	0.08

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Turkey

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**45**	**4.2**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	52	4.1
A. Environment subindex	**46**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	54	4.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	43	4.6
B. Readiness subindex	**36**	**5.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	48	4.6
4th pillar: Affordability	4	6.6
5th pillar: Skills	81	4.7
C. Usage subindex	**62**	**3.8**
6th pillar: Individual usage	68	3.5
7th pillar: Business usage	48	3.7
8th pillar: Government usage	60	4.2
D. Impact subindex	**64**	**3.5**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	68	3.3
10th pillar: Social impacts	63	3.8



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

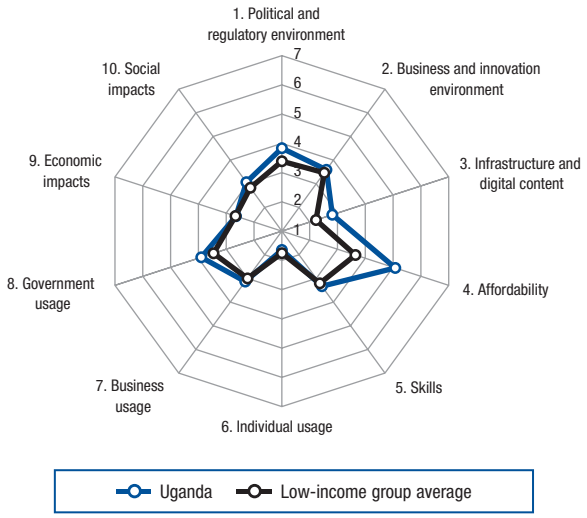
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	22	4.8
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	59	4.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	83	3.5
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	61	3.8
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	56	3.9
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	86	3.3
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	57	62
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	56	36
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	42	420
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	45	5.4
2.02	Venture capital availability*	73	2.5
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	84	41.2
2.04	No. days to start a business	16	6
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	16	5.7
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	45	55.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	97	3.8
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	32	4.0
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	65	2,903.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	42	33.9
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	45	142.5
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	62	5.1
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	36	0.17
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	27	20.80
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	82	3.5
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	100	3.5
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	88	82.1
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	83	90.8

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	98	88.7
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	69	42.1
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	58	48.5
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	56	42.9
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	56	10.3
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	79	8.8
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	71	5.4
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	39	5.3
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	48	3.4
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	41	6.5
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	74	4.9
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	56	4.7
7.06	Extent of staff training*	65	4.0
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	53	4.2
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	76	0.46
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	64	4.5
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	61	4.6
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	45	0.9
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	65	4.2
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	63	22.1
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	40	4.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	68	4.3
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	34	4.9
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	106	0.05

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Uganda

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**110**	**3.3**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	110	3.3
A. Environment subindex	**88**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	60	3.8
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	115	3.6
B. Readiness subindex	**104**	**3.8**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	106	2.9
4th pillar: Affordability	75	5.1
5th pillar: Skills	125	3.3
C. Usage subindex	**117**	**2.9**
6th pillar: Individual usage	131	1.6
7th pillar: Business usage	106	3.1
8th pillar: Government usage	84	3.9
D. Impact subindex	**115**	**2.9**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	121	2.6
10th pillar: Social impacts	111	3.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

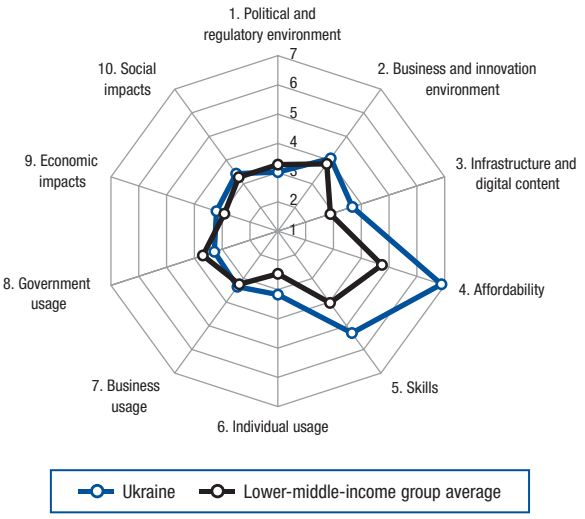
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	45	4.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	97	3.6
1.03	Judicial independence*	80	3.5
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	49	4.1
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	59	3.9
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	84	3.3
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	n/a	n/a
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	78	38
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	60	490
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	104	4.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	74	2.5
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	70	37.1
2.04	No. days to start a business	112	33
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	139	15
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	77	4.7
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	115	9.1
2.08	Quality of management schools*	89	3.9
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	68	3.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	134	75.5
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	112	4.2
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	117	1.5
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	120	3.8
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	64	0.26
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	91	38.88
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	69	3.7
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	109	3.4
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	136	28.1
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	110	73.2

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	131	48.4
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	112	13.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	140	1.2
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	138	0.2
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	122	0.1
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	97	2.8
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	130	4.3
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	103	4.3
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	102	2.8
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	121	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	94	4.7
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	115	3.7
7.06	Extent of staff training*	100	3.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	52	4.2
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	117	0.29
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	50	4.7
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	75	4.4
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	81	4.0
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	106	4.3
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	109	3.7
10.02	Internet access in schools*	118	2.9
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	69	4.2
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	96	0.08

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Ukraine

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**73**	**3.9**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	75	3.8
A. Environment subindex	**105**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	124	3.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	78	4.1
B. Readiness subindex	**29**	**5.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	74	3.8
4th pillar: Affordability	2	6.9
5th pillar: Skills	35	5.3
C. Usage subindex	**95**	**3.3**
6th pillar: Individual usage	74	3.2
7th pillar: Business usage	84	3.3
8th pillar: Government usage	121	3.3
D. Impact subindex	**81**	**3.3**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	74	3.2
10th pillar: Social impacts	87	3.4



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

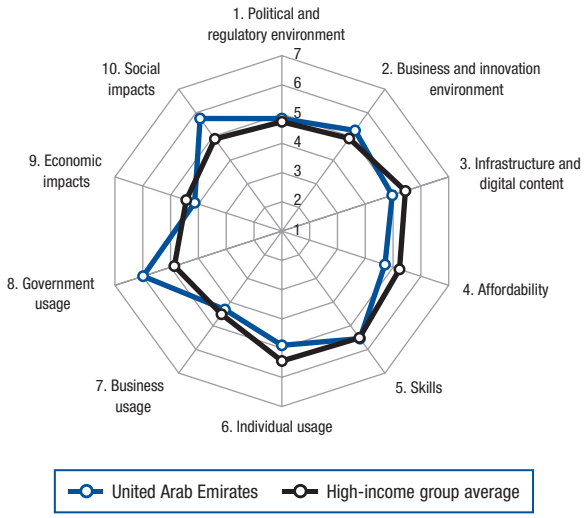
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	132	2.3
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	101	3.5
1.03	Judicial independence*	124	2.5
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	141	2.4
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	139	2.4
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	120	2.7
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	94	84
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	18	30
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	17	343
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	80	4.8
2.02	Venture capital availability*	106	2.2
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	123	55.4
2.04	No. days to start a business	93	22
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	74	7
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	104	4.3
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	9	81.7
2.08	Quality of management schools*	117	3.4
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	97	3.2
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	57	3,767.0
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	28	99.9
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	85	9.8
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	81	17.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	44	5.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	2	0.01
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	6	15.10
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	71	1.86
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	70	3.6
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	34	4.6
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	55	94.0
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	5	99.7

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	44	123.0
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	89	30.6
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	80	25.2
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	75	22.2
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	69	7.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	87	4.4
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	92	5.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	69	4.8
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	58	3.3
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	51	2.8
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	80	4.8
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	68	4.6
7.06	Extent of staff training*	106	3.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	130	2.9
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	87	0.42
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	122	3.4
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	103	3.9
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	49	0.6
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	104	3.6
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	38	32.1
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	91	3.9
10.02	Internet access in schools*	62	4.4
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	116	3.5
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	76	0.16

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

United Arab Emirates

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**25**	**5.1**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	30	4.8
A. Environment subindex	**19**	**5.0**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	26	4.8
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	17	5.2
B. Readiness subindex	**40**	**5.2**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	30	5.5
4th pillar: Affordability	89	4.7
5th pillar: Skills	25	5.5
C. Usage subindex	**23**	**5.1**
6th pillar: Individual usage	36	4.9
7th pillar: Business usage	28	4.3
8th pillar: Government usage	2	6.0
D. Impact subindex	**19**	**4.9**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	28	4.1
10th pillar: Social impacts	7	5.8



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

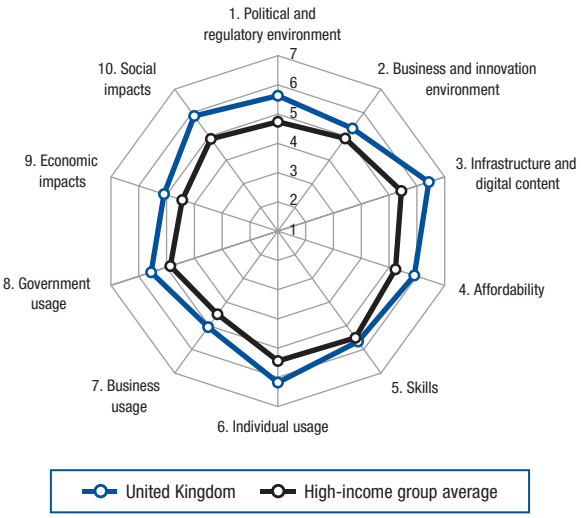
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	21	4.8
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	9	5.5
1.03	Judicial independence*	23	5.4
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	22	4.8
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	25	4.5
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	23	5.2
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	22	37
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	137	49
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	72	524
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	23	6.2
2.02	Venture capital availability*	8	4.1
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	6	14.9
2.04	No. days to start a business	34	8
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	15	5.7
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	84	25.2
2.08	Quality of management schools*	27	5.0
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	3	5.0
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	9	13,053.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	49	27.6
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	40	180.3
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	23	6.1
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	17	0.09
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	99	42.85
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	123	1.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	17	5.0
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	17	5.2
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	60	92.3
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	86	90.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	16	148.6
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	34	70.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	28	76.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	31	67.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	52	11.0
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	49	21.7
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	21	6.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	12	6.0
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	27	4.0
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	46	4.2
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	17	5.9
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	21	5.5
7.06	Extent of staff training*	17	4.9
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	3	5.7
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	9	0.86
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	1	6.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	11	5.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	41	1.1
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	11	5.3
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	30	36.1
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	6	5.9
10.02	Internet access in schools*	22	5.8
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	3	5.9
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	11	0.74

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

United Kingdom

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**7**	**5.6**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	10	5.5
A. Environment subindex	**6**	**5.5**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	7	5.6
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	8	5.3
B. Readiness subindex	**10**	**6.0**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	13	6.4
4th pillar: Affordability	35	5.9
5th pillar: Skills	15	5.7
C. Usage subindex	**11**	**5.6**
6th pillar: Individual usage	9	6.2
7th pillar: Business usage	15	5.1
8th pillar: Government usage	9	5.6
D. Impact subindex	**8**	**5.5**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	14	5.1
10th pillar: Social impacts	4	5.9



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

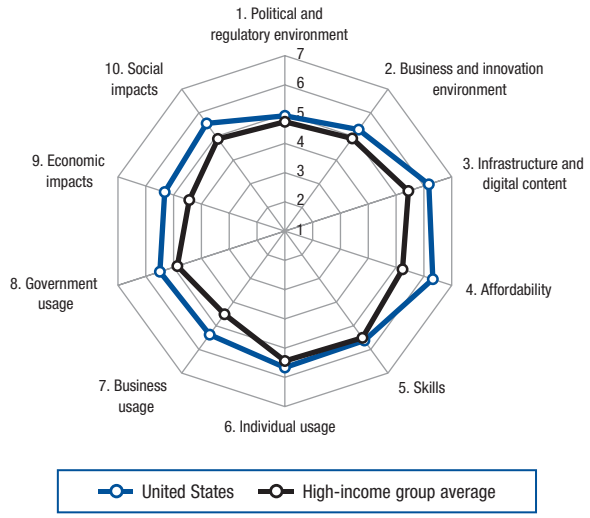
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	8	5.2
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	5	5.6
1.03	Judicial independence*	11	6.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	11	5.4
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	11	5.1
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	6	5.9
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	12	26
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	12	28
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	32	399
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	6	6.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	16	3.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	64	35.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	62	13
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	5	6.0
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	38	59.7
2.08	Quality of management schools*	1	6.1
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	45	3.9
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	36	6,075.7
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	41	99.7
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	6	166.1
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	11	1,592.5
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	1	6.5
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	91	0.37
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	18	19.05
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	71	1.86
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	27	4.7
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	42	4.5
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	20	105.3
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	31	130.8
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	14	82.0
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	14	84.6
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	8	85.1
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	11	32.7
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	17	52.6
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	2	6.6
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	23	5.7
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	12	5.0
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	18	87.3
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	4	6.1
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	1	6.3
7.06	Extent of staff training*	14	5.0
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	25	4.8
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	4	0.97
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	28	5.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	2	5.9
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	17	25.7
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	1	5.6
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	13	42.5
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	17	5.6
10.02	Internet access in schools*	8	6.2
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	17	5.2
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	5	0.92

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

United States

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**9**	**5.6**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	8	5.6
A. Environment subindex	**16**	**5.1**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	22	4.9
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	13	5.3
B. Readiness subindex	**4**	**6.2**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	7	6.8
4th pillar: Affordability	15	6.3
5th pillar: Skills	20	5.6
C. Usage subindex	**13**	**5.5**
6th pillar: Individual usage	18	5.7
7th pillar: Business usage	10	5.4
8th pillar: Government usage	11	5.5
D. Impact subindex	**10**	**5.4**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	11	5.3
10th pillar: Social impacts	11	5.5



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

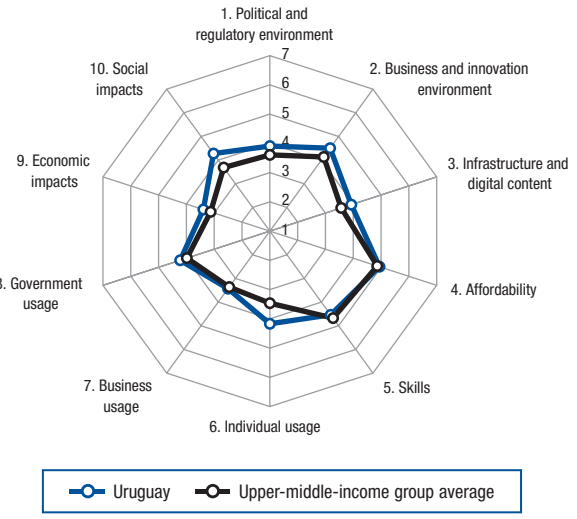
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	56	3.8
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	20	5.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	38	4.9
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	35	4.5
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	37	4.2
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	29	5.0
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	1	19
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	28	32
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	20	370
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	14	6.3
2.02	Venture capital availability*	10	4.1
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	105	46.7
2.04	No. days to start a business	16	6
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	18	5.6
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	2	94.8
2.08	Quality of management schools*	12	5.4
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	15	4.4
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	8	14,020.0
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	38	99.8
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	34	47.2
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	12	1,563.2
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	25	6.0
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	68	0.27
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	22	19.95
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	28	4.7
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	47	4.3
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	50	96.0
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	15	99.0

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	95	92.7
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	20	77.9
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	29	75.5
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	27	71.6
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	18	27.4
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	9	74.5
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	16	6.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	14	5.9
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	7	5.2
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	12	134.4
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	35	5.6
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	3	6.0
7.06	Extent of staff training*	15	5.0
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	34	4.5
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	1	1.00
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	32	5.0
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	16	5.4
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	9	48.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	6	5.4
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	29	36.3
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	30	5.2
10.02	Internet access in schools*	24	5.7
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	41	4.7
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	5	0.92

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Uruguay

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**52**	**4.2**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	44	4.3
A. Environment subindex	**50**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	58	3.9
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	47	4.5
B. Readiness subindex	**70**	**4.7**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	49	4.5
4th pillar: Affordability	80	4.9
5th pillar: Skills	85	4.5
C. Usage subindex	**54**	**3.9**
6th pillar: Individual usage	51	4.2
7th pillar: Business usage	72	3.4
8th pillar: Government usage	55	4.2
D. Impact subindex	**46**	**3.8**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	53	3.4
10th pillar: Social impacts	45	4.3



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

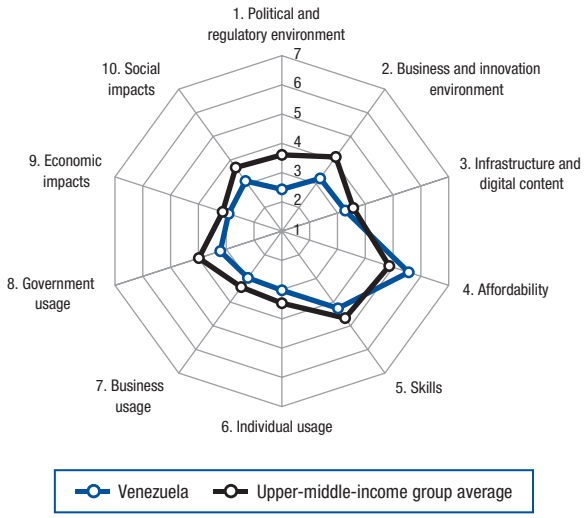
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	81	3.4
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	71	4.0
1.03	Judicial independence*	29	5.2
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	63	3.8
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	46	4.0
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	49	4.0
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	67	68
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	110	41
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	109	725
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	82	4.8
2.02	Venture capital availability*	77	2.5
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	87	42.0
2.04	No. days to start a business	25	7
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	30	5
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	99	4.4
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	31	63.2
2.08	Quality of management schools*	54	4.4
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	70	3.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	71	2,647.9
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	1	100.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	44	32.1
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	55	70.4
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	35	5.7
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	94	0.37
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	30	22.11
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	132	0.75
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	107	3.1
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	118	3.0
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	65	90.4
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	46	98.1

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	21	140.8
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	53	51.4
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	54	52.8
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	69	33.3
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	45	13.5
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	51	21.5
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	56	5.7
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	83	4.6
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	74	3.1
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	67	1.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	69	5.0
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	66	4.6
7.06	Extent of staff training*	86	3.8
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	75	3.9
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	52	0.55
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	69	4.4
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	42	4.8
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	36	4.7
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	67	21.4
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	47	4.7
10.02	Internet access in schools*	15	6.0
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	64	4.3
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	70	0.18

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Venezuela

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**108**	**3.3**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	107	3.3
A. Environment subindex	**140**	**2.8**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	142	2.4
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	134	3.2
B. Readiness subindex	**81**	**4.4**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	85	3.4
4th pillar: Affordability	51	5.6
5th pillar: Skills	96	4.3
C. Usage subindex	**105**	**3.1**
6th pillar: Individual usage	80	3.0
7th pillar: Business usage	120	3.0
8th pillar: Government usage	126	3.2
D. Impact subindex	**104**	**3.0**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	95	2.9
10th pillar: Social impacts	106	3.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

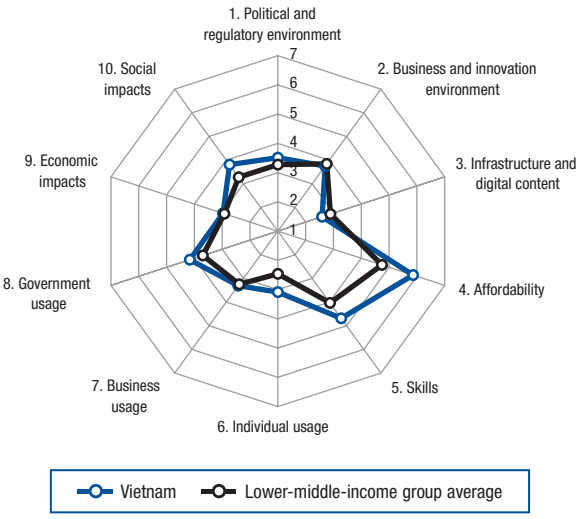
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	144	1.7
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	104	3.4
1.03	Judicial independence*	144	1.3
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	144	1.9
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	144	1.7
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	143	1.7
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	100	88
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	18	30
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	65	510
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	103	4.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	109	2.2
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	126	62.7
2.04	No. days to start a business	142	144
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	143	17
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	143	3.3
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	13	78.1
2.08	Quality of management schools*	72	4.2
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	144	2.0
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	52	4,349.2
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	101	90.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	92	8.1
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	95	8.1
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	98	4.4
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	115	0.51
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	15	18.27
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	122	2.8
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	120	2.9
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	86	83.5
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	60	95.5

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	88	97.8
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	71	40.2
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	92	17.3
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	90	11.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	71	6.2
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	62	16.1
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	44	5.8
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	117	4.1
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	134	2.3
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	86	0.2
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	109	4.4
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	85	4.3
7.06	Extent of staff training*	104	3.6
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	136	2.7
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	72	0.48
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	134	3.1
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	118	3.7
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	90	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	105	3.6
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	57	23.9
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	118	3.5
10.02	Internet access in schools*	101	3.4
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	133	3.0
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	54	0.26

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Vietnam

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**84**	**3.7**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	83	3.7
A. Environment subindex	**97**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	85	3.5
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	108	3.7
B. Readiness subindex	**79**	**4.4**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	114	2.8
4th pillar: Affordability	38	5.9
5th pillar: Skills	79	4.7
C. Usage subindex	**73**	**3.5**
6th pillar: Individual usage	78	3.1
7th pillar: Business usage	88	3.3
8th pillar: Government usage	62	4.2
D. Impact subindex	**75**	**3.4**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	89	3.0
10th pillar: Social impacts	64	3.8



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

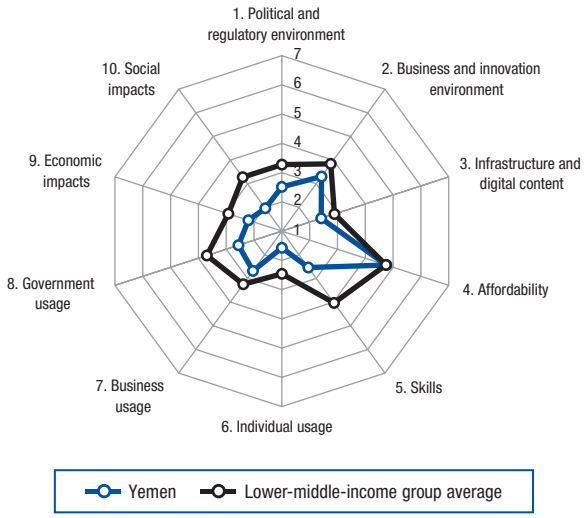
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	49	3.9
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	92	3.7
1.03	Judicial independence*	87	3.4
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	74	3.6
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	74	3.6
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	123	2.6
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	88	81
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	43	34
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	33	400
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	137	3.6
2.02	Venture capital availability*	96	2.3
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	54	34.5
2.04	No. days to start a business	114	34
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	114	10
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	44	5.1
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	87	22.3
2.08	Quality of management schools*	125	3.2
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	39	3.9
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	97	967.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	124	70.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	84	10.0
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	101	4.7
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	49	5.3
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	53	0.21
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	48	28.01
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	68	1.87
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	72	3.6
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	58	4.1
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	94	77.2
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	71	93.2

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	19	143.4
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	80	35.1
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	93	16.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	88	12.5
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	79	4.3
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	58	18.0
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	116	4.7
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	126	4.0
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	78	3.0
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	89	0.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	24	5.7
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	34	5.2
7.06	Extent of staff training*	116	3.3
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	66	4.1
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	87	0.42
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	41	4.8
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	37	5.0
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	88	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	56	4.4
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	99	7.4
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	55	4.6
10.02	Internet access in schools*	41	5.0
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	86	4.0
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	91	0.11

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Yemen

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**139**	**2.6**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	141	2.4
A. Environment subindex	**138**	**2.9**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	140	2.5
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	133	3.3
B. Readiness subindex	**117**	**3.2**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	123	2.4
4th pillar: Affordability	88	4.8
5th pillar: Skills	138	2.5
C. Usage subindex	**142**	**2.3**
6th pillar: Individual usage	135	1.6
7th pillar: Business usage	137	2.7
8th pillar: Government usage	141	2.6
D. Impact subindex	**143**	**2.1**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	142	2.2
10th pillar: Social impacts	143	2.0



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

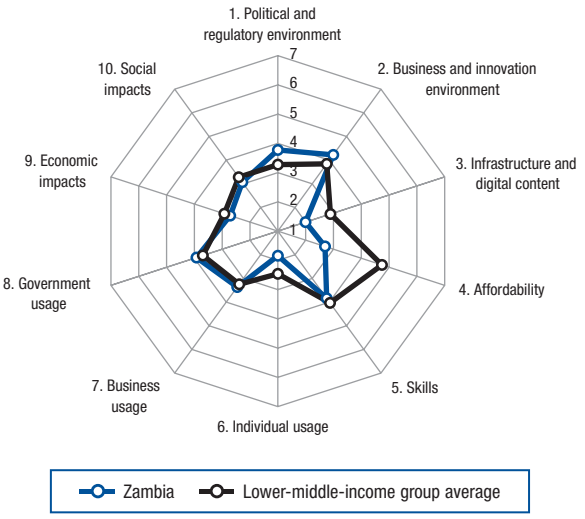
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	123	2.6
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	141	2.2
1.03	Judicial independence*	139	2.0
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	142	2.1
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	130	2.6
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	139	2.0
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	102	89
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	56	36
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	81	569
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	141	3.5
2.02	Venture capital availability*	98	2.3
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	45	32.9
2.04	No. days to start a business	123	40
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	80	4.7
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	114	10.2
2.08	Quality of management schools*	142	2.4
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	143	2.1
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	118	289.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	112	84.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	134	1.1
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	140	0.4
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	121	3.8
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	50	0.20
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	56	29.66
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	137	0.46
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	144	1.8
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	144	1.9
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	121	45.8
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	120	63.9

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	132	47.0
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	108	14.9
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	126	4.0
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	113	2.9
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	109	0.4
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	120	0.1
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	138	4.0
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	109	4.3
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	142	1.9
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	108	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	88	4.7
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	130	3.2
7.06	Extent of staff training*	121	3.2
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	143	2.2
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	131	0.18
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	124	3.4
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	143	2.5
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	143	2.7
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	85	17.0
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	143	2.5
10.02	Internet access in schools*	140	1.7
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	138	2.7
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	124	0.00

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Zambia

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**115**	**3.2**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	109	3.3
A. Environment subindex	**61**	**4.0**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	64	3.8
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	65	4.2
B. Readiness subindex	**129**	**2.9**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	133	2.0
4th pillar: Affordability	127	2.7
5th pillar: Skills	104	3.8
C. Usage subindex	**109**	**3.0**
6th pillar: Individual usage	122	1.8
7th pillar: Business usage	80	3.4
8th pillar: Government usage	79	3.9
D. Impact subindex	**112**	**2.9**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	115	2.7
10th pillar: Social impacts	110	3.1



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

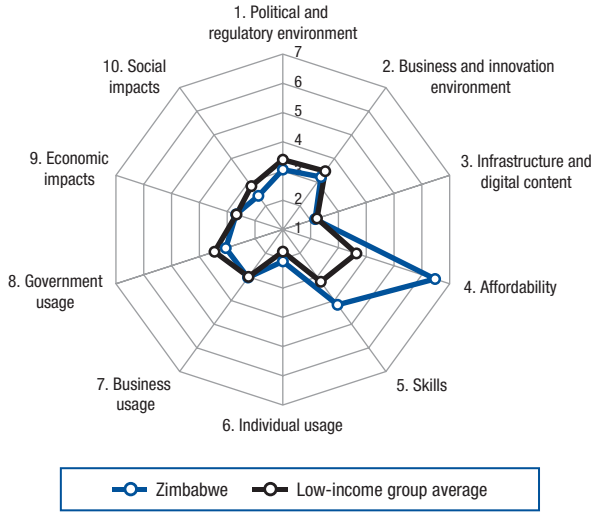
	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	43	4.0
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	76	3.9
1.03	Judicial independence*	79	3.5
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	39	4.4
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	55	3.9
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	59	3.8
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	90	82
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	48	35
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	57	471
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	92	4.6
2.02	Venture capital availability*	78	2.5
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	8	15.2
2.04	No. days to start a business	75	17
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	48	6
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	61	5.0
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	135	2.4
2.08	Quality of management schools*	75	4.1
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	41	3.9
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	100	810.1
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	129	62.0
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	126	1.9
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	116	1.6
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	118	3.9
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	108	0.43
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	112	64.61
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	90	1.64
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	39	4.2
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	77	3.9
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	122	45.6
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	114	71.2

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	123	60.6
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	116	11.5
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	133	2.4
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	121	2.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	129	0.1
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	117	0.2
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	95	5.2
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	88	4.5
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	76	3.1
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	123	0.0
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	60	5.1
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	98	4.0
7.06	Extent of staff training*	108	3.5
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	54	4.2
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	110	0.31
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	51	4.7
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	81	4.3
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	95	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	69	4.2
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	103	6.0
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	97	3.8
10.02	Internet access in schools*	107	3.2
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	78	4.1
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	111	0.03

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Zimbabwe

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2013	**116**	**3.2**
Networked Readiness Index 2012 (out of 142)	124	2.9
A. Environment subindex	**132**	**3.1**
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment	120	3.0
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment	135	3.2
B. Readiness subindex	**87**	**4.3**
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content	129	2.2
4th pillar: Affordability	9	6.5
5th pillar: Skills	98	4.2
C. Usage subindex	**125**	**2.7**
6th pillar: Individual usage	114	2.1
7th pillar: Business usage	115	3.0
8th pillar: Government usage	132	3.1
D. Impact subindex	**128**	**2.6**
9th pillar: Economic impacts	119	2.7
10th pillar: Social impacts	132	2.4



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01	Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	96	3.1
1.02	Laws relating to ICTs*	122	3.0
1.03	Judicial independence*	113	2.7
1.04	Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	82	3.5
1.05	Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	134	2.6
1.06	Intellectual property protection*	94	3.1
1.07	Software piracy rate, % software installed	107	92
1.08	No. procedures to enforce a contract	78	38
1.09	No. days to enforce a contract	38	410
	2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01	Availability of latest technologies*	119	4.1
2.02	Venture capital availability*	137	1.8
2.03	Total tax rate, % profits	65	35.8
2.04	No. days to start a business	137	90
2.05	No. procedures to start a business	102	9
2.06	Intensity of local competition*	94	4.4
2.07	Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	125	6.0
2.08	Quality of management schools*	78	4.1
2.09	Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	135	2.6
	3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01	Electricity production, kWh/capita	108	631.6
3.02	Mobile network coverage, % pop	123	72.4
3.03	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	127	1.7
3.04	Secure Internet servers/million pop	120	1.3
3.05	Accessibility of digital content*	126	3.6
	4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01	Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min.	30	0.15
4.02	Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	25	20.53
4.03	Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	82	1.79
	5th pillar: Skills		
5.01	Quality of educational system*	30	4.5
5.02	Quality of math & science education*	50	4.3
5.03	Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	128	41.0
5.04	Adult literacy rate, %	77	92.2

	INDICATOR	RANK /144	VALUE
	6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	116	72.1
6.02	Individuals using Internet, %	106	15.7
6.03	Households w/ personal computer, %	113	5.9
6.04	Households w/ Internet access, %	109	4.0
6.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	115	0.3
6.06	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	64	14.9
6.07	Use of virtual social networks*	122	4.6
	7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01	Firm-level technology absorption*	99	4.4
7.02	Capacity for innovation*	129	2.4
7.03	PCT patents, applications/million pop.	96	0.1
7.04	Business-to-business Internet use*	100	4.6
7.05	Business-to-consumer Internet use*	121	3.5
7.06	Extent of staff training*	82	3.8
	8th pillar: Government usage		
8.01	Importance of ICTs to gov't vision*	109	3.4
8.02	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	136	0.13
8.03	Gov't success in ICT promotion*	97	4.0
	9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01	Impact of ICTs on new services and products*	120	3.6
9.02	ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	91	0.0
9.03	Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	123	3.4
9.04	Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	n/a	n/a
	10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01	Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	132	3.2
10.02	Internet access in schools*	123	2.6
10.03	ICT use & gov't efficiency*	137	2.7
10.04	E-Participation Index, 0–1 (best)	111	0.03

Note: Indicators followed by an asterisk (*) are measured on a 1-to-7 (best) scale. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 139.

Part 4
Data Tables

How to Read the Data Tables

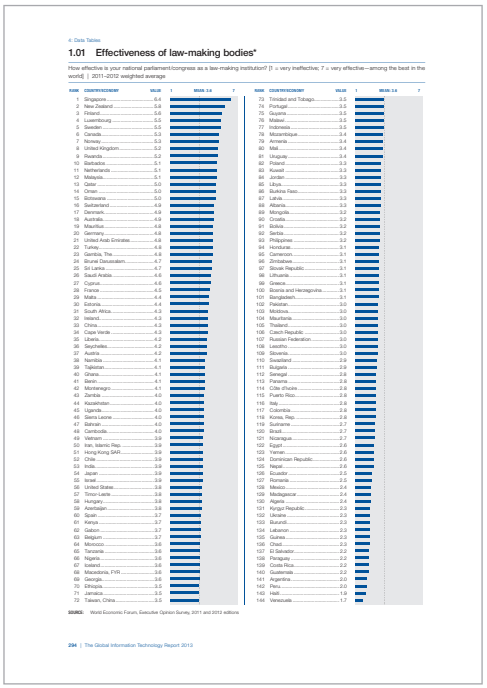
The following pages provide detailed data for all 144 economies included in *The Global Information Technology Report 2013.* The data tables are organized into 10 sections, which correspond to the 10 pillars of the Networked Readiness Index (NRI).

Environment subindex
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment

Readiness subindex
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content
4th pillar: Affordability
5th pillar: Skills

Usage subindex
6th pillar: Individual usage
7th pillar: Business usage
8th pillar: Government usage

Impact subindex
9th pillar: Economic impacts
10th pillar: Social impacts



EXECUTIVE OPINION SURVEY INDICATORS

In the tables, indicators derived from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey) have scores represented by blue-colored bar graphs. Survey questions asked for responses on a scale of 1 to 7, where an answer of 1 and 7 always corresponds to the worst and best possible outcomes, respectively. In the tables, the Survey question and the two extreme answers are shown above the rankings. Scores are reported with a precision of one decimal point, although exact figures are used to determine rankings. The sample mean is represented by a dotted line running across the bar graphs. For more information on the Executive Opinion Survey and a detailed explanation of how scores are computed, please refer to Chapter 1.3 of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2012–2013*, available for free on the World Economic Forum website at www.weforum.org/gcr.

OTHER INDICATORS

Indicators not derived from the Executive Opinion Survey are presented in black bar graphs. For each indicator, a short description appears at the top of the page. The base period (i.e., the period to which the majority of the data corresponds) follows the description. When the period differs from the base period for a particular economy, this is indicated in a footnote. A detailed description for each indicator can be found in the "Technical Notes and Sources" section at the end of the *Report*. When data are not available or are too outdated, "n/a" is used in lieu of the rank and the value.

Because of the nature of data, ties between two or more countries are possible. In such cases, shared rankings are indicated accordingly. For example, it takes the same number of procedures—26—in Belgium as in Luxembourg and the Netherlands to enforce a contract. As a result, in Table 1.08, all three countries are ranked 5th and listed alphabetically.

ONLINE DATA PORTAL

Complementing the analysis presented in this *Report*, an online data portal can be accessed via www.weforum.org/gitr. The platform offers a number of analytical tools and visualizations, including sortable rankings, scatter plots, bar charts, and maps, as well as the possibility of downloading portions of the NRI dataset.

Index of Data Tables

Environment subindex

Readiness subindex

Usage subindex

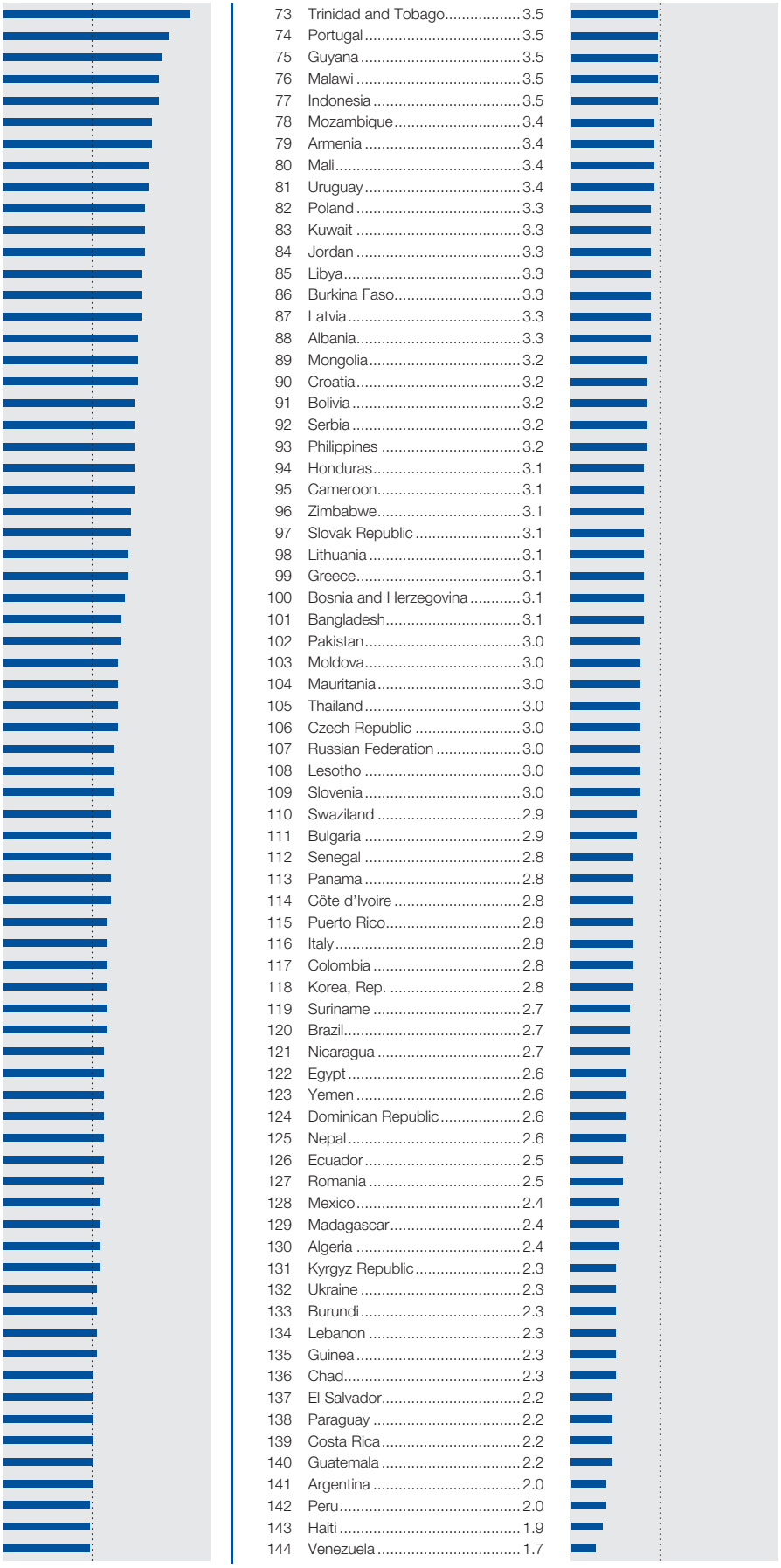
Impact subindex

1st pillar
Political and regulatory environment

1.01 Effectiveness of law-making bodies

How effective is your national parliament/congress as a law-making institution? [1 = very ineffective; 7 = very effective—among the best in the world] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Singapore	6.4
2	New Zealand	5.8
3	Finland	5.6
4	Luxembourg	5.5
5	Sweden	5.5
6	Canada	5.3
7	Norway	5.3
8	United Kingdom	5.2
9	Rwanda	5.2
10	Barbados	5.1
11	Netherlands	5.1
12	Malaysia	5.1
13	Qatar	5.0
14	Oman	5.0
15	Botswana	5.0
16	Switzerland	4.9
17	Denmark	4.9
18	Australia	4.9
19	Mauritius	4.8
20	Germany	4.8
21	United Arab Emirates	4.8
22	Turkey	4.8
23	Gambia, The	4.8
24	Brunei Darussalam	4.7
25	Sri Lanka	4.7
26	Saudi Arabia	4.6
27	Cyprus	4.6
28	France	4.5
29	Malta	4.4
30	Estonia	4.4
31	South Africa	4.3
32	Ireland	4.3
33	China	4.3
34	Cape Verde	4.3
35	Liberia	4.2
36	Seychelles	4.2
37	Austria	4.2
38	Namibia	4.1
39	Tajikistan	4.1
40	Ghana	4.1
41	Benin	4.1
42	Montenegro	4.1
43	Zambia	4.0
44	Kazakhstan	4.0
45	Uganda	4.0
46	Sierra Leone	4.0
47	Bahrain	4.0
48	Cambodia	4.0
49	Vietnam	3.9
50	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.9
51	Hong Kong SAR	3.9
52	Chile	3.9
53	India	3.9
54	Japan	3.9
55	Israel	3.9
56	United States	3.8
57	Timor-Leste	3.8
58	Hungary	3.8
59	Azerbaijan	3.8
60	Spain	3.7
61	Kenya	3.7
62	Gabon	3.7
63	Belgium	3.7
64	Morocco	3.6
65	Tanzania	3.6
66	Nigeria	3.6
67	Iceland	3.6
68	Macedonia, FYR	3.6
69	Georgia	3.6
70	Ethiopia	3.5
71	Jamaica	3.5
72	Taiwan, China	3.5
73	Trinidad and Tobago	3.5
74	Portugal	3.5
75	Guyana	3.5
76	Malawi	3.5
77	Indonesia	3.5
78	Mozambique	3.4
79	Armenia	3.4
80	Mali	3.4
81	Uruguay	3.4
82	Poland	3.3
83	Kuwait	3.3
84	Jordan	3.3
85	Libya	3.3
86	Burkina Faso	3.3
87	Latvia	3.3
88	Albania	3.3
89	Mongolia	3.2
90	Croatia	3.2
91	Bolivia	3.2
92	Serbia	3.2
93	Philippines	3.2
94	Honduras	3.1
95	Cameroon	3.1
96	Zimbabwe	3.1
97	Slovak Republic	3.1
98	Lithuania	3.1
99	Greece	3.1
100	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1
101	Bangladesh	3.1
102	Pakistan	3.0
103	Moldova	3.0
104	Mauritania	3.0
105	Thailand	3.0
106	Czech Republic	3.0
107	Russian Federation	3.0
108	Lesotho	3.0
109	Slovenia	3.0
110	Swaziland	2.9
111	Bulgaria	2.9
112	Senegal	2.8
113	Panama	2.8
114	Côte d'Ivoire	2.8
115	Puerto Rico	2.8
116	Italy	2.8
117	Colombia	2.8
118	Korea, Rep.	2.8
119	Suriname	2.7
120	Brazil	2.7
121	Nicaragua	2.7
122	Egypt	2.6
123	Yemen	2.6
124	Dominican Republic	2.6
125	Nepal	2.6
126	Ecuador	2.5
127	Romania	2.5
128	Mexico	2.4
129	Madagascar	2.4
130	Algeria	2.4
131	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3
132	Ukraine	2.3
133	Burundi	2.3
134	Lebanon	2.3
135	Guinea	2.3
136	Chad	2.3
137	El Salvador	2.2
138	Paraguay	2.2
139	Costa Rica	2.2
140	Guatemala	2.2
141	Argentina	2.0
142	Peru	2.0
143	Haiti	1.9
144	Venezuela	1.7

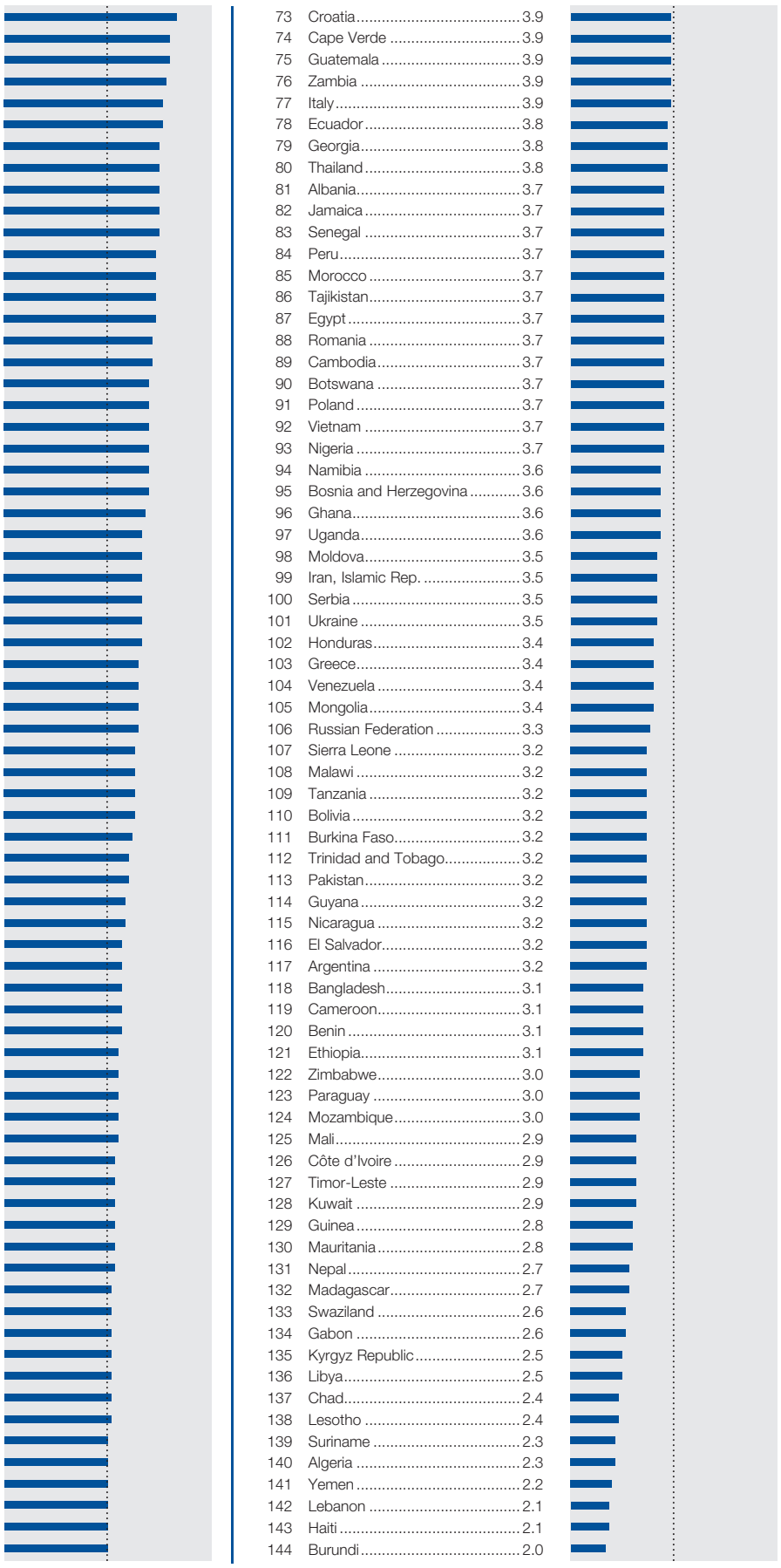


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

1.02 Laws relating to ICTs

How would you assess your country's laws relating to the use of ICT (e.g., electronic commerce, digital signatures, consumer protection)? [1 = highly undeveloped; 7 = well-developed] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Luxembourg	6.0
2	Singapore	5.8
3	Estonia	5.8
4	Finland	5.7
5	United Kingdom	5.6
6	New Zealand	5.6
7	Qatar	5.5
8	Sweden	5.5
9	United Arab Emirates	5.5
10	Netherlands	5.5
11	Hong Kong SAR	5.5
12	Denmark	5.4
13	Switzerland	5.4
14	Norway	5.4
15	Korea, Rep.	5.4
16	Malta	5.3
17	Australia	5.3
18	Taiwan, China	5.2
19	Portugal	5.2
20	United States	5.2
21	Austria	5.2
22	Canada	5.2
23	Malaysia	5.2
24	France	5.1
25	Saudi Arabia	5.0
26	Iceland	5.0
27	Germany	5.0
28	Ireland	5.0
29	South Africa	5.0
30	Israel	5.0
31	Chile	4.9
32	Bahrain	4.9
33	Belgium	4.9
34	Rwanda	4.9
35	Slovenia	4.8
36	Oman	4.8
37	Panama	4.8
38	Puerto Rico	4.8
39	Spain	4.7
40	Lithuania	4.6
41	Czech Republic	4.6
42	Japan	4.5
43	Mauritius	4.5
44	Cyprus	4.4
45	Montenegro	4.4
46	Azerbaijan	4.4
47	Brazil	4.4
48	Hungary	4.4
49	Gambia, The	4.3
50	Armenia	4.3
51	China	4.3
52	India	4.3
53	Jordan	4.3
54	Latvia	4.2
55	Mexico	4.2
56	Barbados	4.2
57	Colombia	4.2
58	Indonesia	4.2
59	Turkey	4.2
60	Kenya	4.1
61	Brunei Darussalam	4.1
62	Macedonia, FYR	4.1
63	Slovak Republic	4.1
64	Seychelles	4.1
65	Costa Rica	4.1
66	Philippines	4.1
67	Sri Lanka	4.0
68	Dominican Republic	4.0
69	Kazakhstan	4.0
70	Bulgaria	4.0
71	Uruguay	4.0
72	Liberia	4.0
73	Croatia	3.9
74	Cape Verde	3.9
75	Guatemala	3.9
76	Zambia	3.9
77	Italy	3.9
78	Ecuador	3.8
79	Georgia	3.8
80	Thailand	3.8
81	Albania	3.7
82	Jamaica	3.7
83	Senegal	3.7
84	Peru	3.7
85	Morocco	3.7
86	Tajikistan	3.7
87	Egypt	3.7
88	Romania	3.7
89	Cambodia	3.7
90	Botswana	3.7
91	Poland	3.7
92	Vietnam	3.7
93	Nigeria	3.7
94	Namibia	3.6
95	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6
96	Ghana	3.6
97	Uganda	3.6
98	Moldova	3.5
99	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.5
100	Serbia	3.5
101	Ukraine	3.5
102	Honduras	3.4
103	Greece	3.4
104	Venezuela	3.4
105	Mongolia	3.4
106	Russian Federation	3.3
107	Sierra Leone	3.2
108	Malawi	3.2
109	Tanzania	3.2
110	Bolivia	3.2
111	Burkina Faso	3.2
112	Trinidad and Tobago	3.2
113	Pakistan	3.2
114	Guyana	3.2
115	Nicaragua	3.2
116	El Salvador	3.2
117	Argentina	3.2
118	Bangladesh	3.1
119	Cameroon	3.1
120	Benin	3.1
121	Ethiopia	3.1
122	Zimbabwe	3.0
123	Paraguay	3.0
124	Mozambique	3.0
125	Mali	2.9
126	Côte d'Ivoire	2.9
127	Timor-Leste	2.9
128	Kuwait	2.9
129	Guinea	2.8
130	Mauritania	2.8
131	Nepal	2.7
132	Madagascar	2.7
133	Swaziland	2.6
134	Gabon	2.6
135	Kyrgyz Republic	2.5
136	Libya	2.5
137	Chad	2.4
138	Lesotho	2.4
139	Suriname	2.3
140	Algeria	2.3
141	Yemen	2.2
142	Lebanon	2.1
143	Haiti	2.1
144	Burundi	2.0

