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

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

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

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

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

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

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/.

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/.
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


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


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 required 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/methodologiesurveys/.


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/methodologiesurveys/.


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/methodologiesurveys/.


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


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.


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


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


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 tidal 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)

3.05 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


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 (accessed November 29, 2012) and the International Monetary Fund’s World Economic Outlook (October 2012 edition).

Source: 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 (accessed November 29, 2012) and the International Monetary Fund’s World Economic Outlook (October 2012 edition).

Source: 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

4.03 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.


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


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


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.


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.

### 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, teleport or radio paging, and telemetry services are also excluded. It includes all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications.


**6.02 Internet users**

Percentage of individuals using the Internet | 2011

Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.


**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).


**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.


### 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


**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


**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).


**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


**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

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

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/innovation/scienceandtechnology/ 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).

9.03 Impact of ICTs on new organizational models

To what extent do ICTs create 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

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)

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

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

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

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.