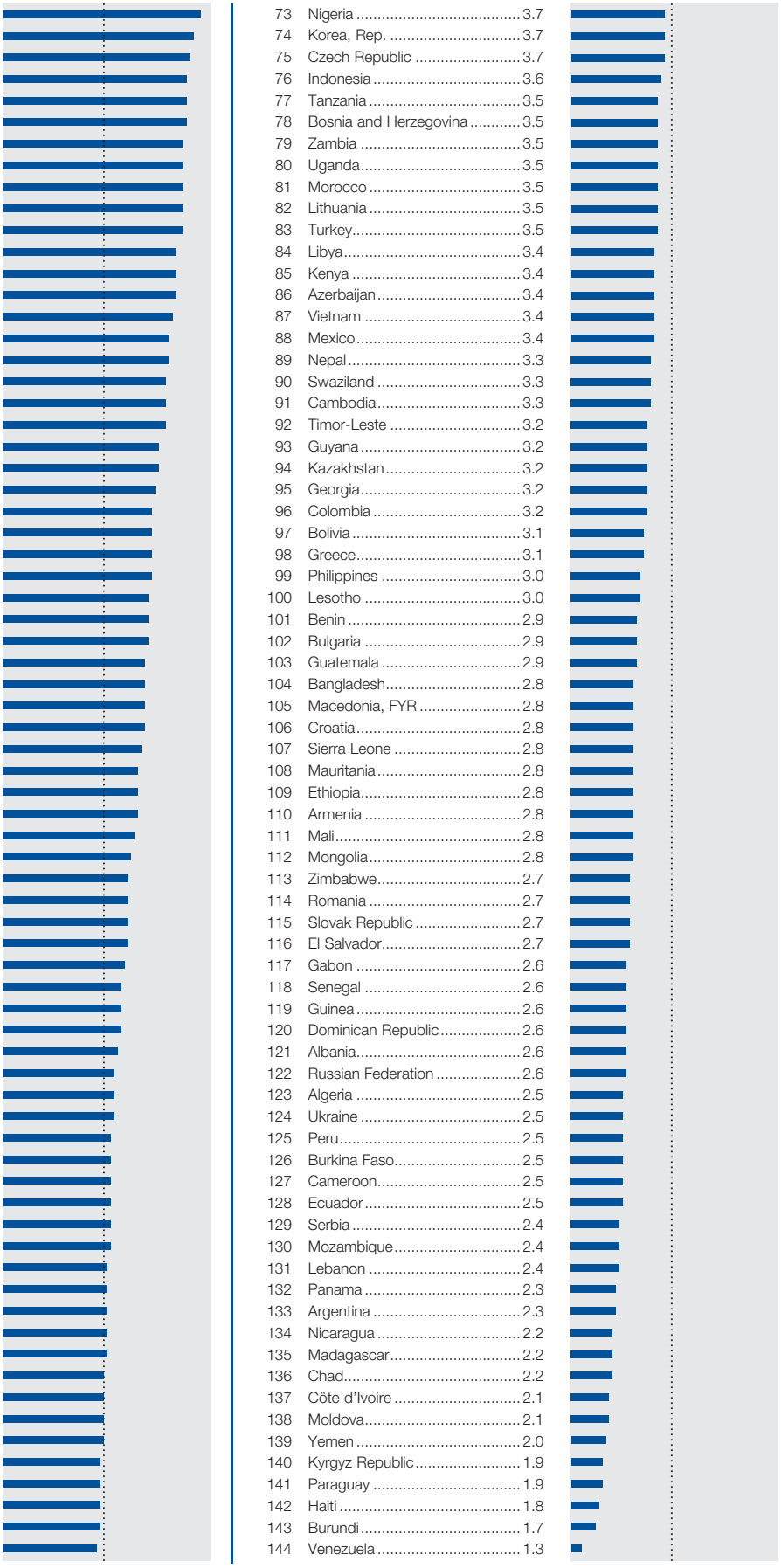


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

1.03 Judicial independence

To what extent is the judiciary in your country independent from influences of members of government, citizens or firms? [1 = heavily influenced; 7 = entirely independent] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	New Zealand	6.7
2	Finland	6.5
3	Netherlands	6.4
4	Ireland	6.3
5	Canada	6.3
6	Switzerland	6.3
7	Germany	6.2
8	Norway	6.2
9	Sweden	6.2
10	Qatar	6.2
11	United Kingdom	6.2
12	Hong Kong SAR	6.0
13	Denmark	6.0
14	Australia	6.0
15	Israel	5.9
16	Luxembourg	5.8
17	Japan	5.8
18	Iceland	5.7
19	Barbados	5.7
20	Singapore	5.7
21	Estonia	5.5
22	Botswana	5.5
23	United Arab Emirates	5.4
24	Chile	5.3
25	Rwanda	5.3
26	Saudi Arabia	5.3
27	South Africa	5.3
28	Belgium	5.2
29	Uruguay	5.2
30	Austria	5.2
31	Oman	5.1
32	Bahrain	5.1
33	Brunei Darussalam	5.1
34	Mauritius	5.1
35	Malta	5.0
36	Kuwait	4.9
37	France	4.9
38	United States	4.9
39	Cyprus	4.8
40	Costa Rica	4.7
41	Puerto Rico	4.6
42	Taiwan, China	4.6
43	Malaysia	4.6
44	Namibia	4.6
45	India	4.5
46	Jamaica	4.4
47	Trinidad and Tobago	4.4
48	Jordan	4.4
49	Gambia, The	4.3
50	Poland	4.2
51	Cape Verde	4.2
52	Liberia	4.2
53	Egypt	4.1
54	Malawi	4.1
55	Suriname	4.1
56	Sri Lanka	4.1
57	Pakistan	4.1
58	Ghana	4.1
59	Thailand	4.0
60	Spain	4.0
61	Latvia	4.0
62	Seychelles	4.0
63	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.0
64	Tajikistan	3.9
65	Montenegro	3.9
66	China	3.9
67	Portugal	3.9
68	Italy	3.8
69	Honduras	3.8
70	Slovenia	3.8
71	Brazil	3.8
72	Hungary	3.7
73	Nigeria	3.7
74	Korea, Rep.	3.7
75	Czech Republic	3.7
76	Indonesia	3.6
77	Tanzania	3.5
78	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.5
79	Zambia	3.5
80	Uganda	3.5
81	Morocco	3.5
82	Lithuania	3.5
83	Turkey	3.5
84	Libya	3.4
85	Kenya	3.4
86	Azerbaijan	3.4
87	Vietnam	3.4
88	Mexico	3.4
89	Nepal	3.3
90	Swaziland	3.3
91	Cambodia	3.3
92	Timor-Leste	3.2
93	Guyana	3.2
94	Kazakhstan	3.2
95	Georgia	3.2
96	Colombia	3.2
97	Bolivia	3.1
98	Greece	3.1
99	Philippines	3.0
100	Lesotho	3.0
101	Benin	2.9
102	Bulgaria	2.9
103	Guatemala	2.9
104	Bangladesh	2.8
105	Macedonia, FYR	2.8
106	Croatia	2.8
107	Sierra Leone	2.8
108	Mauritania	2.8
109	Ethiopia	2.8
110	Armenia	2.8
111	Mali	2.8
112	Mongolia	2.8
113	Zimbabwe	2.7
114	Romania	2.7
115	Slovak Republic	2.7
116	El Salvador	2.7
117	Gabon	2.6
118	Senegal	2.6
119	Guinea	2.6
120	Dominican Republic	2.6
121	Albania	2.6
122	Russian Federation	2.6
123	Algeria	2.5
124	Ukraine	2.5
125	Peru	2.5
126	Burkina Faso	2.5
127	Cameroon	2.5
128	Ecuador	2.5
129	Serbia	2.4
130	Mozambique	2.4
131	Lebanon	2.4
132	Panama	2.3
133	Argentina	2.3
134	Nicaragua	2.2
135	Madagascar	2.2
136	Chad	2.2
137	Côte d'Ivoire	2.1
138	Moldova	2.1
139	Yemen	2.0
140	Kyrgyz Republic	1.9
141	Paraguay	1.9
142	Haiti	1.8
143	Burundi	1.7
144	Venezuela	1.3

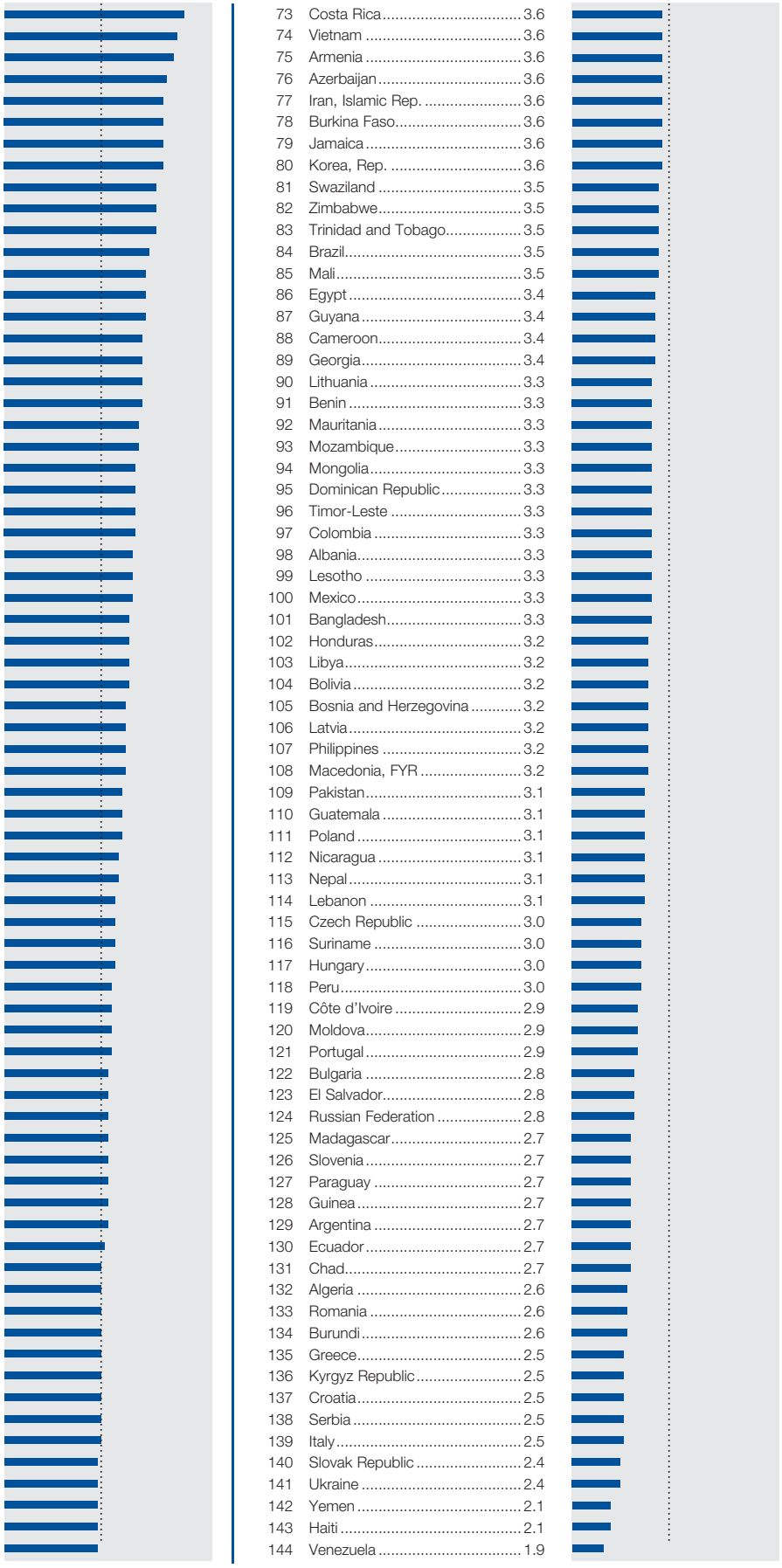


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

1.04 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes

How efficient is the legal framework in your country for private businesses in settling disputes? [1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = highly efficient] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Singapore	6.2
2	Finland	6.0
3	New Zealand	5.9
4	Switzerland	5.7
5	Sweden	5.6
6	Hong Kong SAR	5.6
7	Norway	5.6
8	Netherlands	5.6
9	Canada	5.4
10	Qatar	5.4
11	United Kingdom	5.4
12	Luxembourg	5.2
13	Denmark	5.1
14	Malaysia	5.1
15	Rwanda	5.1
16	Botswana	5.0
17	South Africa	5.0
18	Australia	5.0
19	Oman	5.0
20	Germany	4.9
21	Gambia, The	4.9
22	United Arab Emirates	4.8
23	Chile	4.8
24	Puerto Rico	4.8
25	Austria	4.8
26	Mauritius	4.7
27	Iceland	4.7
28	Barbados	4.7
29	Ireland	4.6
30	Bahrain	4.6
31	Saudi Arabia	4.6
32	Cyprus	4.6
33	Sri Lanka	4.5
34	Brunei Darussalam	4.5
35	United States	4.5
36	Japan	4.5
37	France	4.4
38	Namibia	4.4
39	Zambia	4.4
40	Taiwan, China	4.3
41	Estonia	4.3
42	Liberia	4.2
43	Jordan	4.2
44	China	4.2
45	Belgium	4.2
46	Israel	4.1
47	Panama	4.1
48	Nigeria	4.1
49	Uganda	4.1
50	Ghana	4.0
51	Montenegro	4.0
52	Malawi	4.0
53	Tajikistan	4.0
54	Morocco	4.0
55	Seychelles	4.0
56	Cambodia	4.0
57	Kuwait	4.0
58	Malta	3.9
59	India	3.8
60	Gabon	3.8
61	Turkey	3.8
62	Ethiopia	3.8
63	Uruguay	3.8
64	Sierra Leone	3.8
65	Thailand	3.8
66	Indonesia	3.8
67	Kazakhstan	3.8
68	Tanzania	3.7
69	Spain	3.7
70	Cape Verde	3.7
71	Senegal	3.7
72	Kenya	3.7
73	Costa Rica	3.6
74	Vietnam	3.6
75	Armenia	3.6
76	Azerbaijan	3.6
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.6
78	Burkina Faso	3.6
79	Jamaica	3.6
80	Korea, Rep.	3.6
81	Swaziland	3.5
82	Zimbabwe	3.5
83	Trinidad and Tobago	3.5
84	Brazil	3.5
85	Mali	3.5
86	Egypt	3.4
87	Guyana	3.4
88	Cameroon	3.4
89	Georgia	3.4
90	Lithuania	3.3
91	Benin	3.3
92	Mauritania	3.3
93	Mozambique	3.3
94	Mongolia	3.3
95	Dominican Republic	3.3
96	Timor-Leste	3.3
97	Colombia	3.3
98	Albania	3.3
99	Lesotho	3.3
100	Mexico	3.3
101	Bangladesh	3.3
102	Honduras	3.2
103	Libya	3.2
104	Bolivia	3.2
105	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.2
106	Latvia	3.2
107	Philippines	3.2
108	Macedonia, FYR	3.2
109	Pakistan	3.1
110	Guatemala	3.1
111	Poland	3.1
112	Nicaragua	3.1
113	Nepal	3.1
114	Lebanon	3.1
115	Czech Republic	3.0
116	Suriname	3.0
117	Hungary	3.0
118	Peru	3.0
119	Côte d'Ivoire	2.9
120	Moldova	2.9
121	Portugal	2.9
122	Bulgaria	2.8
123	El Salvador	2.8
124	Russian Federation	2.8
125	Madagascar	2.7
126	Slovenia	2.7
127	Paraguay	2.7
128	Guinea	2.7
129	Argentina	2.7
130	Ecuador	2.7
131	Chad	2.7
132	Algeria	2.6
133	Romania	2.6
134	Burundi	2.6
135	Greece	2.5
136	Kyrgyz Republic	2.5
137	Croatia	2.5
138	Serbia	2.5
139	Italy	2.5
140	Slovak Republic	2.4
141	Ukraine	2.4
142	Yemen	2.1
143	Haiti	2.1
144	Venezuela	1.9

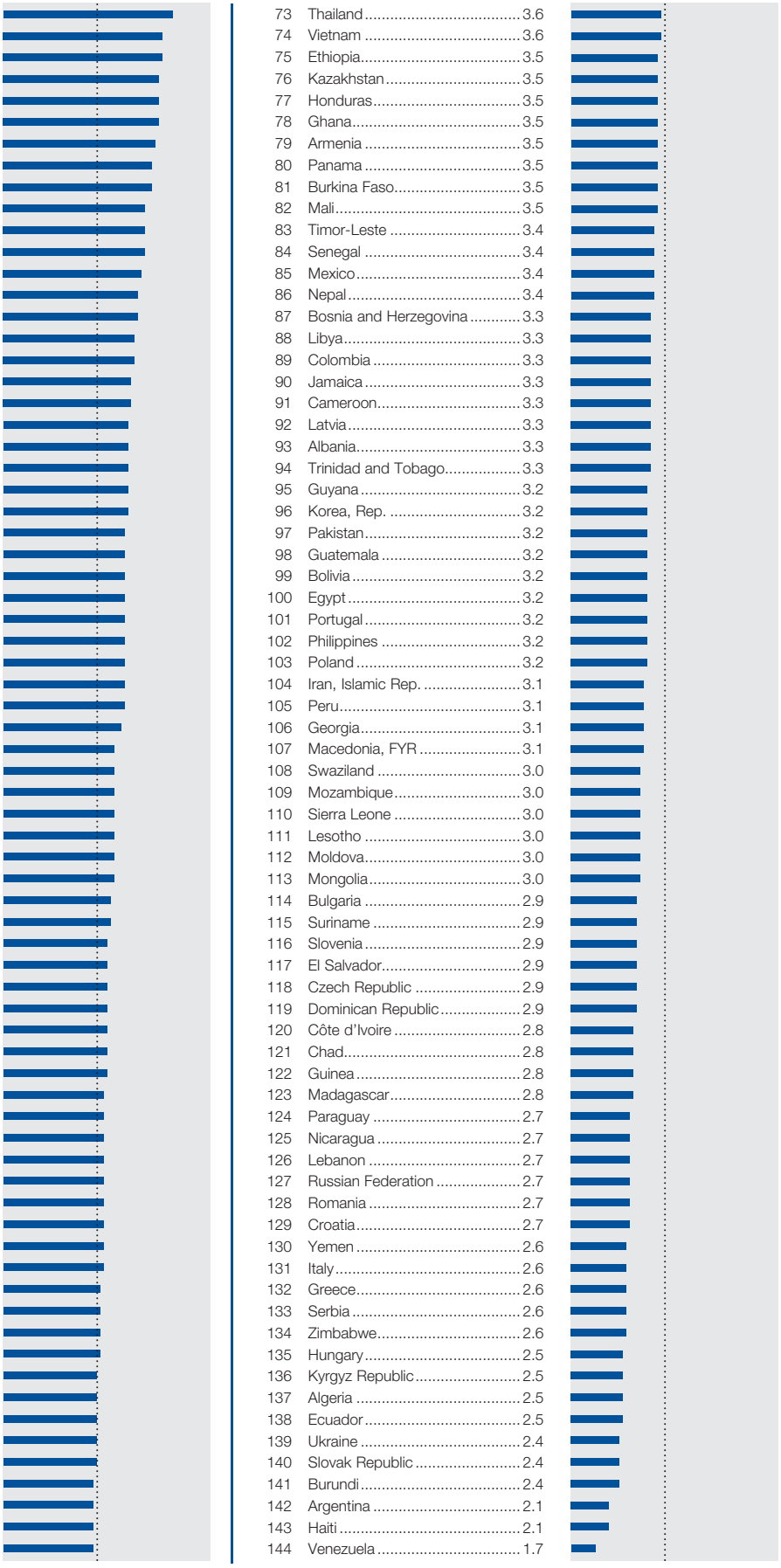


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

1.05 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations

How efficient is the legal framework in your country for private businesses in challenging the legality of government actions and/or regulations? [1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = highly efficient] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Finland	5.9
2	Switzerland	5.6
3	Netherlands	5.6
4	New Zealand	5.5
5	Sweden	5.5
6	Singapore	5.5
7	Hong Kong SAR	5.4
8	Luxembourg	5.3
9	Norway	5.3
10	Malaysia	5.1
11	United Kingdom	5.1
12	Canada	5.1
13	Germany	5.0
14	Qatar	4.9
15	Botswana	4.9
16	South Africa	4.8
17	Rwanda	4.8
18	Cyprus	4.7
19	Australia	4.7
20	Denmark	4.6
21	Chile	4.6
22	Austria	4.6
23	Puerto Rico	4.6
24	Saudi Arabia	4.6
25	United Arab Emirates	4.5
26	Gambia, The	4.5
27	France	4.5
28	Bahrain	4.5
29	Iceland	4.5
30	Mauritius	4.5
31	Ireland	4.5
32	Barbados	4.5
33	Oman	4.5
34	Sri Lanka	4.4
35	Seychelles	4.2
36	Taiwan, China	4.2
37	United States	4.2
38	Liberia	4.2
39	Estonia	4.2
40	Cambodia	4.2
41	Belgium	4.2
42	Namibia	4.1
43	Tajikistan	4.1
44	Jordan	4.0
45	Lithuania	4.0
46	Uruguay	4.0
47	Costa Rica	4.0
48	Japan	4.0
49	Brunei Darussalam	4.0
50	Gabon	4.0
51	Malawi	3.9
52	India	3.9
53	China	3.9
54	Montenegro	3.9
55	Zambia	3.9
56	Turkey	3.9
57	Israel	3.9
58	Azerbaijan	3.9
59	Uganda	3.9
60	Morocco	3.8
61	Brazil	3.8
62	Spain	3.8
63	Indonesia	3.8
64	Cape Verde	3.7
65	Nigeria	3.7
66	Benin	3.7
67	Kuwait	3.7
68	Malta	3.7
69	Kenya	3.6
70	Tanzania	3.6
71	Bangladesh	3.6
72	Mauritania	3.6
73	Thailand	3.6
74	Vietnam	3.6
75	Ethiopia	3.5
76	Kazakhstan	3.5
77	Honduras	3.5
78	Ghana	3.5
79	Armenia	3.5
80	Panama	3.5
81	Burkina Faso	3.5
82	Mali	3.5
83	Timor-Leste	3.4
84	Senegal	3.4
85	Mexico	3.4
86	Nepal	3.4
87	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.3
88	Libya	3.3
89	Colombia	3.3
90	Jamaica	3.3
91	Cameroon	3.3
92	Latvia	3.3
93	Albania	3.3
94	Trinidad and Tobago	3.3
95	Guyana	3.2
96	Korea, Rep.	3.2
97	Pakistan	3.2
98	Guatemala	3.2
99	Bolivia	3.2
100	Egypt	3.2
101	Portugal	3.2
102	Philippines	3.2
103	Poland	3.2
104	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.1
105	Peru	3.1
106	Georgia	3.1
107	Macedonia, FYR	3.1
108	Swaziland	3.0
109	Mozambique	3.0
110	Sierra Leone	3.0
111	Lesotho	3.0
112	Moldova	3.0
113	Mongolia	3.0
114	Bulgaria	2.9
115	Suriname	2.9
116	Slovenia	2.9
117	El Salvador	2.9
118	Czech Republic	2.9
119	Dominican Republic	2.9
120	Côte d'Ivoire	2.8
121	Chad	2.8
122	Guinea	2.8
123	Madagascar	2.8
124	Paraguay	2.7
125	Nicaragua	2.7
126	Lebanon	2.7
127	Russian Federation	2.7
128	Romania	2.7
129	Croatia	2.7
130	Yemen	2.6
131	Italy	2.6
132	Greece	2.6
133	Serbia	2.6
134	Zimbabwe	2.6
135	Hungary	2.5
136	Kyrgyz Republic	2.5
137	Algeria	2.5
138	Ecuador	2.5
139	Ukraine	2.4
140	Slovak Republic	2.4
141	Burundi	2.4
142	Argentina	2.1
143	Haiti	2.1
144	Venezuela	1.7

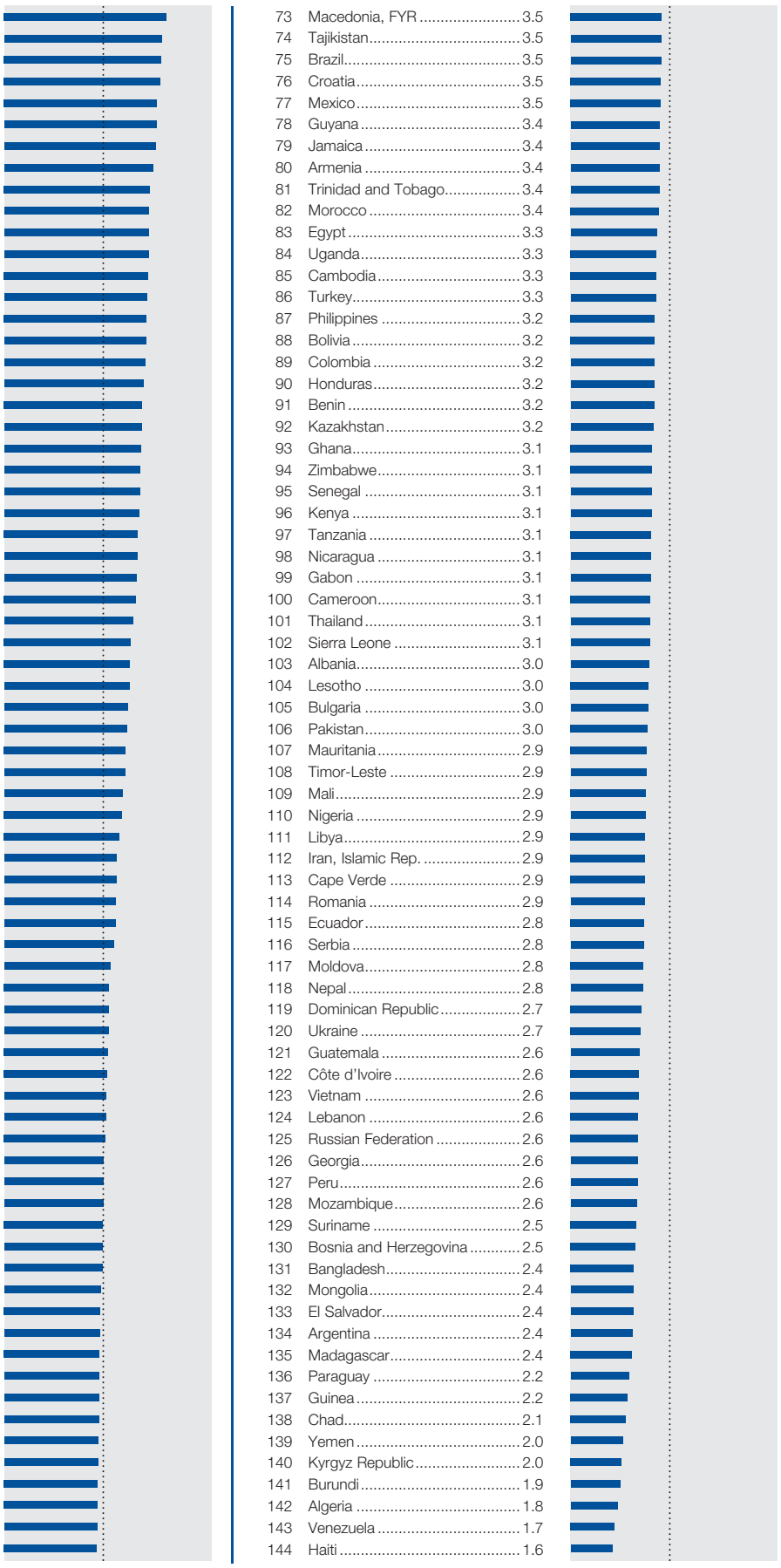


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

1.06 Intellectual property protection

How would you rate intellectual property protection, including anti-counterfeiting measures, in your country? [1 = very weak; 7 = very strong] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Finland	6.3
2	Singapore	6.1
3	New Zealand	6.1
4	Switzerland	6.0
5	Netherlands	5.9
6	United Kingdom	5.9
7	Luxembourg	5.9
8	Qatar	5.8
9	France	5.6
10	Germany	5.6
11	Hong Kong SAR	5.6
12	Sweden	5.6
13	Puerto Rico	5.6
14	Norway	5.5
15	Ireland	5.5
16	Austria	5.5
17	Canada	5.4
18	Japan	5.4
19	Australia	5.3
20	South Africa	5.3
21	Denmark	5.3
22	Taiwan, China	5.2
23	United Arab Emirates	5.2
24	Belgium	5.2
25	Oman	5.2
26	Iceland	5.2
27	Saudi Arabia	5.1
28	Bahrain	5.1
29	United States	5.0
30	Barbados	4.9
31	Malaysia	4.9
32	Rwanda	4.8
33	Israel	4.8
34	Estonia	4.7
35	Malta	4.7
36	Gambia, The	4.7
37	Liberia	4.6
38	Panama	4.6
39	Jordan	4.5
40	Korea, Rep.	4.3
41	Slovenia	4.3
42	Portugal	4.3
43	Namibia	4.3
44	Cyprus	4.2
45	Botswana	4.1
46	Kuwait	4.0
47	Brunei Darussalam	4.0
48	Hungary	4.0
49	Uruguay	4.0
50	Spain	4.0
51	China	3.9
52	Seychelles	3.9
53	Azerbaijan	3.9
54	Mauritius	3.8
55	Sri Lanka	3.8
56	Czech Republic	3.8
57	Latvia	3.8
58	Slovak Republic	3.8
59	Zambia	3.8
60	Indonesia	3.7
61	Chile	3.7
62	Italy	3.7
63	India	3.7
64	Greece	3.7
65	Ethiopia	3.7
66	Lithuania	3.7
67	Poland	3.6
68	Costa Rica	3.6
69	Swaziland	3.6
70	Montenegro	3.6
71	Burkina Faso	3.6
72	Malawi	3.6
73	Macedonia, FYR	3.5
74	Tajikistan	3.5
75	Brazil	3.5
76	Croatia	3.5
77	Mexico	3.5
78	Guyana	3.4
79	Jamaica	3.4
80	Armenia	3.4
81	Trinidad and Tobago	3.4
82	Morocco	3.4
83	Egypt	3.3
84	Uganda	3.3
85	Cambodia	3.3
86	Turkey	3.3
87	Philippines	3.2
88	Bolivia	3.2
89	Colombia	3.2
90	Honduras	3.2
91	Benin	3.2
92	Kazakhstan	3.2
93	Ghana	3.1
94	Zimbabwe	3.1
95	Senegal	3.1
96	Kenya	3.1
97	Tanzania	3.1
98	Nicaragua	3.1
99	Gabon	3.1
100	Cameroon	3.1
101	Thailand	3.1
102	Sierra Leone	3.1
103	Albania	3.0
104	Lesotho	3.0
105	Bulgaria	3.0
106	Pakistan	3.0
107	Mauritania	2.9
108	Timor-Leste	2.9
109	Mali	2.9
110	Nigeria	2.9
111	Libya	2.9
112	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.9
113	Cape Verde	2.9
114	Romania	2.9
115	Ecuador	2.8
116	Serbia	2.8
117	Moldova	2.8
118	Nepal	2.8
119	Dominican Republic	2.7
120	Ukraine	2.7
121	Guatemala	2.6
122	Côte d'Ivoire	2.6
123	Vietnam	2.6
124	Lebanon	2.6
125	Russian Federation	2.6
126	Georgia	2.6
127	Peru	2.6
128	Mozambique	2.6
129	Suriname	2.5
130	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.5
131	Bangladesh	2.4
132	Mongolia	2.4
133	El Salvador	2.4
134	Argentina	2.4
135	Madagascar	2.4
136	Paraguay	2.2
137	Guinea	2.2
138	Chad	2.1
139	Yemen	2.0
140	Kyrgyz Republic	2.0
141	Burundi	1.9
142	Algeria	1.8
143	Venezuela	1.7
144	Haiti	1.6



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

1.07 Software piracy rate

Unlicensed software units as a percentage of total software units installed | 2011

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	United States	19
2	Luxembourg	20
3	Japan	21
4	New Zealand	22
5	Australia	23
5	Austria	23
7	Belgium	24
7	Denmark	24
7	Sweden	24
10	Finland	25
10	Switzerland	25
12	Germany	26
12	United Kingdom	26
14	Canada	27
14	Netherlands	27
14	Norway	27
17	Israel	31
18	Singapore	33
19	Ireland	34
20	Czech Republic	35
20	South Africa	35
22	France	37
22	Taiwan, China	37
22	United Arab Emirates	37
25	Korea, Rep.	40
25	Portugal	40
25	Slovak Republic	40
28	Hungary	41
29	Puerto Rico	42
30	Hong Kong SAR	43
30	Malta	43
32	Spain	44
33	Slovenia	46
34	Cyprus	48
34	Estonia	48
34	Iceland	48
34	Italy	48
38	Qatar	50
39	Saudi Arabia	51
40	Brazil	53
40	Colombia	53
40	Croatia	53
40	Poland	53
44	Bahrain	54
44	Latvia	54
44	Lithuania	54
47	Malaysia	55
48	Mauritius	57
48	Mexico	57
50	Costa Rica	58
50	Jordan	58
52	Kuwait	59
53	Chile	61
53	Egypt	61
53	Greece	61
53	Oman	61
57	Turkey	62
58	India	63
58	Romania	63
58	Russian Federation	63
61	Bulgaria	64
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	66
62	Macedonia, FYR	66
62	Morocco	66
65	Brunei Darussalam	67
65	Peru	67
67	Ecuador	68
67	Uruguay	68
69	Argentina	69
70	Philippines	70
71	Lebanon	71
72	Panama	72
72	Serbia	72
72	Thailand	72
75	Honduras	73
76	Albania	75
77	Dominican Republic	76
77	Kazakhstan	76
79	China	77
80	Kenya	78
80	Senegal	78
82	Bolivia	79
82	Guatemala	79
82	Montenegro	79
82	Nicaragua	79
86	Botswana	80
86	El Salvador	80
88	Côte d'Ivoire	81
88	Vietnam	81
90	Nigeria	82
90	Zambia	82
92	Cameroon	83
92	Paraguay	83
94	Algeria	84
94	Sri Lanka	84
94	Ukraine	84
97	Indonesia	86
97	Pakistan	86
99	Azerbaijan	87
100	Armenia	88
100	Venezuela	88
102	Yemen	89
103	Bangladesh	90
103	Libya	90
103	Moldova	90
106	Georgia	91
107	Zimbabwe	92
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Benin	n/a
n/a	Burkina Faso	n/a
n/a	Burundi	n/a
n/a	Cambodia	n/a
n/a	Cape Verde	n/a
n/a	Chad	n/a
n/a	Ethiopia	n/a
n/a	Gabon	n/a
n/a	Gambia, The	n/a
n/a	Ghana	n/a
n/a	Guinea	n/a
n/a	Guyana	n/a
n/a	Haiti	n/a
n/a	Iran, Islamic Rep.	n/a
n/a	Jamaica	n/a
n/a	Kyrgyz Republic	n/a
n/a	Lesotho	n/a
n/a	Liberia	n/a
n/a	Madagascar	n/a
n/a	Malawi	n/a
n/a	Mali	n/a
n/a	Mauritania	n/a
n/a	Mongolia	n/a
n/a	Mozambique	n/a
n/a	Namibia	n/a
n/a	Nepal	n/a
n/a	Rwanda	n/a
n/a	Seychelles	n/a
n/a	Sierra Leone	n/a
n/a	Suriname	n/a
n/a	Swaziland	n/a
n/a	Tajikistan	n/a
n/a	Tanzania	n/a
n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a
n/a	Trinidad and Tobago	n/a
n/a	Uganda	n/a

SOURCE: Business Software Alliance, *Shadow Market: 2011 BSA Global Software Piracy Study* (Ninth edition)

1.08 Number of procedures to enforce a contract

Number of procedures to resolve a dispute, counted from the moment the plaintiff files a lawsuit in court until payment | 2012

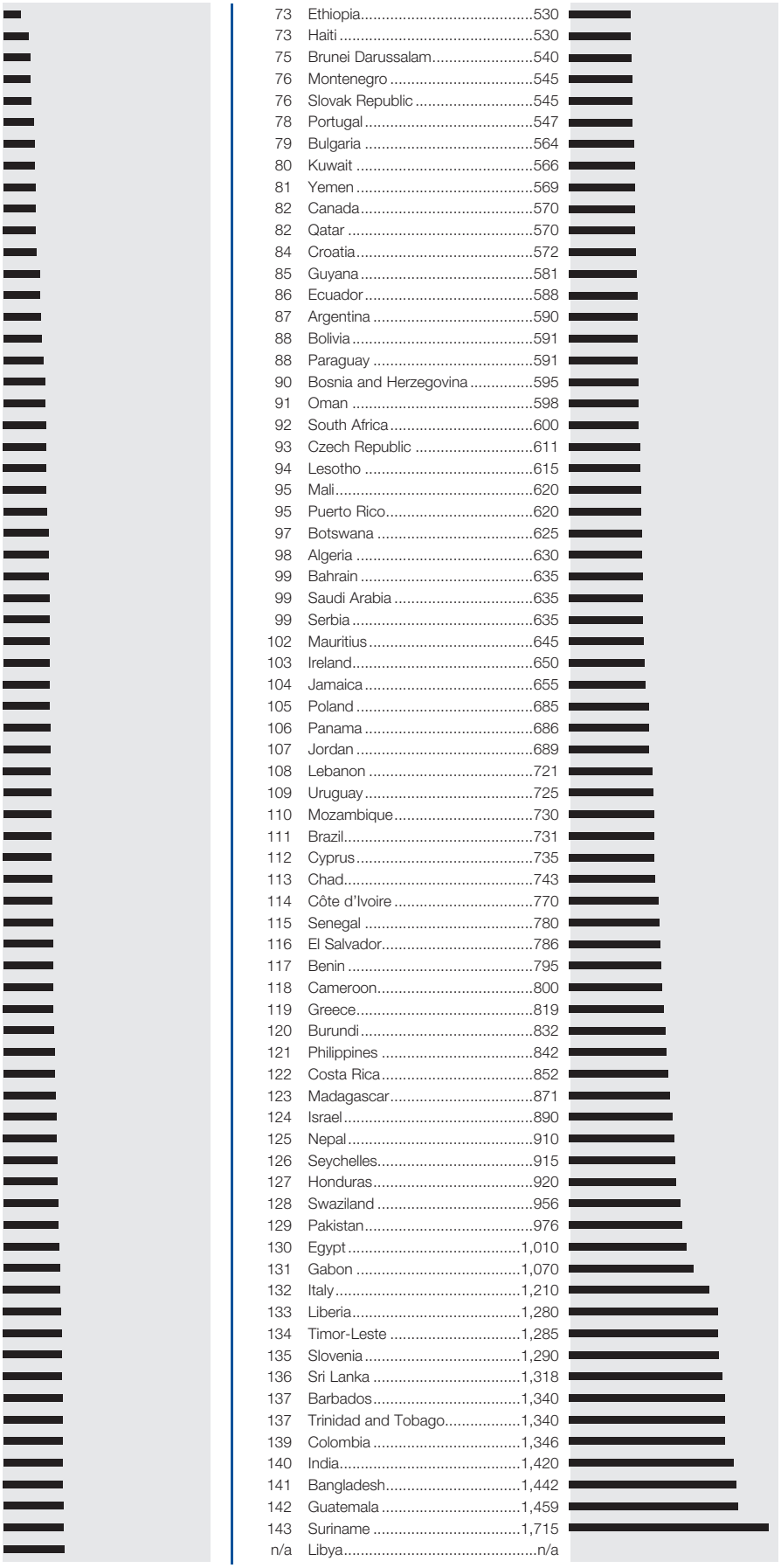
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Ireland	21
1	Singapore	21
3	Rwanda	23
4	Austria	25
5	Belgium	26
5	Luxembourg	26
5	Netherlands	26
8	Czech Republic	27
8	Hong Kong SAR	27
8	Iceland	27
8	Latvia	27
12	Australia	28
12	Botswana	28
12	United Kingdom	28
15	France	29
15	Malaysia	29
15	South Africa	29
18	Germany	30
18	Japan	30
18	Lithuania	30
18	Mozambique	30
18	New Zealand	30
18	Sweden	30
18	Ukraine	30
18	Venezuela	30
26	Guatemala	31
26	Moldova	31
28	Mongolia	32
28	Panama	32
28	Portugal	32
28	Romania	32
28	Slovak Republic	32
28	Slovenia	32
28	Switzerland	32
28	United States	32
36	Côte d'Ivoire	33
36	Finland	33
36	Gambia, The	33
36	Georgia	33
36	Korea, Rep.	33
36	Namibia	33
36	Poland	33
43	Colombia	34
43	Dominican Republic	34
43	El Salvador	34
43	Norway	34
43	Vietnam	34
48	Denmark	35
48	Estonia	35
48	Haiti	35
48	Hungary	35
48	Israel	35
48	Jamaica	35
48	Tajikistan	35
48	Zambia	35
56	Argentina	36
56	Canada	36
56	Chile	36
56	Ghana	36
56	Guyana	36
56	Mali	36
56	Mauritius	36
56	Russian Federation	36
56	Serbia	36
56	Thailand	36
56	Turkey	36
56	Yemen	36
68	Bosnia and Herzegovina	37
68	Burkina Faso	37
68	Cape Verde	37
68	China	37
68	Kazakhstan	37
68	Lebanon	37
68	Macedonia, FYR	37
68	Nicaragua	37
68	Philippines	37
68	Seychelles	37
78	Barbados	38
78	Croatia	38
78	Ethiopia	38
78	Gabon	38
78	Jordan	38
78	Kyrgyz Republic	38
78	Madagascar	38
78	Mexico	38
78	Paraguay	38
78	Tanzania	38
78	Uganda	38
78	Zimbabwe	38
90	Albania	39
90	Azerbaijan	39
90	Bulgaria	39
90	Ecuador	39
90	Greece	39
90	Iran, Islamic Rep.	39
90	Nepal	39
90	Puerto Rico	39
90	Sierra Leone	39
99	Bolivia	40
99	Costa Rica	40
99	Indonesia	40
99	Liberia	40
99	Malta	40
99	Morocco	40
99	Nigeria	40
99	Saudi Arabia	40
99	Spain	40
99	Sri Lanka	40
99	Swaziland	40
110	Bangladesh	41
110	Chad	41
110	Italy	41
110	Lesotho	41
110	Peru	41
110	Uruguay	41
116	Benin	42
116	Cameroon	42
116	Egypt	42
116	Malawi	42
116	Trinidad and Tobago	42
121	Cyprus	43
121	Qatar	43
121	Senegal	43
124	Brazil	44
124	Burundi	44
124	Cambodia	44
124	Kenya	44
124	Suriname	44
129	Algeria	45
129	Taiwan, China	45
131	India	46
131	Mauritania	46
131	Pakistan	46
134	Brunei Darussalam	47
134	Honduras	47
136	Bahrain	48
137	Armenia	49
137	Guinea	49
137	Montenegro	49
137	United Arab Emirates	49
141	Kuwait	50
142	Oman	51
142	Timor-Leste	51
n/a	Libya	n/a

SOURCE: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2013: Smarter Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

1.09 Time to enforce a contract

Number of days to resolve a dispute, counted from the moment the plaintiff decides to file the lawsuit in court until payment | 2012

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Singapore	150
2	New Zealand	216
3	Korea, Rep.	230
3	Rwanda	230
5	Azerbaijan	237
6	Kyrgyz Republic	260
7	Namibia	270
7	Russian Federation	270
9	Lithuania	275
10	Guinea	276
11	Norway	280
12	Georgia	285
13	Mongolia	314
13	Sweden	314
15	Luxembourg	321
16	Moldova	327
17	Ukraine	343
18	Hong Kong SAR	360
18	Japan	360
20	Kazakhstan	370
20	Macedonia, FYR	370
20	Mauritania	370
20	United States	370
24	Finland	375
25	Albania	390
25	France	390
25	Switzerland	390
28	Germany	394
29	Australia	395
29	Hungary	395
31	Austria	397
32	United Kingdom	399
33	Vietnam	400
34	Cambodia	401
35	China	406
36	Gambia, The	407
37	Nicaragua	409
38	Denmark	410
38	Zimbabwe	410
40	Mexico	415
41	Iceland	417
42	Turkey	420
43	Cape Verde	425
43	Estonia	425
43	Malaysia	425
46	Peru	428
47	Tajikistan	430
48	Malawi	432
49	Armenia	440
49	Thailand	440
51	Burkina Faso	446
52	Nigeria	457
53	Dominican Republic	460
54	Tanzania	462
55	Kenya	465
56	Latvia	469
57	Zambia	471
58	Chile	480
59	Ghana	487
60	Uganda	490
61	Indonesia	498
62	Belgium	505
62	Iran, Islamic Rep.	505
62	Malta	505
65	Morocco	510
65	Spain	510
65	Taiwan, China	510
65	Venezuela	510
69	Romania	512
70	Netherlands	514
71	Sierra Leone	515
72	United Arab Emirates	524
73	Ethiopia	530
73	Haiti	530
75	Brunei Darussalam	540
76	Montenegro	545
76	Slovak Republic	545
78	Portugal	547
79	Bulgaria	564
80	Kuwait	566
81	Yemen	569
82	Canada	570
82	Qatar	570
84	Croatia	572
85	Guyana	581
86	Ecuador	588
87	Argentina	590
88	Bolivia	591
88	Paraguay	591
90	Bosnia and Herzegovina	595
91	Oman	598
92	South Africa	600
93	Czech Republic	611
94	Lesotho	615
95	Mali	620
95	Puerto Rico	620
97	Botswana	625
98	Algeria	630
99	Bahrain	635
99	Saudi Arabia	635
99	Serbia	635
102	Mauritius	645
103	Ireland	650
104	Jamaica	655
105	Poland	685
106	Panama	686
107	Jordan	689
108	Lebanon	721
109	Uruguay	725
110	Mozambique	730
111	Brazil	731
112	Cyprus	735
113	Chad	743
114	Côte d'Ivoire	770
115	Senegal	780
116	El Salvador	786
117	Benin	795
118	Cameroon	800
119	Greece	819
120	Burundi	832
121	Philippines	842
122	Costa Rica	852
123	Madagascar	871
124	Israel	890
125	Nepal	910
126	Seychelles	915
127	Honduras	920
128	Swaziland	956
129	Pakistan	976
130	Egypt	1,010
131	Gabon	1,070
132	Italy	1,210
133	Liberia	1,280
134	Timor-Leste	1,285
135	Slovenia	1,290
136	Sri Lanka	1,318
137	Barbados	1,340
137	Trinidad and Tobago	1,340
139	Colombia	1,346
140	India	1,420
141	Bangladesh	1,442
142	Guatemala	1,459
143	Suriname	1,715
n/a	Libya	n/a



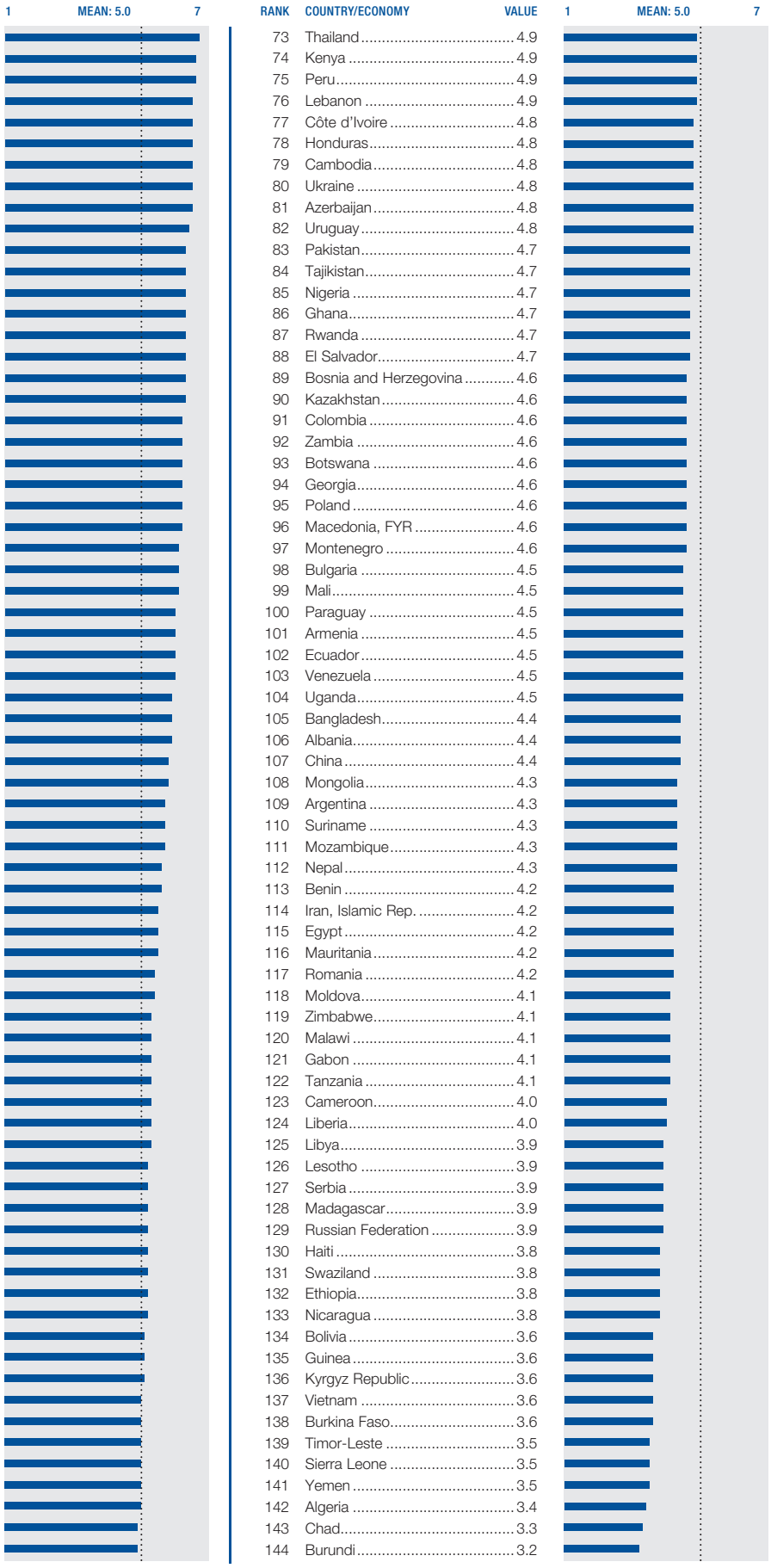
SOURCE: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2013: Smarter Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

2nd pillar
Business and innovation environment

2.01 Availability of latest technologies

To what extent are the latest technologies available in your country? [1 = not available; 7 = widely available] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Sweden	6.7
2	Switzerland	6.6
3	Finland	6.6
4	Netherlands	6.5
5	Norway	6.5
6	United Kingdom	6.5
7	Iceland	6.5
8	Hong Kong SAR	6.5
9	Belgium	6.5
10	Luxembourg	6.4
11	Japan	6.3
12	Singapore	6.3
13	Austria	6.3
14	United States	6.3
15	Portugal	6.3
16	France	6.3
17	Germany	6.3
18	Canada	6.3
19	Australia	6.2
20	Denmark	6.2
21	Malta	6.2
22	Israel	6.2
23	United Arab Emirates	6.2
24	Bahrain	6.2
25	Qatar	6.1
26	Korea, Rep.	6.1
27	New Zealand	6.1
28	Barbados	6.0
29	Ireland	6.0
30	Panama	6.0
31	Puerto Rico	6.0
32	Chile	5.9
33	Spain	5.9
34	Saudi Arabia	5.9
35	Malaysia	5.8
36	Estonia	5.8
37	Lithuania	5.7
38	Jordan	5.7
39	South Africa	5.7
40	Taiwan, China	5.6
41	Slovenia	5.6
42	Cyprus	5.5
43	Czech Republic	5.5
44	Jamaica	5.5
45	Turkey	5.4
46	Oman	5.4
47	India	5.3
48	Mauritius	5.3
49	Senegal	5.3
50	Brazil	5.3
51	Guatemala	5.3
52	Mexico	5.3
53	Morocco	5.3
54	Croatia	5.2
55	Hungary	5.2
56	Philippines	5.2
57	Costa Rica	5.2
58	Greece	5.2
59	Slovak Republic	5.2
60	Dominican Republic	5.2
61	Namibia	5.2
62	Sri Lanka	5.1
63	Trinidad and Tobago	5.1
64	Latvia	5.1
65	Brunei Darussalam	5.0
66	Kuwait	5.0
67	Seychelles	5.0
68	Cape Verde	5.0
69	Italy	5.0
70	Guyana	5.0
71	Gambia, The	4.9
72	Indonesia	4.9
73	Thailand	4.9
74	Kenya	4.9
75	Peru	4.9
76	Lebanon	4.9
77	Côte d'Ivoire	4.8
78	Honduras	4.8
79	Cambodia	4.8
80	Ukraine	4.8
81	Azerbaijan	4.8
82	Uruguay	4.8
83	Pakistan	4.7
84	Tajikistan	4.7
85	Nigeria	4.7
86	Ghana	4.7
87	Rwanda	4.7
88	El Salvador	4.7
89	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.6
90	Kazakhstan	4.6
91	Colombia	4.6
92	Zambia	4.6
93	Botswana	4.6
94	Georgia	4.6
95	Poland	4.6
96	Macedonia, FYR	4.6
97	Montenegro	4.6
98	Bulgaria	4.5
99	Mali	4.5
100	Paraguay	4.5
101	Armenia	4.5
102	Ecuador	4.5
103	Venezuela	4.5
104	Uganda	4.5
105	Bangladesh	4.4
106	Albania	4.4
107	China	4.4
108	Mongolia	4.3
109	Argentina	4.3
110	Suriname	4.3
111	Mozambique	4.3
112	Nepal	4.3
113	Benin	4.2
114	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.2
115	Egypt	4.2
116	Mauritania	4.2
117	Romania	4.2
118	Moldova	4.1
119	Zimbabwe	4.1
120	Malawi	4.1
121	Gabon	4.1
122	Tanzania	4.1
123	Cameroon	4.0
124	Liberia	4.0
125	Libya	3.9
126	Lesotho	3.9
127	Serbia	3.9
128	Madagascar	3.9
129	Russian Federation	3.9
130	Haiti	3.8
131	Swaziland	3.8
132	Ethiopia	3.8
133	Nicaragua	3.8
134	Bolivia	3.6
135	Guinea	3.6
136	Kyrgyz Republic	3.6
137	Vietnam	3.6
138	Burkina Faso	3.6
139	Timor-Leste	3.5
140	Sierra Leone	3.5
141	Yemen	3.5
142	Algeria	3.4
143	Chad	3.3
144	Burundi	3.2

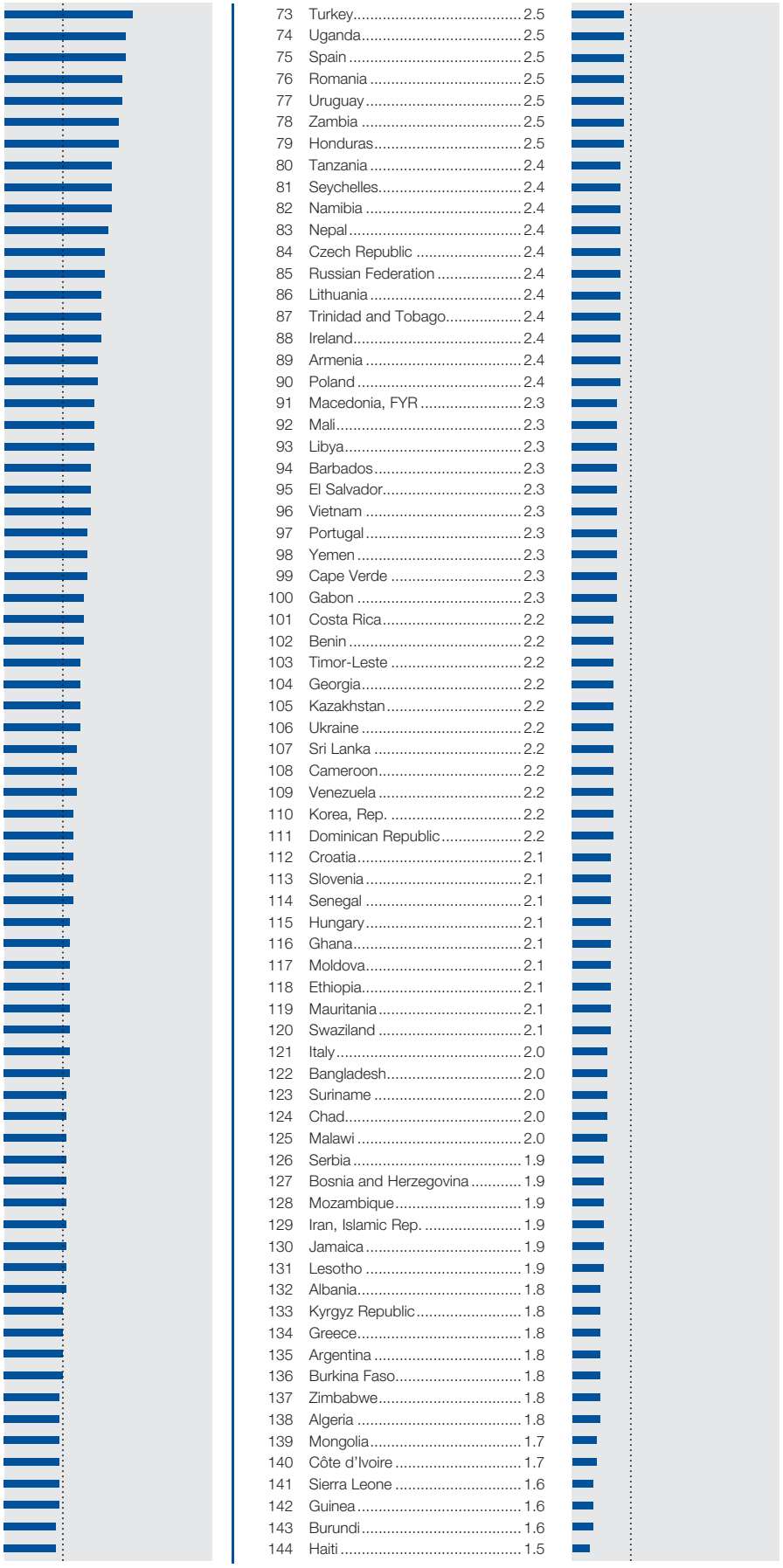


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

2.02 Venture capital availability

In your country, how easy is it for entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to find venture capital? [1 = very difficult; 7 = very easy] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Qatar	4.7
2	Hong Kong SAR	4.5
3	Israel	4.5
4	Singapore	4.4
5	Sweden	4.4
6	Norway	4.3
7	Bahrain	4.3
8	United Arab Emirates	4.1
9	Taiwan, China	4.1
10	United States	4.1
11	Malaysia	4.0
12	Luxembourg	3.9
13	Finland	3.9
14	Oman	3.8
15	Netherlands	3.8
16	United Kingdom	3.8
17	Panama	3.7
18	Saudi Arabia	3.7
19	Switzerland	3.6
20	Canada	3.6
21	Indonesia	3.6
22	China	3.5
23	Belgium	3.5
24	New Zealand	3.5
25	Liberia	3.4
26	India	3.4
27	Rwanda	3.4
28	Australia	3.3
29	Montenegro	3.3
30	Bolivia	3.3
31	Chile	3.2
32	Kenya	3.2
33	Estonia	3.2
34	Germany	3.2
35	Brunei Darussalam	3.1
36	Malta	3.1
37	South Africa	3.1
38	Morocco	3.0
39	Austria	3.0
40	Egypt	3.0
41	Kuwait	3.0
42	Japan	3.0
43	Latvia	2.9
44	Cambodia	2.9
45	Cyprus	2.9
46	Peru	2.9
47	Botswana	2.9
48	Jordan	2.9
49	Thailand	2.9
50	Tajikistan	2.9
51	Brazil	2.8
52	Guyana	2.8
53	Colombia	2.8
54	Puerto Rico	2.8
55	Pakistan	2.8
56	Mauritius	2.8
57	France	2.8
58	Bulgaria	2.8
59	Azerbaijan	2.8
60	Slovak Republic	2.8
61	Nicaragua	2.7
62	Philippines	2.7
63	Lebanon	2.7
64	Guatemala	2.7
65	Iceland	2.6
66	Gambia, The	2.6
67	Mexico	2.6
68	Ecuador	2.6
69	Denmark	2.6
70	Paraguay	2.6
71	Madagascar	2.5
72	Nigeria	2.5
73	Turkey	2.5
74	Uganda	2.5
75	Spain	2.5
76	Romania	2.5
77	Uruguay	2.5
78	Zambia	2.5
79	Honduras	2.5
80	Tanzania	2.4
81	Seychelles	2.4
82	Namibia	2.4
83	Nepal	2.4
84	Czech Republic	2.4
85	Russian Federation	2.4
86	Lithuania	2.4
87	Trinidad and Tobago	2.4
88	Ireland	2.4
89	Armenia	2.4
90	Poland	2.4
91	Macedonia, FYR	2.3
92	Mali	2.3
93	Libya	2.3
94	Barbados	2.3
95	El Salvador	2.3
96	Vietnam	2.3
97	Portugal	2.3
98	Yemen	2.3
99	Cape Verde	2.3
100	Gabon	2.3
101	Costa Rica	2.2
102	Benin	2.2
103	Timor-Leste	2.2
104	Georgia	2.2
105	Kazakhstan	2.2
106	Ukraine	2.2
107	Sri Lanka	2.2
108	Cameroon	2.2
109	Venezuela	2.2
110	Korea, Rep.	2.2
111	Dominican Republic	2.2
112	Croatia	2.1
113	Slovenia	2.1
114	Senegal	2.1
115	Hungary	2.1
116	Ghana	2.1
117	Moldova	2.1
118	Ethiopia	2.1
119	Mauritania	2.1
120	Swaziland	2.1
121	Italy	2.0
122	Bangladesh	2.0
123	Suriname	2.0
124	Chad	2.0
125	Malawi	2.0
126	Serbia	1.9
127	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.9
128	Mozambique	1.9
129	Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.9
130	Jamaica	1.9
131	Lesotho	1.9
132	Albania	1.8
133	Kyrgyz Republic	1.8
134	Greece	1.8
135	Argentina	1.8
136	Burkina Faso	1.8
137	Zimbabwe	1.8
138	Algeria	1.8
139	Mongolia	1.7
140	Côte d'Ivoire	1.7
141	Sierra Leone	1.6
142	Guinea	1.6
143	Burundi	1.6
144	Haiti	1.5

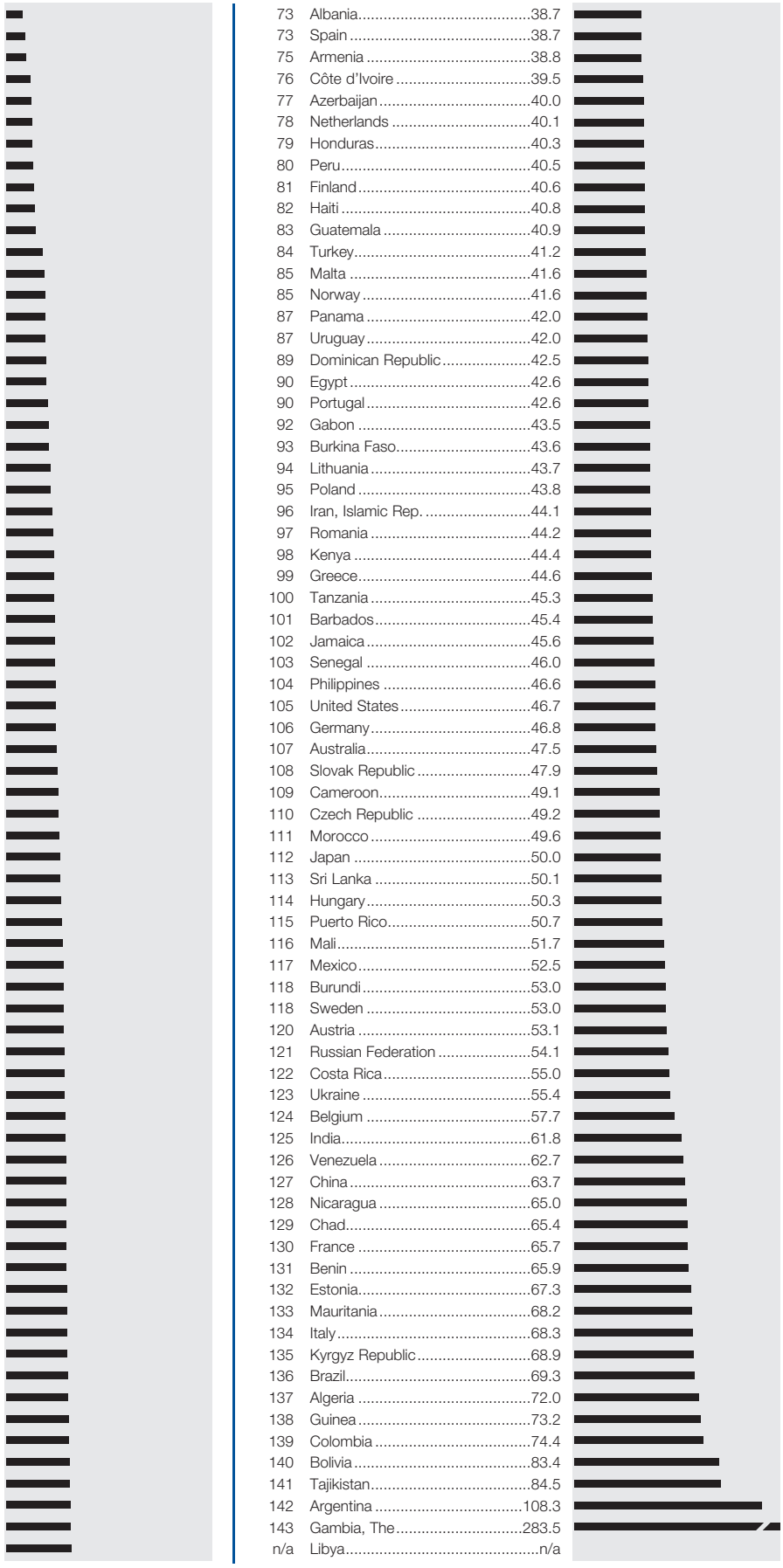


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

2.03 Total tax rate

Sum of profit tax, labor tax and social contributions, property taxes, turnover taxes, and other taxes, as a share (%) of commercial profits | 2012

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Macedonia, FYR	9.4
2	Kuwait	10.7
3	Qatar	11.3
4	Bahrain	13.9
5	Saudi Arabia	14.5
6	United Arab Emirates	14.9
7	Timor-Leste	15.1
8	Zambia	15.2
9	Lesotho	16.0
10	Georgia	16.5
11	Brunei Darussalam	16.8
12	Luxembourg	21.0
13	Oman	22.0
14	Montenegro	22.3
15	Cambodia	22.5
16	Namibia	22.7
17	Cyprus	23.0
17	Hong Kong SAR	23.0
19	Bosnia and Herzegovina	24.1
20	Malaysia	24.5
21	Mongolia	24.6
22	Botswana	25.3
23	Seychelles	25.7
24	Ireland	26.4
25	Canada	26.9
26	Liberia	27.4
27	Singapore	27.6
28	Denmark	27.7
29	Suriname	27.9
30	Chile	28.1
30	Jordan	28.1
32	Mauritius	28.5
33	Kazakhstan	28.6
34	Bulgaria	28.7
35	Trinidad and Tobago	29.1
36	Korea, Rep.	29.8
37	Lebanon	30.2
37	Switzerland	30.2
39	Israel	30.5
40	Moldova	31.2
41	Rwanda	31.3
42	Nepal	31.5
43	Sierra Leone	32.1
44	Croatia	32.8
45	Yemen	32.9
46	Iceland	33.0
47	Ethiopia	33.3
47	South Africa	33.3
49	Ghana	33.5
49	New Zealand	33.5
51	Nigeria	33.8
52	Serbia	34.0
53	Mozambique	34.3
54	Indonesia	34.5
54	Vietnam	34.5
56	Ecuador	34.6
57	Malawi	34.7
57	Slovenia	34.7
59	Taiwan, China	34.8
60	Bangladesh	35.0
60	El Salvador	35.0
60	Paraguay	35.0
63	Pakistan	35.3
64	United Kingdom	35.5
65	Zimbabwe	35.8
66	Madagascar	36.0
67	Guyana	36.1
68	Latvia	36.6
69	Swaziland	36.8
70	Uganda	37.1
71	Cape Verde	37.2
72	Thailand	37.6
73	Albania	38.7
73	Spain	38.7
75	Armenia	38.8
76	Côte d'Ivoire	39.5
77	Azerbaijan	40.0
78	Netherlands	40.1
79	Honduras	40.3
80	Peru	40.5
81	Finland	40.6
82	Haiti	40.8
83	Guatemala	40.9
84	Turkey	41.2
85	Malta	41.6
85	Norway	41.6
87	Panama	42.0
87	Uruguay	42.0
89	Dominican Republic	42.5
90	Egypt	42.6
90	Portugal	42.6
92	Gabon	43.5
93	Burkina Faso	43.6
94	Lithuania	43.7
95	Poland	43.8
96	Iran, Islamic Rep.	44.1
97	Romania	44.2
98	Kenya	44.4
99	Greece	44.6
100	Tanzania	45.3
101	Barbados	45.4
102	Jamaica	45.6
103	Senegal	46.0
104	Philippines	46.6
105	United States	46.7
106	Germany	46.8
107	Australia	47.5
108	Slovak Republic	47.9
109	Cameroon	49.1
110	Czech Republic	49.2
111	Morocco	49.6
112	Japan	50.0
113	Sri Lanka	50.1
114	Hungary	50.3
115	Puerto Rico	50.7
116	Mali	51.7
117	Mexico	52.5
118	Burundi	53.0
118	Sweden	53.0
120	Austria	53.1
121	Russian Federation	54.1
122	Costa Rica	55.0
123	Ukraine	55.4
124	Belgium	57.7
125	India	61.8
126	Venezuela	62.7
127	China	63.7
128	Nicaragua	65.0
129	Chad	65.4
130	France	65.7
131	Benin	65.9
132	Estonia	67.3
133	Mauritania	68.2
134	Italy	68.3
135	Kyrgyz Republic	68.9
136	Brazil	69.3
137	Algeria	72.0
138	Guinea	73.2
139	Colombia	74.4
140	Bolivia	83.4
141	Tajikistan	84.5
142	Argentina	108.3
143	Gambia, The	283.5
n/a	Libya	n/a

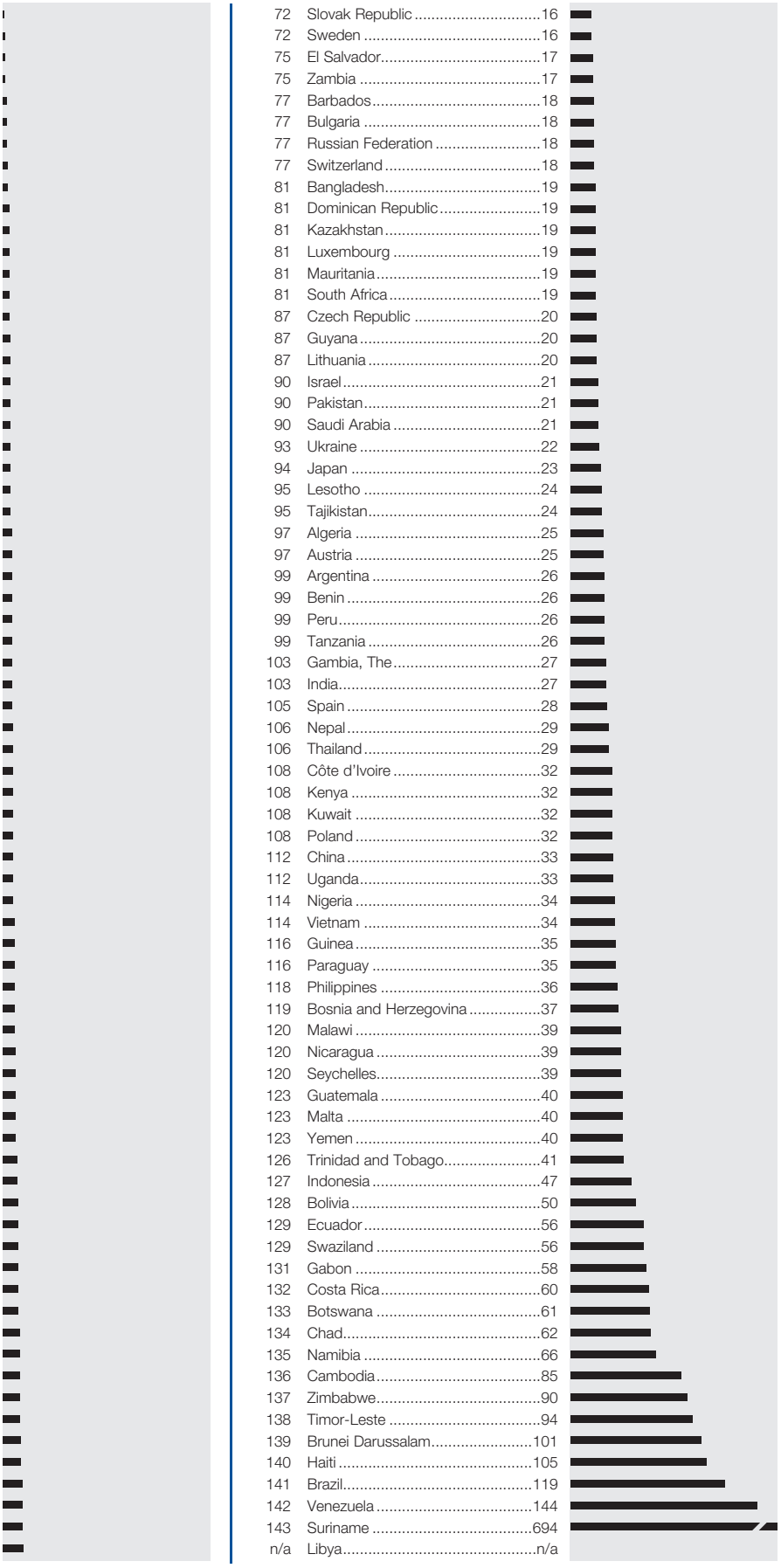


SOURCE: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2013: Smarter Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

2.04 Time required to start a business

Number of days required to start a business | 2012

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	New Zealand	1
2	Australia	2
2	Georgia	2
2	Macedonia, FYR	2
5	Hong Kong SAR	3
5	Rwanda	3
5	Singapore	3
8	Albania	4
8	Belgium	4
10	Canada	5
10	Hungary	5
10	Iceland	5
10	Netherlands	5
10	Portugal	5
10	Senegal	5
16	Denmark	6
16	Italy	6
16	Liberia	6
16	Malaysia	6
16	Mauritius	6
16	Puerto Rico	6
16	Slovenia	6
16	Turkey	6
16	United States	6
25	Egypt	7
25	Estonia	7
25	France	7
25	Jamaica	7
25	Korea, Rep.	7
25	Norway	7
25	Panama	7
25	Sri Lanka	7
25	Uruguay	7
34	Armenia	8
34	Azerbaijan	8
34	Burundi	8
34	Chile	8
34	Cyprus	8
34	Madagascar	8
34	Mali	8
34	Oman	8
34	United Arab Emirates	8
43	Bahrain	9
43	Croatia	9
43	Lebanon	9
43	Mexico	9
43	Moldova	9
43	Qatar	9
49	Ireland	10
49	Kyrgyz Republic	10
49	Montenegro	10
49	Romania	10
49	Taiwan, China	10
54	Cape Verde	11
54	Greece	11
56	Ghana	12
56	Jordan	12
56	Mongolia	12
56	Morocco	12
56	Serbia	12
56	Sierra Leone	12
62	Burkina Faso	13
62	Colombia	13
62	Iran, Islamic Rep.	13
62	Mozambique	13
62	United Kingdom	13
67	Finland	14
67	Honduras	14
69	Cameroon	15
69	Ethiopia	15
69	Germany	15
72	Latvia	16
72	Slovak Republic	16
72	Sweden	16
75	El Salvador	17
75	Zambia	17
77	Barbados	18
77	Bulgaria	18
77	Russian Federation	18
77	Switzerland	18
81	Bangladesh	19
81	Dominican Republic	19
81	Kazakhstan	19
81	Luxembourg	19
81	Mauritania	19
81	South Africa	19
87	Czech Republic	20
87	Guyana	20
87	Lithuania	20
90	Israel	21
90	Pakistan	21
90	Saudi Arabia	21
93	Ukraine	22
94	Japan	23
95	Lesotho	24
95	Tajikistan	24
97	Algeria	25
97	Austria	25
99	Argentina	26
99	Benin	26
99	Peru	26
99	Tanzania	26
103	Gambia, The	27
103	India	27
105	Spain	28
106	Nepal	29
106	Thailand	29
108	Côte d'Ivoire	32
108	Kenya	32
108	Kuwait	32
108	Poland	32
112	China	33
112	Uganda	33
114	Nigeria	34
114	Vietnam	34
116	Guinea	35
116	Paraguay	35
118	Philippines	36
119	Bosnia and Herzegovina	37
120	Malawi	39
120	Nicaragua	39
120	Seychelles	39
123	Guatemala	40
123	Malta	40
123	Yemen	40
126	Trinidad and Tobago	41
127	Indonesia	47
128	Bolivia	50
129	Ecuador	56
129	Swaziland	56
131	Gabon	58
132	Costa Rica	60
133	Botswana	61
134	Chad	62
135	Namibia	66
136	Cambodia	85
137	Zimbabwe	90
138	Timor-Leste	94
139	Brunei Darussalam	101
140	Haiti	105
141	Brazil	119
142	Venezuela	144
143	Suriname	694
n/a	Libya	n/a



SOURCE: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2013: Smarter Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

2.05 Number of procedures required to start a business

Number of procedures required to start a business | 2012

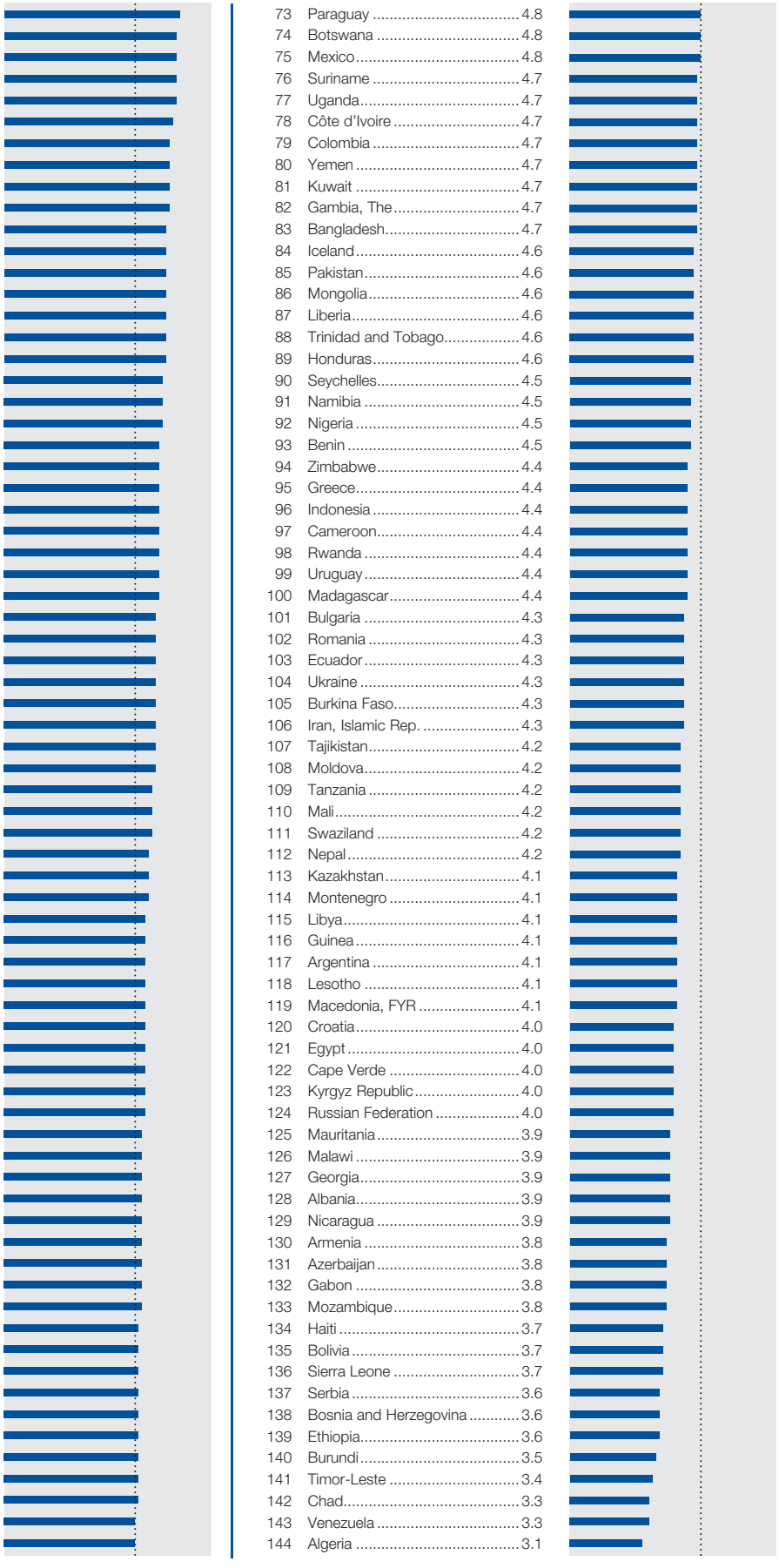
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Canada	1
1	New Zealand	1
3	Australia	2
3	Georgia	2
3	Kyrgyz Republic	2
3	Macedonia, FYR	2
3	Madagascar	2
3	Rwanda	2
3	Slovenia	2
10	Armenia	3
10	Belgium	3
10	Burkina Faso	3
10	Finland	3
10	Hong Kong SAR	3
10	Malaysia	3
10	Senegal	3
10	Singapore	3
10	Sweden	3
10	Taiwan, China	3
20	Albania	4
20	Bulgaria	4
20	Burundi	4
20	Denmark	4
20	Hungary	4
20	Ireland	4
20	Latvia	4
20	Liberia	4
20	Mali	4
20	Thailand	4
30	Benin	5
30	Cameroon	5
30	Estonia	5
30	France	5
30	Iceland	5
30	Israel	5
30	Korea, Rep.	5
30	Lebanon	5
30	Mauritius	5
30	Netherlands	5
30	Norway	5
30	Oman	5
30	Peru	5
30	Portugal	5
30	South Africa	5
30	Sri Lanka	5
30	Tajikistan	5
30	Uruguay	5
48	Azerbaijan	6
48	Croatia	6
48	Cyprus	6
48	Egypt	6
48	Guinea	6
48	Italy	6
48	Jamaica	6
48	Kazakhstan	6
48	Luxembourg	6
48	Mexico	6
48	Montenegro	6
48	Morocco	6
48	Panama	6
48	Poland	6
48	Puerto Rico	6
48	Romania	6
48	Serbia	6
48	Sierra Leone	6
48	Slovak Republic	6
48	Switzerland	6
48	Turkey	6
48	United Arab Emirates	6
48	United Kingdom	6
48	United States	6
48	Yemen	6
48	Zambia	6
74	Bahrain	7
74	Bangladesh	7
74	Chile	7
74	Dominican Republic	7
74	Ghana	7
74	Iran, Islamic Rep.	7
74	Jordan	7
74	Lesotho	7
74	Lithuania	7
74	Moldova	7
74	Mongolia	7
74	Nepal	7
74	Paraguay	7
74	Ukraine	7
88	Austria	8
88	Barbados	8
88	Cape Verde	8
88	Colombia	8
88	El Salvador	8
88	Gambia, The	8
88	Guyana	8
88	Japan	8
88	Nicaragua	8
88	Nigeria	8
88	Qatar	8
88	Russian Federation	8
88	Timor-Leste	8
88	Trinidad and Tobago	8
102	Cambodia	9
102	Chad	9
102	Czech Republic	9
102	Ethiopia	9
102	Gabon	9
102	Germany	9
102	Indonesia	9
102	Mauritania	9
102	Mozambique	9
102	Saudi Arabia	9
102	Tanzania	9
102	Zimbabwe	9
114	Botswana	10
114	Côte d'Ivoire	10
114	Kenya	10
114	Malawi	10
114	Namibia	10
114	Pakistan	10
114	Seychelles	10
114	Spain	10
114	Vietnam	10
123	Bosnia and Herzegovina	11
123	Greece	11
123	Malta	11
126	Costa Rica	12
126	Guatemala	12
126	Haiti	12
126	India	12
126	Kuwait	12
126	Swaziland	12
132	Brazil	13
132	China	13
132	Ecuador	13
132	Honduras	13
132	Suriname	13
137	Algeria	14
137	Argentina	14
139	Bolivia	15
139	Brunei Darussalam	15
139	Uganda	15
142	Philippines	16
143	Venezuela	17
n/a	Libya	n/a

SOURCE: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2013: Smarter Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

2.06 Intensity of local competition

How would you assess the intensity of competition in the local markets in your country? [1 = limited in most industries; 7 = intense in most industries] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Netherlands	6.1
2	Japan	6.0
3	Taiwan, China	6.0
4	Belgium	6.0
5	United Kingdom	6.0
6	Australia	5.9
7	Austria	5.8
8	Germany	5.8
9	Hong Kong SAR	5.8
10	Malta	5.8
11	Korea, Rep.	5.7
12	Qatar	5.7
13	Czech Republic	5.7
14	Saudi Arabia	5.7
15	United Arab Emirates	5.7
16	Turkey	5.7
17	Puerto Rico	5.7
18	United States	5.6
19	Canada	5.6
20	Switzerland	5.6
21	Singapore	5.5
22	Sweden	5.5
23	Spain	5.5
24	New Zealand	5.5
25	Estonia	5.5
26	Sri Lanka	5.5
27	Slovak Republic	5.5
28	France	5.5
29	Denmark	5.4
30	Poland	5.4
31	Jordan	5.4
32	Norway	5.4
33	Bahrain	5.4
34	India	5.4
35	Lebanon	5.4
36	Malaysia	5.4
37	China	5.3
38	Hungary	5.3
39	Chile	5.3
40	Ireland	5.2
41	Slovenia	5.2
42	Mauritius	5.2
43	Cyprus	5.1
44	Vietnam	5.1
45	Brazil	5.1
46	Guatemala	5.1
47	Oman	5.1
48	Lithuania	5.1
49	Peru	5.1
50	Philippines	5.1
51	South Africa	5.1
52	Senegal	5.1
53	Ghana	5.0
54	Thailand	5.0
55	Panama	5.0
56	Dominican Republic	5.0
57	Morocco	5.0
58	Luxembourg	5.0
59	Guyana	5.0
60	Costa Rica	5.0
61	Zambia	5.0
62	Portugal	4.9
63	Kenya	4.9
64	El Salvador	4.9
65	Jamaica	4.9
66	Israel	4.9
67	Italy	4.9
68	Finland	4.9
69	Latvia	4.9
70	Barbados	4.9
71	Brunei Darussalam	4.8
72	Cambodia	4.8
73	Paraguay	4.8
74	Botswana	4.8
75	Mexico	4.8
76	Suriname	4.7
77	Uganda	4.7
78	Côte d'Ivoire	4.7
79	Colombia	4.7
80	Yemen	4.7
81	Kuwait	4.7
82	Gambia, The	4.7
83	Bangladesh	4.7
84	Iceland	4.6
85	Pakistan	4.6
86	Mongolia	4.6
87	Liberia	4.6
88	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6
89	Honduras	4.6
90	Seychelles	4.5
91	Namibia	4.5
92	Nigeria	4.5
93	Benin	4.5
94	Zimbabwe	4.4
95	Greece	4.4
96	Indonesia	4.4
97	Cameroon	4.4
98	Rwanda	4.4
99	Uruguay	4.4
100	Madagascar	4.4
101	Bulgaria	4.3
102	Romania	4.3
103	Ecuador	4.3
104	Ukraine	4.3
105	Burkina Faso	4.3
106	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.3
107	Tajikistan	4.2
108	Moldova	4.2
109	Tanzania	4.2
110	Mali	4.2
111	Swaziland	4.2
112	Nepal	4.2
113	Kazakhstan	4.1
114	Montenegro	4.1
115	Libya	4.1
116	Guinea	4.1
117	Argentina	4.1
118	Lesotho	4.1
119	Macedonia, FYR	4.1
120	Croatia	4.0
121	Egypt	4.0
122	Cape Verde	4.0
123	Kyrgyz Republic	4.0
124	Russian Federation	4.0
125	Mauritania	3.9
126	Malawi	3.9
127	Georgia	3.9
128	Albania	3.9
129	Nicaragua	3.9
130	Armenia	3.8
131	Azerbaijan	3.8
132	Gabon	3.8
133	Mozambique	3.8
134	Haiti	3.7
135	Bolivia	3.7
136	Sierra Leone	3.7
137	Serbia	3.6
138	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6
139	Ethiopia	3.6
140	Burundi	3.5
141	Timor-Leste	3.4
142	Chad	3.3
143	Venezuela	3.3
144	Algeria	3.1



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

2.07 Tertiary education enrollment rate

Gross tertiary education enrollment rate (%) | 2010

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Korea, Rep.	103.1
2	United States	94.8
3	Finland	93.7
4	Slovenia	89.6
5	Greece[7]	89.4
6	Puerto Rico[10]	86.2
7	Taiwan, China[10]	83.4
8	New Zealand	82.6
9	Ukraine[10]	81.7
10	Australia	79.9
11	Iceland	78.6
12	Spain	78.1
13	Venezuela[9]	78.1
14	Russian Federation[9]	75.9
15	Denmark[9]	74.4
16	Norway	74.4
17	Lithuania	74.0
18	Sweden	73.8
19	Poland	72.4
20	Singapore	72.0
21	Argentina[9]	71.2
22	Belgium	70.6
23	Austria	68.2
24	Ireland	66.2
25	Chile	66.1
26	Portugal	65.5
27	Netherlands	65.4
28	Italy	65.0
29	Estonia	64.3
30	Czech Republic	63.5
31	Uruguay	63.2
32	Israel[9]	62.5
33	Barbados[10]	61.8
34	Hungary	60.7
35	Hong Kong SAR[10]	60.4
36	Latvia	60.1
37	Canada[2]	60.0
38	United Kingdom	59.7
39	Japan	59.7
40	Romania	58.8
41	Lebanon[10]	57.7
42	Mongolia[10]	57.2
43	Bulgaria	56.9
44	France	56.7
45	Turkey	55.4
46	Slovak Republic	54.8
47	Switzerland	54.8
48	Cyprus	54.6
49	Libya[3]	54.4
50	Croatia	54.1
51	Serbia[10]	50.4
52	Armenia[10]	48.9
53	Iran, Islamic Rep.[10]	48.6
54	Thailand[10]	47.7
55	Montenegro	47.6
56	Panama	45.7
57	Albania[10]	43.9
58	Kazakhstan[11]	43.2
59	Peru	43.0
60	Costa Rica[10]	43.0
61	Colombia[10]	42.9
62	Kyrgyz Republic[10]	41.3
63	Malaysia[9]	40.2
64	Ecuador[8]	39.8
65	Moldova[10]	39.4
66	Bolivia[7]	38.6
67	Macedonia, FYR	38.6
68	Bosnia and Herzegovina[10]	38.1
69	Jordan	37.7
70	Saudi Arabia	36.8
71	Malta	35.3
72	Paraguay	34.6
73	Dominican Republic[4]	34.0
74	Mauritius[10]	32.4
75	Egypt	32.4
76	Algeria[10]	32.1
77	Georgia[10]	30.0
78	Oman[10]	28.7
79	Philippines[9]	28.2
80	Mexico	28.0
81	Jamaica	26.0
82	China	25.9
83	Brazil[5]	25.6
84	United Arab Emirates[8]	25.2
85	El Salvador	23.4
86	Indonesia	23.1
87	Vietnam	22.3
88	Kuwait[4]	21.9
89	Honduras	20.6
90	Cape Verde[10]	20.4
91	Brunei Darussalam[10]	19.6
92	Azerbaijan[10]	19.3
93	Liberia[1]	19.1
94	Tajikistan[10]	18.7
95	Nicaragua[3]	18.0
96	India	17.9
97	Guatemala[7]	17.8
98	Timor-Leste[9]	16.7
99	Sri Lanka	15.5
100	South Africa[6]	15.4
101	Cambodia[10]	14.5
102	Benin[10]	13.3
103	Morocco[9]	13.2
104	Cameroon[10]	12.4
105	Ghana[10]	12.1
106	Suriname[2]	12.1
107	Guyana[10]	12.0
108	Qatar[10]	11.6
109	Trinidad and Tobago[5]	11.5
110	Guinea[10]	11.3
111	Bangladesh[9]	10.6
112	Luxembourg[8]	10.5
113	Nigeria[5]	10.3
114	Yemen[7]	10.2
115	Uganda[10]	9.1
116	Namibia[8]	9.0
117	Pakistan[10]	8.3
118	Côte d'Ivoire[9]	8.3
119	Senegal	7.9
120	Ethiopia[10]	7.6
121	Botswana[6]	7.4
122	Nepal[6]	7.3
123	Rwanda[10]	6.6
124	Mali[10]	6.1
125	Zimbabwe[10]	6.0
126	Mozambique[10]	4.9
127	Swaziland[6]	4.4
128	Mauritania	4.4
129	Gambia, The[8]	4.1
130	Madagascar[10]	4.1
131	Kenya[9]	4.0
132	Burkina Faso[10]	3.9
133	Lesotho[6]	3.5
134	Burundi	3.2
135	Zambia[1]	2.4
136	Chad[10]	2.3
137	Tanzania	2.1
138	Sierra Leone[2]	2.1
139	Malawi[10]	0.8
n/a	Bahrain	n/a
n/a	Gabon	n/a
n/a	Germany	n/a
n/a	Haiti	n/a
n/a	Seychelles	n/a

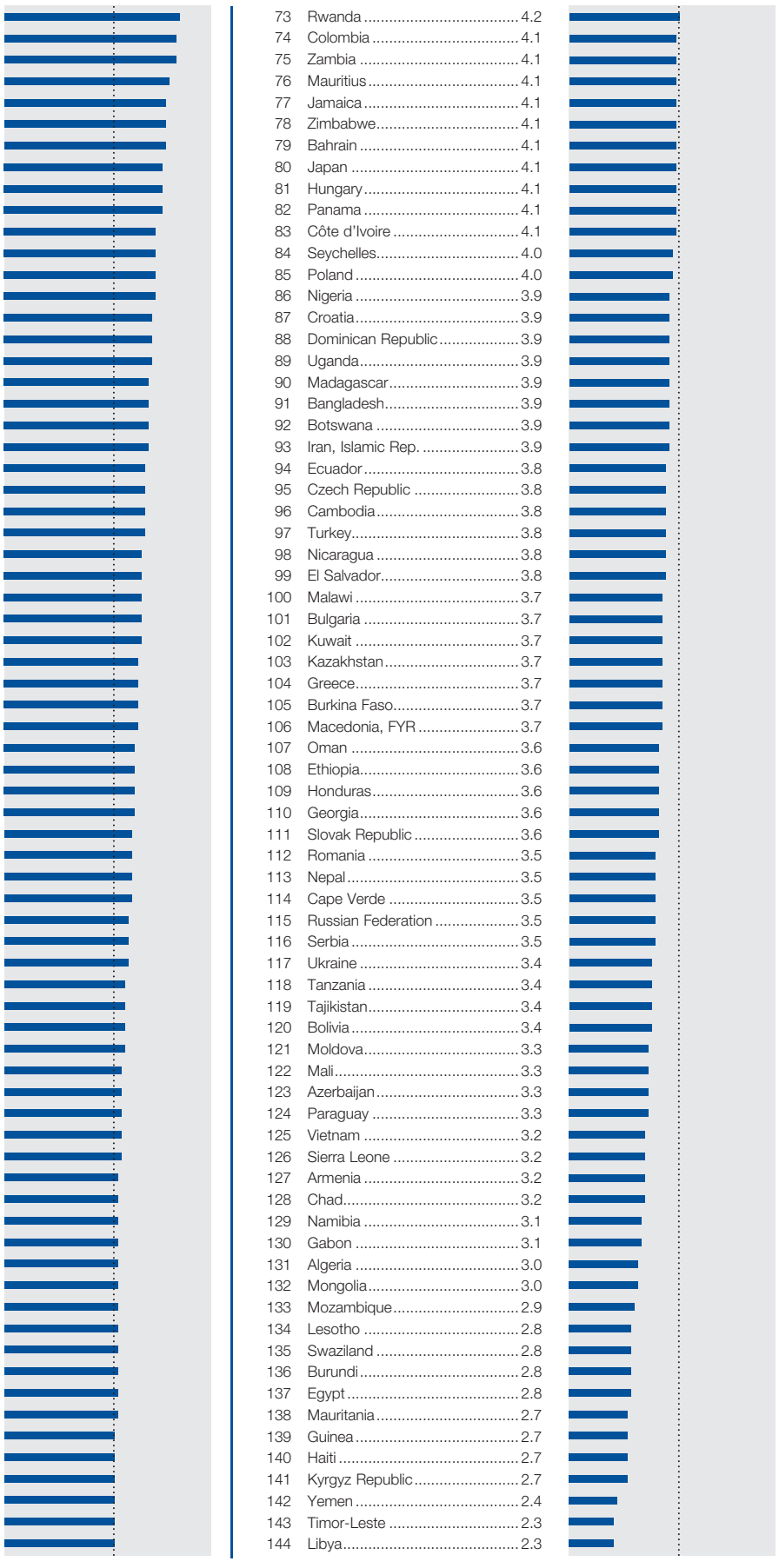
SOURCES: United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO), UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre (accessed November 29, 2011); UNESCO, *UNESCO Science Report 2010: The Current Status of Science around the World*; World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

[1] 2000 [2] 2002 [3] 2003 [4] 2004 [5] 2005 [6] 2006 [7] 2007 [8] 2008 [9] 2009 [10] 2011 [11] 2012

2.08 Quality of management schools

How would you assess the quality of management or business schools in your country? [1 = poor; 7 = excellent—among the best in the world] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	United Kingdom	6.1
2	Belgium	6.0
3	Switzerland	6.0
4	Spain	5.8
5	Canada	5.7
6	Singapore	5.7
7	Qatar	5.7
8	France	5.6
9	Netherlands	5.6
10	Finland	5.6
11	Sweden	5.4
12	United States	5.4
13	Lebanon	5.4
14	Chile	5.4
15	South Africa	5.3
16	Australia	5.3
17	Hong Kong SAR	5.3
18	Iceland	5.2
19	Costa Rica	5.2
20	New Zealand	5.2
21	Barbados	5.2
22	Portugal	5.1
23	Ireland	5.1
24	Norway	5.1
25	Denmark	5.1
26	Malaysia	5.0
27	United Arab Emirates	5.0
28	Malta	5.0
29	Taiwan, China	5.0
30	Cyprus	5.0
31	Gambia, The	4.9
32	Germany	4.9
33	India	4.9
34	Argentina	4.9
35	Italy	4.8
36	Trinidad and Tobago	4.8
37	Austria	4.8
38	Sri Lanka	4.8
39	Philippines	4.7
40	Israel	4.7
41	Senegal	4.7
42	Korea, Rep.	4.7
43	Guatemala	4.6
44	Puerto Rico	4.6
45	Saudi Arabia	4.6
46	Cameroon	4.5
47	Morocco	4.5
48	Estonia	4.5
49	Peru	4.5
50	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.4
51	Mexico	4.4
52	Brazil	4.4
53	Benin	4.4
54	Uruguay	4.4
55	Jordan	4.3
56	Kenya	4.3
57	Lithuania	4.3
58	Brunei Darussalam	4.3
59	Montenegro	4.3
60	Luxembourg	4.3
61	Albania	4.3
62	Thailand	4.3
63	Suriname	4.3
64	Guyana	4.3
65	Ghana	4.3
66	Slovenia	4.3
67	Latvia	4.2
68	China	4.2
69	Liberia	4.2
70	Indonesia	4.2
71	Pakistan	4.2
72	Venezuela	4.2
73	Rwanda	4.2
74	Colombia	4.1
75	Zambia	4.1
76	Mauritius	4.1
77	Jamaica	4.1
78	Zimbabwe	4.1
79	Bahrain	4.1
80	Japan	4.1
81	Hungary	4.1
82	Panama	4.1
83	Côte d'Ivoire	4.1
84	Seychelles	4.0
85	Poland	4.0
86	Nigeria	3.9
87	Croatia	3.9
88	Dominican Republic	3.9
89	Uganda	3.9
90	Madagascar	3.9
91	Bangladesh	3.9
92	Botswana	3.9
93	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.9
94	Ecuador	3.8
95	Czech Republic	3.8
96	Cambodia	3.8
97	Turkey	3.8
98	Nicaragua	3.8
99	El Salvador	3.8
100	Malawi	3.7
101	Bulgaria	3.7
102	Kuwait	3.7
103	Kazakhstan	3.7
104	Greece	3.7
105	Burkina Faso	3.7
106	Macedonia, FYR	3.7
107	Oman	3.6
108	Ethiopia	3.6
109	Honduras	3.6
110	Georgia	3.6
111	Slovak Republic	3.6
112	Romania	3.5
113	Nepal	3.5
114	Cape Verde	3.5
115	Russian Federation	3.5
116	Serbia	3.5
117	Ukraine	3.4
118	Tanzania	3.4
119	Tajikistan	3.4
120	Bolivia	3.4
121	Moldova	3.3
122	Mali	3.3
123	Azerbaijan	3.3
124	Paraguay	3.3
125	Vietnam	3.2
126	Sierra Leone	3.2
127	Armenia	3.2
128	Chad	3.2
129	Namibia	3.1
130	Gabon	3.1
131	Algeria	3.0
132	Mongolia	3.0
133	Mozambique	2.9
134	Lesotho	2.8
135	Swaziland	2.8
136	Burundi	2.8
137	Egypt	2.8
138	Mauritania	2.7
139	Guinea	2.7
140	Haiti	2.7
141	Kyrgyz Republic	2.7
142	Yemen	2.4
143	Timor-Leste	2.3
144	Libya	2.3

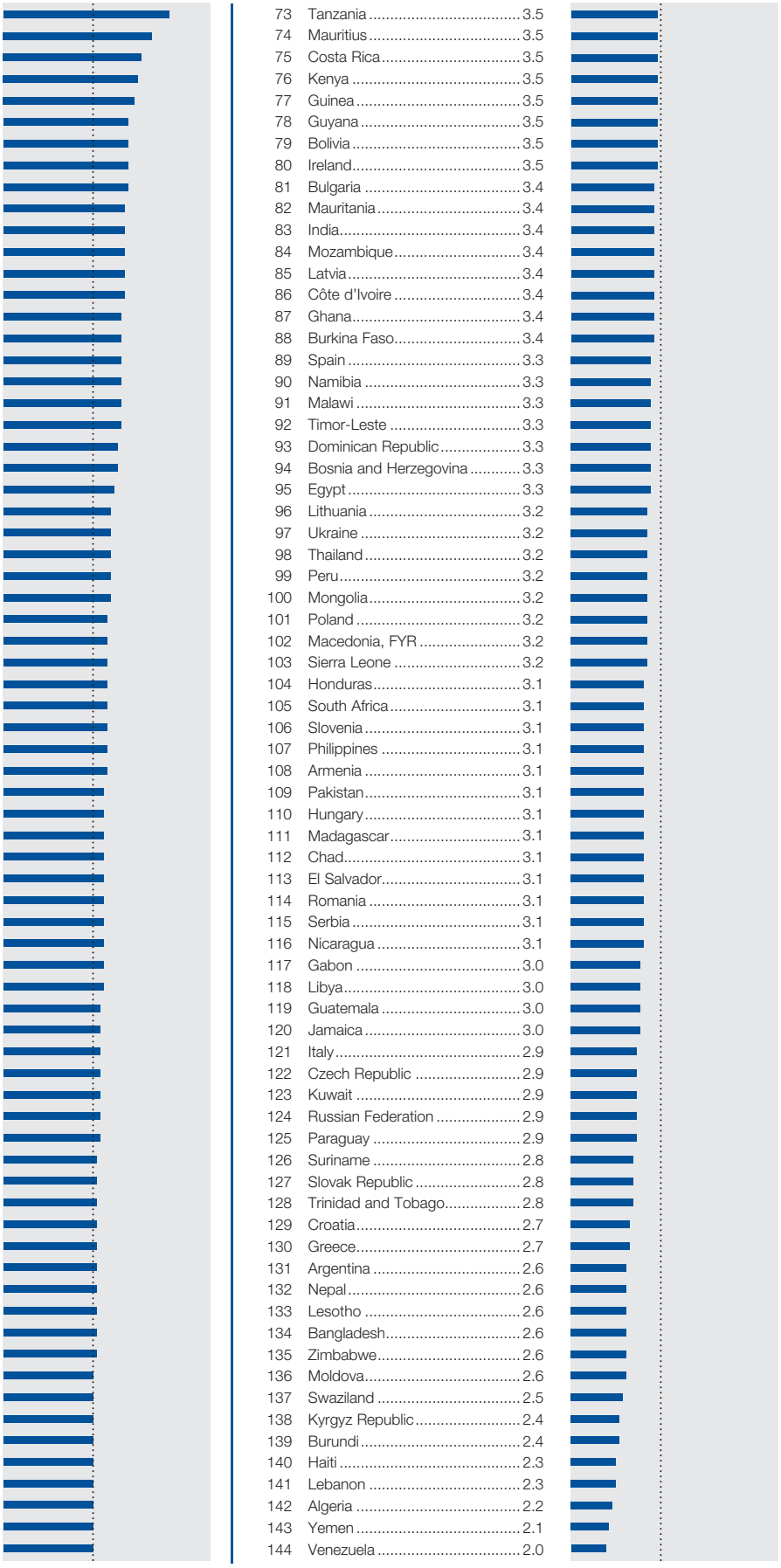


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

2.09 Government procurement of advanced technology products

Do government procurement decisions foster innovation in your country? [1 = no, not at all; 7 = yes, extremely effectively] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Qatar	5.8
2	Singapore	5.3
3	United Arab Emirates	5.0
4	Malaysia	4.9
5	Saudi Arabia	4.8
6	Israel	4.6
7	Sri Lanka	4.6
8	Luxembourg	4.6
9	Taiwan, China	4.6
10	Rwanda	4.5
11	Panama	4.5
12	Sweden	4.5
13	Gambia, The	4.5
14	Finland	4.5
15	United States	4.4
16	China	4.4
17	Oman	4.4
18	Brunei Darussalam	4.4
19	Azerbaijan	4.4
20	Bahrain	4.4
21	Germany	4.3
22	Switzerland	4.3
23	Netherlands	4.2
24	Cambodia	4.1
25	Belgium	4.1
26	Tajikistan	4.1
27	Liberia	4.1
28	Norway	4.1
29	Indonesia	4.0
30	Iceland	4.0
31	Hong Kong SAR	4.0
32	Turkey	4.0
33	Korea, Rep.	4.0
34	Barbados	4.0
35	Estonia	4.0
36	Portugal	4.0
37	Chile	3.9
38	Seychelles	3.9
39	Vietnam	3.9
40	Montenegro	3.9
41	Zambia	3.9
42	Cape Verde	3.9
43	Cameroon	3.9
44	Malta	3.9
45	United Kingdom	3.9
46	Albania	3.9
47	Canada	3.8
48	Japan	3.8
49	France	3.8
50	Austria	3.8
51	Senegal	3.8
52	Colombia	3.8
53	Brazil	3.8
54	Mali	3.7
55	Cyprus	3.7
56	Puerto Rico	3.7
57	New Zealand	3.7
58	Australia	3.7
59	Ethiopia	3.7
60	Ecuador	3.7
61	Georgia	3.7
62	Benin	3.7
63	Denmark	3.7
64	Nigeria	3.6
65	Botswana	3.6
66	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.6
67	Mexico	3.6
68	Uganda	3.6
69	Jordan	3.6
70	Uruguay	3.6
71	Kazakhstan	3.6
72	Morocco	3.6
73	Tanzania	3.5
74	Mauritius	3.5
75	Costa Rica	3.5
76	Kenya	3.5
77	Guinea	3.5
78	Guyana	3.5
79	Bolivia	3.5
80	Ireland	3.5
81	Bulgaria	3.4
82	Mauritania	3.4
83	India	3.4
84	Mozambique	3.4
85	Latvia	3.4
86	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4
87	Ghana	3.4
88	Burkina Faso	3.4
89	Spain	3.3
90	Namibia	3.3
91	Malawi	3.3
92	Timor-Leste	3.3
93	Dominican Republic	3.3
94	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.3
95	Egypt	3.3
96	Lithuania	3.2
97	Ukraine	3.2
98	Thailand	3.2
99	Peru	3.2
100	Mongolia	3.2
101	Poland	3.2
102	Macedonia, FYR	3.2
103	Sierra Leone	3.2
104	Honduras	3.1
105	South Africa	3.1
106	Slovenia	3.1
107	Philippines	3.1
108	Armenia	3.1
109	Pakistan	3.1
110	Hungary	3.1
111	Madagascar	3.1
112	Chad	3.1
113	El Salvador	3.1
114	Romania	3.1
115	Serbia	3.1
116	Nicaragua	3.1
117	Gabon	3.0
118	Libya	3.0
119	Guatemala	3.0
120	Jamaica	3.0
121	Italy	2.9
122	Czech Republic	2.9
123	Kuwait	2.9
124	Russian Federation	2.9
125	Paraguay	2.9
126	Suriname	2.8
127	Slovak Republic	2.8
128	Trinidad and Tobago	2.8
129	Croatia	2.7
130	Greece	2.7
131	Argentina	2.6
132	Nepal	2.6
133	Lesotho	2.6
134	Bangladesh	2.6
135	Zimbabwe	2.6
136	Moldova	2.6
137	Swaziland	2.5
138	Kyrgyz Republic	2.4
139	Burundi	2.4
140	Haiti	2.3
141	Lebanon	2.3
142	Algeria	2.2
143	Yemen	2.1
144	Venezuela	2.0



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

3rd pillar
Infrastructure and digital content

3.01 Electricity production

Electricity production (kWh) per capita | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Iceland[1]	53,637.7
2	Norway[1]	25,372.8
3	Kuwait	20,109.7
4	Canada[1]	17,522.8
5	Sweden[1]	16,291.6
6	Qatar	15,519.2
7	Finland[1]	14,982.0
8	United States[1]	14,020.0
9	United Arab Emirates	13,053.1
10	Australia[1]	11,488.7
11	Bahrain	10,308.0
12	New Zealand[1]	10,261.5
13	Korea, Rep.[1]	9,675.0
14	Estonia[1]	9,673.5
15	Taiwan, China	9,221.5
16	Brunei Darussalam	9,218.1
17	Belgium[1]	8,726.7
18	France[1]	8,722.7
19	Paraguay	8,666.0
20	Switzerland[1]	8,504.3
21	Japan[1]	8,405.8
22	Singapore	8,381.0
23	Czech Republic[1]	8,110.6
24	Saudi Arabia	8,097.3
25	Austria[1]	7,987.8
26	Slovenia[1]	7,931.3
27	Germany[1]	7,509.1
28	Israel[1]	7,507.7
29	Russian Federation	6,976.6
30	Denmark[1]	6,952.1
31	Netherlands[1]	6,905.3
32	Oman	6,571.6
33	Spain[1]	6,409.7
34	Luxembourg[1]	6,377.3
35	Ireland[1]	6,315.5
36	United Kingdom[1]	6,075.7
37	Trinidad and Tobago	5,788.2
38	Bulgaria	5,587.6
39	Puerto Rico	5,536.8
40	Hong Kong SAR	5,530.2
41	Greece[1]	5,370.0
42	Malta	5,234.4
43	Serbia	5,111.3
44	Slovak Republic[1]	5,033.2
45	South Africa	5,004.3
46	Portugal[1]	4,952.8
47	Kazakhstan	4,890.8
48	Italy[1]	4,877.7
49	Libya	4,858.3
50	Cyprus	4,793.3
51	Lithuania	4,384.8
52	Venezuela	4,349.2
53	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,158.3
54	Montenegro	4,157.4
55	Poland[1]	4,111.0
56	Barbados[1]	3,793.9
57	Ukraine	3,767.0
58	Malaysia	3,759.7
59	Hungary[1]	3,737.5
60	Chile[1]	3,649.3
61	Macedonia, FYR	3,319.8
62	Lebanon	3,281.2
63	Suriname	3,083.5
64	Argentina	3,041.8
65	Turkey[1]	2,903.1
66	Croatia	2,865.7
67	Seychelles	2,806.5
68	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2,778.2
69	China	2,776.0
70	Romania	2,688.1
71	Uruguay	2,647.9
72	Latvia	2,469.8
73	Brazil	2,413.8
74	Jordan	2,412.8
75	Tajikistan	2,377.4
76	Mexico[1]	2,366.7
77	Mauritius	2,265.8
78	Thailand	2,159.8
79	Azerbaijan	2,108.9
80	Kyrgyz Republic	2,061.9
81	Jamaica	2,052.6
82	Costa Rica	2,023.6
83	Panama	2,006.7
84	Georgia	1,940.2
85	Armenia	1,838.3
86	Egypt	1,743.7
87	Albania	1,648.4
88	Mongolia	1,541.5
89	Dominican Republic	1,529.3
90	Colombia	1,254.3
91	Peru	1,229.1
92	Algeria	1,223.7
93	Ecuador	1,208.1
94	Gabon	1,127.6
95	Guyana	1,085.0
96	Moldova	1,009.6
97	Vietnam	967.1
98	El Salvador	939.5
99	Honduras	883.1
100	Zambia	810.1
101	Namibia	777.0
102	India	744.7
103	Mozambique	742.1
104	Morocco	676.5
105	Philippines	675.2
106	Indonesia	654.8
107	Guatemala	644.2
108	Zimbabwe	631.6
109	Bolivia	626.1
110	Nicaragua	604.7
111	Cape Verde	563.4
112	Pakistan	559.5
113	Sri Lanka	483.3
114	Swaziland	431.2
115	Ghana	376.0
116	Côte d'Ivoire	304.6
117	Cameroon	299.4
118	Yemen	289.1
119	Bangladesh	257.5
120	Senegal	236.1
121	Botswana	224.1
122	Kenya	174.2
123	Gambia, The	142.7
124	Mauritania	140.3
125	Nigeria	128.0
126	Malawi	120.2
127	Timor-Leste[2]	112.0
128	Tanzania	106.3
129	Nepal	106.0
130	Guinea	97.8
131	Lesotho	93.1
132	Liberia	87.3
133	Cambodia	86.3
134	Uganda	75.5
135	Haiti	73.1
136	Madagascar	67.1
137	Ethiopia	50.6
138	Burkina Faso	41.6
139	Mali	34.9
140	Rwanda	23.3
141	Sierra Leone	20.9
142	Burundi	15.5
143	Benin	14.8
144	Chad	8.7

SOURCES: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators Online* (accessed November 28, 2012); US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), *The World Factbook* (accessed November 28, 2012)

[1] 2010 [2] 2011

3.02 Mobile network coverage rate

Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal | 2011

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Azerbaijan	100.0
1	Bahrain	100.0
1	Chile	100.0
1	Croatia	100.0
1	Hong Kong SAR	100.0
1	Indonesia	100.0
1	Kuwait[5]	100.0
1	Lithuania[5]	100.0
1	Malta	100.0
1	Montenegro[5]	100.0
1	Namibia	100.0
1	Nicaragua[4]	100.0
1	Peru	100.0
1	Qatar	100.0
1	Slovak Republic	100.0
1	Switzerland	100.0
1	Taiwan, China	100.0
1	Thailand	100.0
1	Trinidad and Tobago[5]	100.0
1	Turkey[5]	100.0
1	Uganda	100.0
1	United Arab Emirates	100.0
1	Uruguay	100.0
24	Brazil	100.0
24	Bulgaria	100.0
24	Estonia	100.0
27	Cyprus	100.0
28	Belgium	99.9
28	Greece	99.9
28	Japan	99.9
28	Korea, Rep.	99.9
28	Luxembourg[5]	99.9
28	Macedonia, FYR[5]	99.9
28	Mexico	99.9
28	Romania	99.9
28	Ukraine	99.9
37	Singapore	99.9
38	Spain	99.8
38	United States[5]	99.8
40	South Africa[2]	99.8
41	Bosnia and Herzegovina	99.7
41	Egypt	99.7
41	Slovenia	99.7
41	United Kingdom	99.7
45	Czech Republic	99.6
46	Poland	99.5
47	Finland[3]	99.5
48	China[4]	99.5
49	Saudi Arabia	99.3
50	Georgia	99.1
51	Albania	99.0
51	Australia	99.0
51	Austria	99.0
51	Bangladesh	99.0
51	Barbados	99.0
51	Benin	99.0
51	Cambodia[4]	99.0
51	Canada	99.0
51	France	99.0
51	Germany	99.0
51	Hungary	99.0
51	Iceland	99.0
51	Ireland	99.0
51	Israel	99.0
51	Italy	99.0
51	Jordan	99.0
51	Mauritius	99.0
51	Morocco	99.0
51	Philippines	99.0
51	Portugal	99.0
51	Sweden[5]	99.0
72	Armenia	98.9
73	Latvia[2]	98.8
74	Libya[4]	98.0
74	Netherlands[3]	98.0
74	Oman	98.0
74	Seychelles	98.0
74	Sri Lanka[5]	98.0
79	Moldova[2]	98.0
80	Rwanda	97.3
81	Denmark[3]	97.0
81	Guyana	97.0
81	Kyrgyz Republic	97.0
81	Lebanon	97.0
81	New Zealand	97.0
86	Malaysia	96.2
87	Botswana	96.0
87	Cape Verde	96.0
89	Iran, Islamic Rep.	95.8
90	El Salvador[2]	95.0
90	Jamaica[2]	95.0
90	Kazakhstan[5]	95.0
90	Russian Federation[1]	95.0
94	Swaziland	94.9
95	Ecuador	94.6
96	Argentina[2]	94.1
97	Paraguay[5]	94.0
98	Côte d'Ivoire	92.1
99	Pakistan	92.0
99	Panama	92.0
101	Nigeria	90.0
101	Senegal	90.0
101	Venezuela[2]	90.0
104	Honduras[2]	89.9
105	Kenya	89.1
106	Mongolia	87.9
107	Serbia	87.4
108	Gambia, The[2]	85.0
108	Malawi	85.0
108	Tanzania[5]	85.0
111	Ghana	84.9
112	Yemen[5]	84.0
113	Burundi[4]	83.0
113	Colombia[1]	83.0
113	India[4]	83.0
116	Algeria[2]	81.5
117	Dominican Republic[5]	81.2
118	Guinea[3]	80.0
119	Gabon[2]	79.0
120	Guatemala[1]	76.0
121	Chad	75.0
121	Lesotho	75.0
123	Zimbabwe	72.4
124	Sierra Leone[1]	70.0
124	Vietnam[1]	70.0
126	Costa Rica[4]	69.5
127	Timor-Leste[3]	69.0
128	Puerto Rico[4]	68.4
129	Mauritania[3]	62.0
129	Zambia	62.0
131	Burkina Faso[1]	61.1
132	Cameroon[1]	58.0
133	Bolivia[2]	45.9
134	Nepal[5]	35.1
135	Madagascar[1]	23.0
136	Mali[1]	20.0
137	Ethiopia[1]	10.0
138	Liberia	0.8
n/a	Brunei Darussalam	n/a
n/a	Haiti	n/a
n/a	Mozambique	n/a
n/a	Norway	n/a
n/a	Suriname	n/a
n/a	Tajikistan	n/a

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition)

[1] 2006 [2] 2007 [3] 2008 [4] 2009 [5] 2010

3.03 International Internet bandwidth

International Internet bandwidth (kb/s) per Internet user | 2011

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Hong Kong SAR	1,046.3
2	Singapore	343.7
3	Iceland	287.1
4	Sweden	244.4
5	Switzerland	167.6
6	United Kingdom	166.1
7	Netherlands	162.5
8	Denmark	159.5
9	Norway	151.3
10	Puerto Rico[3]	135.4
11	Portugal	135.3
12	Belgium	131.1
13	Romania	126.1
14	Finland	118.4
15	Moldova	91.1
16	Czech Republic	91.1
17	Luxembourg	89.6
18	Montenegro	84.6
19	Austria	81.9
20	France	78.6
21	Serbia	76.8
22	Germany	74.8
23	Bulgaria	70.6
24	Canada	70.2
25	Ireland	69.0
26	Slovenia	68.2
27	Spain	64.1
28	Italy	60.8
29	Lithuania	57.6
30	Mongolia	53.6
31	Cyprus	53.6
32	Australia	50.4
33	Malta	47.8
34	United States	47.2
35	Latvia	44.8
36	Panama	44.1
37	Poland	40.2
38	Barbados	38.2
39	Israel	37.8
40	Costa Rica	36.2
41	Taiwan, China	34.6
42	Turkey	33.9
43	Saudi Arabia	33.0
44	Uruguay	32.1
45	Russian Federation	31.7
46	Jamaica	29.5
47	Brazil	28.0
48	Ecuador	27.7
49	United Arab Emirates	27.6
50	Georgia	26.7
51	Greece	26.0
52	Argentina	25.7
53	Thailand	24.6
54	Estonia	24.4
55	New Zealand	23.7
56	Japan	23.1
57	Qatar	22.3
58	Armenia	22.2
59	Brunei Darussalam	22.0
60	Kazakhstan	21.9
61	Chile	20.4
62	Croatia	19.9
63	Trinidad and Tobago	19.8
64	Azerbaijan	19.1
65	Albania	19.0
66	South Africa	18.9
67	Côte d'Ivoire	18.0
68	Macedonia, FYR	17.9
69	Bosnia and Herzegovina	17.8
70	Korea, Rep.	17.2
71	Timor-Leste	17.1
72	Colombia	16.8
73	Bahrain	14.7
74	Cambodia	13.5
75	Nicaragua	12.9
76	Mauritius	12.7
77	Philippines	12.4
78	Slovak Republic	12.3
79	Hungary	12.2
80	Dominican Republic	11.8
81	Libya	11.0
82	Malaysia	10.7
83	Suriname	10.0
84	Vietnam	10.0
85	Ukraine	9.8
86	Paraguay	9.5
87	Peru	9.3
88	Algeria	8.9
89	Mexico	8.7
90	Botswana	8.4
91	Pakistan	8.2
92	Venezuela	8.1
93	Morocco	7.6
94	Indonesia	7.2
95	Ethiopia	7.0
96	Guatemala	6.9
97	Jordan	6.3
98	Oman	6.3
99	India	6.3
100	Gabon	6.3
101	El Salvador	6.0
102	Kuwait[3]	6.0
103	Seychelles	5.9
104	Cape Verde	5.8
105	Sri Lanka	5.2
106	Mali	4.9
107	Honduras	4.9
108	Bolivia	4.7
109	Guyana	4.5
110	Kenya	4.5
111	Rwanda	4.4
112	Uganda	4.2
113	Mauritania	3.9
114	Egypt	3.8
115	Malawi	3.8
116	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.5
117	Benin	3.4
118	Senegal	2.9
119	Lesotho	2.8
120	China	2.7
121	Namibia	2.3
122	Swaziland	2.3
123	Lebanon	2.3
124	Burkina Faso	2.2
125	Burundi	1.9
126	Zambia	1.9
127	Zimbabwe	1.7
128	Guinea	1.7
129	Kyrgyz Republic	1.7
130	Gambia, The	1.6
131	Nepal	1.5
132	Bangladesh	1.5
133	Mozambique	1.2
134	Yemen	1.1
135	Tanzania	0.9
136	Liberia	0.6
137	Madagascar	0.6
138	Tajikistan[2]	0.5
139	Nigeria	0.4
140	Cameroon	0.3
141	Chad	0.2
142	Haiti[1]	0.2
143	Ghana	0.2
n/a	Sierra Leone	n/a

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition)

[1] 2004 [2] 2007 [3] 2010

3.04 Secure Internet servers

Secure Internet servers per million population | 2011

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Iceland	3,025.1
2	Netherlands	2,749.8
3	Korea, Rep.	2,496.1
4	Denmark	2,180.7
5	Switzerland	2,137.5
6	Australia	2,002.6
7	Luxembourg	1,874.3
8	Norway	1,810.6
9	Malta	1,661.1
10	New Zealand	1,597.4
11	United Kingdom	1,592.5
12	United States	1,563.2
13	Finland	1,486.7
14	Sweden	1,451.4
15	Canada	1,368.6
16	Seychelles	1,348.8
17	Ireland	1,154.4
18	Cyprus	1,121.3
19	Germany	1,023.4
20	Austria	993.2
21	Japan	743.9
22	Singapore	607.3
23	Belgium	599.6
24	Hong Kong SAR	570.5
25	Estonia	532.8
26	Taiwan, China[1]	492.7
27	Israel	470.1
28	Slovenia	433.2
29	Barbados	401.6
30	Czech Republic	387.2
31	France	354.1
32	Spain	284.7
33	Poland	269.7
34	Lithuania	242.0
35	Croatia	224.6
36	Portugal	223.7
37	Hungary	219.9
38	Latvia	205.9
39	Italy	190.9
40	United Arab Emirates	180.3
41	Kuwait	179.2
42	Slovak Republic	163.8
43	Greece	154.4
44	Panama	143.1
45	Turkey	142.5
46	Bulgaria	139.1
47	Qatar	126.2
48	Bahrain	117.9
49	Mauritius	116.6
50	Brunei Darussalam	113.3
51	Costa Rica	111.3
52	Puerto Rico	105.5
53	Trinidad and Tobago	85.4
54	South Africa	73.9
55	Uruguay	70.4
56	Chile	67.5
57	Malaysia	54.4
58	Brazil	54.2
59	Romania	53.7
60	Oman	53.4
61	Jamaica	48.4
62	Lebanon	41.1
63	Suriname	34.0
64	Argentina	33.6
65	Serbia	28.9
66	Macedonia, FYR	28.6
67	Armenia	27.7
68	Russian Federation	27.1
69	Mexico	26.8
70	Montenegro	25.3
71	Jordan	25.2
72	Saudi Arabia	21.5
73	Colombia	21.2
74	Dominican Republic	20.3
75	Bosnia and Herzegovina	20.3
76	Namibia	19.8
77	Ecuador	19.7
78	Moldova	19.7
79	Georgia	18.7
80	Peru	18.6
81	Ukraine	17.7
82	El Salvador	16.9
83	Thailand	16.6
84	Cape Verde	16.0
85	Swaziland	15.0
86	Guatemala	13.8
87	Albania	13.7
88	Mongolia	13.6
89	Nicaragua	10.1
90	Paraguay	9.7
91	Bolivia	9.5
92	Guyana	9.3
93	Botswana	8.9
94	Gabon	8.5
95	Venezuela	8.1
96	Honduras	7.7
97	Philippines	7.5
98	Kazakhstan	6.3
99	Sri Lanka	6.0
100	Azerbaijan	4.7
101	Vietnam	4.7
102	Morocco	4.3
103	Indonesia	3.4
104	Kenya	3.2
105	Egypt	3.0
106	India	2.9
107	Gambia, The	2.8
108	Timor-Leste	2.6
109	Kyrgyz Republic	2.5
110	Cambodia	2.5
111	China	2.4
112	Ghana	2.2
113	Mauritania	2.0
114	Nepal	1.9
115	Nigeria	1.7
116	Zambia	1.6
117	Uganda	1.5
118	Senegal	1.4
119	Libya	1.4
120	Zimbabwe	1.3
121	Liberia	1.2
122	Haiti	1.2
123	Mozambique	1.1
124	Pakistan	1.1
125	Cameroon	1.0
126	Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.0
127	Mali	0.9
128	Algeria	0.9
129	Côte d'Ivoire	0.9
130	Rwanda	0.9
131	Benin	0.8
132	Sierra Leone	0.7
133	Bangladesh	0.6
134	Burkina Faso	0.6
135	Tajikistan	0.6
136	Madagascar	0.5
137	Tanzania	0.5
138	Guinea	0.5
139	Lesotho[1]	0.5
140	Yemen	0.4
141	Malawi	0.4
142	Ethiopia	0.2
143	Burundi	0.1
n/a	Chad	n/a

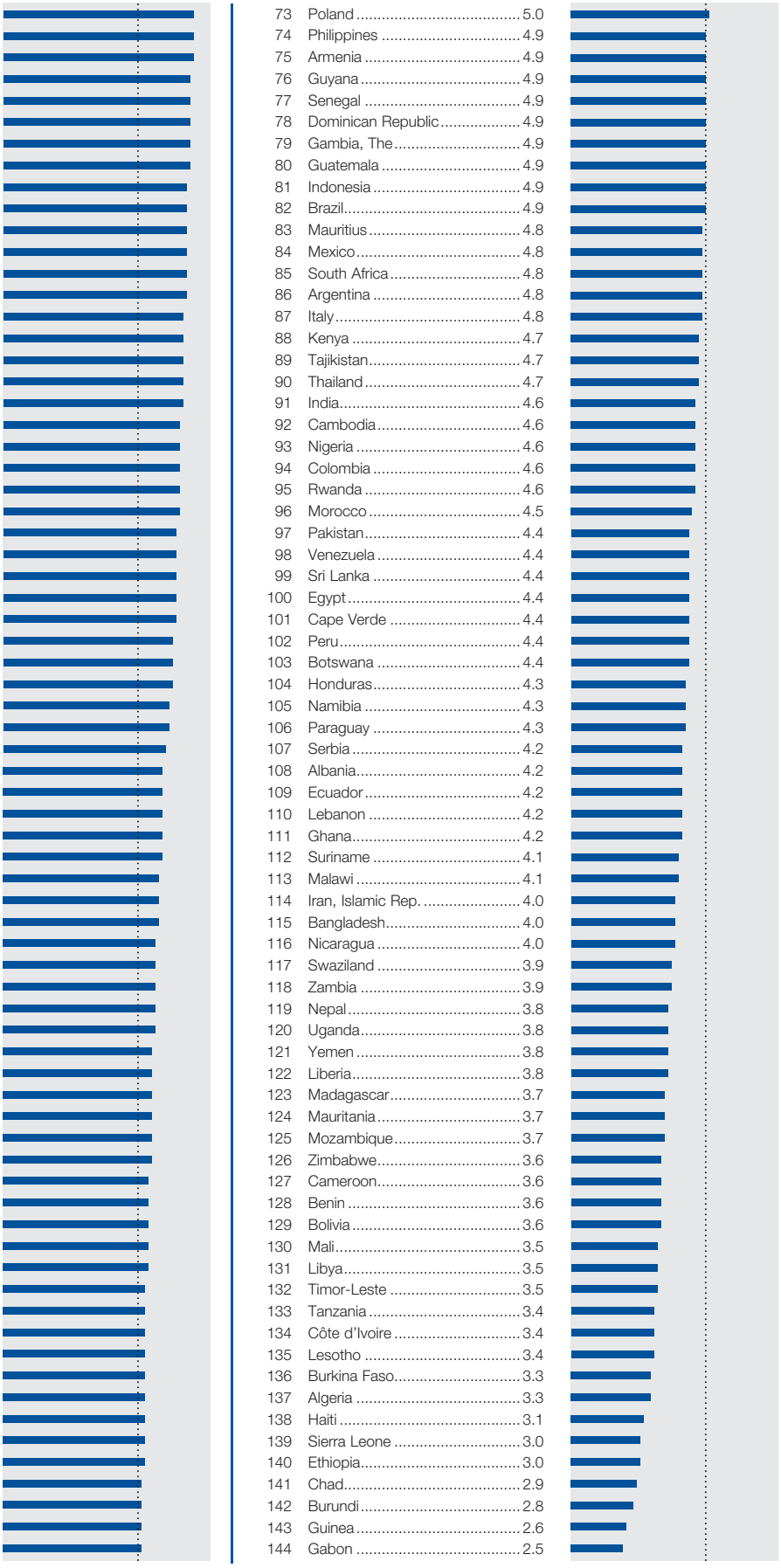
SOURCES: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators Online* (accessed November 28, 2012); national sources

[1] 2010

3.05 Accessibility of digital content

In your country, how accessible is digital content (e.g., text and audiovisual content, software products) via multiple platforms (e.g., fixed-line Internet, wireless Internet, mobile network, satellite)? [1 = not accessible at all; 7 = widely accessible] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	United Kingdom	6.5
2	Netherlands	6.5
3	Iceland	6.5
4	Switzerland	6.4
5	Finland	6.4
6	Luxembourg	6.4
7	Singapore	6.4
8	Norway	6.4
9	Austria	6.3
10	Korea, Rep.	6.3
11	Estonia	6.3
12	Taiwan, China	6.3
13	Japan	6.3
14	Sweden	6.3
15	Belgium	6.2
16	Canada	6.2
17	Denmark	6.2
18	Hong Kong SAR	6.2
19	Malta	6.2
20	Australia	6.1
21	Czech Republic	6.1
22	Germany	6.1
23	United Arab Emirates	6.1
24	Lithuania	6.1
25	United States	6.0
26	Hungary	6.0
27	Qatar	6.0
28	Barbados	6.0
29	Portugal	6.0
30	Puerto Rico	5.9
31	Bahrain	5.9
32	New Zealand	5.9
33	Israel	5.8
34	Slovenia	5.8
35	Uruguay	5.7
36	Spain	5.6
37	Slovak Republic	5.6
38	France	5.6
39	Latvia	5.6
40	Malaysia	5.6
41	Ireland	5.5
42	Cyprus	5.5
43	Saudi Arabia	5.5
44	Ukraine	5.4
45	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.4
46	Brunei Darussalam	5.4
47	Croatia	5.4
48	Jordan	5.4
49	Vietnam	5.3
50	Mongolia	5.3
51	China	5.3
52	Montenegro	5.3
53	Oman	5.3
54	Kuwait	5.3
55	Chile	5.2
56	Costa Rica	5.2
57	Romania	5.2
58	Kyrgyz Republic	5.2
59	Jamaica	5.2
60	Macedonia, FYR	5.1
61	Trinidad and Tobago	5.1
62	Turkey	5.1
63	Russian Federation	5.1
64	Greece	5.1
65	Seychelles	5.1
66	Moldova	5.1
67	Kazakhstan	5.1
68	El Salvador	5.1
69	Panama	5.0
70	Georgia	5.0
71	Azerbaijan	5.0
72	Bulgaria	5.0
73	Poland	5.0
74	Philippines	4.9
75	Armenia	4.9
76	Guyana	4.9
77	Senegal	4.9
78	Dominican Republic	4.9
79	Gambia, The	4.9
80	Guatemala	4.9
81	Indonesia	4.9
82	Brazil	4.9
83	Mauritius	4.8
84	Mexico	4.8
85	South Africa	4.8
86	Argentina	4.8
87	Italy	4.8
88	Kenya	4.7
89	Tajikistan	4.7
90	Thailand	4.7
91	India	4.6
92	Cambodia	4.6
93	Nigeria	4.6
94	Colombia	4.6
95	Rwanda	4.6
96	Morocco	4.5
97	Pakistan	4.4
98	Venezuela	4.4
99	Sri Lanka	4.4
100	Egypt	4.4
101	Cape Verde	4.4
102	Peru	4.4
103	Botswana	4.4
104	Honduras	4.3
105	Namibia	4.3
106	Paraguay	4.3
107	Serbia	4.2
108	Albania	4.2
109	Ecuador	4.2
110	Lebanon	4.2
111	Ghana	4.2
112	Suriname	4.1
113	Malawi	4.1
114	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.0
115	Bangladesh	4.0
116	Nicaragua	4.0
117	Swaziland	3.9
118	Zambia	3.9
119	Nepal	3.8
120	Uganda	3.8
121	Yemen	3.8
122	Liberia	3.8
123	Madagascar	3.7
124	Mauritania	3.7
125	Mozambique	3.7
126	Zimbabwe	3.6
127	Cameroon	3.6
128	Benin	3.6
129	Bolivia	3.6
130	Mali	3.5
131	Libya	3.5
132	Timor-Leste	3.5
133	Tanzania	3.4
134	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4
135	Lesotho	3.4
136	Burkina Faso	3.3
137	Algeria	3.3
138	Haiti	3.1
139	Sierra Leone	3.0
140	Ethiopia	3.0
141	Chad	2.9
142	Burundi	2.8
143	Guinea	2.6
144	Gabon	2.5



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

4th pillar
Affordability

4.01 Mobile cellular tariffs

Average per-minute cost of different types of mobile cellular calls (PPP $) | 2011

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Liberia	0.00
2	Ukraine	0.01
3	Hong Kong SAR	0.02
4	Bangladesh	0.03
5	Sri Lanka	0.04
6	India	0.04
7	Norway	0.04
8	Egypt	0.05
9	China	0.06
10	Denmark	0.06
11	Nepal	0.07
12	Pakistan	0.07
13	Finland	0.07
14	Sweden	0.08
15	Austria	0.08
16	Thailand	0.09
17	United Arab Emirates	0.09
18	Costa Rica	0.09
19	Ghana	0.10
20	Kenya	0.11
21	Mongolia	0.11
22	Cyprus	0.12
23	Iceland	0.13
24	Kuwait	0.14
25	Guinea[2]	0.14
26	Qatar	0.15
27	Ethiopia	0.15
28	Azerbaijan	0.15
29	Jordan	0.15
30	Zimbabwe	0.15
31	Kyrgyz Republic	0.16
32	Bahrain[2]	0.16
33	Germany	0.16
34	Oman	0.16
35	Armenia	0.17
36	Turkey	0.17
37	Singapore	0.17
38	Guatemala	0.17
39	Indonesia	0.17
40	Saudi Arabia	0.17
41	Serbia	0.18
42	Kazakhstan	0.19
43	Malaysia	0.19
44	Suriname[2]	0.19
45	Poland	0.19
46	Russian Federation	0.19
47	Mauritius	0.19
48	Haiti	0.20
49	Algeria	0.20
50	Yemen	0.20
51	Cambodia	0.20
52	Guyana[2]	0.21
53	Vietnam[2]	0.21
54	Latvia	0.22
55	Panama	0.22
56	Croatia	0.24
57	Iran, Islamic Rep.[1]	0.24
58	Georgia	0.24
59	Luxembourg	0.25
60	Lithuania	0.25
61	Jamaica	0.26
62	Paraguay	0.26
63	El Salvador	0.26
64	Uganda	0.26
65	Namibia	0.27
66	Tajikistan	0.27
67	Portugal	0.27
68	United States	0.27
69	Colombia	0.28
70	Slovenia	0.28
71	Italy	0.29
72	Chile	0.29
73	Philippines	0.29
74	Israel	0.30
75	Côte d'Ivoire	0.30
76	Moldova	0.31
77	Hungary	0.31
78	Trinidad and Tobago	0.32
79	Senegal	0.32
80	Gambia, The	0.32
81	Rwanda	0.32
82	Korea, Rep.	0.33
83	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.34
84	Burkina Faso	0.35
85	Estonia	0.35
86	Mauritania	0.35
87	Netherlands	0.36
88	Cameroon	0.36
89	Ireland	0.36
90	Morocco	0.36
91	United Kingdom	0.37
92	Canada	0.37
93	Ecuador	0.37
94	Uruguay	0.37
95	Honduras	0.37
96	Mali	0.38
97	Nigeria	0.38
98	Tanzania	0.39
99	Benin	0.39
100	Albania	0.39
101	Botswana	0.40
102	Mexico	0.40
103	Madagascar	0.40
104	Barbados[1]	0.40
105	Cape Verde	0.42
106	Macedonia, FYR	0.42
107	Timor-Leste	0.43
108	Zambia	0.43
109	Dominican Republic	0.44
110	Brunei Darussalam[2]	0.45
111	Bolivia	0.46
112	Swaziland	0.47
113	Mozambique	0.48
114	Czech Republic	0.50
115	Venezuela	0.51
116	Gabon	0.51
117	South Africa	0.51
118	Montenegro	0.51
119	Taiwan, China	0.53
120	Switzerland	0.53
121	Australia	0.54
122	Malta	0.54
123	Lebanon	0.54
124	Romania	0.57
125	Lesotho	0.57
126	France	0.57
127	Belgium	0.58
128	New Zealand	0.58
129	Greece	0.59
130	Brazil	0.68
131	Seychelles	0.74
132	Spain	0.75
133	Bulgaria	0.78
134	Slovak Republic	0.82
135	Chad	0.83
136	Japan	0.84
137	Argentina	0.86
138	Malawi	0.90
139	Nicaragua	0.96
140	Peru	1.23
n/a	Burundi	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a
n/a	Sierra Leone	n/a

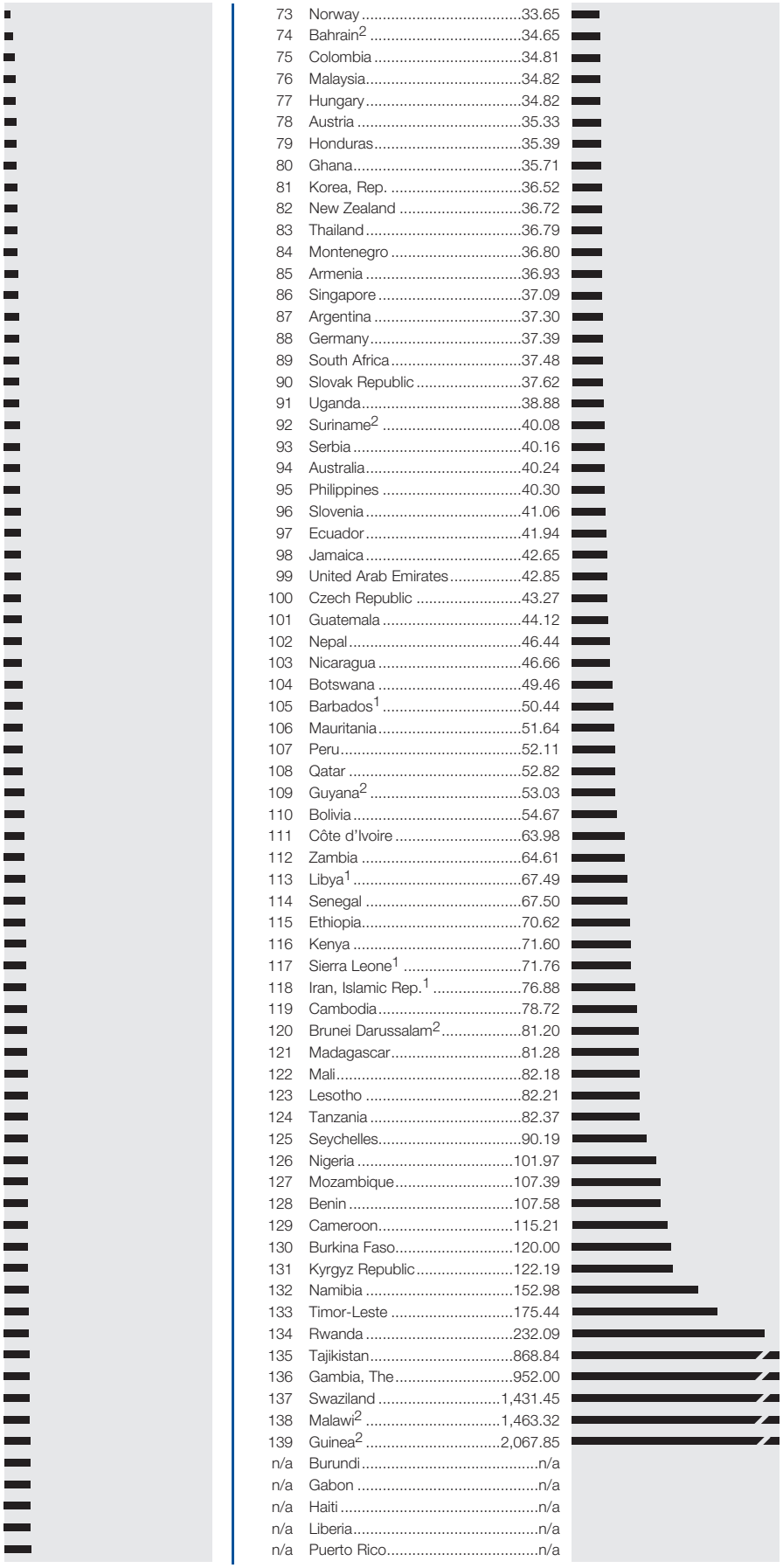
SOURCES: Authors' calculations based on International Telecommunication Union, *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition); International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook* (October 2012 edition); World Bank, *World Development Indicators Online* (accessed November 29, 2012); and national sources. See Technical Notes and Sources for more details.

[1] 2009 [2] 2010

4.02 Fixed broadband Internet tariffs

Monthly subscription charge for fixed (wired) broadband Internet service (PPP $) | 2011

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Israel	8.11
2	Sri Lanka	10.98
3	Cape Verde	13.53
4	India	14.75
5	Mongolia	14.78
6	Ukraine	15.10
7	Georgia	15.29
8	Bosnia and Herzegovina	15.68
9	Russian Federation	16.52
10	Lithuania	16.56
11	Brazil	16.58
12	Romania	17.16
13	Egypt	17.25
14	Taiwan, China	18.03
15	Venezuela	18.27
16	Azerbaijan	18.55
17	Bangladesh	18.87
18	United Kingdom	19.05
19	Trinidad and Tobago	19.16
20	Latvia	19.28
21	Japan	19.86
22	United States	19.95
23	Morocco	19.98
24	Costa Rica	20.46
25	Zimbabwe	20.53
26	Greece	20.68
27	Turkey	20.80
28	Kuwait	21.33
29	Moldova	22.03
30	Uruguay	22.11
31	Belgium	22.13
32	Cyprus	22.95
33	Mauritius	22.95
34	Iceland	23.23
35	Chad[2]	23.24
36	Switzerland	23.41
37	Canada	24.71
38	Malta	24.81
39	Chile	24.84
40	Italy	25.51
41	Croatia	25.82
42	Lebanon	26.37
43	Albania	26.37
44	Sweden	26.70
45	Panama	27.32
46	France	27.56
47	Kazakhstan	28.00
48	Vietnam[2]	28.01
49	Mexico	28.05
50	Finland	28.85
51	China	28.88
52	Bulgaria	29.02
53	Jordan	29.18
54	El Salvador	29.39
55	Estonia	29.45
56	Yemen	29.66
57	Indonesia	29.70
58	Netherlands	29.74
59	Oman	29.74
60	Ireland	29.82
61	Algeria	30.23
62	Hong Kong SAR	30.75
63	Poland	31.52
64	Luxembourg	31.55
65	Saudi Arabia	31.72
66	Denmark	31.85
67	Macedonia, FYR	32.08
68	Pakistan	32.13
69	Paraguay	32.43
70	Dominican Republic	32.53
71	Spain	32.84
72	Portugal	33.19
73	Norway	33.65
74	Bahrain[2]	34.65
75	Colombia	34.81
76	Malaysia	34.82
77	Hungary	34.82
78	Austria	35.33
79	Honduras	35.39
80	Ghana	35.71
81	Korea, Rep.	36.52
82	New Zealand	36.72
83	Thailand	36.79
84	Montenegro	36.80
85	Armenia	36.93
86	Singapore	37.09
87	Argentina	37.30
88	Germany	37.39
89	South Africa	37.48
90	Slovak Republic	37.62
91	Uganda	38.88
92	Suriname[2]	40.08
93	Serbia	40.16
94	Australia	40.24
95	Philippines	40.30
96	Slovenia	41.06
97	Ecuador	41.94
98	Jamaica	42.65
99	United Arab Emirates	42.85
100	Czech Republic	43.27
101	Guatemala	44.12
102	Nepal	46.44
103	Nicaragua	46.66
104	Botswana	49.46
105	Barbados[1]	50.44
106	Mauritania	51.64
107	Peru	52.11
108	Qatar	52.82
109	Guyana[2]	53.03
110	Bolivia	54.67
111	Côte d'Ivoire	63.98
112	Zambia	64.61
113	Libya[1]	67.49
114	Senegal	67.50
115	Ethiopia	70.62
116	Kenya	71.60
117	Sierra Leone[1]	71.76
118	Iran, Islamic Rep.[1]	76.88
119	Cambodia	78.72
120	Brunei Darussalam[2]	81.20
121	Madagascar	81.28
122	Mali	82.18
123	Lesotho	82.21
124	Tanzania	82.37
125	Seychelles	90.19
126	Nigeria	101.97
127	Mozambique	107.39
128	Benin	107.58
129	Cameroon	115.21
130	Burkina Faso	120.00
131	Kyrgyz Republic	122.19
132	Namibia	152.98
133	Timor-Leste	175.44
134	Rwanda	232.09
135	Tajikistan	868.84
136	Gambia, The	952.00
137	Swaziland	1,431.45
138	Malawi[2]	1,463.32
139	Guinea[2]	2,067.85
n/a	Burundi	n/a
n/a	Gabon	n/a
n/a	Haiti	n/a
n/a	Liberia	n/a
n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a



SOURCES: Authors' calculations based on International Telecommunication Union, *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition); International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook* (October 2012 edition); World Bank, *World Development Indicators Online* (retrieved November 29, 2012); and national sources. See Technical Notes and Sources for more details.

[1] 2009 [2] 2010

4.03 Internet and telephony sectors competition index

Level of competition index for Internet services, international long distance services, and mobile telephone services on a 0-to-2 (best) scale | As of 2011

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Argentina	2.00
1	Austria	2.00
1	Belgium	2.00
1	Brazil	2.00
1	Canada	2.00
1	Chile	2.00
1	Colombia	2.00
1	Croatia	2.00
1	Dominican Republic	2.00
1	Ecuador	2.00
1	El Salvador	2.00
1	Estonia	2.00
1	France	2.00
1	Gabon	2.00
1	Georgia	2.00
1	Germany	2.00
1	Haiti	2.00
1	Honduras	2.00
1	Hong Kong SAR	2.00
1	Iceland	2.00
1	India	2.00
1	Ireland	2.00
1	Japan	2.00
1	Kenya	2.00
1	Kyrgyz Republic	2.00
1	Lesotho	2.00
1	Luxembourg	2.00
1	Madagascar	2.00
1	Malaysia	2.00
1	Malta	2.00
1	Mauritania	2.00
1	Mauritius	2.00
1	Mexico	2.00
1	Moldova	2.00
1	Montenegro	2.00
1	Morocco	2.00
1	Nepal	2.00
1	Netherlands	2.00
1	Nigeria	2.00
1	Norway	2.00
1	Pakistan	2.00
1	Panama	2.00
1	Paraguay	2.00
1	Peru	2.00
1	Philippines	2.00
1	Portugal	2.00
1	Romania	2.00
1	Singapore	2.00
1	Slovenia	2.00
1	Spain	2.00
1	Sweden	2.00
1	Switzerland	2.00
1	Taiwan, China	2.00
1	Turkey	2.00
1	Uganda	2.00
1	United States	2.00
1	Venezuela	2.00
58	Jordan	1.94
59	Jamaica	1.93
59	Rwanda	1.93
61	Bahrain	1.92
61	Lithuania	1.92
63	Australia	1.91
64	Denmark	1.89
65	Cambodia	1.88
65	Nicaragua	1.88
67	Hungary	1.88
68	Czech Republic	1.87
68	Oman	1.87
68	Vietnam	1.87
71	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.86
71	Ukraine	1.86
71	United Kingdom	1.86
74	Guatemala	1.85
75	Cape Verde	1.83
75	Finland	1.83
77	Slovak Republic	1.82
78	Thailand	1.82
79	Kazakhstan	1.81
80	Greece	1.80
81	Indonesia	1.79
82	Zimbabwe	1.79
83	Latvia	1.77
83	Poland	1.77
85	Korea, Rep.	1.76
85	Senegal	1.76
87	Liberia	1.75
88	Albania	1.69
89	Guinea	1.67
90	Zambia	1.64
91	Costa Rica	1.63
92	Italy	1.62
93	Russian Federation	1.60
94	Mongolia	1.56
95	Burundi	1.54
96	New Zealand	1.53
97	Chad	1.50
98	Namibia	1.43
98	Serbia	1.43
100	Ghana	1.42
101	Egypt	1.40
102	Cameroon	1.36
103	Bulgaria	1.36
104	Azerbaijan	1.35
105	Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.33
105	Saudi Arabia	1.33
107	Algeria	1.31
107	Cyprus	1.31
109	China	1.29
109	Mozambique	1.29
111	Israel	1.27
112	Botswana	1.27
113	Bangladesh	1.25
114	Côte d'Ivoire	1.22
115	Armenia	1.21
116	Barbados	1.20
117	Mali	1.19
118	Gambia, The	1.13
118	Malawi	1.13
118	South Africa	1.13
121	Suriname	1.10
122	Seychelles	1.08
123	Macedonia, FYR	1.00
123	Tanzania	1.00
123	Trinidad and Tobago	1.00
123	United Arab Emirates	1.00
127	Qatar	0.93
127	Sierra Leone	0.93
129	Sri Lanka	0.88
130	Bolivia	0.80
131	Brunei Darussalam	0.78
132	Burkina Faso	0.75
132	Uruguay	0.75
134	Lebanon	0.55
135	Benin	0.50
135	Guyana	0.50
137	Yemen	0.46
138	Kuwait	0.23
139	Swaziland	0.08
140	Ethiopia	0.00
140	Libya	0.00
140	Tajikistan	0.00
n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a
n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a

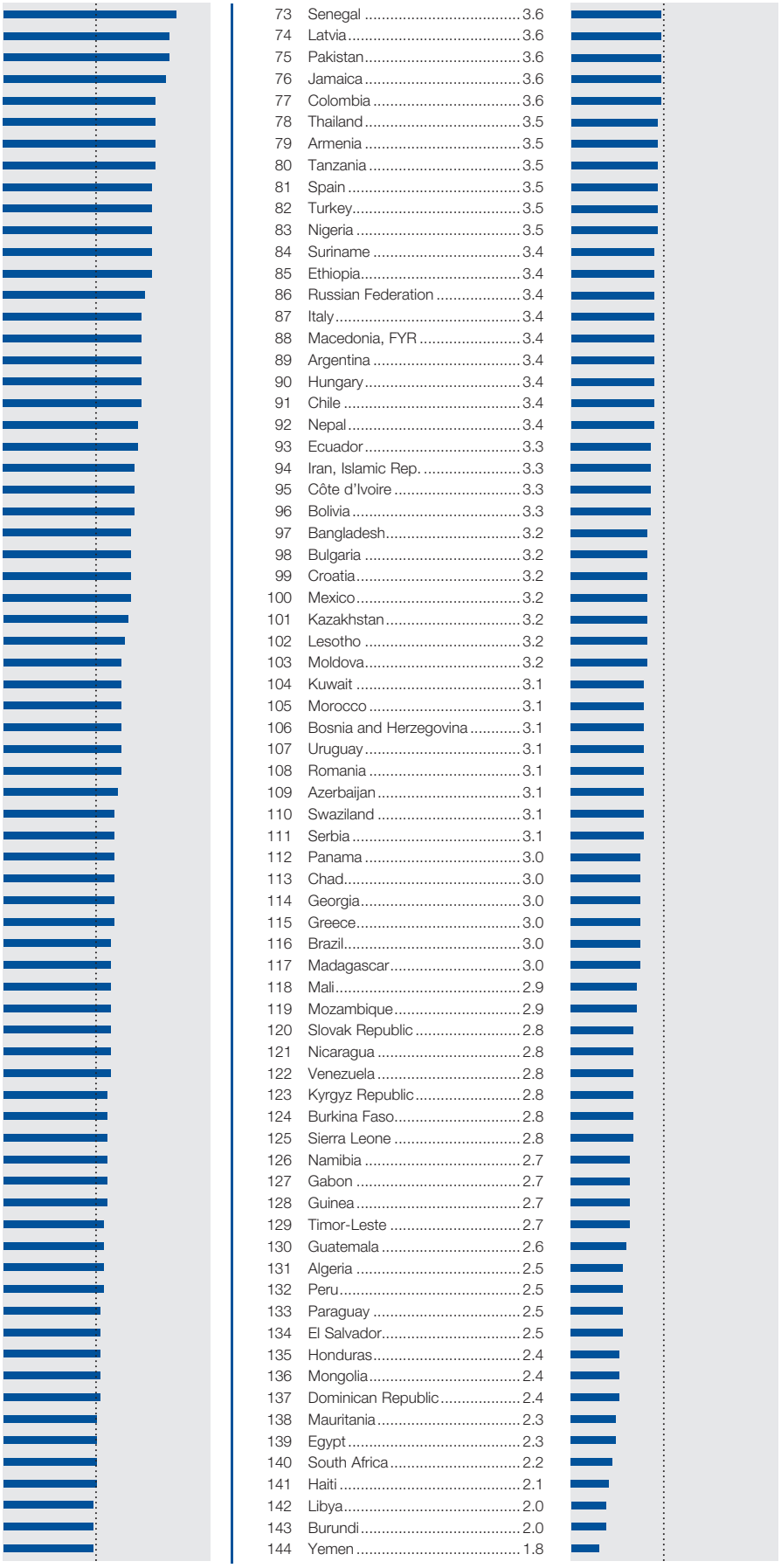
SOURCE: Authors' calculations based on International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU World Telecommunication Regulatory Database* (accessed November 29, 2012).

5th pillar
Skills

5.01 Quality of the educational system

How well does the educational system in your country meet the needs of a competitive economy? [1 = not well at all; 7 = very well] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Switzerland	6.0
2	Finland	5.8
3	Singapore	5.8
4	Qatar	5.7
5	Belgium	5.4
6	Canada	5.4
7	Barbados	5.4
8	Iceland	5.4
9	Ireland	5.3
10	Lebanon	5.3
11	New Zealand	5.3
12	Sweden	5.3
13	Netherlands	5.3
14	Malaysia	5.1
15	Australia	5.0
16	Malta	5.0
17	United Arab Emirates	5.0
18	Norway	5.0
19	Denmark	5.0
20	Germany	4.9
21	Costa Rica	4.9
22	Cyprus	4.8
23	Hong Kong SAR	4.8
24	Taiwan, China	4.8
25	Brunei Darussalam	4.7
26	Austria	4.7
27	United Kingdom	4.7
28	United States	4.7
29	Gambia, The	4.6
30	Zimbabwe	4.5
31	Jordan	4.4
32	Saudi Arabia	4.4
33	Sri Lanka	4.4
34	India	4.4
35	Bahrain	4.4
36	Luxembourg	4.4
37	Kenya	4.3
38	Montenegro	4.2
39	Zambia	4.2
40	Trinidad and Tobago	4.2
41	France	4.2
42	Guyana	4.2
43	Japan	4.2
44	Korea, Rep.	4.1
45	Philippines	4.1
46	Mauritius	4.1
47	Indonesia	4.1
48	Seychelles	4.1
49	Estonia	4.1
50	Rwanda	4.1
51	Puerto Rico	4.0
52	Albania	4.0
53	Israel	4.0
54	Lithuania	4.0
55	Botswana	4.0
56	Liberia	4.0
57	China	3.9
58	Cambodia	3.9
59	Czech Republic	3.9
60	Oman	3.9
61	Portugal	3.8
62	Ghana	3.8
63	Slovenia	3.8
64	Cape Verde	3.8
65	Malawi	3.8
66	Cameroon	3.7
67	Tajikistan	3.7
68	Poland	3.7
69	Uganda	3.7
70	Ukraine	3.6
71	Benin	3.6
72	Vietnam	3.6
73	Senegal	3.6
74	Latvia	3.6
75	Pakistan	3.6
76	Jamaica	3.6
77	Colombia	3.6
78	Thailand	3.5
79	Armenia	3.5
80	Tanzania	3.5
81	Spain	3.5
82	Turkey	3.5
83	Nigeria	3.5
84	Suriname	3.4
85	Ethiopia	3.4
86	Russian Federation	3.4
87	Italy	3.4
88	Macedonia, FYR	3.4
89	Argentina	3.4
90	Hungary	3.4
91	Chile	3.4
92	Nepal	3.4
93	Ecuador	3.3
94	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.3
95	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3
96	Bolivia	3.3
97	Bangladesh	3.2
98	Bulgaria	3.2
99	Croatia	3.2
100	Mexico	3.2
101	Kazakhstan	3.2
102	Lesotho	3.2
103	Moldova	3.2
104	Kuwait	3.1
105	Morocco	3.1
106	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1
107	Uruguay	3.1
108	Romania	3.1
109	Azerbaijan	3.1
110	Swaziland	3.1
111	Serbia	3.1
112	Panama	3.0
113	Chad	3.0
114	Georgia	3.0
115	Greece	3.0
116	Brazil	3.0
117	Madagascar	3.0
118	Mali	2.9
119	Mozambique	2.9
120	Slovak Republic	2.8
121	Nicaragua	2.8
122	Venezuela	2.8
123	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8
124	Burkina Faso	2.8
125	Sierra Leone	2.8
126	Namibia	2.7
127	Gabon	2.7
128	Guinea	2.7
129	Timor-Leste	2.7
130	Guatemala	2.6
131	Algeria	2.5
132	Peru	2.5
133	Paraguay	2.5
134	El Salvador	2.5
135	Honduras	2.4
136	Mongolia	2.4
137	Dominican Republic	2.4
138	Mauritania	2.3
139	Egypt	2.3
140	South Africa	2.2
141	Haiti	2.1
142	Libya	2.0
143	Burundi	2.0
144	Yemen	1.8

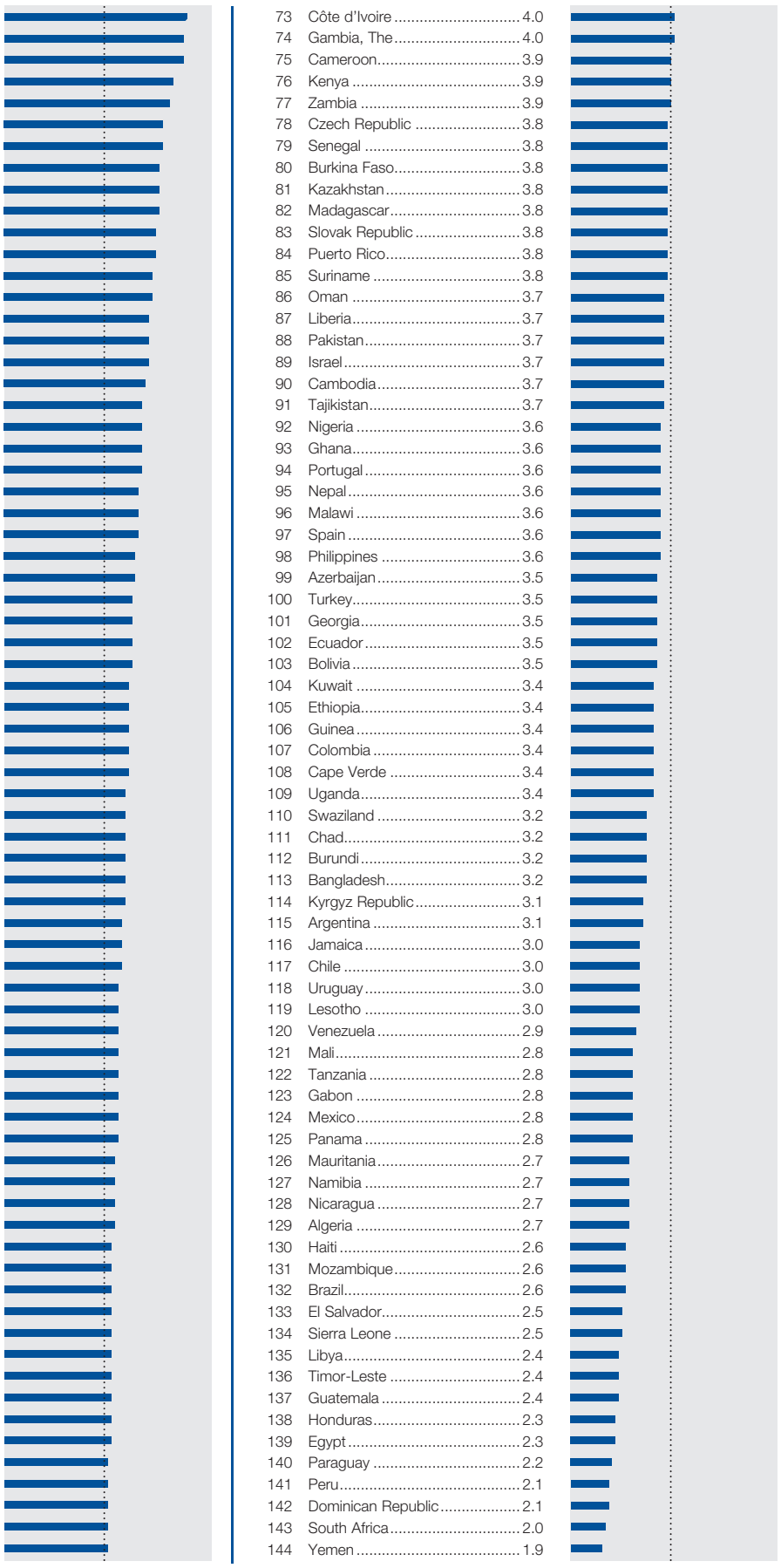


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

5.02 Quality of math and science education

How would you assess the quality of math and science education in your country's schools? [1 = poor; 7 = excellent—among the best in the world] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Singapore	6.3
2	Finland	6.2
3	Belgium	6.2
4	Lebanon	5.9
5	Switzerland	5.8
6	Taiwan, China	5.6
7	Barbados	5.6
8	Korea, Rep.	5.5
9	Qatar	5.5
10	New Zealand	5.5
11	Hong Kong SAR	5.4
12	Netherlands	5.4
13	Cyprus	5.3
14	Canada	5.3
15	Malta	5.2
16	Lithuania	5.2
17	United Arab Emirates	5.2
18	Slovenia	5.1
19	Estonia	5.0
20	Malaysia	5.0
21	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.0
22	Iceland	5.0
23	Brunei Darussalam	4.9
24	Australia	4.9
25	France	4.9
26	Croatia	4.8
27	Japan	4.8
28	Jordan	4.7
29	Germany	4.7
30	India	4.7
31	Ireland	4.7
32	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.6
33	China	4.6
34	Ukraine	4.6
35	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6
36	Sweden	4.6
37	Saudi Arabia	4.5
38	Denmark	4.5
39	Hungary	4.5
40	Albania	4.5
41	Costa Rica	4.5
42	United Kingdom	4.5
43	Austria	4.4
44	Montenegro	4.4
45	Indonesia	4.4
46	Luxembourg	4.3
47	United States	4.3
48	Latvia	4.3
49	Mauritius	4.3
50	Zimbabwe	4.3
51	Benin	4.3
52	Russian Federation	4.3
53	Morocco	4.3
54	Greece	4.2
55	Romania	4.2
56	Bahrain	4.2
57	Norway	4.2
58	Vietnam	4.1
59	Poland	4.1
60	Serbia	4.1
61	Thailand	4.1
62	Rwanda	4.1
63	Mongolia	4.1
64	Moldova	4.1
65	Italy	4.1
66	Botswana	4.1
67	Macedonia, FYR	4.1
68	Bulgaria	4.0
69	Sri Lanka	4.0
70	Guyana	4.0
71	Armenia	4.0
72	Seychelles	4.0
73	Côte d'Ivoire	4.0
74	Gambia, The	4.0
75	Cameroon	3.9
76	Kenya	3.9
77	Zambia	3.9
78	Czech Republic	3.8
79	Senegal	3.8
80	Burkina Faso	3.8
81	Kazakhstan	3.8
82	Madagascar	3.8
83	Slovak Republic	3.8
84	Puerto Rico	3.8
85	Suriname	3.8
86	Oman	3.7
87	Liberia	3.7
88	Pakistan	3.7
89	Israel	3.7
90	Cambodia	3.7
91	Tajikistan	3.7
92	Nigeria	3.6
93	Ghana	3.6
94	Portugal	3.6
95	Nepal	3.6
96	Malawi	3.6
97	Spain	3.6
98	Philippines	3.6
99	Azerbaijan	3.5
100	Turkey	3.5
101	Georgia	3.5
102	Ecuador	3.5
103	Bolivia	3.5
104	Kuwait	3.4
105	Ethiopia	3.4
106	Guinea	3.4
107	Colombia	3.4
108	Cape Verde	3.4
109	Uganda	3.4
110	Swaziland	3.2
111	Chad	3.2
112	Burundi	3.2
113	Bangladesh	3.2
114	Kyrgyz Republic	3.1
115	Argentina	3.1
116	Jamaica	3.0
117	Chile	3.0
118	Uruguay	3.0
119	Lesotho	3.0
120	Venezuela	2.9
121	Mali	2.8
122	Tanzania	2.8
123	Gabon	2.8
124	Mexico	2.8
125	Panama	2.8
126	Mauritania	2.7
127	Namibia	2.7
128	Nicaragua	2.7
129	Algeria	2.7
130	Haiti	2.6
131	Mozambique	2.6
132	Brazil	2.6
133	El Salvador	2.5
134	Sierra Leone	2.5
135	Libya	2.4
136	Timor-Leste	2.4
137	Guatemala	2.4
138	Honduras	2.3
139	Egypt	2.3
140	Paraguay	2.2
141	Peru	2.1
142	Dominican Republic	2.1
143	South Africa	2.0
144	Yemen	1.9



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

5.03 Secondary enrollment rate

Secondary education gross enrollment rate (%) | 2010

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Australia	131.3
2	Spain	124.7
3	Netherlands	121.5
4	Ireland	121.0
5	Seychelles	119.2
6	New Zealand	119.1
7	Denmark	118.7
8	France	113.2
9	Brunei Darussalam[8]	111.8
10	Norway	111.0
11	Belgium	110.5
12	Libya[4]	110.3
13	Greece	109.5
14	Portugal	109.1
15	Iceland	108.0
16	Finland	107.5
17	Singapore	107.0
18	Estonia	106.6
19	Brazil[3]	105.8
20	United Kingdom	105.3
21	Oman[8]	104.1
22	Barbados[8]	103.7
23	Germany	103.3
24	Bahrain[4]	103.1
25	Japan	102.2
26	Israel	102.1
27	Kazakhstan[9]	101.9
28	Qatar[8]	101.7
29	Canada[7]	101.5
30	Costa Rica[8]	101.5
31	Luxembourg	101.2
32	Kuwait[6]	101.0
33	Malta	100.9
34	Saudi Arabia	100.6
35	Italy	100.4
36	Sri Lanka	100.2
37	Hungary	100.1
38	Taiwan, China[8]	100.0
39	Sweden	99.2
40	Austria	98.9
41	Cyprus	98.8
42	Lithuania	98.7
43	Colombia[8]	97.5
44	Slovenia	97.3
45	Romania	97.2
46	Korea, Rep.	97.1
47	Poland	97.0
48	Azerbaijan[5]	96.9
49	Montenegro[8]	96.8
50	United States	96.0
51	Croatia	95.7
52	Switzerland	95.4
53	Latvia	95.2
54	Algeria[7]	94.9
55	Ukraine[8]	94.0
56	South Africa[7]	93.8
57	Guyana[8]	93.3
58	Jamaica	92.7
59	Mongolia[8]	92.6
60	United Arab Emirates[4]	92.3
61	Serbia[8]	91.5
62	Peru[8]	91.2
63	Albania[8]	90.9
64	Mauritius[8]	90.9
65	Uruguay	90.4
66	Slovak Republic	90.4
67	Czech Republic	90.3
68	Trinidad and Tobago[6]	89.9
69	Cape Verde[8]	89.7
70	Chile	89.4
71	Bosnia and Herzegovina[8]	89.3
72	Bulgaria	88.9
73	Mexico	88.8
74	Armenia[8]	88.7
75	Russian Federation[7]	88.6
76	Argentina[7]	88.5
77	Tajikistan[8]	88.5
78	Kyrgyz Republic[8]	88.2
79	Ecuador	87.8
80	Moldova[8]	87.7
81	Jordan	86.9
82	Georgia[7]	86.2
83	Iran, Islamic Rep.[8]	85.7
84	Philippines[7]	84.8
85	Macedonia, FYR	83.7
86	Venezuela[8]	83.5
87	Lebanon[8]	83.3
88	Turkey	82.1
89	Botswana[7]	81.7
90	China	81.2
91	Bolivia[6]	81.0
92	Hong Kong SAR[8]	80.1
93	Thailand[8]	79.2
94	Vietnam	77.2
95	Puerto Rico[8]	77.2
96	Indonesia	77.2
97	Dominican Republic[8]	76.1
98	Suriname[7]	74.8
99	Honduras[8]	74.3
100	Panama[8]	73.6
101	Egypt	72.5
102	Nicaragua	69.4
103	Malaysia[7]	68.3
104	Paraguay	67.9
105	El Salvador[8]	67.6
106	Guatemala	64.5
107	Namibia[5]	64.0
108	India	63.2
109	Kenya[7]	60.2
110	Ghana[9]	59.2
111	Swaziland	58.1
112	Timor-Leste	56.3
113	Morocco[5]	56.1
114	Gambia, The	54.1
115	Gabon[2]	53.1
116	Benin[8]	51.4
117	Bangladesh	51.4
118	Cameroon[8]	51.3
119	Cambodia[8]	46.6
120	Lesotho	46.4
121	Yemen[8]	45.8
122	Zambia[6]	45.6
123	Liberia[8]	44.8
124	Nigeria	44.0
125	Nepal[4]	43.5
126	Senegal[8]	42.1
127	Guinea[8]	41.7
128	Zimbabwe[4]	41.0
129	Mali[8]	39.5
130	Ethiopia[8]	37.6
131	Rwanda[8]	35.8
132	Pakistan[8]	35.0
133	Malawi[8]	34.2
134	Madagascar[7]	31.1
135	Tanzania	29.9
136	Uganda	28.1
137	Burundi[8]	28.0
138	Sierra Leone[1]	27.6
139	Côte d'Ivoire[2]	27.1
140	Mozambique[8]	26.4
141	Chad[8]	25.4
142	Mauritania	24.4
143	Burkina Faso[8]	22.6
n/a	Haiti	n/a

SOURCES: United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO), UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre (accessed November 29, 2012); UNESCO, *UNESCO Science Report 2010: The Current Status of Science around the World*; national sources

[1] 2001 [2] 2002 [3] 2005 [4] 2006 [5] 2007 [6] 2008 [7] 2009 [8] 2011 [9] 2012

5.04 Adult literacy rate

Adult literacy rate (%) | 2010

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Estonia	99.8
2	Latvia	99.8
3	Azerbaijan[5]	99.8
4	Georgia	99.7
5	Ukraine	99.7
6	Lithuania	99.7
7	Kazakhstan	99.7
8	Tajikistan	99.7
9	Slovenia	99.7
10	Russian Federation	99.6
11	Armenia	99.6
12	Poland	99.5
13	Kyrgyz Republic[5]	99.2
14	Hungary	99.0
15	Australia*	99.0
15	Austria*	99.0
15	Belgium*	99.0
15	Canada*	99.0
15	Czech Republic*	99.0
15	Denmark*	99.0
15	Finland*	99.0
15	France*	99.0
15	Germany*	99.0
15	Iceland*	99.0
15	Ireland*	99.0
15	Israel*	99.0
15	Japan*	99.0
15	Korea, Rep.*	99.0
15	Luxembourg*	99.0
15	Netherlands*	99.0
15	New Zealand*	99.0
15	Norway*	99.0
15	Slovak Republic*	99.0
15	Sweden*	99.0
15	Switzerland*	99.0
15	United Kingdom*	99.0
15	United States*	99.0
38	Italy	98.9
39	Croatia	98.8
40	Trinidad and Tobago	98.8
41	Chile[5]	98.6
42	Moldova	98.5
43	Montenegro	98.4
44	Bulgaria[6]	98.4
45	Cyprus	98.3
46	Uruguay	98.1
47	Taiwan, China[6]	98.0
48	Serbia	97.9
49	Bosnia and Herzegovina	97.9
50	Argentina	97.8
51	Spain	97.7
52	Romania	97.7
53	Mongolia	97.4
54	Macedonia, FYR	97.3
55	Greece	97.2
56	Qatar	96.3
57	Costa Rica	96.2
58	Albania[4]	95.9
59	Singapore	95.9
60	Venezuela[5]	95.5
61	Philippines[4]	95.4
62	Brunei Darussalam	95.2
63	Portugal	95.2
64	Suriname	94.7
65	China	94.3
66	Panama	94.1
67	Kuwait[4]	93.9
68	Paraguay	93.9
69	Thailand[1]	93.5
70	Colombia	93.4
71	Vietnam	93.2
72	Malaysia	93.1
73	Mexico	93.1
74	Indonesia[5]	92.6
75	Jordan	92.6
76	Malta[1]	92.4
77	Zimbabwe	92.2
78	Bahrain	91.9
79	Ecuador	91.9
80	Seychelles	91.8
81	Sri Lanka	91.2
82	Bolivia[5]	91.2
83	Turkey[5]	90.8
84	Puerto Rico	90.4
85	Brazil[5]	90.3
86	United Arab Emirates[1]	90.0
87	Lesotho	89.6
88	Lebanon[3]	89.6
89	Peru[3]	89.6
90	Dominican Republic	89.5
91	Libya	89.2
92	Namibia	88.8
93	South Africa[3]	88.7
94	Mauritius	88.5
95	Gabon	88.4
96	Swaziland	87.4
97	Kenya	87.4
98	Oman[4]	86.6
99	Jamaica	86.6
100	Saudi Arabia	86.6
101	Iran, Islamic Rep.[4]	85.0
102	Honduras	84.8
103	El Salvador	84.5
104	Botswana	84.5
105	Cape Verde	84.3
106	Nicaragua[1]	78.0
107	Guatemala	75.2
108	Malawi	74.8
109	Cambodia[5]	73.9
110	Uganda	73.2
111	Tanzania	73.2
112	Algeria[2]	72.6
113	Egypt	72.0
114	Zambia	71.2
115	Rwanda	71.1
116	Cameroon[3]	70.7
117	Ghana	67.3
118	Burundi	67.2
119	Madagascar[5]	64.5
120	Yemen	63.9
121	India[2]	62.8
122	Nigeria	61.3
123	Liberia	60.8
124	Nepal	60.3
125	Timor-Leste	58.3
126	Mauritania	58.0
127	Bangladesh	56.8
128	Côte d'Ivoire	56.2
129	Mozambique	56.1
130	Morocco[5]	56.1
131	Pakistan[5]	54.9
132	Gambia, The	50.0
133	Senegal[5]	49.7
134	Haiti[2]	48.7
135	Benin	42.4
136	Sierra Leone	42.1
137	Guinea	41.0
138	Ethiopia[3]	39.0
139	Chad	34.5
140	Mali	31.1
141	Burkina Faso[3]	28.7
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Guyana	n/a
n/a	Hong Kong SAR	n/a

* Assumed value

SOURCES: United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO), UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre (accessed November 29, 2012); national sources. See Technical Notes and Sources for details.

[1] 2005 [2] 2006 [3] 2007 [4] 2008 [5] 2009 [6] 2011

6th pillar
Individual usage

6.01 Mobile telephone subscriptions

Mobile telephone subscriptions (post-paid and pre-paid) per 100 population | 2011

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Hong Kong SAR	214.7
2	Saudi Arabia	191.2
3	Panama	188.6
4	Montenegro[1]	185.3
5	Russian Federation	179.3
6	Suriname	178.9
7	Kuwait	175.1
8	Oman	169.0
9	Finland	166.0
10	Italy	157.9
11	Kazakhstan	155.7
12	Libya	155.7
13	Austria	154.8
14	Lithuania	151.3
15	Singapore	150.2
16	United Arab Emirates	148.6
17	Luxembourg	148.3
18	Seychelles	145.7
19	Vietnam	143.4
20	Botswana	142.8
21	Uruguay	140.8
22	Bulgaria	140.7
23	Guatemala	140.4
24	Estonia	139.0
25	Trinidad and Tobago	135.6
26	Argentina	134.9
27	El Salvador	133.5
28	Germany	132.3
29	Switzerland	131.4
30	Poland	131.0
31	United Kingdom	130.8
32	Chile	129.7
33	Denmark	128.5
34	Bahrain	128.0
35	Malaysia	127.0
36	Barbados	127.0
37	South Africa	126.8
38	Serbia	125.4
39	Malta	124.9
40	Brazil	124.3
41	Taiwan, China	124.1
42	Czech Republic	123.4
43	Qatar	123.1
44	Ukraine	123.0
45	Israel	121.7
46	Sweden	118.6
47	Jordan	118.2
48	Gabon	117.3
49	Hungary	117.3
50	Belgium	116.6
51	Kyrgyz Republic	116.4
52	Croatia	116.4
53	Norway	115.6
54	Netherlands[1]	115.4
55	Portugal	115.4
56	Morocco	113.3
57	Spain	113.2
58	Thailand	111.6
59	Peru	110.4
60	Slovak Republic	109.3
61	New Zealand	109.2
62	Brunei Darussalam	109.2
63	Romania	109.2
64	Azerbaijan	108.7
65	Korea, Rep.	108.5
66	Ireland	108.4
67	Australia	108.3
68	Jamaica	108.1
69	Macedonia, FYR	107.2
70	Slovenia	106.6
71	Greece	106.5
72	Iceland	106.1
73	Mongolia	105.1
74	Japan	105.0
75	Moldova	104.8
76	Ecuador	104.5
77	Honduras	104.0
78	Armenia	103.6
79	Indonesia	103.1
80	Latvia	102.9
81	Georgia	102.3
82	Egypt	101.1
83	Paraguay	99.4
84	Philippines	99.3
85	Mauritius	99.0
86	Algeria	99.0
87	Colombia	98.5
88	Venezuela	97.8
89	Cyprus	97.7
90	Albania	96.4
91	Namibia	96.4
92	Cambodia	96.2
93	France	94.8
94	Mauritania	93.6
95	United States	92.7
96	Costa Rica	92.2
97	Tajikistan	90.6
98	Turkey	88.7
99	Dominican Republic	87.2
100	Sri Lanka	87.0
101	Côte d'Ivoire	86.1
102	Benin	85.3
103	Ghana	84.8
104	Bosnia and Herzegovina	84.5
105	Puerto Rico	83.0
106	Bolivia	82.8
107	Mexico	82.4
108	Nicaragua	82.2
109	Canada	79.7
110	Cape Verde	79.2
111	Gambia, The	78.9
112	Lebanon	78.6
113	Iran, Islamic Rep.	74.9
114	Senegal	73.3
115	China	73.2
116	Zimbabwe	72.1
117	India	72.0
118	Guyana	69.9
119	Mali	68.3
120	Kenya	67.5
121	Swaziland	63.7
122	Pakistan	61.6
123	Zambia	60.6
124	Nigeria	58.6
125	Lesotho	56.2
126	Bangladesh	56.1
127	Tanzania	55.5
128	Timor-Leste	53.2
129	Cameroon	52.4
130	Liberia	49.2
131	Uganda	48.4
132	Yemen	47.0
133	Burkina Faso	45.3
134	Guinea	44.0
135	Nepal	43.8
136	Haiti	41.5
137	Madagascar	40.7
138	Rwanda	40.6
139	Sierra Leone	35.6
140	Mozambique	32.8
141	Chad	31.8
142	Malawi	25.7
143	Burundi	22.3
144	Ethiopia	16.7

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition)

[1] 2010

6.02 Internet users

Percentage of individuals using the Internet | 2011

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Iceland	95.0
2	Norway	94.0
3	Netherlands	92.3
4	Sweden	91.0
5	Luxembourg	90.9
6	Denmark	90.0
7	Finland	89.4
8	Qatar	86.2
9	New Zealand	86.0
10	Switzerland	85.2
11	Korea, Rep.	83.8
12	Canada	83.0
12	Germany	83.0
14	United Kingdom	82.0
15	Austria	79.8
16	France	79.6
17	Japan	79.5
18	Australia	79.0
19	Belgium	78.0
20	United States	77.9
21	Bahrain	77.0
22	Ireland	76.8
23	Estonia	76.5
24	Hong Kong SAR	74.5
25	Slovak Republic	74.4
26	Kuwait	74.2
27	Czech Republic	73.0
28	Slovenia	72.0
28	Taiwan, China	72.0
30	Barbados	71.8
31	Latvia	71.7
32	Singapore	71.0
33	Croatia	70.7
34	Israel	70.0
34	United Arab Emirates	70.0
36	Malta	69.2
37	Oman	68.0
38	Spain	67.6
39	Lithuania	65.1
40	Poland	64.9
41	Malaysia	61.0
42	Bosnia and Herzegovina	60.0
43	Hungary	59.0
44	Cyprus	57.7
45	Italy	56.8
46	Macedonia, FYR	56.7
47	Brunei Darussalam	56.0
48	Portugal	55.3
49	Trinidad and Tobago	55.2
50	Chile	53.9
51	Greece	53.0
52	Lebanon	52.0
53	Uruguay	51.4
54	Bulgaria	51.0
54	Morocco	51.0
56	Azerbaijan	50.0
57	Albania	49.0
57	Russian Federation	49.0
59	Puerto Rico	48.0
60	Argentina	47.7
61	Saudi Arabia	47.5
62	Brazil	45.0
62	Kazakhstan	45.0
64	Romania	44.0
65	Seychelles	43.2
66	Panama	42.7
67	Serbia	42.2
68	Costa Rica	42.1
69	Turkey	42.1
70	Colombia	40.4
71	Venezuela	40.2
72	Montenegro	40.0
73	Egypt	38.7
74	China	38.3
75	Moldova	38.0
76	Georgia	36.6
77	Peru	36.5
78	Mexico	36.2
79	Dominican Republic	35.5
80	Vietnam	35.1
81	Mauritius	35.0
82	Jordan	34.9
83	Armenia	32.0
83	Cape Verde	32.0
83	Guyana	32.0
83	Suriname	32.0
87	Jamaica	31.5
88	Ecuador	31.4
89	Ukraine	30.6
90	Bolivia	30.0
91	Philippines	29.0
92	Nigeria	28.4
93	Kenya	28.0
94	Paraguay	23.9
95	Thailand	23.7
96	Iran, Islamic Rep.	21.0
96	South Africa	21.0
98	Kyrgyz Republic	20.0
98	Mongolia	20.0
100	Swaziland	18.1
101	Indonesia	18.0
102	El Salvador	17.7
103	Senegal	17.5
104	Libya	17.0
105	Honduras	15.9
106	Zimbabwe	15.7
107	Sri Lanka	15.0
108	Yemen	14.9
109	Ghana	14.1
110	Algeria	14.0
111	Tajikistan	13.0
112	Uganda	13.0
113	Namibia	12.0
113	Tanzania	12.0
115	Guatemala	11.7
116	Zambia	11.5
117	Gambia, The	10.9
118	Nicaragua	10.6
119	India	10.1
120	Nepal	9.0
120	Pakistan	9.0
122	Haiti[2]	8.4
123	Gabon	8.0
124	Botswana	7.0
124	Rwanda	7.0
126	Bangladesh	5.0
126	Cameroon	5.0
128	Mauritania	4.5
129	Mozambique	4.3
130	Lesotho	4.2
131	Benin	3.5
132	Malawi	3.3
133	Cambodia	3.1
134	Burkina Faso	3.0
134	Liberia	3.0
136	Côte d'Ivoire	2.2
137	Mali	2.0
138	Chad	1.9
138	Madagascar	1.9
140	Guinea	1.3
141	Burundi	1.1
142	Ethiopia	1.1
143	Timor-Leste	0.9
144	Sierra Leone[1]	0.3

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition)

[1] 2009 [2] 2010

6.03 Households with a personal computer

Percentage of households equipped with a personal computer | 2010

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Iceland[6]	94.7
2	Netherlands[6]	94.2
3	Luxembourg[6]	91.7
4	Sweden[6]	91.6
5	Norway[6]	91.0
6	Denmark[6]	90.4
7	Bahrain[6]	90.0
8	Qatar[6]	88.3
9	Taiwan, China[6]	87.5
10	Germany[6]	86.9
11	Switzerland	86.9
12	Singapore[6]	86.1
13	Finland[6]	85.1
14	United Kingdom[6]	84.6
15	Canada	83.9
16	New Zealand	83.9
17	Japan	83.4
18	Australia[6]	82.6
19	Korea, Rep.[6]	81.9
20	Ireland[6]	80.6
21	Brunei Darussalam	79.6
22	Israel[6]	79.0
23	Belgium[6]	78.9
24	France[6]	78.2
25	Austria[6]	78.1
26	Hong Kong SAR	77.9
27	Malta[6]	76.4
28	United Arab Emirates	76.0
29	United States	75.5
30	Slovak Republic[6]	75.4
31	Slovenia[6]	74.4
32	Spain[6]	71.5
33	Lebanon[6]	71.5
34	Estonia[6]	71.4
35	Poland[6]	71.3
36	Czech Republic[6]	69.9
37	Hungary[6]	69.7
38	Kuwait[6]	69.0
39	Italy[6]	66.2
40	Latvia[6]	64.3
41	Malaysia[6]	64.1
42	Cyprus[6]	63.9
43	Portugal[6]	63.7
44	Lithuania[6]	61.8
45	Barbados	61.4
46	Croatia	60.0
47	Oman[6]	58.0
48	Saudi Arabia	57.3
49	Greece[6]	57.2
50	Russian Federation[6]	57.1
51	Puerto Rico	55.0
52	Macedonia, FYR	53.6
53	Trinidad and Tobago	53.1
54	Uruguay	52.8
55	Romania[6]	51.2
56	Serbia	50.9
57	Jordan[6]	50.8
58	Turkey[6]	48.5
59	Argentina	47.0
60	Chile	46.8
61	Bulgaria[6]	46.8
62	Montenegro[6]	46.6
63	Kazakhstan	46.0
64	Brazil[6]	45.4
65	Costa Rica[6]	45.3
66	Seychelles[6]	45.0
67	Morocco[6]	39.0
68	Mauritius[6]	38.2
69	Moldova	36.9
70	Egypt[6]	36.4
71	China	35.4
72	Iran, Islamic Rep.	33.7
73	Bosnia and Herzegovina	33.7
74	Suriname[6]	32.3
75	Mexico[6]	30.0
76	Colombia[6]	29.9
77	Panama[6]	29.0
78	Ecuador[6]	28.8
79	Bolivia[6]	27.0
80	Ukraine	25.2
81	Thailand[6]	24.7
82	Peru	23.0
83	Paraguay[6]	22.7
84	Jamaica	22.7
85	Mongolia	22.3
86	Azerbaijan	21.5
87	Algeria	20.0
87	Armenia	20.0
89	Dominican Republic[6]	18.9
90	South Africa	18.3
91	Georgia	18.2
92	Venezuela	17.3
93	Vietnam[6]	16.0
94	Guatemala	15.8
95	Albania	15.6
96	El Salvador	13.3
97	Philippines	13.1
98	Namibia[6]	13.0
99	Honduras	12.9
100	Sri Lanka	12.3
101	Indonesia[6]	12.0
102	Cape Verde	11.3
103	Swaziland	10.7
104	Nigeria[6]	9.3
105	Ghana	9.1
106	Nicaragua	8.2
107	Pakistan[3]	8.1
108	Gabon	7.6
109	Libya[2]	7.6
110	Guyana	7.2
111	Botswana	6.5
112	India	6.1
113	Zimbabwe[6]	5.9
114	Haiti	5.9
115	Gambia, The	5.7
116	Senegal	5.7
117	Cameroon	5.4
118	Lesotho	5.0
119	Malawi	4.5
120	Cambodia	4.3
121	Nepal	4.2
122	Kenya	4.1
123	Mozambique[4]	4.0
123	Tanzania[6]	4.0
125	Kyrgyz Republic	4.0
126	Yemen	4.0
127	Bangladesh	3.1
128	Mali	3.0
129	Mauritania	3.0
130	Tajikistan	2.9
131	Burundi[5]	2.6
132	Benin	2.5
133	Zambia	2.4
134	Burkina Faso	2.1
135	Côte d'Ivoire	1.8
136	Guinea	1.5
137	Ethiopia	1.4
138	Madagascar	1.4
139	Rwanda	1.3
140	Uganda[3]	1.2
141	Liberia[5]	1.0
142	Sierra Leone[1]	0.8
143	Chad[4]	0.4
n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a

SOURCES: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition) and *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2011* (December 2011 edition); national sources

[1] 2005 [2] 2006 [3] 2007 [4] 2008 [5] 2009 [6] 2011

6.04 Households with Internet access

Percentage of households with Internet access at home | 2011

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Korea, Rep.	97.2
2	Netherlands	93.6
3	Iceland	92.6
4	Norway	92.2
5	Sweden	90.6
6	Luxembourg	90.6
7	Denmark	90.1
8	United Kingdom	85.1
9	Switzerland[5]	85.0
10	Singapore	84.8
11	Finland	84.2
12	Qatar	83.6
13	Germany	83.3
14	Taiwan, China	82.5
15	Japan[5]	81.3
16	New Zealand[5]	79.0
17	Australia	78.9
17	Canada[5]	78.9
19	Ireland	78.1
20	Bahrain	76.8
21	Belgium	76.5
22	Hong Kong SAR[5]	76.4
23	France	75.9
24	Austria	75.4
25	Malta	75.3
26	Slovenia	72.6
27	United States[5]	71.6
28	Israel	71.0
29	Estonia	70.8
29	Slovak Republic	70.8
31	United Arab Emirates	67.0
32	Poland	66.6
33	Czech Republic	66.6
34	Hungary	65.2
35	Brunei Darussalam[5]	65.0
36	Spain	63.9
37	Latvia	63.6
38	Lithuania	61.8
39	Lebanon	61.8
40	Italy	61.6
41	Croatia	61.4
42	Malaysia	61.4
43	Portugal	58.0
44	Kuwait	57.7
45	Cyprus	57.4
46	Saudi Arabia[5]	54.4
47	Montenegro	51.4
48	Barbados[5]	51.0
49	Greece	50.2
50	Puerto Rico[5]	50.0
51	Romania	47.4
52	Macedonia, FYR[5]	46.1
53	Russian Federation	46.0
54	Bulgaria	45.0
55	Kazakhstan[5]	44.0
56	Turkey	42.9
57	Serbia[5]	40.2
58	Oman	38.9
59	Brazil	37.8
60	Mauritius	36.4
61	Jordan	35.4
62	Azerbaijan[5]	35.3
62	Morocco	35.3
64	Chile[5]	35.0
65	Moldova[5]	34.7
66	Argentina[5]	34.0
66	Seychelles	34.0
68	Costa Rica	33.6
69	Uruguay[5]	33.3
70	Egypt	30.5
71	China[5]	23.7
72	Colombia	23.4
73	Mexico	23.3
74	Bosnia and Herzegovina[5]	23.0
75	Ukraine[5]	22.2
76	Iran, Islamic Rep.[5]	20.8
77	Panama	20.7
78	Paraguay	19.3
79	Trinidad and Tobago[3]	18.6
80	Suriname	17.5
81	Ecuador	16.9
82	Georgia[5]	16.6
83	Peru[5]	14.0
84	Jamaica[5]	14.0
85	Albania[5]	13.7
86	Armenia[5]	13.6
87	Thailand	13.4
88	Vietnam[5]	12.5
89	Dominican Republic	11.8
90	Venezuela[5]	11.0
91	Philippines[5]	10.1
92	Algeria[5]	10.0
93	Namibia	10.0
94	South Africa	9.8
95	Bolivia	9.4
96	Libya[5]	9.2
97	El Salvador[5]	8.0
98	Pakistan[5]	8.0
99	Mongolia[5]	7.7
100	Indonesia	7.0
101	Honduras[5]	6.8
102	Guyana[5]	6.1
103	Gabon[5]	6.0
104	Sri Lanka[5]	5.9
105	Nigeria	4.6
106	Senegal[5]	4.5
106	Tanzania	4.5
108	India[5]	4.2
109	Zimbabwe	4.0
110	Swaziland[5]	3.6
111	Kyrgyz Republic[5]	3.6
112	Rwanda[5]	3.2
113	Yemen[5]	2.9
114	Malawi[5]	2.9
115	Burundi[4]	2.7
116	Haiti[5]	2.7
117	Bangladesh[5]	2.6
118	Cape Verde[3]	2.5
119	Kenya[2]	2.2
120	Guatemala[1]	2.1
121	Zambia[5]	2.0
122	Botswana[3]	2.0
122	Burkina Faso[5]	2.0
122	Gambia, The[3]	2.0
125	Nicaragua[4]	2.0
126	Cameroon[3]	1.3
126	Lesotho[5]	1.3
128	Mali[5]	1.2
129	Côte d'Ivoire[5]	1.1
130	Guinea[5]	1.0
130	Mauritania[3]	1.0
132	Nepal[3]	1.0
133	Mozambique[2]	0.9
134	Madagascar[3]	0.7
135	Ghana[2]	0.3
136	Cambodia[3]	0.2
137	Tajikistan[5]	0.2
138	Uganda[3]	0.2
139	Chad[3]	0.1
140	Ethiopia[2]	0.1
n/a	Benin	n/a
n/a	Liberia	n/a
n/a	Sierra Leone	n/a
n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a

SOURCES: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition) and *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2011* (December 2011 edition); national sources

[1] 2006 [2] 2007 [3] 2008 [4] 2009 [5] 2010

6.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions

Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 population | 2011

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Switzerland	40.0
2	Netherlands	38.7
3	Denmark	37.6
4	Korea, Rep.	36.9
5	France	36.0
6	Norway	35.4
7	Iceland	33.9
8	Germany	33.1
9	Belgium	33.0
10	Luxembourg	32.9
11	United Kingdom	32.7
12	Canada	31.8
13	Sweden	31.8
14	Hong Kong SAR	31.6
15	Malta	30.9
16	Finland	29.5
17	Japan	27.6
18	United States	27.4
19	New Zealand	25.8
20	Singapore	25.6
21	Austria	25.4
22	Israel	24.8
23	Estonia	24.8
24	Slovenia	24.3
25	Australia	24.3
26	Spain	23.8
27	Taiwan, China	23.7
28	Hungary	22.2
29	Barbados	22.1
30	Lithuania	22.1
31	Italy	22.1
32	Ireland	22.0
33	Greece	21.6
34	Portugal	21.0
35	Latvia	20.4
36	Croatia	19.6
37	Cyprus	18.9
38	Bulgaria	16.4
39	Czech Republic	15.8
40	Romania	15.2
41	Puerto Rico	14.9
42	Poland	14.7
43	Bahrain	13.8
44	Slovak Republic	13.6
45	Uruguay	13.5
46	Russian Federation	13.1
47	Macedonia, FYR	12.6
48	China	11.6
49	Chile	11.6
50	Trinidad and Tobago	11.5
51	Serbia	11.3
52	United Arab Emirates	11.0
53	Azerbaijan	10.7
54	Argentina	10.5
55	Seychelles	10.4
56	Turkey	10.3
57	Mexico	10.2
58	Moldova	10.0
59	Bosnia and Herzegovina	9.7
60	Mauritius	8.9
61	Costa Rica	8.7
62	Qatar	8.7
63	Brazil	8.6
64	Montenegro[2]	8.3
65	Panama	7.9
66	Georgia	7.5
67	Malaysia	7.4
68	Kazakhstan	7.4
69	Ukraine	7.0
70	Colombia	6.9
71	Venezuela	6.2
72	Brunei Darussalam	5.7
73	Saudi Arabia	5.6
74	Lebanon	5.2
75	Thailand	5.0
76	Armenia	5.0
77	Suriname	4.6
78	Cape Verde	4.3
79	Vietnam	4.3
80	Ecuador	4.2
81	Peru	4.0
82	Dominican Republic	4.0
83	Albania	4.0
84	Jamaica	3.9
85	El Salvador	3.3
86	Mongolia	3.2
87	Jordan	3.2
88	Algeria	2.8
89	Guyana	2.6
90	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.4
91	Egypt	2.2
92	Philippines	1.9
93	Oman	1.8
94	Morocco	1.8
95	Guatemala[2]	1.8
96	South Africa	1.8
97	Sri Lanka	1.7
98	Kuwait[2]	1.7
99	Nicaragua	1.4
100	Indonesia	1.1
101	Libya	1.1
102	India	1.1
103	Paraguay	0.9
104	Namibia	0.8
105	Botswana	0.8
106	Senegal	0.7
107	Kyrgyz Republic	0.7
108	Bolivia	0.7
109	Yemen	0.4
110	Honduras	0.4
111	Pakistan	0.4
112	Bangladesh	0.3
113	Nepal	0.3
114	Gabon	0.3
115	Zimbabwe	0.3
116	Ghana	0.3
117	Côte d'Ivoire	0.2
118	Swaziland	0.2
119	Mauritania	0.2
120	Cambodia	0.2
121	Nigeria	0.1
122	Uganda	0.1
123	Kenya	0.1
124	Burkina Faso	0.1
125	Tajikistan	0.1
126	Mozambique	0.1
127	Malawi	0.1
128	Lesotho	0.1
129	Zambia	0.1
130	Timor-Leste	0.0
131	Benin	0.0
132	Rwanda	0.0
133	Madagascar	0.0
134	Gambia, The	0.0
135	Mali	0.0
136	Tanzania	0.0
137	Guinea	0.0
138	Cameroon	0.0
139	Ethiopia	0.0
140	Burundi[2]	0.0
141	Liberia	0.0
142	Chad	0.0
143	Haiti	0.0
143	Sierra Leone[1]	0.0

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition)

[1] 2007 [2] 2010

6.06 Mobile broadband Internet subscriptions

Mobile broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 population | 2011

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Singapore	114.1
2	Korea, Rep.	105.1
3	Japan	101.3
4	Sweden	91.5
5	Finland	87.1
6	Denmark	80.2
7	Barbados	77.1
8	Norway	76.5
9	United States	74.5
10	Australia	73.0
11	Qatar	70.3
12	Luxembourg	66.7
13	Ireland	59.4
14	Iceland	57.0
15	Hong Kong SAR	55.2
16	New Zealand	53.1
17	United Kingdom	52.6
18	Poland	49.6
19	Netherlands	49.2
20	Russian Federation	47.9
21	Czech Republic	43.4
22	Taiwan, China	42.7
23	Austria	42.6
24	Estonia	42.0
25	Spain	41.6
26	Israel	40.6
27	Saudi Arabia	40.4
28	Greece	39.9
29	Kazakhstan	38.4
30	Canada	38.4
31	Oman	37.8
32	Latvia	37.6
33	France[1]	36.6
34	Switzerland	35.6
35	Croatia	34.9
36	Germany	34.8
37	Serbia	34.5
38	Italy	33.3
39	Malta	32.6
40	Slovak Republic	31.9
41	Cyprus	30.8
42	Bulgaria	29.9
43	Slovenia	29.3
44	Portugal	27.4
45	Armenia	25.9
46	Egypt	24.0
47	Ghana	23.0
48	Indonesia	22.2
49	United Arab Emirates	21.7
50	Azerbaijan	21.5
51	Uruguay	21.5
52	Georgia	21.3
53	Brazil	20.9
54	Namibia	20.9
55	South Africa	19.8
56	Belgium	19.4
57	Macedonia, FYR	18.1
58	Vietnam	18.0
59	Chile	18.0
60	Mongolia	17.3
61	Lithuania	17.2
62	Venezuela	16.1
63	Montenegro	15.3
64	Zimbabwe	14.9
65	Puerto Rico	14.7
66	Panama	14.5
67	Romania	14.1
68	Mauritius	12.5
69	Malaysia	12.3
70	Hungary	11.9
71	Botswana	11.8
72	Argentina	11.7
73	Ecuador	10.3
74	Nigeria	10.0
75	Bahrain	9.5
76	China	9.5
77	Bosnia and Herzegovina	9.2
78	Albania	8.8
79	Turkey	8.8
80	Morocco	8.0
81	Dominican Republic	7.7
82	Mexico	6.5
83	Brunei Darussalam	6.3
84	Jordan	4.9
85	Mauritania	4.9
86	Seychelles	4.7
87	Ukraine	4.4
88	Paraguay	4.4
89	Guatemala	4.1
90	Colombia	3.7
91	Honduras	3.7
92	El Salvador	3.6
93	Moldova	3.5
94	Philippines	3.4
95	Malawi	3.1
96	Cape Verde	3.0
97	Uganda	2.8
98	Bolivia	2.8
99	Sri Lanka	2.3
100	Cambodia	2.2
101	Costa Rica	2.0
102	India	1.9
103	Lesotho[1]	1.7
104	Jamaica	1.5
105	Senegal	1.5
106	Peru	1.4
107	Tanzania	1.2
108	Trinidad and Tobago	1.2
109	Mozambique	1.0
110	Rwanda	1.0
111	Nicaragua	0.8
112	Swaziland	0.7
113	Gambia, The	0.5
114	Ethiopia	0.3
115	Mali	0.3
116	Kenya	0.3
117	Zambia	0.2
118	Pakistan	0.2
119	Thailand	0.1
120	Yemen	0.1
121	Nepal[1]	0.1
122	Madagascar	0.1
123	Lebanon	0.0
124	Bangladesh	0.0
125	Liberia	0.0
126	Algeria	0.0
126	Benin	0.0
126	Burkina Faso	0.0
126	Burundi	0.0
126	Cameroon	0.0
126	Chad	0.0
126	Côte d'Ivoire	0.0
126	Gabon	0.0
126	Guinea	0.0
126	Guyana	0.0
126	Haiti	0.0
126	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.0
126	Suriname	0.0
126	Timor-Leste	0.0
n/a	Kuwait	n/a
n/a	Kyrgyz Republic	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Sierra Leone	n/a
n/a	Tajikistan	n/a

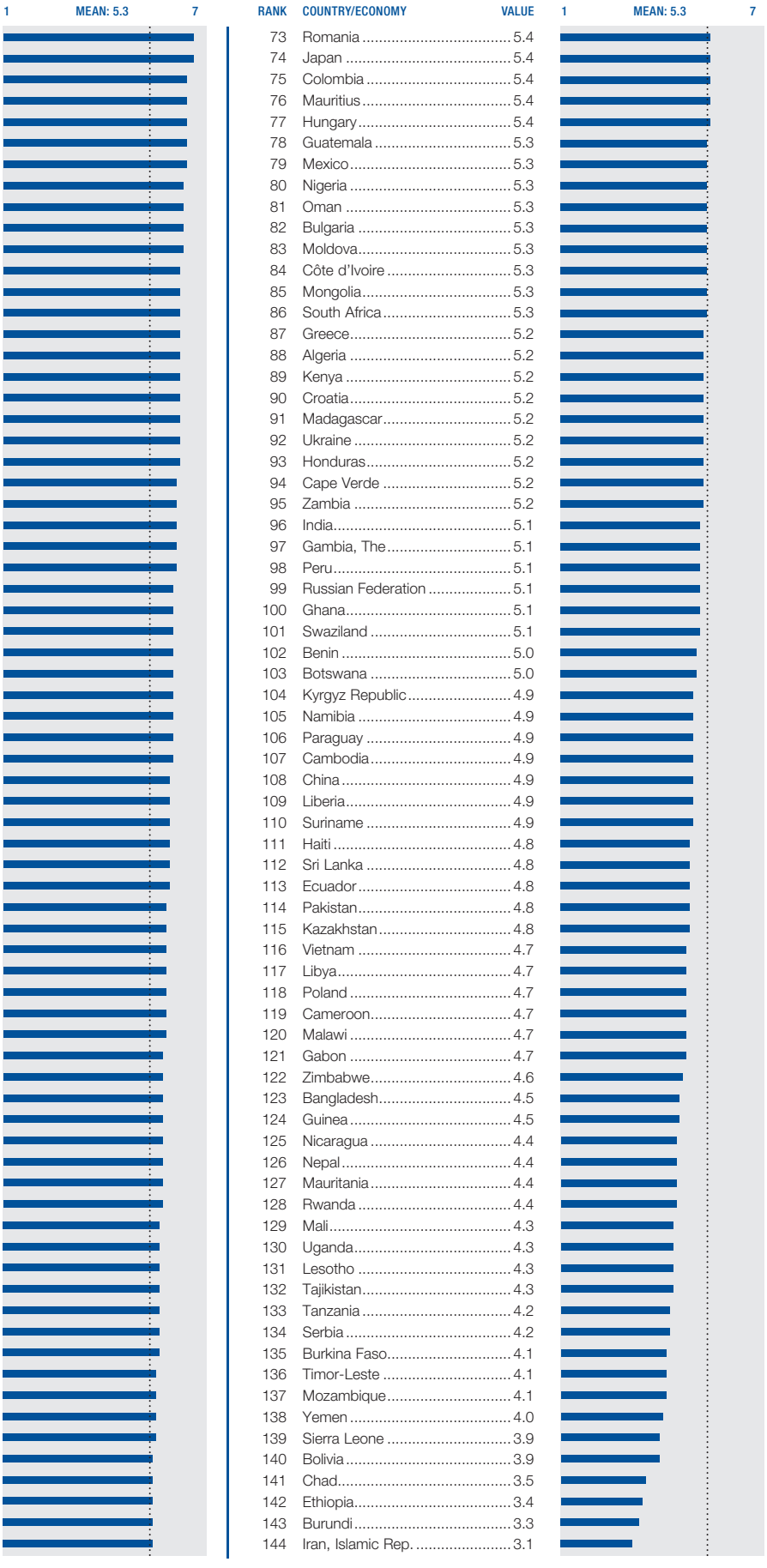
SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition)

[1] 2010

6.07 Use of virtual social networks

How widely used are virtual social networks (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn) for professional and personal communications in your country? [1 = not used at all; 7 = used widely] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Iceland	6.6
2	United Kingdom	6.6
3	Netherlands	6.4
4	Malta	6.4
5	Sweden	6.4
6	Norway	6.4
7	Estonia	6.4
8	Finland	6.3
9	Puerto Rico	6.3
10	Canada	6.3
11	Qatar	6.3
12	Hong Kong SAR	6.2
13	New Zealand	6.2
14	Switzerland	6.2
15	Bahrain	6.2
16	United States	6.2
17	Australia	6.2
18	Singapore	6.2
19	Belgium	6.2
20	Austria	6.2
21	United Arab Emirates	6.2
22	Brunei Darussalam	6.1
23	Luxembourg	6.1
24	France	6.1
25	Panama	6.1
26	Barbados	6.1
27	Philippines	6.0
28	Lithuania	6.0
29	Denmark	6.0
30	Malaysia	6.0
31	Chile	6.0
32	Ireland	6.0
33	Korea, Rep.	6.0
34	Israel	6.0
35	Czech Republic	6.0
36	Jordan	5.9
37	Taiwan, China	5.9
38	Egypt	5.9
39	Portugal	5.9
40	Montenegro	5.9
41	Azerbaijan	5.9
42	Macedonia, FYR	5.8
43	Costa Rica	5.8
44	Venezuela	5.8
45	Morocco	5.8
46	Germany	5.8
47	Brazil	5.8
48	Argentina	5.8
49	Cyprus	5.7
50	Guyana	5.7
51	Indonesia	5.7
52	Seychelles	5.7
53	Slovak Republic	5.7
54	Kuwait	5.7
55	Jamaica	5.7
56	Uruguay	5.7
57	El Salvador	5.6
58	Dominican Republic	5.6
59	Spain	5.6
60	Georgia	5.6
61	Italy	5.6
62	Lebanon	5.6
63	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.6
64	Saudi Arabia	5.5
65	Trinidad and Tobago	5.5
66	Albania	5.5
67	Latvia	5.5
68	Armenia	5.4
69	Slovenia	5.4
70	Senegal	5.4
71	Turkey	5.4
72	Thailand	5.4
73	Romania	5.4
74	Japan	5.4
75	Colombia	5.4
76	Mauritius	5.4
77	Hungary	5.4
78	Guatemala	5.3
79	Mexico	5.3
80	Nigeria	5.3
81	Oman	5.3
82	Bulgaria	5.3
83	Moldova	5.3
84	Côte d'Ivoire	5.3
85	Mongolia	5.3
86	South Africa	5.3
87	Greece	5.2
88	Algeria	5.2
89	Kenya	5.2
90	Croatia	5.2
91	Madagascar	5.2
92	Ukraine	5.2
93	Honduras	5.2
94	Cape Verde	5.2
95	Zambia	5.2
96	India	5.1
97	Gambia, The	5.1
98	Peru	5.1
99	Russian Federation	5.1
100	Ghana	5.1
101	Swaziland	5.1
102	Benin	5.0
103	Botswana	5.0
104	Kyrgyz Republic	4.9
105	Namibia	4.9
106	Paraguay	4.9
107	Cambodia	4.9
108	China	4.9
109	Liberia	4.9
110	Suriname	4.9
111	Haiti	4.8
112	Sri Lanka	4.8
113	Ecuador	4.8
114	Pakistan	4.8
115	Kazakhstan	4.8
116	Vietnam	4.7
117	Libya	4.7
118	Poland	4.7
119	Cameroon	4.7
120	Malawi	4.7
121	Gabon	4.7
122	Zimbabwe	4.6
123	Bangladesh	4.5
124	Guinea	4.5
125	Nicaragua	4.4
126	Nepal	4.4
127	Mauritania	4.4
128	Rwanda	4.4
129	Mali	4.3
130	Uganda	4.3
131	Lesotho	4.3
132	Tajikistan	4.3
133	Tanzania	4.2
134	Serbia	4.2
135	Burkina Faso	4.1
136	Timor-Leste	4.1
137	Mozambique	4.1
138	Yemen	4.0
139	Sierra Leone	3.9
140	Bolivia	3.9
141	Chad	3.5
142	Ethiopia	3.4
143	Burundi	3.3
144	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.1



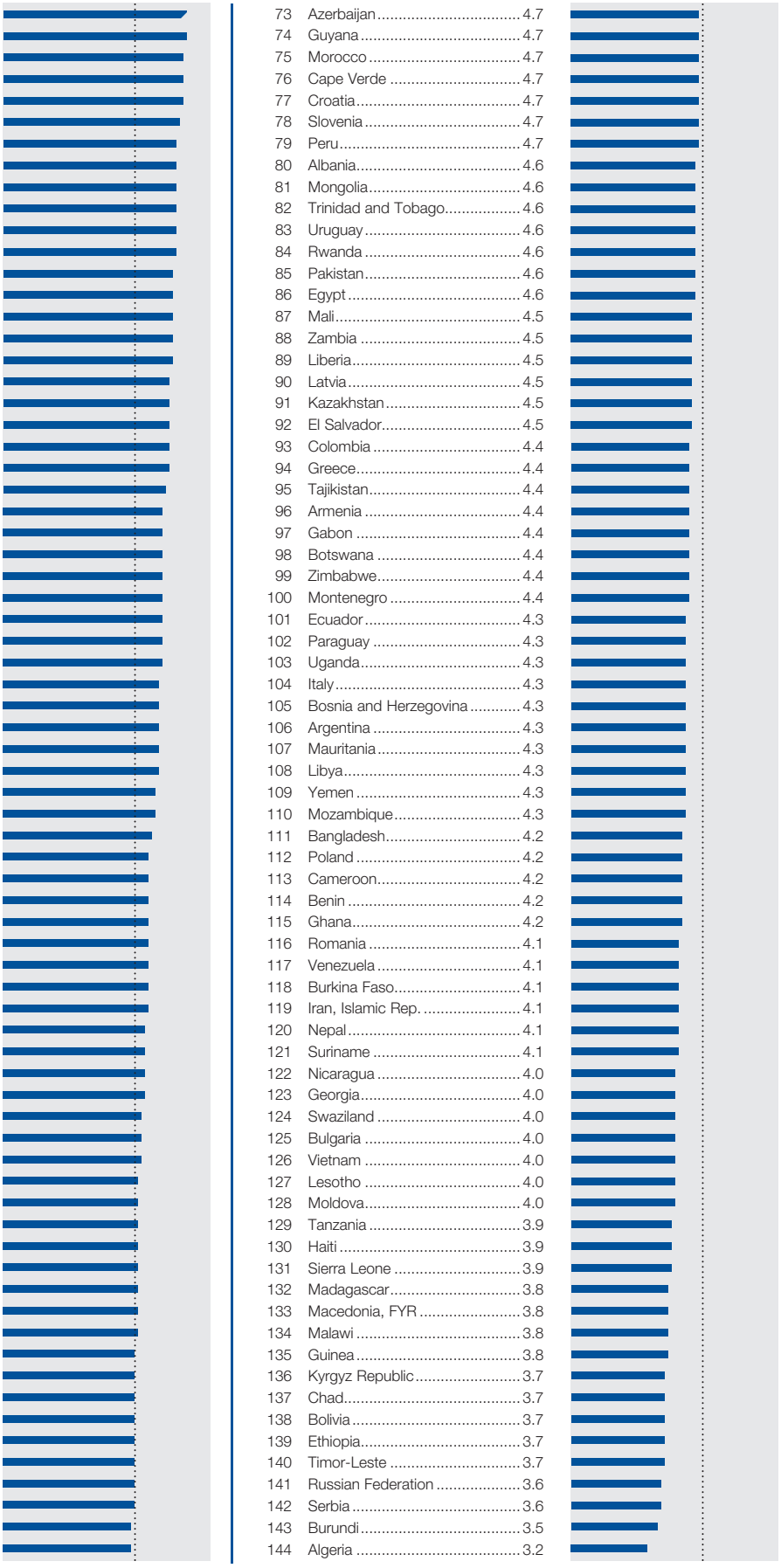
SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

7th pillar
Business usage

7.01 Firm-level technology absorption

To what extent do businesses in your country absorb new technology? [1 = not at all; 7 = aggressively absorb] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Sweden	6.3
2	Iceland	6.3
3	Switzerland	6.2
4	Japan	6.2
5	Israel	6.2
6	Finland	6.1
7	Hong Kong SAR	6.0
8	Singapore	6.0
9	Qatar	6.0
10	Norway	6.0
11	Korea, Rep.	6.0
12	United Arab Emirates	6.0
13	Austria	5.9
14	United States	5.9
15	Australia	5.9
16	Germany	5.9
17	New Zealand	5.9
18	Denmark	5.8
19	Taiwan, China	5.8
20	Saudi Arabia	5.8
21	Bahrain	5.8
22	Netherlands	5.8
23	United Kingdom	5.7
24	Luxembourg	5.6
25	Panama	5.6
26	Puerto Rico	5.6
27	Portugal	5.6
28	Jordan	5.6
29	Malaysia	5.6
30	Canada	5.6
31	Belgium	5.6
32	Malta	5.5
33	Ireland	5.5
34	Estonia	5.5
35	France	5.5
36	Senegal	5.5
37	Barbados	5.4
38	South Africa	5.4
39	Turkey	5.3
40	India	5.2
41	Kuwait	5.2
42	Sri Lanka	5.2
43	Cyprus	5.2
44	Chile	5.2
45	Guatemala	5.2
46	Philippines	5.2
47	Brazil	5.2
48	Spain	5.1
49	Czech Republic	5.1
50	Costa Rica	5.1
51	Seychelles	5.1
52	Oman	5.0
53	Lithuania	5.0
54	Thailand	5.0
55	Mauritius	4.9
56	Indonesia	4.9
57	Dominican Republic	4.9
58	Kenya	4.9
59	Slovak Republic	4.9
60	Honduras	4.9
61	Cambodia	4.9
62	Brunei Darussalam	4.9
63	Mexico	4.8
64	Hungary	4.8
65	Namibia	4.8
66	Côte d'Ivoire	4.8
67	Jamaica	4.8
68	Gambia, The	4.8
69	Ukraine	4.8
70	Lebanon	4.8
71	China	4.7
72	Nigeria	4.7
73	Azerbaijan	4.7
74	Guyana	4.7
75	Morocco	4.7
76	Cape Verde	4.7
77	Croatia	4.7
78	Slovenia	4.7
79	Peru	4.7
80	Albania	4.6
81	Mongolia	4.6
82	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6
83	Uruguay	4.6
84	Rwanda	4.6
85	Pakistan	4.6
86	Egypt	4.6
87	Mali	4.5
88	Zambia	4.5
89	Liberia	4.5
90	Latvia	4.5
91	Kazakhstan	4.5
92	El Salvador	4.5
93	Colombia	4.4
94	Greece	4.4
95	Tajikistan	4.4
96	Armenia	4.4
97	Gabon	4.4
98	Botswana	4.4
99	Zimbabwe	4.4
100	Montenegro	4.4
101	Ecuador	4.3
102	Paraguay	4.3
103	Uganda	4.3
104	Italy	4.3
105	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.3
106	Argentina	4.3
107	Mauritania	4.3
108	Libya	4.3
109	Yemen	4.3
110	Mozambique	4.3
111	Bangladesh	4.2
112	Poland	4.2
113	Cameroon	4.2
114	Benin	4.2
115	Ghana	4.2
116	Romania	4.1
117	Venezuela	4.1
118	Burkina Faso	4.1
119	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.1
120	Nepal	4.1
121	Suriname	4.1
122	Nicaragua	4.0
123	Georgia	4.0
124	Swaziland	4.0
125	Bulgaria	4.0
126	Vietnam	4.0
127	Lesotho	4.0
128	Moldova	4.0
129	Tanzania	3.9
130	Haiti	3.9
131	Sierra Leone	3.9
132	Madagascar	3.8
133	Macedonia, FYR	3.8
134	Malawi	3.8
135	Guinea	3.8
136	Kyrgyz Republic	3.7
137	Chad	3.7
138	Bolivia	3.7
139	Ethiopia	3.7
140	Timor-Leste	3.7
141	Russian Federation	3.6
142	Serbia	3.6
143	Burundi	3.5
144	Algeria	3.2

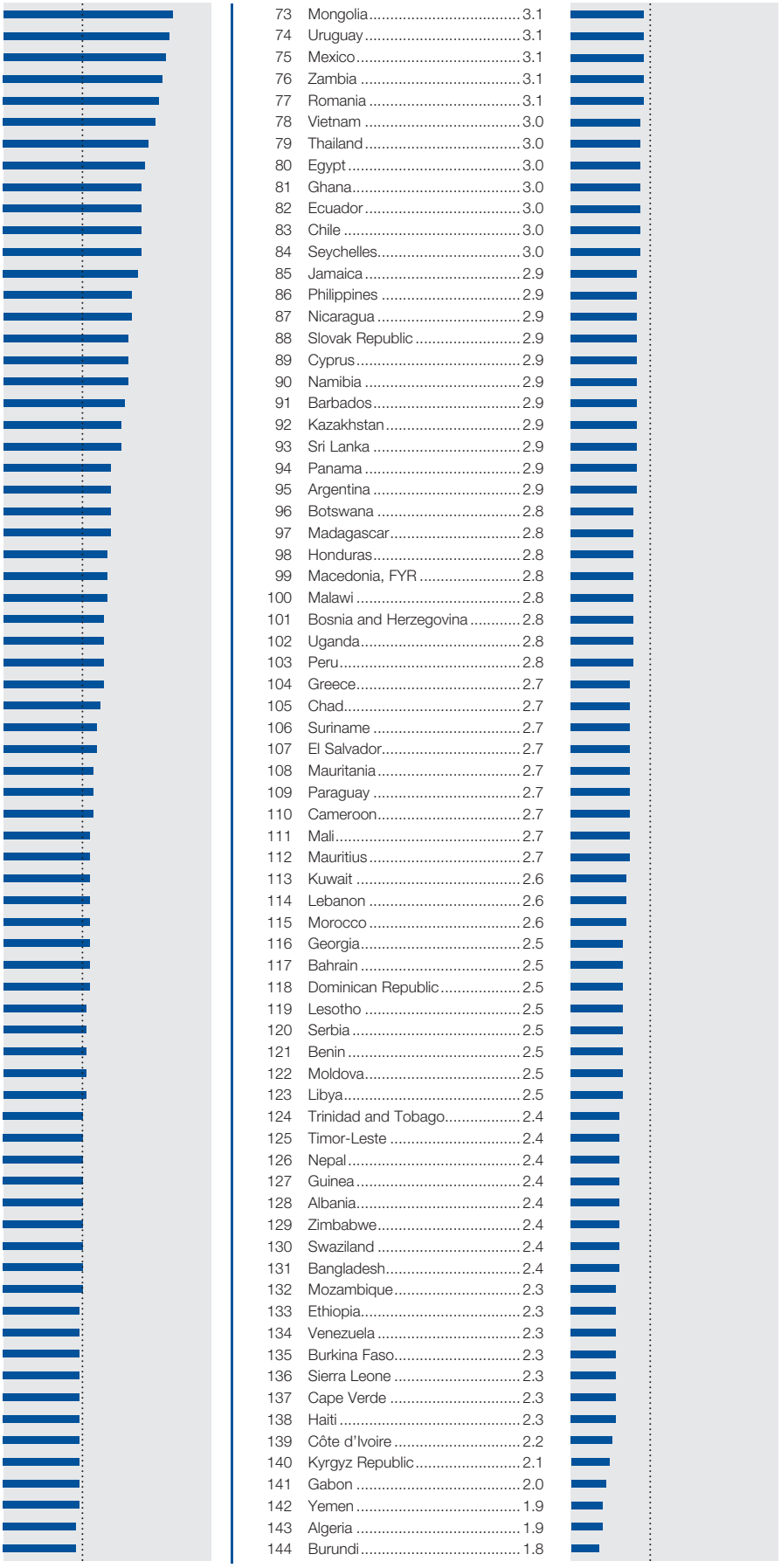


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

7.02 Capacity for innovation

In your country, how do companies obtain technology? [1 = exclusively from licensing or imitating foreign companies; 7 = by conducting formal research and pioneering their own new products and processes] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Japan	5.9
2	Switzerland	5.8
3	Germany	5.7
4	Finland	5.6
5	Sweden	5.5
6	Israel	5.4
7	United States	5.2
8	Netherlands	5.1
9	Austria	5.0
10	France	5.0
11	Belgium	5.0
12	United Kingdom	5.0
13	Denmark	4.9
14	Norway	4.7
15	Taiwan, China	4.7
16	Luxembourg	4.6
17	Malaysia	4.6
18	Qatar	4.6
19	Korea, Rep.	4.5
20	Singapore	4.4
21	Iceland	4.4
22	Czech Republic	4.1
23	China	4.1
24	New Zealand	4.1
25	Canada	4.1
26	Ireland	4.0
27	United Arab Emirates	4.0
28	Italy	4.0
29	Saudi Arabia	3.9
30	Indonesia	3.9
31	Slovenia	3.9
32	Australia	3.9
33	Estonia	3.8
34	Brazil	3.7
35	Guyana	3.7
36	Liberia	3.6
37	Hong Kong SAR	3.6
38	Puerto Rico	3.6
39	Azerbaijan	3.5
40	Portugal	3.5
41	South Africa	3.5
42	India	3.5
43	Costa Rica	3.5
44	Spain	3.5
45	Hungary	3.5
46	Kenya	3.5
47	Lithuania	3.4
48	Turkey	3.4
49	Latvia	3.4
50	Oman	3.4
51	Tajikistan	3.4
52	Gambia, The	3.3
53	Montenegro	3.3
54	Poland	3.3
55	Rwanda	3.3
56	Russian Federation	3.3
57	Jordan	3.3
58	Ukraine	3.3
59	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.3
60	Pakistan	3.3
61	Bolivia	3.2
62	Armenia	3.2
63	Nigeria	3.2
64	Bulgaria	3.2
65	Cambodia	3.2
66	Colombia	3.2
67	Guatemala	3.2
68	Brunei Darussalam	3.2
69	Senegal	3.2
70	Malta	3.2
71	Tanzania	3.1
72	Croatia	3.1
73	Mongolia	3.1
74	Uruguay	3.1
75	Mexico	3.1
76	Zambia	3.1
77	Romania	3.1
78	Vietnam	3.0
79	Thailand	3.0
80	Egypt	3.0
81	Ghana	3.0
82	Ecuador	3.0
83	Chile	3.0
84	Seychelles	3.0
85	Jamaica	2.9
86	Philippines	2.9
87	Nicaragua	2.9
88	Slovak Republic	2.9
89	Cyprus	2.9
90	Namibia	2.9
91	Barbados	2.9
92	Kazakhstan	2.9
93	Sri Lanka	2.9
94	Panama	2.9
95	Argentina	2.9
96	Botswana	2.8
97	Madagascar	2.8
98	Honduras	2.8
99	Macedonia, FYR	2.8
100	Malawi	2.8
101	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8
102	Uganda	2.8
103	Peru	2.8
104	Greece	2.7
105	Chad	2.7
106	Suriname	2.7
107	El Salvador	2.7
108	Mauritania	2.7
109	Paraguay	2.7
110	Cameroon	2.7
111	Mali	2.7
112	Mauritius	2.7
113	Kuwait	2.6
114	Lebanon	2.6
115	Morocco	2.6
116	Georgia	2.5
117	Bahrain	2.5
118	Dominican Republic	2.5
119	Lesotho	2.5
120	Serbia	2.5
121	Benin	2.5
122	Moldova	2.5
123	Libya	2.5
124	Trinidad and Tobago	2.4
125	Timor-Leste	2.4
126	Nepal	2.4
127	Guinea	2.4
128	Albania	2.4
129	Zimbabwe	2.4
130	Swaziland	2.4
131	Bangladesh	2.4
132	Mozambique	2.3
133	Ethiopia	2.3
134	Venezuela	2.3
135	Burkina Faso	2.3
136	Sierra Leone	2.3
137	Cape Verde	2.3
138	Haiti	2.3
139	Côte d'Ivoire	2.2
140	Kyrgyz Republic	2.1
141	Gabon	2.0
142	Yemen	1.9
143	Algeria	1.9
144	Burundi	1.8



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

7.03 PCT patents applications

Number of applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) per million population | 2009-2010 average

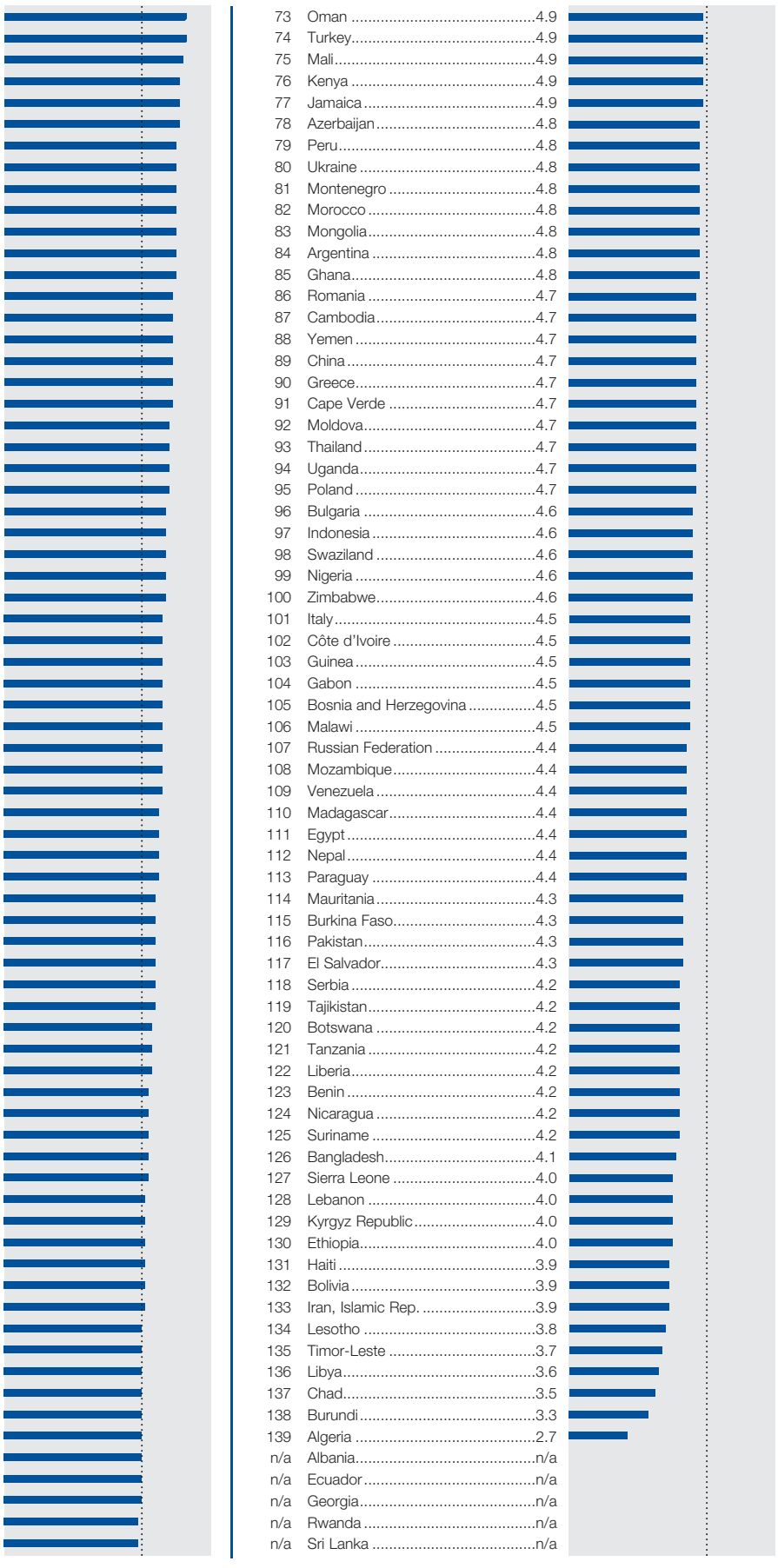
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Sweden	297.1
2	Switzerland	284.7
3	Finland	279.3
4	Japan	251.1
5	Germany	209.1
6	Israel	209.1
7	Denmark	196.7
8	Netherlands	180.9
9	Korea, Rep.	172.1
10	Austria	154.7
11	Norway	144.4
12	United States	134.4
13	Singapore	120.4
14	France	108.2
15	Belgium	106.2
16	Luxembourg	100.1
17	Iceland	95.5
18	United Kingdom	87.3
19	Canada	78.1
20	Australia	77.5
21	Ireland	76.5
22	New Zealand	71.9
23	Slovenia	60.7
24	Italy	51.0
25	Spain	38.0
26	Estonia	34.3
27	Seychelles	26.0
28	Hungary	22.3
29	Czech Republic	14.7
30	Portugal	12.2
31	Malaysia	12.0
32	Barbados	11.3
33	Latvia	10.0
34	Croatia	9.8
35	China	9.0
36	Malta	8.7
37	Greece	8.6
38	Cyprus	7.7
39	Slovak Republic	7.2
40	Poland	6.7
41	Turkey	6.5
42	South Africa	6.0
43	Russian Federation	6.0
44	Chile	5.5
45	Lithuania	4.6
46	United Arab Emirates	4.2
47	Bulgaria	3.6
48	Saudi Arabia	3.2
49	Brunei Darussalam	3.1
50	Brazil	2.8
51	Ukraine	2.8
52	Serbia	2.8
53	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.0
54	Bahrain	1.9
55	Romania	1.8
56	Qatar	1.8
57	Armenia	1.7
58	Costa Rica	1.6
59	Mexico	1.6
60	Georgia	1.4
61	Trinidad and Tobago	1.4
62	India	1.3
63	Oman	1.3
64	Lebanon	1.3
65	Kazakhstan	1.2
66	Argentina	1.2
67	Uruguay	1.1
68	Colombia	1.0
69	Thailand	1.0
70	Macedonia, FYR	0.7
71	Suriname	0.7
72	Egypt	0.6
73	Jamaica	0.6
74	Sri Lanka	0.5
75	Panama	0.5
76	Morocco	0.5
77	Azerbaijan	0.4
78	Moldova	0.4
79	Libya	0.4
80	Philippines	0.3
81	Dominican Republic	0.2
82	Peru	0.2
83	Kuwait	0.2
84	Jordan	0.2
85	Cameroon	0.2
86	Venezuela	0.2
87	Gabon	0.2
88	Albania	0.2
89	Vietnam	0.1
90	Guatemala	0.1
91	Kyrgyz Republic	0.1
92	Paraguay	0.1
93	Kenya	0.1
94	Sierra Leone	0.1
95	Swaziland	0.1
96	Zimbabwe	0.1
97	Ecuador	0.1
98	Algeria	0.1
99	Bolivia	0.1
100	El Salvador	0.1
101	Indonesia	0.1
102	Namibia	0.1
103	Mauritius	0.1
104	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.1
105	Mongolia	0.1
106	Botswana	0.0
107	Chad	0.0
108	Yemen	0.0
109	Senegal	0.0
110	Benin	0.0
111	Côte d'Ivoire	0.0
112	Madagascar	0.0
113	Burkina Faso	0.0
114	Ghana	0.0
115	Pakistan	0.0
116	Tanzania	0.0
117	Bangladesh	0.0
118	Nigeria	0.0
119	Malawi	0.0
120	Nepal	0.0
121	Uganda	0.0
122	Ethiopia	0.0
123	Burundi	0.0
123	Cambodia	0.0
123	Cape Verde	0.0
123	Gambia, The	0.0
123	Guinea	0.0
123	Guyana	0.0
123	Haiti	0.0
123	Honduras	0.0
123	Lesotho	0.0
123	Liberia	0.0
123	Mali	0.0
123	Mauritania	0.0
123	Montenegro	0.0
123	Mozambique	0.0
123	Nicaragua	0.0
123	Rwanda	0.0
123	Tajikistan	0.0
123	Timor-Leste	0.0
123	Zambia	0.0
n/a	Hong Kong SAR	n/a
n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a
n/a	Taiwan, China	n/a

SOURCES: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Patent Database*, January 2013; World Bank, *World Development Indicators Online* (retrieved November 28, 2012)

7.04 Business-to-business Internet use

To what extent do businesses in your country use ICTs for communicating and carrying out transactions with other businesses? [1 = not at all; 7 = extensively] | 2012

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Finland	6.3
2	Switzerland	6.3
3	Austria	6.2
4	United Kingdom	6.1
5	Malta	6.1
6	Sweden	6.1
7	Japan	6.0
8	Norway	6.0
9	Taiwan, China	6.0
10	Singapore	6.0
11	New Zealand	6.0
12	Netherlands	6.0
13	Qatar	6.0
14	Germany	5.9
15	Estonia	5.9
16	Luxembourg	5.9
17	United Arab Emirates	5.9
18	Hong Kong SAR	5.9
19	Korea, Rep.	5.9
20	Lithuania	5.8
21	Belgium	5.8
22	Denmark	5.8
23	Czech Republic	5.8
24	Vietnam	5.7
25	France	5.7
26	Slovenia	5.7
27	Canada	5.7
28	Saudi Arabia	5.7
29	Bahrain	5.6
30	Iceland	5.6
31	Australia	5.6
32	Ireland	5.6
33	Malaysia	5.6
34	Costa Rica	5.6
35	United States	5.6
36	South Africa	5.6
37	Portugal	5.6
38	Chile	5.5
39	Panama	5.5
40	Brazil	5.5
41	Puerto Rico	5.5
42	Israel	5.4
43	Slovak Republic	5.4
44	Guatemala	5.4
45	Latvia	5.4
46	Spain	5.4
47	Dominican Republic	5.4
48	Mauritius	5.3
49	Barbados	5.3
50	Jordan	5.3
51	Philippines	5.2
52	Croatia	5.2
53	Cameroon	5.2
54	Armenia	5.2
55	Brunei Darussalam	5.2
56	Senegal	5.1
57	Mexico	5.1
58	Namibia	5.1
59	India	5.1
60	Zambia	5.1
61	Guyana	5.1
62	Cyprus	5.0
63	Kazakhstan	5.0
64	Gambia, The	5.0
65	Honduras	5.0
66	Hungary	5.0
67	Trinidad and Tobago	5.0
68	Seychelles	5.0
69	Uruguay	5.0
70	Colombia	5.0
71	Macedonia, FYR	4.9
72	Kuwait	4.9
73	Oman	4.9
74	Turkey	4.9
75	Mali	4.9
76	Kenya	4.9
77	Jamaica	4.9
78	Azerbaijan	4.8
79	Peru	4.8
80	Ukraine	4.8
81	Montenegro	4.8
82	Morocco	4.8
83	Mongolia	4.8
84	Argentina	4.8
85	Ghana	4.8
86	Romania	4.7
87	Cambodia	4.7
88	Yemen	4.7
89	China	4.7
90	Greece	4.7
91	Cape Verde	4.7
92	Moldova	4.7
93	Thailand	4.7
94	Uganda	4.7
95	Poland	4.7
96	Bulgaria	4.6
97	Indonesia	4.6
98	Swaziland	4.6
99	Nigeria	4.6
100	Zimbabwe	4.6
101	Italy	4.5
102	Côte d'Ivoire	4.5
103	Guinea	4.5
104	Gabon	4.5
105	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.5
106	Malawi	4.5
107	Russian Federation	4.4
108	Mozambique	4.4
109	Venezuela	4.4
110	Madagascar	4.4
111	Egypt	4.4
112	Nepal	4.4
113	Paraguay	4.4
114	Mauritania	4.3
115	Burkina Faso	4.3
116	Pakistan	4.3
117	El Salvador	4.3
118	Serbia	4.2
119	Tajikistan	4.2
120	Botswana	4.2
121	Tanzania	4.2
122	Liberia	4.2
123	Benin	4.2
124	Nicaragua	4.2
125	Suriname	4.2
126	Bangladesh	4.1
127	Sierra Leone	4.0
128	Lebanon	4.0
129	Kyrgyz Republic	4.0
130	Ethiopia	4.0
131	Haiti	3.9
132	Bolivia	3.9
133	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.9
134	Lesotho	3.8
135	Timor-Leste	3.7
136	Libya	3.6
137	Chad	3.5
138	Burundi	3.3
139	Algeria	2.7
n/a	Albania	n/a
n/a	Ecuador	n/a
n/a	Georgia	n/a
n/a	Rwanda	n/a
n/a	Sri Lanka	n/a

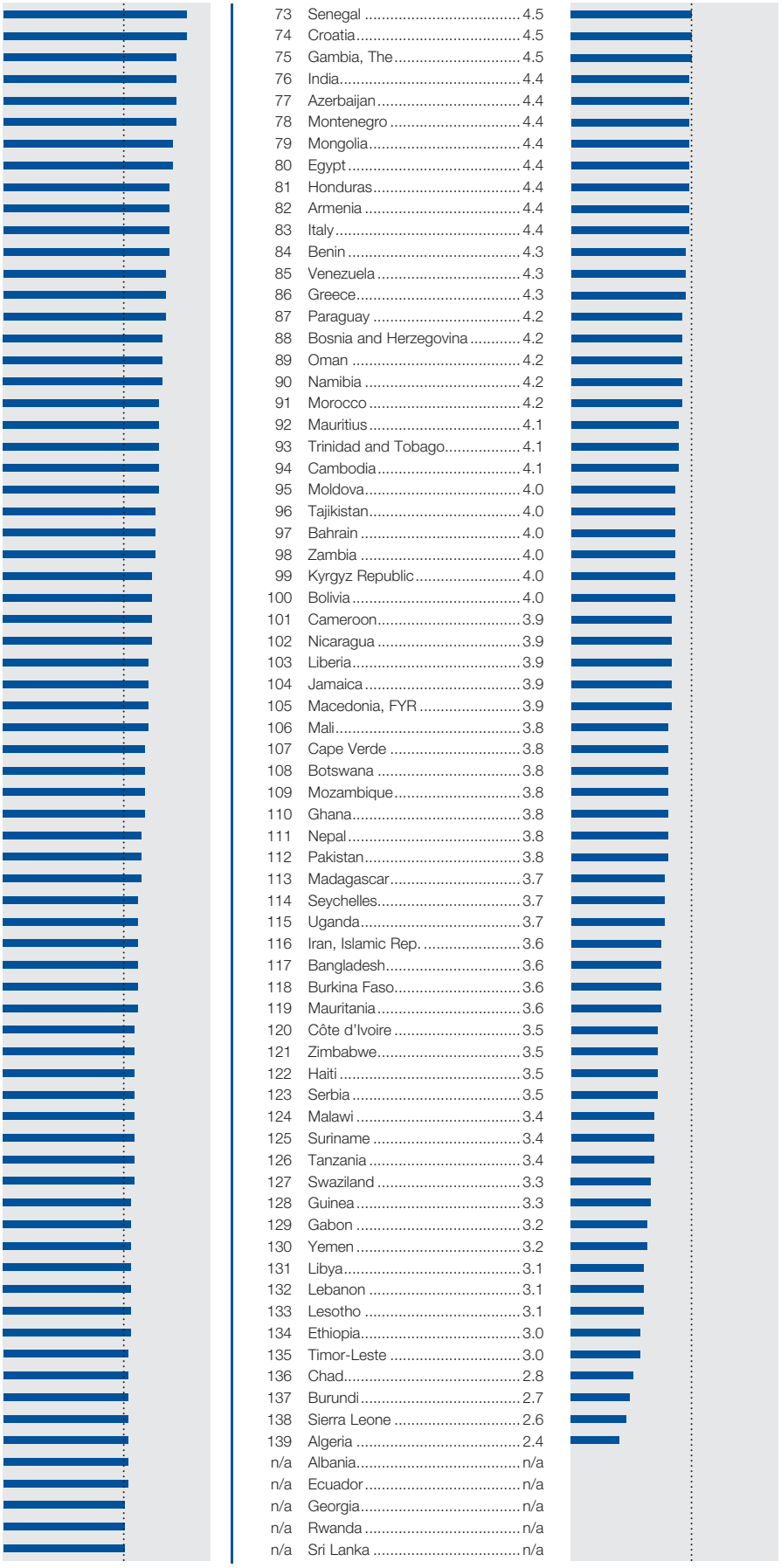


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2012 edition

7.05 Business-to-consumer Internet use

To what extent do businesses in your country use internet for selling their goods and services to consumers? [1 = not at all; 7 = extensively] | 2012

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	United Kingdom	6.3
2	Korea, Rep.	6.3
3	United States	6.0
4	Netherlands	6.0
5	Taiwan, China	6.0
6	Finland	6.0
7	Japan	5.9
8	Czech Republic	5.9
9	Australia	5.8
10	Lithuania	5.8
11	Sweden	5.8
12	Switzerland	5.8
13	Norway	5.7
14	Germany	5.7
15	Estonia	5.7
16	Austria	5.6
17	Canada	5.6
18	New Zealand	5.6
19	Panama	5.5
20	Denmark	5.5
21	United Arab Emirates	5.5
22	Hong Kong SAR	5.5
23	Israel	5.5
24	Latvia	5.4
25	France	5.4
26	Malaysia	5.4
27	Ireland	5.3
28	Brazil	5.3
29	Iceland	5.3
30	Singapore	5.3
31	Chile	5.2
32	Puerto Rico	5.2
33	Qatar	5.2
34	Vietnam	5.2
35	Portugal	5.1
36	Luxembourg	5.1
37	Belgium	5.1
38	Costa Rica	5.1
39	Slovak Republic	5.0
40	Spain	5.0
41	Romania	5.0
42	Jordan	4.9
43	Poland	4.9
44	Indonesia	4.9
45	Colombia	4.9
46	Malta	4.9
47	China	4.9
48	Cyprus	4.8
49	Dominican Republic	4.8
50	Saudi Arabia	4.8
51	Philippines	4.8
52	South Africa	4.8
53	Thailand	4.8
54	Kuwait	4.8
55	Slovenia	4.8
56	Turkey	4.7
57	Guatemala	4.7
58	Hungary	4.7
59	El Salvador	4.7
60	Barbados	4.7
61	Brunei Darussalam	4.7
62	Kazakhstan	4.7
63	Russian Federation	4.6
64	Bulgaria	4.6
65	Argentina	4.6
66	Uruguay	4.6
67	Peru	4.6
68	Ukraine	4.6
69	Mexico	4.6
70	Nigeria	4.5
71	Guyana	4.5
72	Kenya	4.5
73	Senegal	4.5
74	Croatia	4.5
75	Gambia, The	4.5
76	India	4.4
77	Azerbaijan	4.4
78	Montenegro	4.4
79	Mongolia	4.4
80	Egypt	4.4
81	Honduras	4.4
82	Armenia	4.4
83	Italy	4.4
84	Benin	4.3
85	Venezuela	4.3
86	Greece	4.3
87	Paraguay	4.2
88	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.2
89	Oman	4.2
90	Namibia	4.2
91	Morocco	4.2
92	Mauritius	4.1
93	Trinidad and Tobago	4.1
94	Cambodia	4.1
95	Moldova	4.0
96	Tajikistan	4.0
97	Bahrain	4.0
98	Zambia	4.0
99	Kyrgyz Republic	4.0
100	Bolivia	4.0
101	Cameroon	3.9
102	Nicaragua	3.9
103	Liberia	3.9
104	Jamaica	3.9
105	Macedonia, FYR	3.9
106	Mali	3.8
107	Cape Verde	3.8
108	Botswana	3.8
109	Mozambique	3.8
110	Ghana	3.8
111	Nepal	3.8
112	Pakistan	3.8
113	Madagascar	3.7
114	Seychelles	3.7
115	Uganda	3.7
116	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.6
117	Bangladesh	3.6
118	Burkina Faso	3.6
119	Mauritania	3.6
120	Côte d'Ivoire	3.5
121	Zimbabwe	3.5
122	Haiti	3.5
123	Serbia	3.5
124	Malawi	3.4
125	Suriname	3.4
126	Tanzania	3.4
127	Swaziland	3.3
128	Guinea	3.3
129	Gabon	3.2
130	Yemen	3.2
131	Libya	3.1
132	Lebanon	3.1
133	Lesotho	3.1
134	Ethiopia	3.0
135	Timor-Leste	3.0
136	Chad	2.8
137	Burundi	2.7
138	Sierra Leone	2.6
139	Algeria	2.4
n/a	Albania	n/a
n/a	Ecuador	n/a
n/a	Georgia	n/a
n/a	Rwanda	n/a
n/a	Sri Lanka	n/a

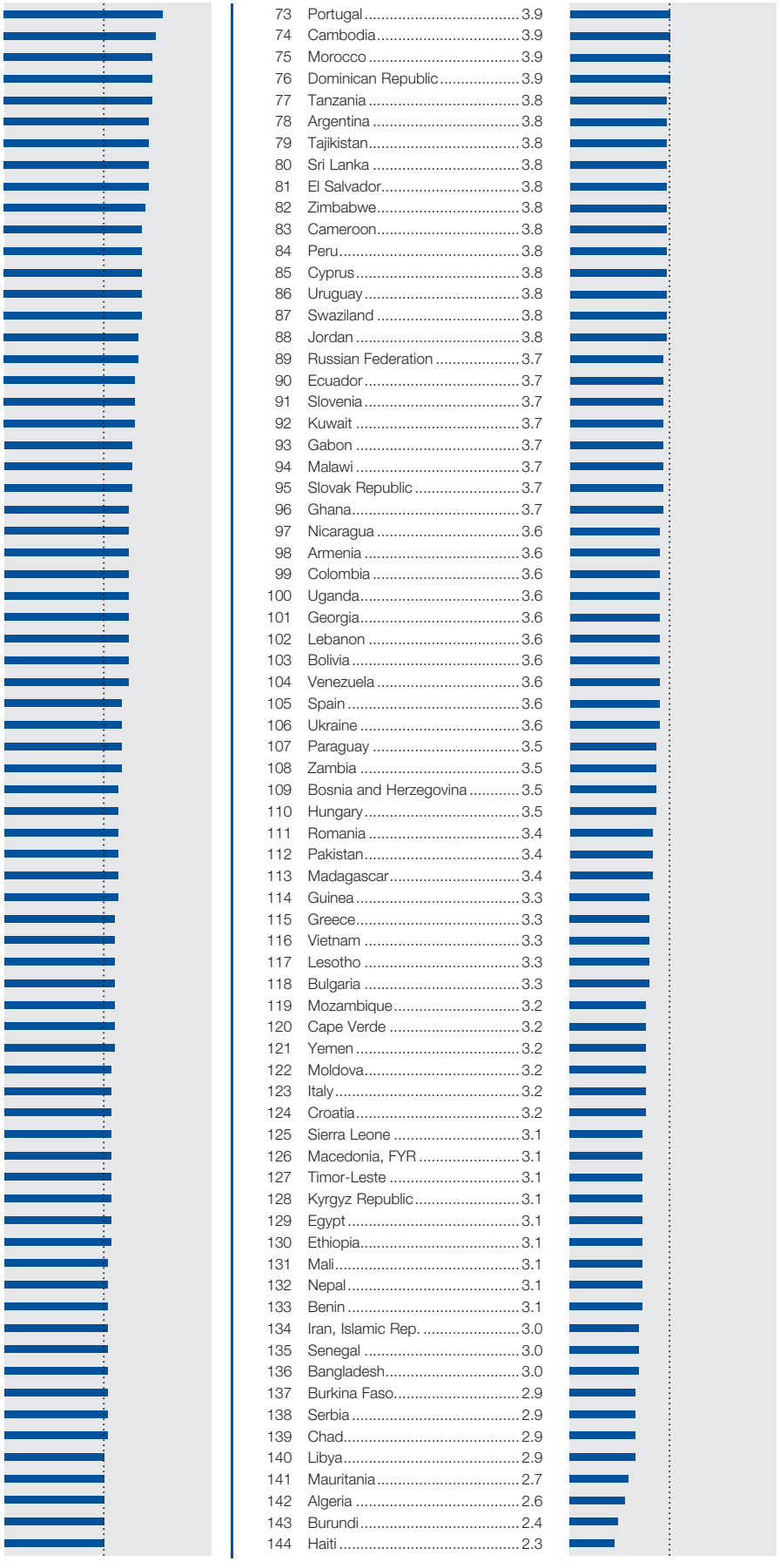


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2012 edition

7.06 Extent of staff training

To what extent do companies in your country invest in training and employee development? [1 = hardly at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Switzerland	5.6
2	Finland	5.4
3	Singapore	5.3
4	Luxembourg	5.3
5	Japan	5.3
6	Sweden	5.2
7	Malaysia	5.2
8	Netherlands	5.2
9	Norway	5.2
10	Denmark	5.1
11	Qatar	5.0
12	Austria	5.0
13	Germany	5.0
14	United Kingdom	5.0
15	United States	5.0
16	Ireland	4.9
17	United Arab Emirates	4.9
18	New Zealand	4.8
19	Puerto Rico	4.8
20	Belgium	4.8
21	Iceland	4.7
22	Gambia, The	4.7
23	Canada	4.7
24	Hong Kong SAR	4.6
25	Bahrain	4.6
26	South Africa	4.6
27	Israel	4.6
28	Australia	4.6
29	Costa Rica	4.6
30	Barbados	4.6
31	Taiwan, China	4.6
32	Philippines	4.6
33	Brazil	4.4
34	Oman	4.4
35	Saudi Arabia	4.4
36	Albania	4.4
37	Mauritius	4.3
38	Chile	4.3
39	Indonesia	4.3
40	Guatemala	4.3
41	France	4.3
42	Korea, Rep.	4.3
43	Panama	4.2
44	Côte d'Ivoire	4.2
45	China	4.2
46	Estonia	4.2
47	Suriname	4.2
48	Czech Republic	4.2
49	Thailand	4.2
50	Malta	4.1
51	Montenegro	4.1
52	Brunei Darussalam	4.1
53	Latvia	4.1
54	India	4.1
55	Namibia	4.1
56	Azerbaijan	4.1
57	Nigeria	4.1
58	Jamaica	4.1
59	Poland	4.0
60	Mongolia	4.0
61	Guyana	4.0
62	Seychelles	4.0
63	Honduras	4.0
64	Liberia	4.0
65	Turkey	4.0
66	Lithuania	4.0
67	Mexico	4.0
68	Botswana	3.9
69	Rwanda	3.9
70	Kenya	3.9
71	Trinidad and Tobago	3.9
72	Kazakhstan	3.9
73	Portugal	3.9
74	Cambodia	3.9
75	Morocco	3.9
76	Dominican Republic	3.9
77	Tanzania	3.8
78	Argentina	3.8
79	Tajikistan	3.8
80	Sri Lanka	3.8
81	El Salvador	3.8
82	Zimbabwe	3.8
83	Cameroon	3.8
84	Peru	3.8
85	Cyprus	3.8
86	Uruguay	3.8
87	Swaziland	3.8
88	Jordan	3.8
89	Russian Federation	3.7
90	Ecuador	3.7
91	Slovenia	3.7
92	Kuwait	3.7
93	Gabon	3.7
94	Malawi	3.7
95	Slovak Republic	3.7
96	Ghana	3.7
97	Nicaragua	3.6
98	Armenia	3.6
99	Colombia	3.6
100	Uganda	3.6
101	Georgia	3.6
102	Lebanon	3.6
103	Bolivia	3.6
104	Venezuela	3.6
105	Spain	3.6
106	Ukraine	3.6
107	Paraguay	3.5
108	Zambia	3.5
109	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.5
110	Hungary	3.5
111	Romania	3.4
112	Pakistan	3.4
113	Madagascar	3.4
114	Guinea	3.3
115	Greece	3.3
116	Vietnam	3.3
117	Lesotho	3.3
118	Bulgaria	3.3
119	Mozambique	3.2
120	Cape Verde	3.2
121	Yemen	3.2
122	Moldova	3.2
123	Italy	3.2
124	Croatia	3.2
125	Sierra Leone	3.1
126	Macedonia, FYR	3.1
127	Timor-Leste	3.1
128	Kyrgyz Republic	3.1
129	Egypt	3.1
130	Ethiopia	3.1
131	Mali	3.1
132	Nepal	3.1
133	Benin	3.1
134	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.0
135	Senegal	3.0
136	Bangladesh	3.0
137	Burkina Faso	2.9
138	Serbia	2.9
139	Chad	2.9
140	Libya	2.9
141	Mauritania	2.7
142	Algeria	2.6
143	Burundi	2.4
144	Haiti	2.3



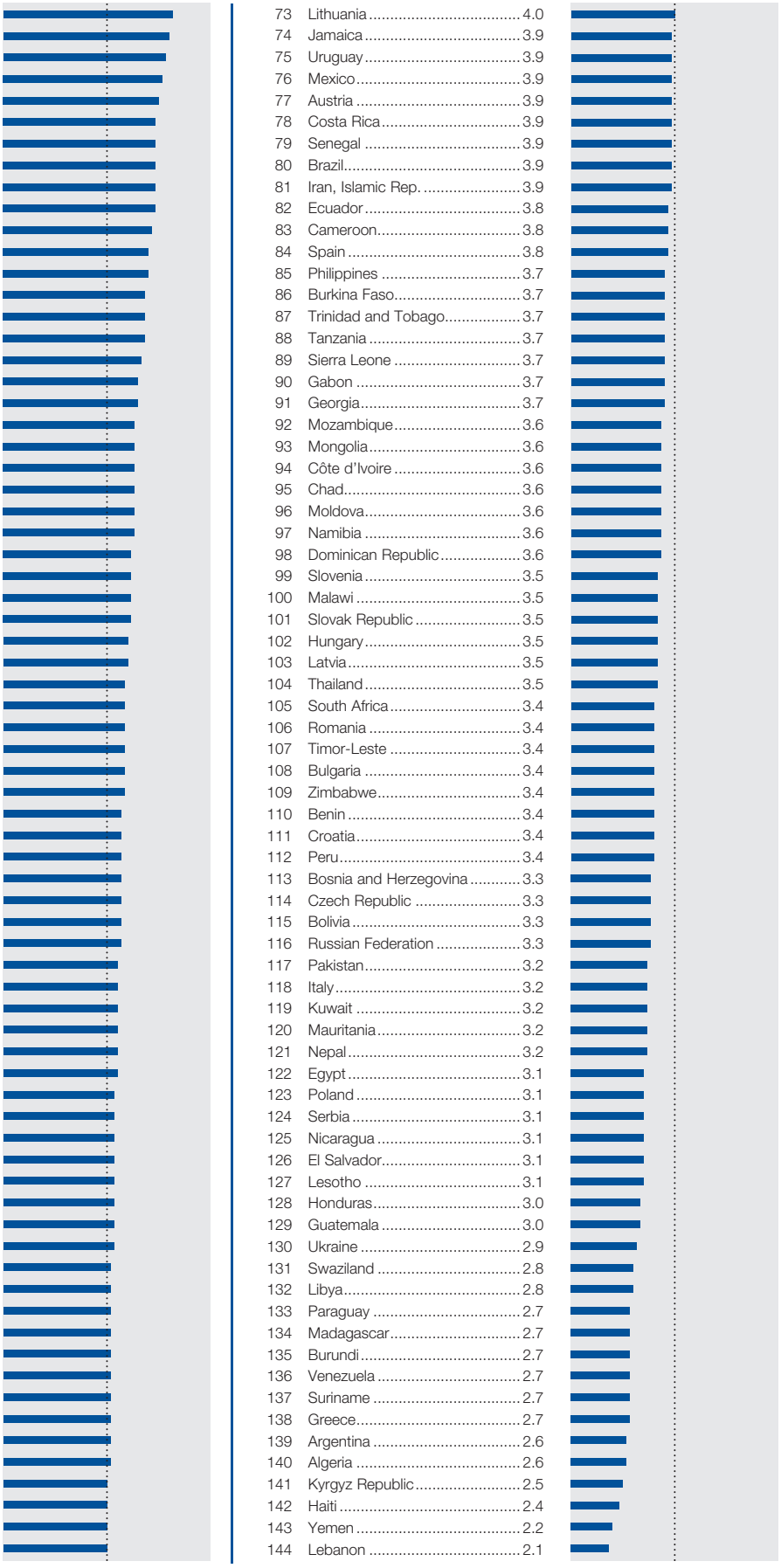
SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

8th pillar
Government usage

8.01 Importance of ICTs to government vision of the future

To what extent does the government have a clear implementation plan for utilizing ICTs to improve your country's overall competitiveness? [1 = no plan; 7 = clear plan] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Singapore	5.9
2	Qatar	5.8
3	United Arab Emirates	5.7
4	Malta	5.6
5	Luxembourg	5.5
6	Malaysia	5.4
7	Saudi Arabia	5.4
8	Bahrain	5.4
9	Azerbaijan	5.4
10	Rwanda	5.4
11	Taiwan, China	5.3
12	Sweden	5.2
13	Korea, Rep.	5.2
14	Sri Lanka	5.1
15	Oman	5.1
16	New Zealand	5.1
17	Seychelles	5.0
18	Finland	4.9
19	Norway	4.9
20	Panama	4.8
21	Portugal	4.8
22	China	4.8
23	Estonia	4.8
24	Cape Verde	4.8
25	United Kingdom	4.8
26	Australia	4.7
27	Gambia, The	4.7
28	Kenya	4.7
29	Brunei Darussalam	4.7
30	Chile	4.6
31	Montenegro	4.6
32	Hong Kong SAR	4.5
33	Denmark	4.5
34	United States	4.5
35	Kazakhstan	4.5
36	Barbados	4.5
37	Switzerland	4.5
38	Morocco	4.4
39	Guyana	4.4
40	Germany	4.4
41	Israel	4.4
42	Liberia	4.4
43	Jordan	4.4
44	Ireland	4.4
45	India	4.3
46	Japan	4.3
47	Netherlands	4.3
48	Mauritius	4.3
49	Tajikistan	4.3
50	France	4.3
51	Canada	4.2
52	Uganda	4.2
53	Turkey	4.2
54	Zambia	4.2
55	Cambodia	4.2
56	Armenia	4.2
57	Iceland	4.2
58	Nigeria	4.2
59	Ethiopia	4.1
60	Cyprus	4.1
61	Macedonia, FYR	4.1
62	Colombia	4.1
63	Mali	4.1
64	Puerto Rico	4.1
65	Indonesia	4.1
66	Vietnam	4.1
67	Botswana	4.1
68	Bangladesh	4.1
69	Belgium	4.0
70	Albania	4.0
71	Ghana	4.0
72	Guinea	4.0
73	Lithuania	4.0
74	Jamaica	3.9
75	Uruguay	3.9
76	Mexico	3.9
77	Austria	3.9
78	Costa Rica	3.9
79	Senegal	3.9
80	Brazil	3.9
81	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.9
82	Ecuador	3.8
83	Cameroon	3.8
84	Spain	3.8
85	Philippines	3.7
86	Burkina Faso	3.7
87	Trinidad and Tobago	3.7
88	Tanzania	3.7
89	Sierra Leone	3.7
90	Gabon	3.7
91	Georgia	3.7
92	Mozambique	3.6
93	Mongolia	3.6
94	Côte d'Ivoire	3.6
95	Chad	3.6
96	Moldova	3.6
97	Namibia	3.6
98	Dominican Republic	3.6
99	Slovenia	3.5
100	Malawi	3.5
101	Slovak Republic	3.5
102	Hungary	3.5
103	Latvia	3.5
104	Thailand	3.5
105	South Africa	3.4
106	Romania	3.4
107	Timor-Leste	3.4
108	Bulgaria	3.4
109	Zimbabwe	3.4
110	Benin	3.4
111	Croatia	3.4
112	Peru	3.4
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.3
114	Czech Republic	3.3
115	Bolivia	3.3
116	Russian Federation	3.3
117	Pakistan	3.2
118	Italy	3.2
119	Kuwait	3.2
120	Mauritania	3.2
121	Nepal	3.2
122	Egypt	3.1
123	Poland	3.1
124	Serbia	3.1
125	Nicaragua	3.1
126	El Salvador	3.1
127	Lesotho	3.1
128	Honduras	3.0
129	Guatemala	3.0
130	Ukraine	2.9
131	Swaziland	2.8
132	Libya	2.8
133	Paraguay	2.7
134	Madagascar	2.7
135	Burundi	2.7
136	Venezuela	2.7
137	Suriname	2.7
138	Greece	2.7
139	Argentina	2.6
140	Algeria	2.6
141	Kyrgyz Republic	2.5
142	Haiti	2.4
143	Yemen	2.2
144	Lebanon	2.1



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

8.02 Government Online Service Index

The Government Online Service Index assesses the quality of government's delivery of online services on a 0-to-1 (best) scale | 2012

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Korea, Rep.	1.00
1	Singapore	1.00
1	United States	1.00
4	United Kingdom	0.97
5	Netherlands	0.96
6	Canada	0.89
7	Finland	0.88
8	France	0.88
9	Australia	0.86
9	Bahrain	0.86
9	Japan	0.86
9	United Arab Emirates	0.86
13	Denmark	0.86
13	Norway	0.86
15	Israel	0.85
16	Colombia	0.84
16	Sweden	0.84
18	Estonia	0.82
19	Saudi Arabia	0.80
20	Malaysia	0.79
21	Kazakhstan	0.78
21	New Zealand	0.78
23	Spain	0.76
24	Chile	0.75
24	Germany	0.75
26	Austria	0.75
27	Qatar	0.74
28	Mexico	0.73
29	Lithuania	0.70
29	Luxembourg	0.70
31	Hungary	0.69
32	Brazil	0.67
32	El Salvador	0.67
32	Switzerland	0.67
35	Oman	0.67
35	Slovenia	0.67
37	Russian Federation	0.66
38	Portugal	0.65
39	Belgium	0.65
40	Croatia	0.64
41	Malta	0.61
42	Egypt	0.60
42	Georgia	0.60
44	Brunei Darussalam	0.59
45	Latvia	0.59
45	Mongolia	0.59
47	Kuwait	0.58
48	Greece	0.58
48	Italy	0.58
48	Serbia	0.58
51	Cyprus	0.56
52	Uruguay	0.55
53	Czech Republic	0.54
53	Iceland	0.54
55	Dominican Republic	0.54
55	India	0.54
55	Ireland	0.54
55	Poland	0.54
59	Argentina	0.53
59	China	0.53
61	Moldova	0.52
61	Peru	0.52
61	Romania	0.52
64	Montenegro	0.51
64	Thailand	0.51
66	Slovak Republic	0.50
67	Costa Rica	0.50
67	Indonesia	0.50
67	Philippines	0.50
70	Bulgaria	0.49
70	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.49
72	Trinidad and Tobago	0.48
72	Venezuela	0.48
74	Lebanon	0.48
75	Ethiopia	0.47
76	Guatemala	0.46
76	Panama	0.46
76	Turkey	0.46
79	Ecuador	0.46
79	Paraguay	0.46
79	South Africa	0.46
82	Macedonia, FYR	0.45
83	Bangladesh	0.44
84	Cape Verde	0.44
85	Kenya	0.43
85	Mauritius	0.43
87	Albania	0.42
87	Kyrgyz Republic	0.42
87	Ukraine	0.42
87	Vietnam	0.42
91	Bolivia	0.41
92	Jordan	0.39
93	Honduras	0.38
93	Sri Lanka	0.38
95	Barbados	0.37
95	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.37
97	Azerbaijan	0.37
97	Mozambique	0.37
97	Pakistan	0.37
100	Botswana	0.36
101	Tanzania	0.35
102	Senegal	0.35
103	Rwanda	0.34
104	Côte d'Ivoire	0.33
104	Seychelles	0.33
106	Armenia	0.33
107	Gambia, The	0.32
107	Madagascar	0.32
107	Mali	0.32
110	Nicaragua	0.31
110	Zambia	0.31
112	Jamaica	0.31
113	Cameroon	0.30
113	Ghana	0.30
113	Lesotho	0.30
113	Namibia	0.30
117	Burkina Faso	0.29
117	Uganda	0.29
119	Nepal	0.29
120	Algeria	0.25
120	Guyana	0.25
122	Morocco	0.25
123	Tajikistan	0.24
124	Nigeria	0.22
125	Malawi	0.22
125	Timor-Leste	0.22
127	Benin	0.20
128	Cambodia	0.19
128	Gabon	0.19
128	Liberia	0.19
131	Yemen	0.18
132	Sierra Leone	0.17
133	Suriname	0.16
134	Burundi	0.15
135	Swaziland	0.14
136	Zimbabwe[1]	0.13
137	Chad	0.10
138	Haiti	0.09
139	Mauritania	0.08
140	Guinea	0.00
140	Libya	0.00
n/a	Hong Kong SAR	n/a
n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a
n/a	Taiwan, China	n/a

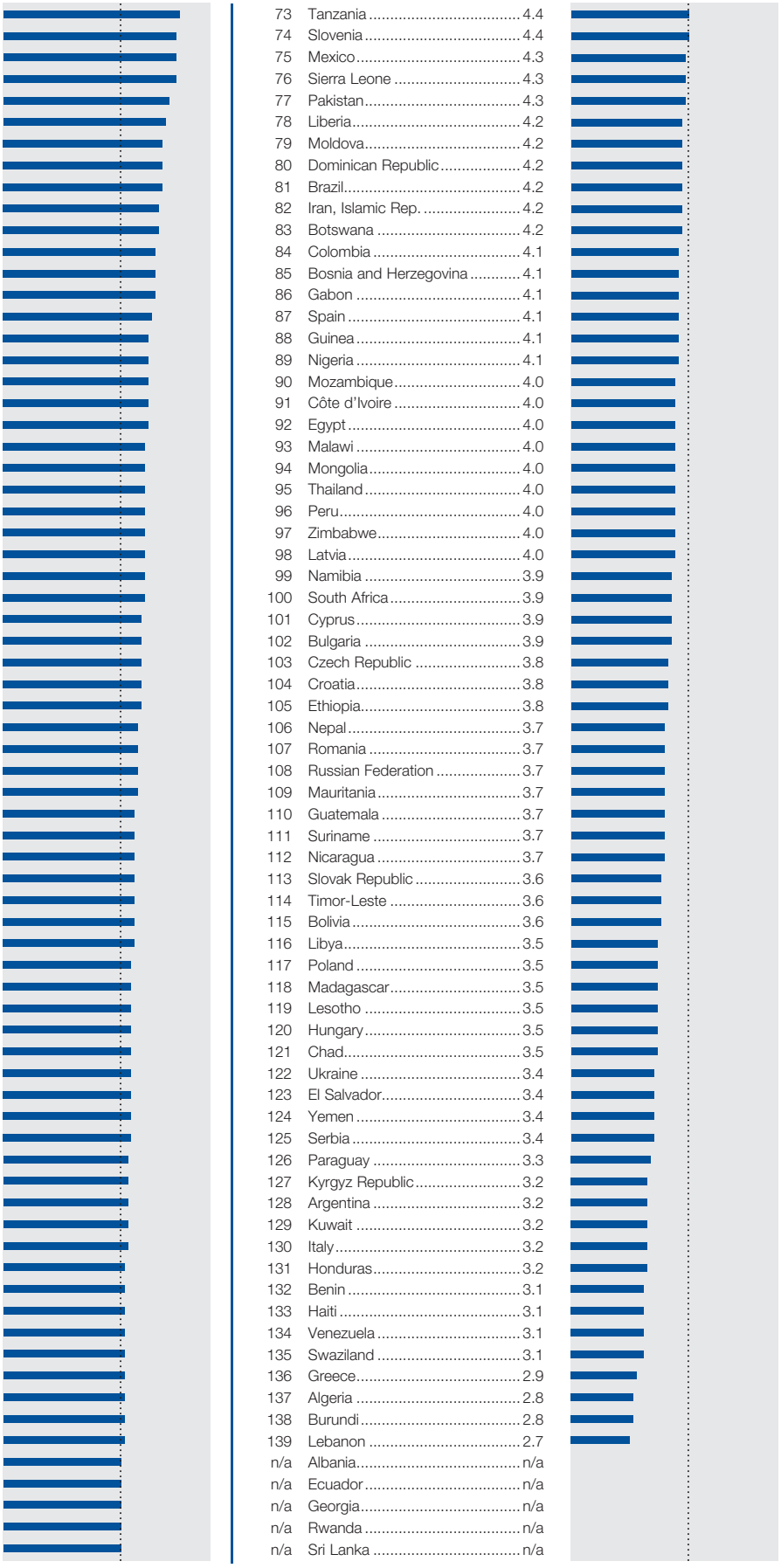
SOURCE: United Nations, *United Nations E-Government Survey 2012: E-Government for the People*

[1] 2010

8.03 Government success in ICT promotion

How successful is the government in promoting the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in your country? [1 = not successful at all; 7 = very successful] | 2012

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	United Arab Emirates	6.1
2	Qatar	6.0
3	Saudi Arabia	6.0
4	Singapore	6.0
5	Malta	5.8
6	Bahrain	5.7
7	Taiwan, China	5.6
8	Azerbaijan	5.6
9	Luxembourg	5.6
10	Malaysia	5.5
11	Korea, Rep.	5.5
12	Finland	5.4
13	Sweden	5.4
14	Estonia	5.4
15	Oman	5.3
16	Gambia, The	5.2
17	Kazakhstan	5.2
18	Israel	5.2
19	Hong Kong SAR	5.2
20	Panama	5.2
21	Norway	5.1
22	Mauritius	5.1
23	Germany	5.1
24	India	5.1
25	New Zealand	5.1
26	Netherlands	5.1
27	Switzerland	5.1
28	United Kingdom	5.1
29	Portugal	5.0
30	Kenya	5.0
31	Brunei Darussalam	5.0
32	United States	5.0
33	Macedonia, FYR	5.0
34	Jordan	4.9
35	Seychelles	4.9
36	Burkina Faso	4.9
37	Cape Verde	4.9
38	Canada	4.8
39	Australia	4.8
40	Mali	4.8
41	Vietnam	4.8
42	Morocco	4.8
43	Ireland	4.8
44	Senegal	4.8
45	Tajikistan	4.7
46	China	4.7
47	Cambodia	4.7
48	Barbados	4.7
49	Puerto Rico	4.7
50	Uganda	4.7
51	Zambia	4.7
52	Armenia	4.7
53	Guyana	4.7
54	Lithuania	4.6
55	Ghana	4.6
56	Costa Rica	4.6
57	Chile	4.6
58	Austria	4.6
59	Montenegro	4.5
60	France	4.5
61	Indonesia	4.5
62	Iceland	4.5
63	Belgium	4.5
64	Turkey	4.5
65	Cameroon	4.5
66	Jamaica	4.5
67	Denmark	4.5
68	Japan	4.4
69	Uruguay	4.4
70	Trinidad and Tobago	4.4
71	Philippines	4.4
72	Bangladesh	4.4
73	Tanzania	4.4
74	Slovenia	4.4
75	Mexico	4.3
76	Sierra Leone	4.3
77	Pakistan	4.3
78	Liberia	4.2
79	Moldova	4.2
80	Dominican Republic	4.2
81	Brazil	4.2
82	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.2
83	Botswana	4.2
84	Colombia	4.1
85	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.1
86	Gabon	4.1
87	Spain	4.1
88	Guinea	4.1
89	Nigeria	4.1
90	Mozambique	4.0
91	Côte d'Ivoire	4.0
92	Egypt	4.0
93	Malawi	4.0
94	Mongolia	4.0
95	Thailand	4.0
96	Peru	4.0
97	Zimbabwe	4.0
98	Latvia	4.0
99	Namibia	3.9
100	South Africa	3.9
101	Cyprus	3.9
102	Bulgaria	3.9
103	Czech Republic	3.8
104	Croatia	3.8
105	Ethiopia	3.8
106	Nepal	3.7
107	Romania	3.7
108	Russian Federation	3.7
109	Mauritania	3.7
110	Guatemala	3.7
111	Suriname	3.7
112	Nicaragua	3.7
113	Slovak Republic	3.6
114	Timor-Leste	3.6
115	Bolivia	3.6
116	Libya	3.5
117	Poland	3.5
118	Madagascar	3.5
119	Lesotho	3.5
120	Hungary	3.5
121	Chad	3.5
122	Ukraine	3.4
123	El Salvador	3.4
124	Yemen	3.4
125	Serbia	3.4
126	Paraguay	3.3
127	Kyrgyz Republic	3.2
128	Argentina	3.2
129	Kuwait	3.2
130	Italy	3.2
131	Honduras	3.2
132	Benin	3.1
133	Haiti	3.1
134	Venezuela	3.1
135	Swaziland	3.1
136	Greece	2.9
137	Algeria	2.8
138	Burundi	2.8
139	Lebanon	2.7
n/a	Albania	n/a
n/a	Ecuador	n/a
n/a	Georgia	n/a
n/a	Rwanda	n/a
n/a	Sri Lanka	n/a



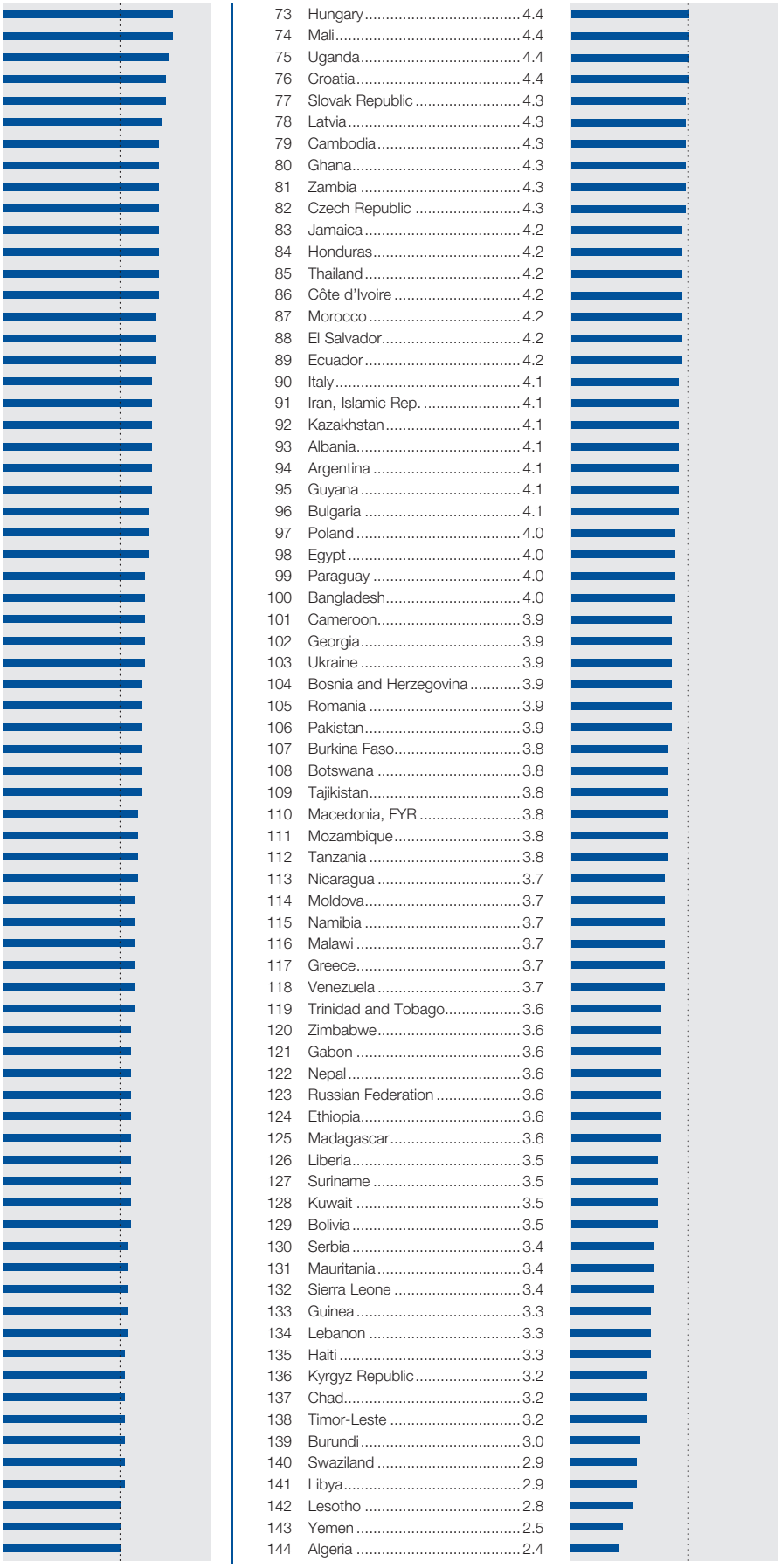
SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2012 edition

9th pillar
Economic impacts

9.01 Impact of ICT on new services and products

To what extent are ICTs creating new business models, services and products in your country? [1 = not at all; 7 = a significant extent] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Finland	5.9
2	United Kingdom	5.9
3	Korea, Rep.	5.8
4	Sweden	5.7
5	Taiwan, China	5.7
6	Singapore	5.6
7	Estonia	5.5
8	Netherlands	5.5
9	Luxembourg	5.5
10	France	5.5
11	United Arab Emirates	5.5
12	Qatar	5.5
13	Malaysia	5.5
14	Norway	5.5
15	Malta	5.4
16	United States	5.4
17	Denmark	5.4
18	Switzerland	5.3
19	Hong Kong SAR	5.3
20	Germany	5.3
21	Israel	5.3
22	Portugal	5.3
23	Canada	5.3
24	Ireland	5.2
25	New Zealand	5.2
26	Saudi Arabia	5.2
27	Japan	5.1
28	Australia	5.1
29	Lithuania	5.1
30	Chile	5.1
31	Belgium	5.1
32	Iceland	5.0
33	Austria	5.0
34	Brazil	5.0
35	Bahrain	5.0
36	India	5.0
37	Vietnam	5.0
38	Spain	4.9
39	Senegal	4.9
40	Sri Lanka	4.9
41	Azerbaijan	4.9
42	Uruguay	4.8
43	Philippines	4.8
44	South Africa	4.8
45	Rwanda	4.8
46	Kenya	4.8
47	Jordan	4.8
48	Costa Rica	4.7
49	China	4.7
50	Puerto Rico	4.7
51	Panama	4.7
52	Nigeria	4.7
53	Dominican Republic	4.7
54	Mexico	4.7
55	Oman	4.7
56	Mauritius	4.7
57	Seychelles	4.7
58	Gambia, The	4.6
59	Montenegro	4.6
60	Guatemala	4.6
61	Turkey	4.6
62	Peru	4.6
63	Barbados	4.5
64	Benin	4.5
65	Cyprus	4.5
66	Indonesia	4.5
67	Colombia	4.5
68	Cape Verde	4.5
69	Slovenia	4.5
70	Armenia	4.4
71	Brunei Darussalam	4.4
72	Mongolia	4.4
73	Hungary	4.4
74	Mali	4.4
75	Uganda	4.4
76	Croatia	4.4
77	Slovak Republic	4.3
78	Latvia	4.3
79	Cambodia	4.3
80	Ghana	4.3
81	Zambia	4.3
82	Czech Republic	4.3
83	Jamaica	4.2
84	Honduras	4.2
85	Thailand	4.2
86	Côte d'Ivoire	4.2
87	Morocco	4.2
88	El Salvador	4.2
89	Ecuador	4.2
90	Italy	4.1
91	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.1
92	Kazakhstan	4.1
93	Albania	4.1
94	Argentina	4.1
95	Guyana	4.1
96	Bulgaria	4.1
97	Poland	4.0
98	Egypt	4.0
99	Paraguay	4.0
100	Bangladesh	4.0
101	Cameroon	3.9
102	Georgia	3.9
103	Ukraine	3.9
104	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.9
105	Romania	3.9
106	Pakistan	3.9
107	Burkina Faso	3.8
108	Botswana	3.8
109	Tajikistan	3.8
110	Macedonia, FYR	3.8
111	Mozambique	3.8
112	Tanzania	3.8
113	Nicaragua	3.7
114	Moldova	3.7
115	Namibia	3.7
116	Malawi	3.7
117	Greece	3.7
118	Venezuela	3.7
119	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6
120	Zimbabwe	3.6
121	Gabon	3.6
122	Nepal	3.6
123	Russian Federation	3.6
124	Ethiopia	3.6
125	Madagascar	3.6
126	Liberia	3.5
127	Suriname	3.5
128	Kuwait	3.5
129	Bolivia	3.5
130	Serbia	3.4
131	Mauritania	3.4
132	Sierra Leone	3.4
133	Guinea	3.3
134	Lebanon	3.3
135	Haiti	3.3
136	Kyrgyz Republic	3.2
137	Chad	3.2
138	Timor-Leste	3.2
139	Burundi	3.0
140	Swaziland	2.9
141	Libya	2.9
142	Lesotho	2.8
143	Yemen	2.5
144	Algeria	2.4



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

9.02 PCT ICT patent applications

Number of applications for information and communication technology–related patents filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) per million population | 2009-2010 average

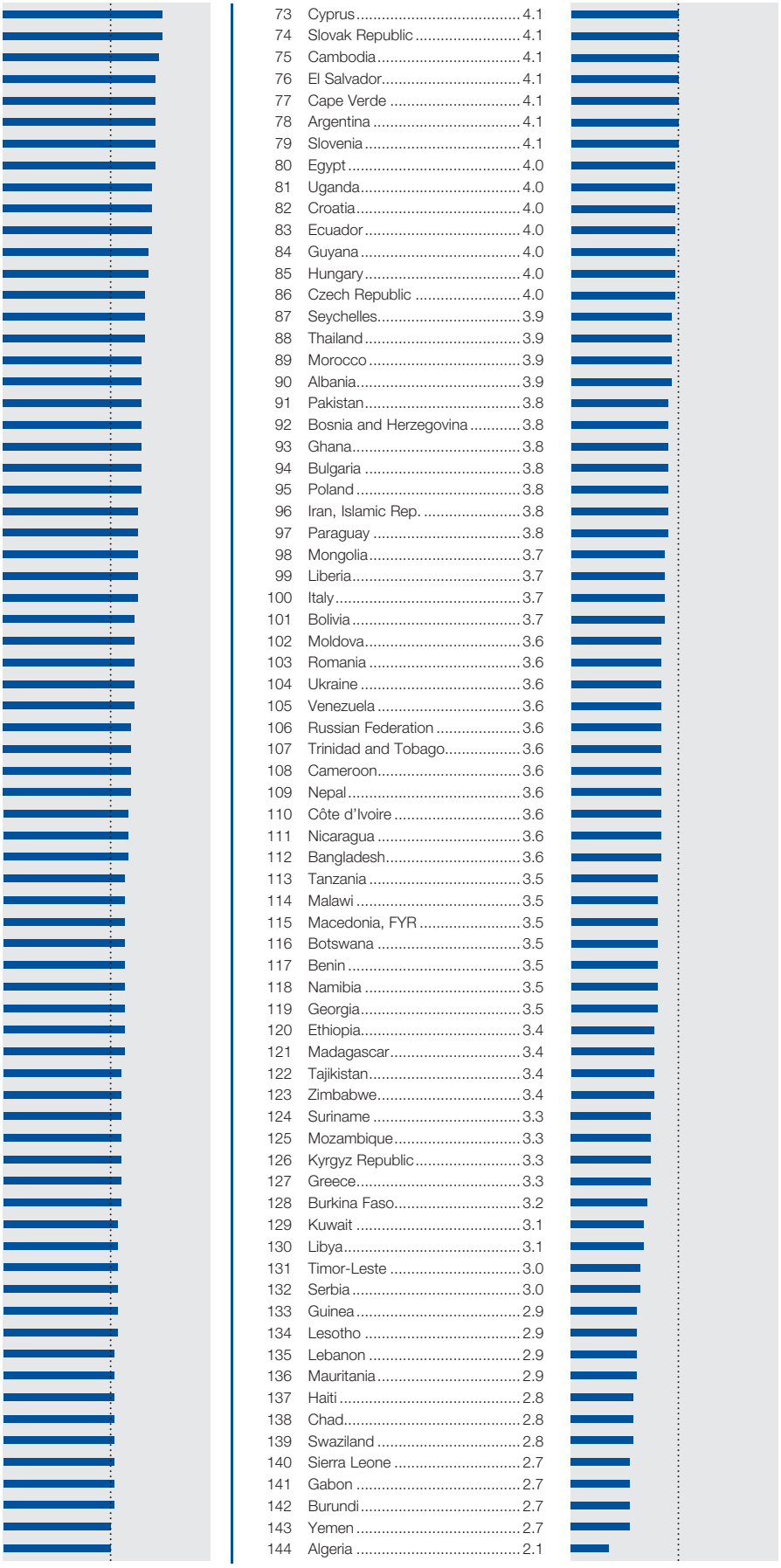
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Finland	126.5
2	Japan	106.7
3	Sweden	105.0
4	Israel	81.3
5	Korea, Rep.	73.5
6	Switzerland	62.9
7	Netherlands	59.3
8	Singapore	56.5
9	United States	48.0
10	Germany	46.5
11	Denmark	41.2
12	Norway	33.9
13	France	30.4
14	Austria	30.3
15	Canada	29.7
16	Ireland	29.2
17	United Kingdom	25.7
18	Belgium	23.2
19	Australia	20.7
20	Luxembourg	18.8
21	Estonia	14.9
22	Iceland	14.7
23	New Zealand	13.7
24	Italy	8.7
25	Slovenia	8.6
26	Spain	8.4
27	Malaysia	6.1
28	Hungary	5.4
29	China	3.9
30	Portugal	3.1
31	Czech Republic	2.6
32	Cyprus	2.0
33	Slovak Republic	2.0
34	Barbados	1.8
35	Latvia	1.6
36	Poland	1.6
37	Greece	1.5
38	Russian Federation	1.4
39	Croatia	1.3
40	Brunei Darussalam	1.3
41	United Arab Emirates	1.1
42	South Africa	1.0
43	Bulgaria	0.9
44	Saudi Arabia	0.9
45	Turkey	0.9
46	Malta	0.8
47	Serbia	0.7
48	Romania	0.7
49	Ukraine	0.6
50	Chile	0.6
51	Armenia	0.4
52	Georgia	0.4
53	Lebanon	0.4
54	Trinidad and Tobago	0.4
55	Lithuania	0.4
56	Brazil	0.4
57	India	0.3
58	Qatar	0.3
59	Kazakhstan	0.3
60	Panama	0.3
61	Argentina	0.3
62	Macedonia, FYR	0.2
63	Costa Rica	0.2
64	Thailand	0.2
65	Mexico	0.2
66	Oman	0.2
67	Egypt	0.2
68	Jordan	0.2
69	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.1
70	Bahrain	0.1
71	Cameroon	0.1
72	Morocco	0.1
73	Kuwait	0.1
74	Philippines	0.1
75	Libya	0.1
76	Colombia	0.1
77	Mauritius	0.1
78	Sri Lanka	0.1
79	Dominican Republic	0.1
80	Paraguay	0.0
81	Guatemala	0.0
82	Algeria	0.0
83	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.0
84	Senegal	0.0
85	Peru	0.0
86	Tanzania	0.0
87	Ecuador	0.0
88	Vietnam	0.0
89	Kenya	0.0
90	Venezuela	0.0
91	Zimbabwe	0.0
92	Indonesia	0.0
93	Pakistan	0.0
94	Nigeria	0.0
95	Albania	0.0
95	Azerbaijan	0.0
95	Bangladesh	0.0
95	Benin	0.0
95	Bolivia	0.0
95	Botswana	0.0
95	Burkina Faso	0.0
95	Burundi	0.0
95	Cambodia	0.0
95	Cape Verde	0.0
95	Chad	0.0
95	Côte d'Ivoire	0.0
95	El Salvador	0.0
95	Ethiopia	0.0
95	Gabon	0.0
95	Gambia, The	0.0
95	Ghana	0.0
95	Guinea	0.0
95	Guyana	0.0
95	Haiti	0.0
95	Honduras	0.0
95	Jamaica	0.0
95	Kyrgyz Republic	0.0
95	Lesotho	0.0
95	Liberia	0.0
95	Madagascar	0.0
95	Malawi	0.0
95	Mali	0.0
95	Mauritania	0.0
95	Moldova	0.0
95	Mongolia	0.0
95	Montenegro	0.0
95	Mozambique	0.0
95	Namibia	0.0
95	Nepal	0.0
95	Nicaragua	0.0
95	Rwanda	0.0
95	Seychelles	0.0
95	Sierra Leone	0.0
95	Suriname	0.0
95	Swaziland	0.0
95	Tajikistan	0.0
95	Timor-Leste	0.0
95	Uganda	0.0
95	Uruguay	0.0
95	Yemen	0.0
95	Zambia	0.0
n/a	Hong Kong SAR	n/a
n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a
n/a	Taiwan, China	n/a

SOURCES: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Patent Database*, January 2013; World Bank, *World Development Indicators Online* (retrieved November 28, 2012)

9.03 Impact of ICTs on new organizational models

To what extent are ICTs creating new organizational models (e.g., virtual teams, remote working, telecommuting) within businesses in your country? [1 = not at all; 7 = a significant extent] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	United Kingdom	5.6
2	Finland	5.6
3	Qatar	5.5
4	Sweden	5.4
5	Netherlands	5.4
6	United States	5.4
7	Singapore	5.4
8	Norway	5.4
9	Malaysia	5.3
10	Taiwan, China	5.3
11	United Arab Emirates	5.3
12	Estonia	5.2
13	Denmark	5.2
14	Canada	5.1
15	Hong Kong SAR	5.1
16	Saudi Arabia	5.1
17	Luxembourg	5.0
18	Germany	5.0
19	Switzerland	5.0
20	Ireland	5.0
21	Israel	5.0
22	France	5.0
23	Korea, Rep.	5.0
24	New Zealand	4.9
25	Iceland	4.9
26	Lithuania	4.9
27	India	4.9
28	Australia	4.9
29	Malta	4.8
30	Belgium	4.8
31	Portugal	4.8
32	Puerto Rico	4.8
33	Philippines	4.8
34	Brazil	4.7
35	Chile	4.7
36	Uruguay	4.7
37	China	4.7
38	Kenya	4.6
39	Azerbaijan	4.6
40	Bahrain	4.6
41	Dominican Republic	4.5
42	Sri Lanka	4.5
43	Costa Rica	4.5
44	Guatemala	4.5
45	Mexico	4.5
46	Jordan	4.5
47	Panama	4.5
48	Peru	4.5
49	Austria	4.5
50	Japan	4.4
51	Spain	4.4
52	Montenegro	4.4
53	South Africa	4.4
54	Indonesia	4.4
55	Colombia	4.4
56	Vietnam	4.4
57	Brunei Darussalam	4.3
58	Mali	4.3
59	Gambia, The	4.3
60	Oman	4.3
61	Rwanda	4.3
62	Mauritius	4.3
63	Barbados	4.2
64	Jamaica	4.2
65	Turkey	4.2
66	Armenia	4.2
67	Honduras	4.2
68	Nigeria	4.2
69	Zambia	4.2
70	Kazakhstan	4.2
71	Latvia	4.1
72	Senegal	4.1
73	Cyprus	4.1
74	Slovak Republic	4.1
75	Cambodia	4.1
76	El Salvador	4.1
77	Cape Verde	4.1
78	Argentina	4.1
79	Slovenia	4.1
80	Egypt	4.0
81	Uganda	4.0
82	Croatia	4.0
83	Ecuador	4.0
84	Guyana	4.0
85	Hungary	4.0
86	Czech Republic	4.0
87	Seychelles	3.9
88	Thailand	3.9
89	Morocco	3.9
90	Albania	3.9
91	Pakistan	3.8
92	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.8
93	Ghana	3.8
94	Bulgaria	3.8
95	Poland	3.8
96	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.8
97	Paraguay	3.8
98	Mongolia	3.7
99	Liberia	3.7
100	Italy	3.7
101	Bolivia	3.7
102	Moldova	3.6
103	Romania	3.6
104	Ukraine	3.6
105	Venezuela	3.6
106	Russian Federation	3.6
107	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6
108	Cameroon	3.6
109	Nepal	3.6
110	Côte d'Ivoire	3.6
111	Nicaragua	3.6
112	Bangladesh	3.6
113	Tanzania	3.5
114	Malawi	3.5
115	Macedonia, FYR	3.5
116	Botswana	3.5
117	Benin	3.5
118	Namibia	3.5
119	Georgia	3.5
120	Ethiopia	3.4
121	Madagascar	3.4
122	Tajikistan	3.4
123	Zimbabwe	3.4
124	Suriname	3.3
125	Mozambique	3.3
126	Kyrgyz Republic	3.3
127	Greece	3.3
128	Burkina Faso	3.2
129	Kuwait	3.1
130	Libya	3.1
131	Timor-Leste	3.0
132	Serbia	3.0
133	Guinea	2.9
134	Lesotho	2.9
135	Lebanon	2.9
136	Mauritania	2.9
137	Haiti	2.8
138	Chad	2.8
139	Swaziland	2.8
140	Sierra Leone	2.7
141	Gabon	2.7
142	Burundi	2.7
143	Yemen	2.7
144	Algeria	2.1



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

9.04 Employment in knowledge-intensive activities

Share of workforce employed in knowledge intensive activities (%) | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Barbados[6]	57.6
2	Singapore	51.0
3	Netherlands	47.2
4	Switzerland	47.1
5	Iceland	46.0
6	Denmark	45.1
7	Sweden	44.5
8	Finland	43.8
9	Norway	43.5
10	Belgium	43.4
11	New Zealand	42.9
12	Australia	42.9
13	United Kingdom	42.5
14	Canada	42.4
15	Germany	41.9
16	Israel	41.3
17	France	40.8
18	Russian Federation	40.7
19	Czech Republic	40.5
20	Latvia	40.2
21	Lithuania	39.6
22	Italy	39.6
23	Ireland	38.8
24	Estonia	38.8
25	Slovenia	38.0
26	Japan	37.8
27	Austria	36.7
28	Hungary	36.7
29	United States	36.3
30	United Arab Emirates	36.1
31	Hong Kong SAR	36.0
32	Montenegro[7]	35.9
33	Malta	35.9
34	Slovak Republic	34.6
35	Greece	33.5
36	Poland	32.8
37	Spain	32.4
38	Ukraine	32.1
39	Puerto Rico	31.9
40	Lebanon[9]	31.9
41	Cyprus	31.4
42	Chile	30.6
43	Egypt[9]	30.3
44	Croatia	30.1
45	Serbia	28.7
46	Bulgaria	28.6
47	Brunei Darussalam[5]	28.4
48	Kazakhstan	28.3
49	Moldova	28.2
50	Costa Rica	27.4
51	Malaysia	26.8
52	Macedonia, FYR	25.5
53	Portugal	24.4
54	Oman[2]	24.3
55	Qatar[9]	24.2
56	Armenia[3]	24.1
57	Venezuela	23.9
58	South Africa	23.7
59	Saudi Arabia	22.9
60	Trinidad and Tobago[7]	22.8
61	Korea, Rep.	22.4
62	Georgia[9]	22.2
63	Turkey	22.1
64	Romania	21.8
65	Suriname[6]	21.6
66	Colombia	21.6
67	Uruguay[9]	21.4
68	Bahrain	20.7
69	Azerbaijan	20.3
70	Mongolia	20.2
71	Jamaica	20.1
72	Philippines	19.7
73	Sri Lanka	19.7
74	Pakistan	19.5
75	Brazil[9]	19.3
76	Algeria[6]	19.1
77	Kuwait[7]	18.7
78	Peru	18.5
79	Mexico	18.4
80	Kyrgyz Republic[8]	18.3
81	Ecuador[8]	18.1
82	Argentina[8]	17.7
83	Panama	17.7
84	Botswana[8]	17.1
85	Yemen[7]	17.0
86	Namibia[6]	16.9
87	Dominican Republic[9]	15.8
88	Mauritius	15.8
89	Iran, Islamic Rep.	15.0
90	Nicaragua[8]	14.8
91	Bolivia[9]	14.3
92	Paraguay	14.0
93	Honduras[7]	12.8
94	Guyana[4]	12.7
95	El Salvador[9]	12.5
96	Ethiopia[8]	12.4
97	Thailand	10.8
98	Indonesia	7.4
99	Vietnam[6]	7.4
100	China[7]	7.4
101	Bangladesh[7]	7.3
102	Morocco	6.8
103	Zambia[2]	6.0
104	Lesotho[1]	6.0
105	Nepal[3]	4.8
106	Uganda[5]	4.3
107	Tanzania[8]	2.6
108	Cambodia[6]	2.5
109	Madagascar[7]	2.4
n/a	Albania	n/a
n/a	Benin	n/a
n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina	n/a
n/a	Burkina Faso	n/a
n/a	Burundi	n/a
n/a	Cameroon	n/a
n/a	Cape Verde	n/a
n/a	Chad	n/a
n/a	Côte d'Ivoire	n/a
n/a	Gabon	n/a
n/a	Gambia, The	n/a
n/a	Ghana	n/a
n/a	Guatemala	n/a
n/a	Guinea	n/a
n/a	Haiti	n/a
n/a	India	n/a
n/a	Jordan	n/a
n/a	Kenya	n/a
n/a	Liberia	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Luxembourg	n/a
n/a	Malawi	n/a
n/a	Mali	n/a
n/a	Mauritania	n/a
n/a	Mozambique	n/a
n/a	Nigeria	n/a
n/a	Rwanda	n/a
n/a	Senegal	n/a
n/a	Seychelles	n/a
n/a	Sierra Leone	n/a
n/a	Swaziland	n/a
n/a	Taiwan, China	n/a
n/a	Tajikistan	n/a
n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a
n/a	Zimbabwe	n/a

SOURCE: Authors' calculations based on International Labour Organisation LaborSta database (retrieved December 15, 2011)

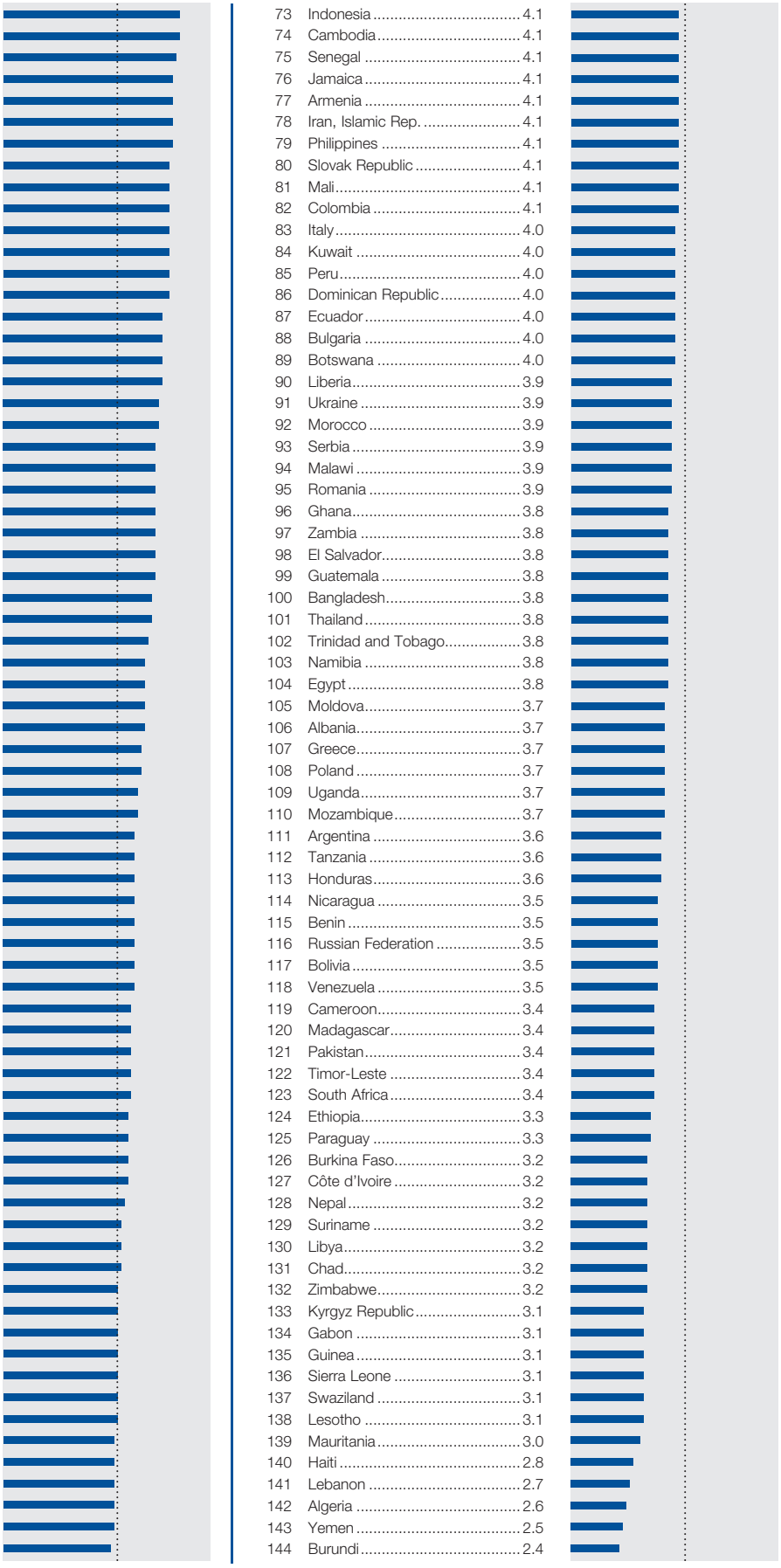
[1] 1999 [2] 2000 [3] 2001 [4] 2002 [5] 2003 [6] 2004 [7] 2005 [8] 2006 [9] 2007

10th pillar
Social impacts

10.01 Impact of ICT on access to basic services

To what extent do ICTs enable access for all citizens to basic services (health, education, financial services etc.) in your country? [1 = do not enable access at all; 7 = enable access significantly] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Qatar	6.1
2	Singapore	6.1
3	Luxembourg	6.0
4	Switzerland	5.9
5	Netherlands	5.9
6	United Arab Emirates	5.9
7	Korea, Rep.	5.9
8	Estonia	5.8
9	Taiwan, China	5.8
10	Sweden	5.8
11	Finland	5.8
12	Norway	5.8
13	Bahrain	5.8
14	Malta	5.8
15	Iceland	5.6
16	Saudi Arabia	5.6
17	United Kingdom	5.6
18	Austria	5.6
19	Hong Kong SAR	5.5
20	Denmark	5.5
21	Israel	5.4
22	Belgium	5.4
23	Australia	5.4
24	Portugal	5.4
25	Germany	5.4
26	Malaysia	5.4
27	New Zealand	5.4
28	Canada	5.3
29	France	5.3
30	United States	5.2
31	Oman	5.1
32	Brunei Darussalam	5.1
33	Barbados	5.1
34	Spain	5.1
35	Chile	5.0
36	Lithuania	5.0
37	Azerbaijan	4.9
38	Cyprus	4.9
39	China	4.8
40	Turkey	4.8
41	Sri Lanka	4.8
42	Japan	4.8
43	Seychelles	4.8
44	Slovenia	4.8
45	Panama	4.8
46	Ireland	4.8
47	Uruguay	4.7
48	Jordan	4.7
49	Czech Republic	4.7
50	Rwanda	4.7
51	Puerto Rico	4.7
52	Kazakhstan	4.6
53	Gambia, The	4.6
54	Costa Rica	4.6
55	Vietnam	4.6
56	Latvia	4.5
57	Mongolia	4.4
58	Cape Verde	4.4
59	Kenya	4.4
60	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.3
61	Montenegro	4.3
62	Tajikistan	4.3
63	Mauritius	4.3
64	India	4.3
65	Guyana	4.3
66	Croatia	4.3
67	Georgia	4.2
68	Brazil	4.2
69	Hungary	4.2
70	Mexico	4.2
71	Macedonia, FYR	4.2
72	Nigeria	4.1
73	Indonesia	4.1
74	Cambodia	4.1
75	Senegal	4.1
76	Jamaica	4.1
77	Armenia	4.1
78	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.1
79	Philippines	4.1
80	Slovak Republic	4.1
81	Mali	4.1
82	Colombia	4.1
83	Italy	4.0
84	Kuwait	4.0
85	Peru	4.0
86	Dominican Republic	4.0
87	Ecuador	4.0
88	Bulgaria	4.0
89	Botswana	4.0
90	Liberia	3.9
91	Ukraine	3.9
92	Morocco	3.9
93	Serbia	3.9
94	Malawi	3.9
95	Romania	3.9
96	Ghana	3.8
97	Zambia	3.8
98	El Salvador	3.8
99	Guatemala	3.8
100	Bangladesh	3.8
101	Thailand	3.8
102	Trinidad and Tobago	3.8
103	Namibia	3.8
104	Egypt	3.8
105	Moldova	3.7
106	Albania	3.7
107	Greece	3.7
108	Poland	3.7
109	Uganda	3.7
110	Mozambique	3.7
111	Argentina	3.6
112	Tanzania	3.6
113	Honduras	3.6
114	Nicaragua	3.5
115	Benin	3.5
116	Russian Federation	3.5
117	Bolivia	3.5
118	Venezuela	3.5
119	Cameroon	3.4
120	Madagascar	3.4
121	Pakistan	3.4
122	Timor-Leste	3.4
123	South Africa	3.4
124	Ethiopia	3.3
125	Paraguay	3.3
126	Burkina Faso	3.2
127	Côte d'Ivoire	3.2
128	Nepal	3.2
129	Suriname	3.2
130	Libya	3.2
131	Chad	3.2
132	Zimbabwe	3.2
133	Kyrgyz Republic	3.1
134	Gabon	3.1
135	Guinea	3.1
136	Sierra Leone	3.1
137	Swaziland	3.1
138	Lesotho	3.1
139	Mauritania	3.0
140	Haiti	2.8
141	Lebanon	2.7
142	Algeria	2.6
143	Yemen	2.5
144	Burundi	2.4

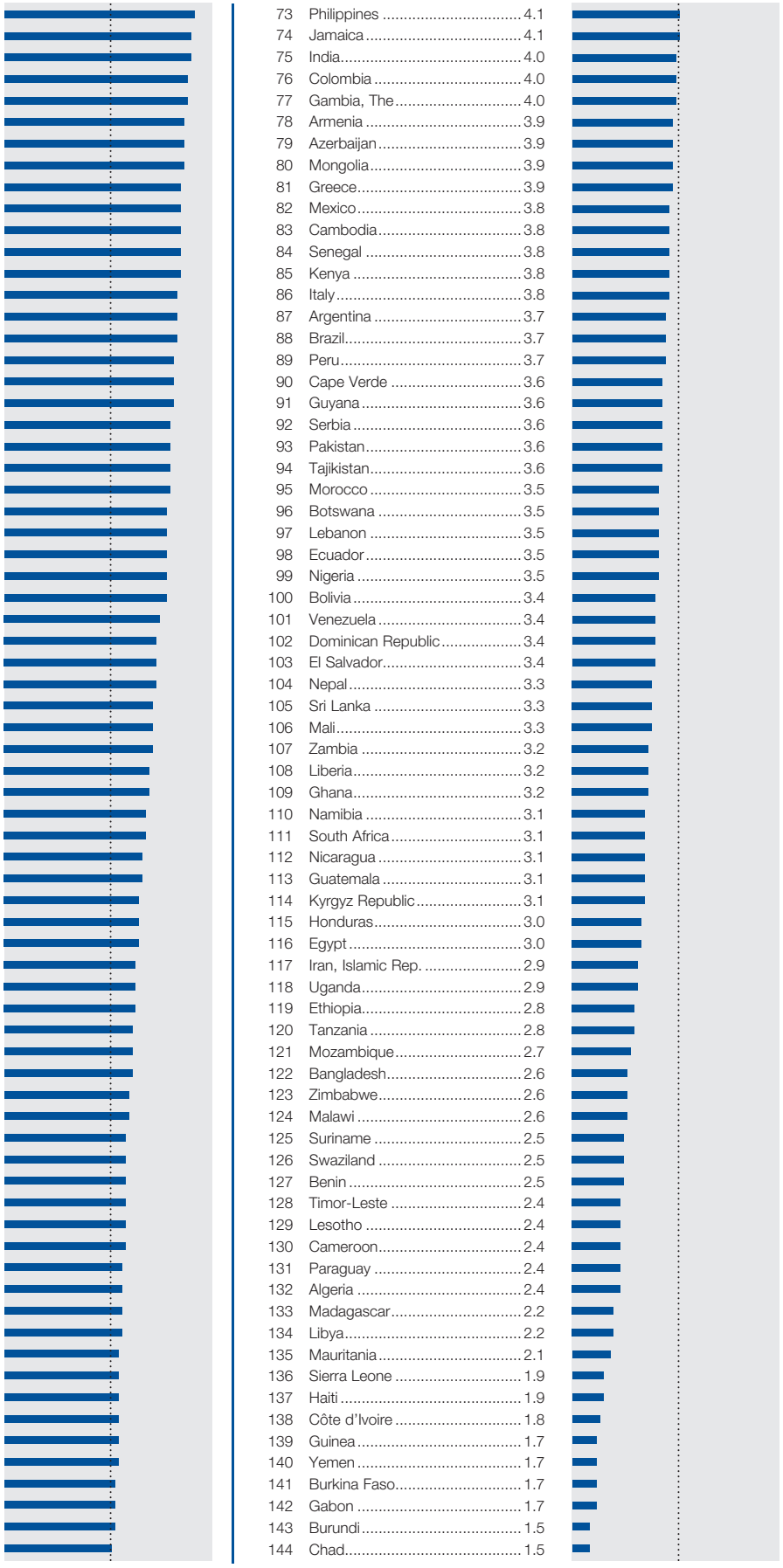


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

10.02 Internet access in schools

How would you rate the level of access to the Internet in schools in your country? [1 = very limited; 7 = extensive] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Iceland	6.5
2	Estonia	6.4
3	Finland	6.4
4	Netherlands	6.3
5	Singapore	6.3
6	Switzerland	6.2
7	Korea, Rep.	6.2
8	United Kingdom	6.2
9	Taiwan, China	6.1
10	Qatar	6.1
11	Sweden	6.1
12	Australia	6.1
13	Canada	6.1
14	Luxembourg	6.0
15	Uruguay	6.0
16	Hong Kong SAR	6.0
17	Norway	5.9
18	Malta	5.9
19	Denmark	5.9
20	Slovenia	5.8
21	Czech Republic	5.8
22	United Arab Emirates	5.8
23	Lithuania	5.8
24	United States	5.7
25	Austria	5.7
26	Portugal	5.7
27	New Zealand	5.7
28	Belgium	5.7
29	Slovak Republic	5.5
30	Hungary	5.4
31	China	5.4
32	Latvia	5.4
33	Barbados	5.3
34	Brunei Darussalam	5.3
35	Bahrain	5.3
36	Cyprus	5.2
37	Panama	5.2
38	Malaysia	5.1
39	Israel	5.1
40	Oman	5.0
41	Vietnam	5.0
42	Saudi Arabia	4.9
43	Japan	4.9
44	Jordan	4.9
45	Germany	4.8
46	Macedonia, FYR	4.8
47	Spain	4.8
48	Chile	4.7
49	Croatia	4.7
50	Bulgaria	4.7
51	Ireland	4.6
52	Seychelles	4.6
53	Poland	4.5
54	Albania	4.5
55	Trinidad and Tobago	4.5
56	Indonesia	4.5
57	Puerto Rico	4.5
58	Costa Rica	4.5
59	France	4.4
60	Montenegro	4.4
61	Moldova	4.4
62	Ukraine	4.4
63	Thailand	4.3
64	Romania	4.3
65	Georgia	4.3
66	Rwanda	4.3
67	Kazakhstan	4.3
68	Turkey	4.3
69	Kuwait	4.2
70	Russian Federation	4.2
71	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.2
72	Mauritius	4.1
73	Philippines	4.1
74	Jamaica	4.1
75	India	4.0
76	Colombia	4.0
77	Gambia, The	4.0
78	Armenia	3.9
79	Azerbaijan	3.9
80	Mongolia	3.9
81	Greece	3.9
82	Mexico	3.8
83	Cambodia	3.8
84	Senegal	3.8
85	Kenya	3.8
86	Italy	3.8
87	Argentina	3.7
88	Brazil	3.7
89	Peru	3.7
90	Cape Verde	3.6
91	Guyana	3.6
92	Serbia	3.6
93	Pakistan	3.6
94	Tajikistan	3.6
95	Morocco	3.5
96	Botswana	3.5
97	Lebanon	3.5
98	Ecuador	3.5
99	Nigeria	3.5
100	Bolivia	3.4
101	Venezuela	3.4
102	Dominican Republic	3.4
103	El Salvador	3.4
104	Nepal	3.3
105	Sri Lanka	3.3
106	Mali	3.3
107	Zambia	3.2
108	Liberia	3.2
109	Ghana	3.2
110	Namibia	3.1
111	South Africa	3.1
112	Nicaragua	3.1
113	Guatemala	3.1
114	Kyrgyz Republic	3.1
115	Honduras	3.0
116	Egypt	3.0
117	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.9
118	Uganda	2.9
119	Ethiopia	2.8
120	Tanzania	2.8
121	Mozambique	2.7
122	Bangladesh	2.6
123	Zimbabwe	2.6
124	Malawi	2.6
125	Suriname	2.5
126	Swaziland	2.5
127	Benin	2.5
128	Timor-Leste	2.4
129	Lesotho	2.4
130	Cameroon	2.4
131	Paraguay	2.4
132	Algeria	2.4
133	Madagascar	2.2
134	Libya	2.2
135	Mauritania	2.1
136	Sierra Leone	1.9
137	Haiti	1.9
138	Côte d'Ivoire	1.8
139	Guinea	1.7
140	Yemen	1.7
141	Burkina Faso	1.7
142	Gabon	1.7
143	Burundi	1.5
144	Chad	1.5

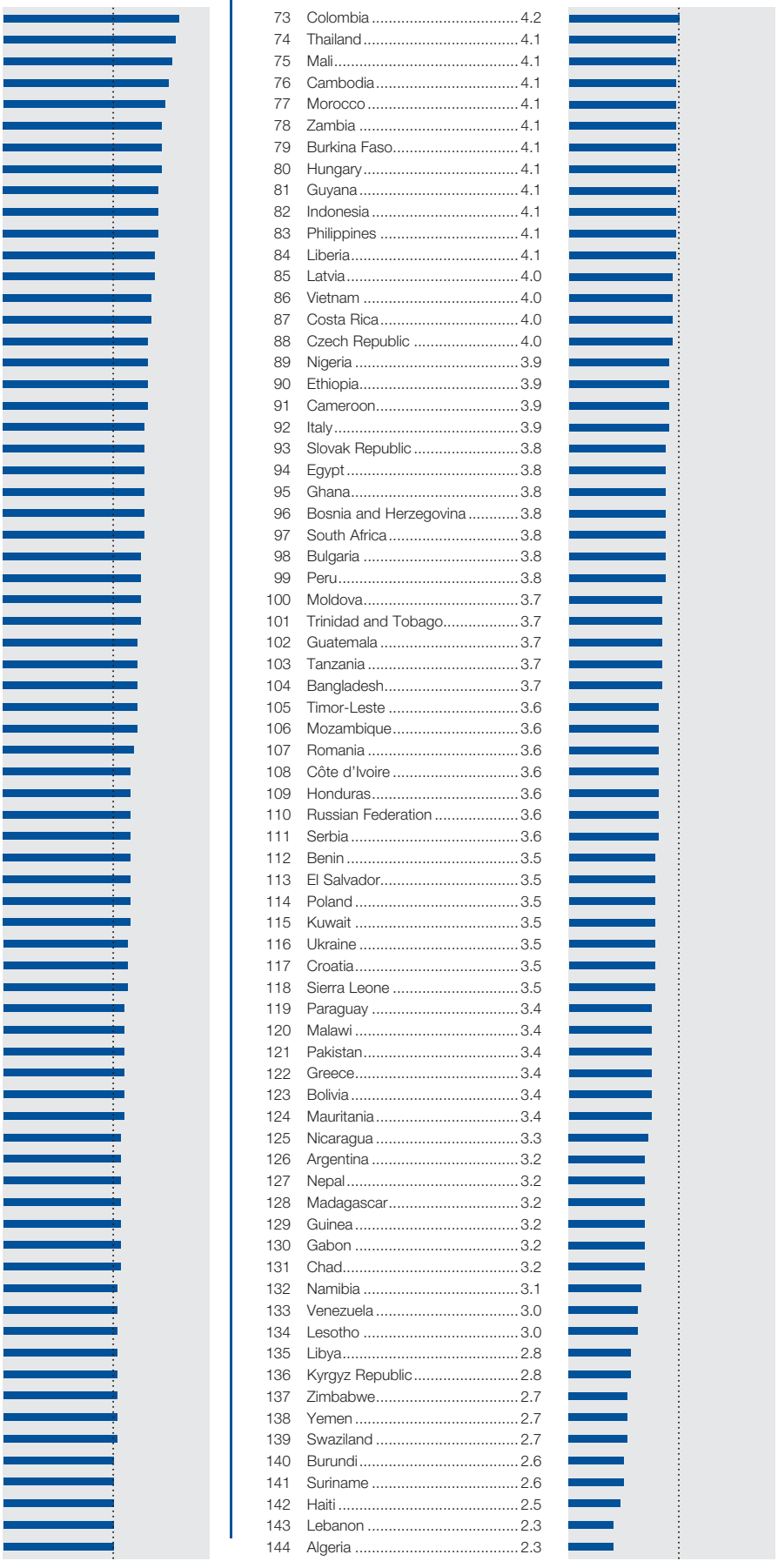


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

10.03 ICT use and government efficiency

To what extent does the use of ICTs by the government improve the quality of government services to citizens (e.g., speeding-up of delivery time, reducing errors, introducing new online services, enhancing transparency) in your country? [1 = not at all; 7 = has generated considerable improvements] | 2011–2012 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Singapore	6.1
2	Qatar	6.0
3	United Arab Emirates	5.9
4	Malta	5.8
5	Korea, Rep.	5.7
6	Bahrain	5.6
7	Saudi Arabia	5.6
8	Malaysia	5.6
9	Taiwan, China	5.5
10	Estonia	5.5
11	Sweden	5.5
12	Portugal	5.4
13	Rwanda	5.4
14	Austria	5.3
15	Finland	5.3
16	Luxembourg	5.2
17	United Kingdom	5.2
18	Chile	5.2
19	Azerbaijan	5.2
20	Oman	5.1
21	Switzerland	5.1
22	Hong Kong SAR	5.1
23	Netherlands	5.1
24	New Zealand	5.1
25	Norway	5.1
26	Denmark	5.0
27	Iceland	5.0
28	France	5.0
29	Cape Verde	5.0
30	Israel	4.9
31	Sri Lanka	4.9
32	Canada	4.9
33	Lithuania	4.9
34	Turkey	4.9
35	Kazakhstan	4.8
36	Georgia	4.7
37	Jordan	4.7
38	Panama	4.7
39	China	4.7
40	Montenegro	4.7
41	United States	4.7
42	Gambia, The	4.7
43	Ireland	4.7
44	Germany	4.6
45	Brunei Darussalam	4.6
46	Australia	4.6
47	Barbados	4.5
48	Spain	4.5
49	Armenia	4.5
50	Belgium	4.5
51	Senegal	4.5
52	Puerto Rico	4.5
53	Brazil	4.4
54	India	4.4
55	Kenya	4.4
56	Mauritius	4.4
57	Mexico	4.4
58	Japan	4.4
59	Tajikistan	4.4
60	Dominican Republic	4.3
61	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.3
62	Cyprus	4.3
63	Macedonia, FYR	4.3
64	Uruguay	4.3
65	Albania	4.3
66	Jamaica	4.3
67	Seychelles	4.3
68	Mongolia	4.2
69	Uganda	4.2
70	Botswana	4.2
71	Slovenia	4.2
72	Ecuador	4.2
73	Colombia	4.2
74	Thailand	4.1
75	Mali	4.1
76	Cambodia	4.1
77	Morocco	4.1
78	Zambia	4.1
79	Burkina Faso	4.1
80	Hungary	4.1
81	Guyana	4.1
82	Indonesia	4.1
83	Philippines	4.1
84	Liberia	4.1
85	Latvia	4.0
86	Vietnam	4.0
87	Costa Rica	4.0
88	Czech Republic	4.0
89	Nigeria	3.9
90	Ethiopia	3.9
91	Cameroon	3.9
92	Italy	3.9
93	Slovak Republic	3.8
94	Egypt	3.8
95	Ghana	3.8
96	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.8
97	South Africa	3.8
98	Bulgaria	3.8
99	Peru	3.8
100	Moldova	3.7
101	Trinidad and Tobago	3.7
102	Guatemala	3.7
103	Tanzania	3.7
104	Bangladesh	3.7
105	Timor-Leste	3.6
106	Mozambique	3.6
107	Romania	3.6
108	Côte d'Ivoire	3.6
109	Honduras	3.6
110	Russian Federation	3.6
111	Serbia	3.6
112	Benin	3.5
113	El Salvador	3.5
114	Poland	3.5
115	Kuwait	3.5
116	Ukraine	3.5
117	Croatia	3.5
118	Sierra Leone	3.5
119	Paraguay	3.4
120	Malawi	3.4
121	Pakistan	3.4
122	Greece	3.4
123	Bolivia	3.4
124	Mauritania	3.4
125	Nicaragua	3.3
126	Argentina	3.2
127	Nepal	3.2
128	Madagascar	3.2
129	Guinea	3.2
130	Gabon	3.2
131	Chad	3.2
132	Namibia	3.1
133	Venezuela	3.0
134	Lesotho	3.0
135	Libya	2.8
136	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8
137	Zimbabwe	2.7
138	Yemen	2.7
139	Swaziland	2.7
140	Burundi	2.6
141	Suriname	2.6
142	Haiti	2.5
143	Lebanon	2.3
144	Algeria	2.3



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

10.04 E-Participation Index

The E-Participation Index assesses, on a 0-to-1 (best) scale, the quality, relevance, and usefulness of government websites in providing online information and participatory tools and services to their citizens | 2012

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Korea, Rep.	1.00
1	Netherlands	1.00
3	Kazakhstan	0.95
3	Singapore	0.95
5	United Kingdom	0.92
5	United States	0.92
7	Israel	0.89
8	Australia	0.76
8	Estonia	0.76
8	Germany	0.76
11	Colombia	0.74
11	Finland	0.74
11	Japan	0.74
11	United Arab Emirates	0.74
15	Canada	0.68
15	Egypt	0.68
15	Norway	0.68
15	Sweden	0.68
19	Bahrain	0.66
19	Chile	0.66
19	Russian Federation	0.66
22	Qatar	0.63
22	Saudi Arabia	0.63
24	Mongolia	0.61
25	France	0.58
25	Mexico	0.58
25	New Zealand	0.58
28	Denmark	0.55
28	El Salvador	0.55
30	Lithuania	0.53
31	Brazil	0.50
31	Malaysia	0.50
31	Spain	0.50
34	Brunei Darussalam	0.47
34	Dominican Republic	0.47
36	Hungary	0.45
36	Oman	0.45
38	Luxembourg	0.39
38	Moldova	0.39
38	Peru	0.39
41	Austria	0.37
41	Portugal	0.37
43	Ethiopia	0.34
43	Greece	0.34
43	Switzerland	0.34
46	Costa Rica	0.32
46	Lebanon	0.32
46	Montenegro	0.32
46	Panama	0.32
46	Thailand	0.32
51	Argentina	0.29
51	Croatia	0.29
51	Kyrgyz Republic	0.29
54	Czech Republic	0.26
54	Italy	0.26
54	Malta	0.26
54	Venezuela	0.26
58	Cape Verde	0.24
58	Ecuador	0.24
58	Guatemala	0.24
58	Serbia	0.24
62	Bolivia	0.21
62	China	0.21
62	Georgia	0.21
62	Indonesia	0.21
62	Latvia	0.21
62	Philippines	0.21
62	Senegal	0.21
62	Slovenia	0.21
70	India	0.18
70	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.18
70	Kuwait	0.18
70	Nigeria	0.18
70	Poland	0.18
70	Uruguay	0.18
76	Burkina Faso	0.16
76	Iceland	0.16
76	Paraguay	0.16
76	South Africa	0.16
76	Ukraine	0.16
81	Azerbaijan	0.13
81	Belgium	0.13
81	Côte d'Ivoire	0.13
81	Honduras	0.13
81	Ireland	0.13
81	Macedonia, FYR	0.13
81	Mozambique	0.13
81	Nicaragua	0.13
81	Pakistan	0.13
81	Slovak Republic	0.13
91	Albania	0.11
91	Gabon	0.11
91	Ghana	0.11
91	Jordan	0.11
91	Vietnam	0.11
96	Bangladesh	0.08
96	Benin	0.08
96	Cyprus	0.08
96	Mauritius	0.08
96	Romania	0.08
96	Seychelles	0.08
96	Sri Lanka	0.08
96	Tanzania	0.08
96	Trinidad and Tobago	0.08
96	Uganda	0.08
106	Algeria	0.05
106	Kenya	0.05
106	Sierra Leone	0.05
106	Swaziland	0.05
106	Turkey	0.05
111	Barbados	0.03
111	Botswana	0.03
111	Bulgaria	0.03
111	Cameroon	0.03
111	Chad	0.03
111	Lesotho	0.03
111	Liberia	0.03
111	Madagascar	0.03
111	Namibia	0.03
111	Nepal	0.03
111	Rwanda	0.03
111	Zambia	0.03
111	Zimbabwe	0.03
124	Armenia	0.00
124	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.00
124	Burundi	0.00
124	Cambodia	0.00
124	Gambia, The	0.00
124	Guinea	0.00
124	Guyana	0.00
124	Haiti	0.00
124	Jamaica	0.00
124	Libya	0.00
124	Malawi	0.00
124	Mali	0.00
124	Mauritania	0.00
124	Morocco	0.00
124	Suriname	0.00
124	Tajikistan	0.00
124	Timor-Leste	0.00
124	Yemen	0.00
n/a	Hong Kong SAR	n/a
n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a
n/a	Taiwan, China	n/a

SOURCE: United Nations, *United Nations E-Government Survey 2012: E-Government for the People*

Technical Notes and Sources

The present section complements the data tables by providing additional information for all 54 indicators that enter the composition of the Networked Readiness Index 2013.

The number next to the indicator corresponds to the number of the data table that reports ranks and scores for all economies on this particular indicator.

The data used in this *Report* represent the most recent available figures from various international agencies and national authorities at the time when the data collection took place. It is possible that some data have been updated or revised since then.

1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment

1.01 Effectiveness of law-making bodies

How effective is your national parliament/congress as a law-making institution? [1 = very ineffective; 7 = very effective—among the best in the world] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

1.02 Laws relating to ICTs

How would you assess your country's laws relating to the use of ICTs (e.g., electronic commerce, digital signatures, consumer protection)? [1 = highly undeveloped; 7 = well-developed] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

1.03 Judicial independence

To what extent is the judiciary in your country independent from influences of members of government, citizens, or firms? [1 = heavily influenced; 7 = entirely independent] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

1.04 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes

How efficient is the legal framework in your country for private businesses in settling disputes? [1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = highly efficient] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

1.05 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations

How efficient is the legal framework in your country for private businesses in challenging the legality of government actions and/or regulations? [1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = highly efficient] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

1.06 Intellectual property protection

How would you rate intellectual property protection, including anti-counterfeiting measures, in your country? [1 = very weak; 7 = very strong] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

1.07 Software piracy rate

Unlicensed software units as a percentage of total software units installed | 2011

This measure covers piracy of all packaged software that runs on personal computers (PCs), including desktops, laptops, and ultra-portables, including netbooks. This includes operating systems; systems software such as databases and security packages; business applications; and consumer applications such as games, personal finance, and reference software. The study does not include software that runs on servers or mainframes. For more information about the methodology, refer to the study available at http://portal.bsa.org/globalpiracy2011/.

Source: Business Software Alliance, *Shadow Market: 2011 BSA Global Software Piracy Study* (Ninth edition)

1.08 Number of procedures to enforce a contract

Number of procedures to resolve a dispute, counted from the moment the plaintiff files a lawsuit in court until payment | 2012

The list of procedural steps compiled for each economy traces the chronology of a commercial dispute before the relevant court. A *procedure* is defined as any interaction, required by law or commonly used in practice, between the parties or between them and the judge or court officer. This includes steps to file and serve the case, steps for trial and judgment, and steps necessary to enforce the judgment. For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodologysurveys/.

Source: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2013: Smarter Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

1.09 Time to enforce a contract

Number of days to resolve a dispute, counted from the moment the plaintiff decides to file the lawsuit in court until payment | 2012

Time is recorded in calendar days, counted from the moment the plaintiff decides to file the lawsuit in court until payment. This includes both the days when actions take place and the waiting periods between. For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodologysurveys/.

Source: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2013: Smarter Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment

2.01 Availability of latest technologies

To what extent are the latest technologies available in your country? [1 = not available; 7 = widely available] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

2.02 Venture capital availability

In your country, how easy is it for entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to find venture capital? [1 = very difficult; 7 = very easy] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

2.03 Total tax rate

Sum of profit tax, labor tax and social contributions, property taxes, turnover taxes, and other taxes, as a share (%) of commercial profits | 2012

The total tax rate measures the amount of taxes and mandatory contributions borne by the business in the second year of operation, expressed as a share of commercial profit. *Doing Business 2013* reports the total tax rate for calendar year 2011. The total amount of taxes borne is the sum of all the different taxes and contributions payable after accounting for allowable deductions and exemptions. The taxes withheld (such as personal income tax) or collected by the company and remitted to the tax authorities (such as value-added tax, sales tax, or goods and service tax) but not borne by the company are excluded. The taxes included can be divided into 5 categories: profit or corporate income taxes; social contributions and labor taxes paid by the employer (in respect of which all mandatory contributions are included, even if paid to a private entity such as a requited pension fund); property taxes; turnover taxes; and other taxes (such as municipal fees and vehicle and fuel taxes).For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodologysurveys/.

Source: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2013: Smarter Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

2.04 Time required to start a business

Number of days required to start a business | 2012

Time is recorded in calendar days. The measure captures the median duration that incorporation lawyers indicate is necessary in practice to complete a procedure with minimum follow-up with government agencies and no extra payments. For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodologysurveys/.

Source: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2013: Smarter Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

2.05 Number of procedures required to start a business

Number of procedures required to start a business | 2012

A *procedure* is defined as any interaction of the company founders with external parties (e.g., government agencies, lawyers, auditors, or notaries). For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodologysurveys/.

Source: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2013: Smarter Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

2.06 Intensity of local competition

How would you assess the intensity of competition in the local markets in your country? [1 = limited in most industries; 7 = intense in most industries] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

2.07 Tertiary education enrollment rate

Gross tertiary education enrollment rate (%) | 2010

Tertiary enrollment rate is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the tertiary education level. Tertiary education, whether or not leading to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.

Sources: United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO), UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre (accessed November 29, 2011); UNESCO, *UNESCO Science Report 2010: The Current Status of Science around the World*; World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

2.08 Quality of management schools

How would you assess the quality of management or business schools in your country? [1 = poor; 7 = excellent—among the best in the world] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

2.09 Government procurement of advanced technology products

Do government procurement decisions foster innovation in your country? [1 = no, not at all; 7 = yes, extremely effectively] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content

3.01 Electricity production

Electricity production (kWh) per capita | 2009

Electricity production is measured at the terminals of all alternator sets in a station. In addition to hydropower, coal, oil, gas, and nuclear power generation, it covers generation by geothermal, solar, wind, and tide and wave energy as well as that from combustible renewables and waste. Production includes the output of electricity plants designed to produce electricity only, as well as that of combined heat and power plants. Total electricity production is then divided by total population. Population figures are from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators Online* (retrieved November 28, 2012).

Sources: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators Online* (accessed November 28, 2012); US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), *The World Factbook* (accessed November 28, 2012)

3.02 Mobile network coverage rate

Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal | 2011

This indicator measures the percentage of inhabitants who are within range of a mobile cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are subscribers. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile cellular signal by the total population. Note that this is not the same as the mobile subscription density or penetration.

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition)

3.03 International Internet bandwidth

International Internet bandwidth (kb/s) per Internet user | 2011

International Internet bandwidth is the sum of capacity of all Internet exchanges offering international bandwidth measured in kilobits per second (kb/s).

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition)

3.04 Secure Internet servers

Secure Internet servers per million population | 2011

Secure Internet servers are servers using encryption technology in Internet transactions.

Sources: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators Online* (accessed November 28, 2012); national sources

3.05 Accessibility of digital content

In your country, how accessible is digital content (e.g., text and audio-visual content, software products) via multiple platforms (e.g., fixed-line Internet, wireless Internet, mobile network, satellite)? [1 = not accessible at all; 7 = widely accessible] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

4th pillar: Affordability

4.01 Mobile cellular tariffs

Average per-minute cost of different types of mobile cellular calls (PPP $) | 2011

This measure is constructed by first taking the average per-minute cost of a local call to another mobile cellular phone on the same network (on-net) and on another network (off-net). This amount is then averaged with the per-minute cost of a local call to a fixed telephone line. All the tariffs are for calls placed during peak hours and based on a basic, representative mobile cellular pre-paid subscription service. The amount is adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP) and expressed in current international dollars. PPP figures were sourced from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators Online* (retrieved November 29, 2012) and the International Monetary Fund's *World Economic Outlook* (October 2012 edition).

Sources: Authors' calculations based on International Telecommunication Union, *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition); International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook* (October 2012 edition); World Bank, *World Development Indicators Online* (accessed November 29, 2012); and national sources

4.02 Fixed broadband Internet tariffs

Monthly subscription charge for fixed (wired) broadband Internet service (PPP $) | 2011

Fixed (wired) broadband is considered any dedicated connection to the Internet at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kilobits per second, using DSL. The amount is adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP) and expressed in current international dollars. PPP figures were sourced from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators Online* (retrieved November 29, 2012) and the International Monetary Fund's *World Economic Outlook* (October 2012 edition).

Sources: Authors' calculations based on International Telecommunication Union, *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition); International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook* (October 2012 edition); World Bank, *World Development Indicators Online* (retrieved November 29, 2012); and national sources

4.03 Internet and telephony sectors competition index

Level of competition index for Internet services, international long distance services, and mobile telephone services on a 0-to-2 (best) scale | As of 2011

This variable measures the degree of liberalization in 19 categories of ICT services, including 3G telephony, retail Internet access services, international long distance calls, and international gateways. For each economy, the level of competition in each of the categories is assessed as follows: monopoly, partial competition, and full competition. The results reflect the situation as of 2011. The index is calculated as the average of points obtained in each of the 19 categories for which data is available. Full liberalization across all categories yields a score of 2, the best possible score. For more information, consult http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Reports.aspx.

Source: Authors' calculations based on International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU World Telecommunication Regulatory Database* (accessed November 29, 2012).

5th pillar: Skills

5.01 Quality of the educational system

How well does the educational system in your country meet the needs of a competitive economy? [1 = not well at all; 7 = very well] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

5.02 Quality of math and science education

How would you assess the quality of math and science education in your country's schools? [1 = poor; 7 = excellent—among the best in the world] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

5.03 Secondary enrollment rate

Secondary education gross enrollment rate (%) | 2010

The reported value corresponds to the ratio of total secondary enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the secondary education level. Secondary education (ISCED levels 2 and 3) completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims to lay the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skills-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Sources: United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO), UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre (accessed November 29, 2012); UNESCO, *UNESCO Science Report 2010: The Current Status of Science around the World*; national sources

5.04 Adult literacy rate

Adult literacy rate (%) | 2010

Adult literacy is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write with understanding a short, simple statement on his/her everyday life. For OECD member countries, when data are missing, we apply a value of 99 percent for the purposes of calculating the NRI. This is in line with the approach adopted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in calculating the 2009 edition of the Human Development Index. In the corresponding table, those countries are identified by an asterisk.

Sources: United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO), UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre (accessed November 29, 2012); national sources

6th pillar: Individual usage

6.01 Mobile telephone subscriptions

Mobile telephone subscriptions (post-paid and pre-paid) per 100 population | 2011

A *mobile telephone subscription* refers to a subscription to a public mobile telephone service that provides access to the Public Switched Telephone Network using cellular technology, including number of pre-paid SIM cards active during the past three months. This includes both analog and digital cellular systems (IMT-2000, Third Generation, 3G) and 4G subscriptions, but excludes mobile broadband subscriptions via data cards or USB modems. Subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint or radio paging, and telemetry services are also excluded. It includes all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications.

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition)

6.02 Internet users

Percentage of individuals using the Internet | 2011

Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition)

6.03 Households with a personal computer

Percentage of households equipped with a personal computer | 2010

The proportion of households with a computer is calculated by dividing the number of households with a computer by the total number of households. A *computer* refers to a desktop or a laptop computer. It does not include equipment with some embedded computing abilities such as mobile cellular phones, personal digital assistants (PDAs), or TV sets.

Sources: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition) and *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2011* (December 2011 edition); national sources

6.04 Households with Internet access

Percentage of households with Internet access at home | 2011

The share of households with Internet access at home is calculated by dividing the number of in-scope households with Internet access by the total number of in-scope households.

Sources: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition) and *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2011* (December 2011 edition); national sources

6.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions

Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 population | 2011

This refers to total fixed (wired) broadband Internet subscriptions (that is, subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet—a TCP/IP connection—at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than 256 kb/s).

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition)

6.06 Mobile broadband Internet subscriptions

Mobile broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 population | 2011

Active mobile-broadband subscriptions refers to the sum of standard mobile-broadband and dedicated mobile-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet. It covers actual subscribers, not potential subscribers, even though the latter may have broadband enabled-handsets.

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (December 2012 edition)

6.07 Use of virtual social networks

How widely used are virtual social networks (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn) for professional and personal communications in your country? [1 = not used at all; 7 = used widely] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

7th pillar: Business usage

7.01 Firm-level technology absorption

To what extent do businesses in your country absorb new technology? [1 = not at all; 7 = aggressively absorb] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

7.02 Capacity for innovation

In your country, how do companies obtain technology? [1 = exclusively from licensing or imitating foreign companies; 7 = by conducting formal research and pioneering their own new products and processes] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

7.03 PCT patents applications

Number of applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) per million population | 2009-2010 average

This measures the total count of applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), by priority date and inventor nationality, using fractional count if an application is filed by multiple inventors. The average count of applications filed in 2009 and 2010 is divided by population, using figures for 2010 from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators Online* (retrieved November 28, 2012).

Sources: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Patent Database*, January 2013; World Bank, *World Development Indicators Online* (retrieved November 28, 2012)

7.04 Business-to-business Internet use

To what extent do businesses in your country use ICTs for communicating and carrying out transactions with other businesses? [1 = not at all; 7 = extensively] | 2012

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2012 edition

7.05 Business-to-consumer Internet use

To what extent do businesses in your country use the Internet for selling their goods and services to consumers? [1 = not at all; 7 = extensively] | 2012

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2012 edition

7.06 Extent of staff training

to what extent do companies in your country invest in training and employee development? [1 = hardly at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

8th pillar: Government usage

8.01 Importance of ICTs to government vision of the future

To what extent does the government have a clear implementation plan for utilizing ICTs to improve your country's overall competitiveness? [1 = no plan; 7 = clear plan] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

8.02 Government Online Service Index

The Government Online Service Index assesses the quality of government's delivery of online services on a 0-to-1 (best) scale | 2012

According to the United Nations' Public Administration Network, the Government Online Service Index captures a government's performance in delivering online services to the citizens. There are four stages of service delivery, *Emerging*, *Enhanced*, *Transactional* and *Connected*. Online services are assigned to each stage according to their degree of sophistication, from the more basic to the more sophisticated. In each country, the performance of the government in each of the four stages is measured as the number of services provided as a percentage of the maximum services in the corresponding stage. Examples of services include online presence, deployment of multimedia content, governments' solicitation of citizen input, widespread data sharing, and use of social networking. For more information about the methodology, consult www2.unpan.org/egovkb/datacenter/CountryView.aspx.

Source: United Nations, *United Nations E-Government Survey 2012: E-Government for the People*

8.03 Government success in ICT promotion

How successful is the government in promoting the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in your country? [1 = not successful at all; 7 = very successful] | 2012

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2012 edition

9th pillar: Economic impacts

9.01 Impact of ICTs on new services and products

To what extent are ICTs creating new business models, services and products in your country? [1 = not at all; 7 = a significant extent] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

9.02 PCT ICT patent applications

Number of applications for information and communication technology–related patents filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) per million population | 2009-2010 average

This measures the count of applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in the technology domain of information and communication technologies, by priority date and inventor nationality, using fractional count if an application is filed by multiple inventors. For more information, consult www.oecd.org/sti/innovationinsciencetechnologyandindustry/oecdpatentdatabases.htm. The average count of applications filed in 2009 and 2010 is divided by population, using figures for 2010 from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators Online* (retrieved November 28, 2012).

Sources: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Patent Database*, January 2013; World Bank, *World Development Indicators Online* (retrieved November 28, 2012)

9.03 Impact of ICTs on new organizational models

To what extent are ICTs creating new organizational models (e.g., virtual teams, remote working, telecommuting) within businesses in your country? [1 = not at all; 7 = a significant extent] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

9.04 Employment in knowledge-intensive activities

Share of workforce employed in knowledge intensive activities (%) | 2008

Count of people employed in categories 0 to 3 as a percentage of total people employed, according to ISCO-1968, ISCO-88, and NSCO (excluding 0 Armed forces in ISCO-88). Categories included: ISCO-1968: (0/1) Professional, technical and related workers; (2) Administrative and managerial workers; and (3) Clerical and related workers. ISCO-88: (1) Legislators, senior officials and managers; (2) Professionals, and (3) Technicians and associate professionals.

Source: Authors' calculations based on International Labour Organisation LaborSta database (access December 15th, 2011)

10th pillar: Social impacts

10.01 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services

To what extent do ICTs enable access for all citizens to basic services (health, education, financial services, etc.) in your country? [1 = do not enable access at all; 7 = enable access significantly] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

10.02 Internet access in schools

How would you rate the level of access to the Internet in schools in your country? [1 = very limited; 7 = extensive] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

10.03 ICT use and government efficiency

To what extent does the use of ICTs by the government improve the quality of government services to citizens (e.g., speeding-up of delivery time, reducing errors, introducing new online services, enhancing transparency) in your country? [1 = not at all; 7 = has generated considerable improvements] | 2011–2012 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2011 and 2012 editions

10.04 E-Participation Index

The E-Participation Index assesses, on a 0-to-1 (best) scale, the quality, relevance, and usefulness of government websites in providing online information and participatory tools and services to their citizens | 2012

According to the United Nations, the *E-Participation Index* assesses the quality and usefulness of information and services provided by a country for the purpose of engaging its citizens in public policy making through the use of e-government programs. As such it is indicative of both the capacity and the willingness of the state in encouraging the citizen in promoting deliberative, participatory decision-making in public policy and of the reach of its own socially inclusive governance program. For more information about the methodology, consult www2.unpan.org/egovkb/datacenter/CountryView.aspx.

Source: United Nations, *United Nations E-Government Survey 2012: E-Government for the People*

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Scott Beardsley is a Director in McKinsey & Company's Brussels Office and a member of McKinsey's global Board of Directors (Shareholders Council). Since joining the firm in 1989, he has been particularly active in helping clients around the world on a range of strategy, regulation, stakeholder management, business in society, and performance transformation topics in the telecommunications, technology, and media sectors. He is a global leader of McKinsey's telecommunication practice, and has been the leader of McKinsey's Strategy practice in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa for the past several years. He has co-chaired the personnel committees that elect and evaluate McKinsey partners as well as the committee that elects Directors (Senior Partners). Currently he leads all the leadership development, training, and learning programs for McKinsey's consultants globally. For the past few years, he has been leading a variety of internal research initiatives. A frequent author and public speaker, he has spoken in a variety of venues and authored editorials in the *Wall Street Journal* and the *Financial Times* as well as numerous articles in the *McKinsey Quarterly* and related publications on a variety of telecommunications, broadband, interactions, and strategy topics. He has appeared in television broadcasts on the subject of broadband, telecommunication competition, and deregulation, and has co-authored part of seven books related to regulatory strategy, ICTs, and networked readiness. He has also delivered presentations for the World Economic Forum at Davos on digital readiness and telecommunication sector reform, as well as the future of telecommunication regulation. Prior to joining McKinsey, Mr Beardsley was employed as Editor and Marketing Manager at the MIT *Sloan Management Review.* Additionally, he worked in the strategic sales and product marketing functions for Advanced Micro Devices and Analog Devices of the semiconductor industry. Mr Beardsley is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium and on the Board of Directors of St John's International School in Waterloo, Belgium. He was a Henry S. Dupont III Scholar (highest honors) for outstanding academic performance at the MIT Sloan School of Management, where he graduated with an MBA in Corporate Strategy and Marketing. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering *magna cum laude* from Tufts University, where he achieved highest honors.

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The Minister of Information and Communication Technologies of Colombia, Mr Diego Molano Vega is an electrical engineer, born in a small city in the mountains called Tunja, Boyacá. He has a Master in Economics from the Universidad Javeriana in Bogotá, Colombia, and an MBA from the Institute for Management Development (IMD) in Lausanne, Switzerland. He has over 20 years of experience in the ICT industry, in both the public and private arenas. In 1996, he assumed his first public servant role: member of the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Colombia, an entity over which he presided for two years, where he was responsible for the liberalization of the telecommunication sector in the country, encouraging private foreign investment and rendering the industry much more competitive. He has also held executive positions in multinational companies such as Ascom (Switzerland), Bellsouth (the United States), and Telefónica (Spain), where he acted as Deputy General Director and looked after Corporate Affairs for 18 countries in Latin America. In 2010, he was appointed Minister of ICT of Colombia by President Juan Manuel Santos and created the Plan Vive Digital—the national ICT plan that aims to reduce poverty, create jobs, and increase competitiveness through the widespread use of the Internet. In 2012, he was named the best Minister of Telecommunications in the world, obtaining for Colombia the GSMA Government Leadership Award for being the country with the best public policies in technology around the globe. Throughout his career, Mr Molano Vega directed research and publications on the impact of technology on public health, banking, the justice sector, education, small- and medium-sized companies, productivity, competitiveness, and innovation in Latin America. He has served on the boards of important major international business organizations such as the Iberoamerican Association of Telecommunications Operators (Ahciet), the Business Economic Forum of Mercosur (MEBF), the European Business Forum, EUBrasil, and the Chamber of Commerce of Colombia in Spain. He was also the founder and president of the Telecommunications Regulators Association of Latin America (Regulatel) and member of the board of 4-72, the postal network in Colombia that operates the National Postal Services SA.

Stagg Newman

Stagg Newman provides technology, regulatory, and strategic advice and analysis to McKinsey clients globally as a McKinsey Advisor, a position he has held since 2005 except for a nine-month assignment with the US Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Dr Newman recently served as Chief Technologist on the US FCC National Broadband Team that developed *Connecting America: The National Broadband Plan,* a report to Congress and the President on the US broadband state of deployment and future plans. He also served as an adviser to the Obama Transition Team on telecommunications policy. He continues to do pro bono work for US government entities and was also the lead contributor to the infrastructure and deployment sections of the UN Broadband Commission report *Broadband: A Platform for Progress.* From 2000 to 2005, Dr Newman served McKinsey & Company as Senior Telecom Expert, working with hundreds of client teams worldwide. He provided technical leadership for the firm's knowledge development efforts, particularly in broadband access, high-speed wireless, and the intersection of technology and regulation. He represented McKinsey on the Technology Advisory Council of the US FCC, where he led the Broadband Working Group that assessed broadband access platforms and presented *The State of Fixed and Mobile Broadband Wireless Technology: The Next Half Decade,* which analyzed 3G, WiFi Mesh, and WiMax technologies. In 2007, he was CTO of Frontline Wireless, a startup designed to win US 700 MHz spectrum and build out a 4G network to serve public safety and commercial interests. Dr Newman was Chief Technologist at the FCC in 1998 and 1999, where he advised the Commissioners and senior staffers on strategic technology issues. He championed the "unregulation" of the Internet, an Internet-friendly spectrum policy, and policies that encouraged technology innovation and investment. Dr Newman started his telecommunications career with Bell Labs in 1976 and worked for various descendants of AT&T in voice, data, and video communications. From 1994 to 1997 he was Vice President, Network Technology and Architecture, Applied Research at Bellcore, where he led the wireless, optical networking, and network access technology and architecture research. Prior to that, he led the network technology organization responsible for technical specifications, certification, and conformance testing. Dr Newman received his BS from Davidson College and his MS and PhD from Cornell in Math.

Didier Nkurikiyimfura

Didier Nkurikiyimfura joined the ICT sector 10 years ago after receiving a technical and engineering education. At his current capacity of Director General in charge of ICT in the Ministry of Youth and ICT, he is in charge of the country's ICT Policy and Strategy development and coordination. Prior to his current functions, Mr Nkurikiyimfura worked at the Rwanda Development Board (RDB) where he served in the capacity of Head of the IT Security Division, which plans, implements, and coordinates Rwanda's ICT security. Didier also worked at the Rwanda Information Technology Authority, where he served as Director of the National Computing Center (NCC) and then Director of the National Data Center (NDC). A national of Rwanda, Mr Nkurikiyimfura holds a Bachelor of Science in Computer Science and a Master of Science in Software Engineering.

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Alex Ntale is Founding President of Rwanda's Young ICT Entrepreneurs' Association. He is currently Director of the ICT Chamber Secretariat in Rwanda's Private Sector Federation and a Visiting Lecturer at Université Libre de Kigali (ULK). He holds a Master of Science in Investment and Qualitative Finance from the University of Westminster in England, a Postgraduate Diploma in Strategic Business Information Technology from the National Computing Centre (NCC Education) in England, as well as a Bachelor of Science in Computer Science from Makerere University in Uganda. His work experience ranges from working as a computer engineer to a financial services broker in the City of London.

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Robert Pepper is Vice President, Global Technology Policy, at Cisco. He leads a team working with governments across the world in areas such as broadband, IP-enabled services, wireless and spectrum policy, security, privacy, Internet governance, and ICT development. He joined Cisco in July 2005 from the FCC, where he served as Chief of the Office of Plans and Policy and Chief of Policy Development beginning in 1989, leading teams developing policies promoting the development of the Internet, implementing telecommunications legislation, planning for the transition to digital television, and designing and implementing the first US spectrum auctions. Before joining the FCC, he was Director of the Annenberg Washington Program in Communications Policy. His government service also included Acting Associate Administrator at the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) and initiating a program on Computers, Communications and Information Policy at the National Science Foundation. His academic appointments include faculty positions at the Universities of Iowa, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, and he has been a Research Affiliate at Harvard University. He serves on the board of the US Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI) and advisory boards for Columbia University and Michigan State University, and is a Communications Program Fellow at the Aspen Institute. He is a member of the US Department of Commerce's Spectrum Management Advisory Committee, the UK's Ofcom Spectrum Advisory Board, and the US Department of State's Advisory Committee on International Communications and Information Policy. Dr Pepper received his BA and PhD from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

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Anna Magdalena Polomska has worked in the private sector consulting on telecommunication projects. She is Project Officer in the Broadband Commission for Digital Development Secretariat, where she conducts research on the latest trends of ICTs, broadband policies, and regulation and has contributed to several studies and reports, including *Broadband: A Platform for Progress 2011* and *The State of Broadband 2012.* Ms. Polomska graduated in 2007 from the Warsaw School of Economics in Poland, with a Master in Finance, where she majored in Banking. She had a one-year scholarship in International Business at l'ESCE in Paris. She is now studying for a Master in Law from UMCS University in Poland.

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Karim Sabbagh is a Senior Partner and the Middle East Practice Leader with Booz & Company in Dubai and Riyadh. He specializes in sector-level development strategies, institutional and regulatory reforms, large-scale privatization programs, and strategy-based transformations focused on strategic planning, partnerships and alliances, marketing, and business process redesign.

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Sergio Sandoval is an Associate Principal in McKinsey & Company's Brussels Office. Mr Sandoval joined the firm in late 2001 and has been part of McKinsey's global efforts in regulation, regulatory economics, and stakeholder management for the past five years. He is also part of the core leadership of McKinsey's Next Generation Telecommunication Infrastructure Initiative. He has been a lead author in the annual *Global Information Technology Report* of the World Economic Forum since 2005, writing on topics of regulation, next-generation networks, and the economic impact of high-speed broadband networks. He is also the key liaison person between McKinsey and the European Union—his Brussels-based location enables him to maintain high-level contacts and get information first hand from key European industry stakeholders in Brussels such as the European Telecommunication Network Operators Association (ETNO), the European Competitors Association (ECTA), the Center for European Political Studies (CEPS), and Euroactiv. Prior to joining McKinsey, Mr Sandoval worked with Colombia's Presidency of the Republic as Economic Advisor to the President. He obtained a BS and an MA in Economics from Los Andes University in Colombia, and an MBA with high honours from Solvay Business School.

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Nancy Sundberg is a Senior Programme Officer at the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). She has been involved in telecommunications/ICT reform for more than 15 years. At ITU, she coordinates and contributes to regulatory publications such as *Trends in Telecommunications Reform.* She is a co-organizer of the BDT's annual Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR) and is also actively involved in the organization of regional events and the Training Programme for Regulators and Policy-Makers. She is coordinating further developments of the ITU infoDev online ICT regulation toolkit. She is also managing methods of information gathering and sharing for the annual regulatory survey, the regulatory database on the ITU's ICT Eye portal, and the Broadband Universe portal. She regularly delivers reports, articles, and presentations on sector reform at regulatory meetings around the world.

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Wim Torfs is a Principal with McKinsey & Company. He joined the Brussels Office in mid-2003 and transferred to the Dubai Office at the beginning of 2007. His main focus is on pricing and regulation. Besides his career with McKinsey & Company, Mr Torfs has been a Consultant with Bureau van Dijk Management Consultants in Brussels, where he was an expert in market liberalization issues. Mr Torfs holds a degree in Commercial Engineering from the University of Antwerp (Belgium) and a Master of Business Administration from the Vlerick Leuven Ghent Management School (Belgium).

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David Vincent is an Assistant Director in the Economics Consulting team of Deloitte, and has acted as expert econometrician for this chapter. He has nine years of consulting experience focusing on econometric modeling. Prior to joining Deloitte, Mr Vincent worked as Lead Econometrician for Hewlett Packard.

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Chris Williams is the Partner in Deloitte's Economic Consulting team. He leads Deloitte's global TMT regulation and competition offering, and is a member of the Deloitte UK Telecommunications Media and Technology executive group. Mr Williams has worldwide experience in regulatory and market issues for mobile operators. He has advised many of the world's leading mobile operators as well as the regulatory authorities in more than 30 countries.

Sean Williams

Mr Williams is Group Director of Strategy, Policy & Portfolio for BT Group, which he joined in September 2008. Before joining BT, he was Executive Director on the Board of the Office of Fair Trading from 2007 to 2008, responsible for competition law and consumer law enforcement in the United Kingdom, including merger control and anti-cartel investigations. Previously he was Executive Director on the Board of Ofcom from 2003 to 2007, responsible for economic regulation and competition policy in telecommunications and broadcasting in the United Kingdom. He led Ofcom's work on broadband and LLU, the Telecoms Strategic Review, and the new regulatory settlement under BT's Undertakings. Before working for Ofcom, Mr Williams was a Partner of LEK Consulting LLP from 1997 to 2003, an international strategy consulting firm originating in the United Kingdom. From 1995 to 1997, he was a Policy Advisor in the Prime Minister's Policy Unit at 10 Downing Street. From 1990 to 2008 he was a Board Director of Williams Lea Group, a private business services company employing about 10,000 people worldwide. He has degrees in Economics from Oxford and Harvard Universities.

Laura Pannella Winn

Laura Pannella Winn, MA, conducts applied research in health policy at the Harvard School of Public Health, Department of Health Policy and Management. She currently serves as Research Project Manager with a team at the department looking to improve the quality and reduce costs of the US healthcare system through the evaluation of policies and tools including health information technology, government-incentivized quality-improvement programs, and care delivery reform. She received a Master of Arts in the Social Sciences at the University of Chicago in 2009.

Atsushi Yamanaka

Atsushi Yamanaka is the National ICT Strategy & Policy Implementation Advisor at the Rwanda Development Board ICT department (RDB-ICT) and Senior Advisor at the Private Sector Federation ICT Chamber. He has been supporting Rwanda's strategic vision of becoming an information-rich, knowledge-based economy to achieve its Vision 2020 goals for the past three years. In 2010–11, he facilitated the formulation of the 3rd National ICT Strategy & Policy (NICI: 2011–2015) and the strategy's implementation in 2011–12. Mr Yamanaka has more than 18 years of experience pursuing ICT for development initiatives throughout the globe. He has worked in different organizations that include the United Nations and other international organizations, the private sector, and civil society organizations. He has improved business processes and developmental results for public- and private-sector clients in more than 100 countries in 5 regions through his services with donor organizations. Mr Yamanaka earned his MA in International Political Economy with a concentration in the International Economic Policy (specializing in Telecommunications for Development and Science & Technology Policy) at the American University.

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The World Economic Forum would like to thank Booz & Company and Cisco for their invaluable support of this *Report*.

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Information and communication technologies (ICTs) have evolved into a key enabling infrastructure across industries while proving to be a powerful driver of enhanced living conditions and opportunities around the globe. ICTs have changed the world dramatically over the last decade or so, and they are bound to continue to do so at an even higher rate as we begin to feel the full effects of the information revolution.

The Global Information Technology Report 2013, the 12th in the series, analyzes the drivers and impacts that ICTs can have for economic growth and jobs in a hyperconnected world. Over the past 12 years, the *Report* has become the most comprehensive and respected international assessment of the preparedness of economies to leverage the networked economy, providing a unique platform for public-private dialogue on best policies and for determining what actions will further national ICT readiness and innovation potential.

Through the methodological framework of the Networked Readiness Index (NRI), the *Report* measures the extent to which 144 economies, from both the developed and developing worlds, take advantage of ICTs and other new technologies to increase their growth and well-being. The NRI identifies the most relevant factors driving ICT readiness and impacts, providing policymakers, business leaders, and civil society at large with a useful tool for designing national strategies for increased networked readiness and for benchmarking their country's performance against other relevant comparators.

The Global information Technology Report 2013 features the latest computation and rankings of the NRI, and in referring to this year's theme, dives deeper into the connection between ICTs and economic growth and job creation. As in previous years, it also showcases a number of ICT development stories of particular interest. In addition, the *Report* includes detailed profiles for the 144 economies covered this year together with data tables for each of the 54 indicators used in the computation of the NRI.

The *Report* is the result of a long-lasting collaboration, dating back to 2002, between the World Economic Forum and INSEAD.

Written in nontechnical language, the *Report* appeals to a large audience made up of policymakers, business leaders, academics, and different organizations of civil society. In line with other projects of the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness and Benchmarking Network, the *Report* brings together a range of leading academics, experts, and industry leaders.

The full *Report* can be downloaded at **www.weforum.org/gitr**.

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