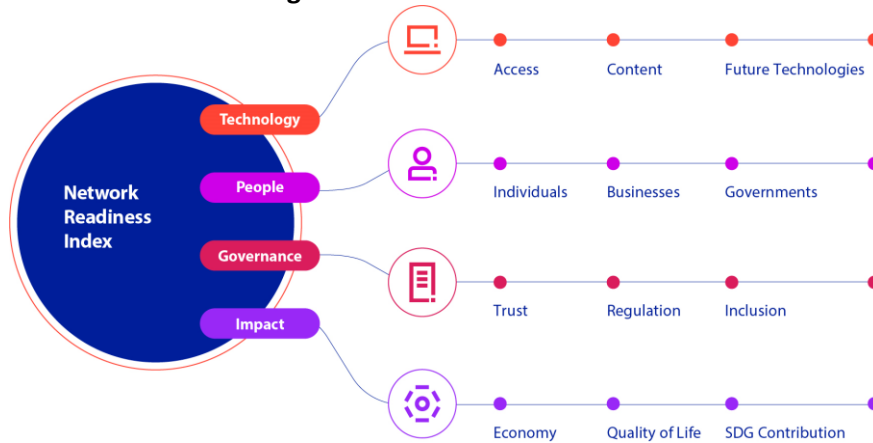




Colombia

The Network Readiness Index (NRI) is one of the leading global indices on the application and impact of information and communication technology (ICT) in economies around the world. In its latest version of 2023 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 134 economies based on their performances in four different pillars: Technology, People, Governance, and Impact. Each of these pillars is itself comprised of three sub-pillars (see Figure 1) that have been populated by a total of 58 variables.

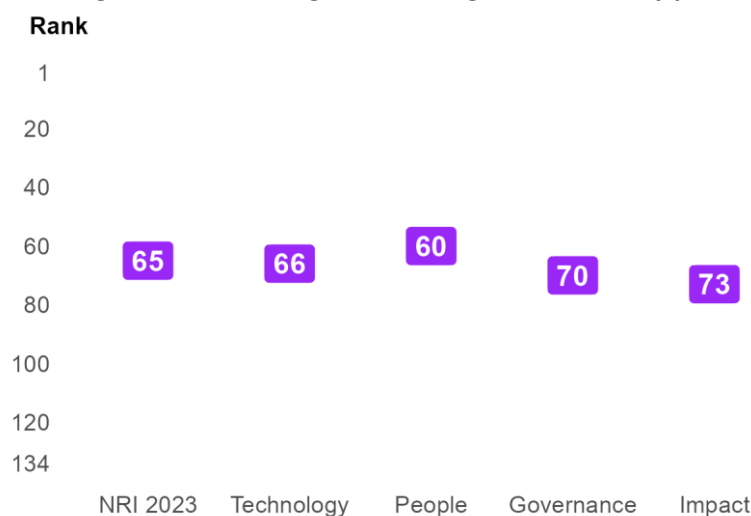
Figure 1: The NRI 2023 model



Global NRI position of Colombia

Colombia ranks 65th out of the 134 economies included in the NRI 2023 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to People. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Impact.

Figure 2: Colombia global ranking, overall and by pillar



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Performance at sub-pillar level

When it comes to sub-pillars, the strongest showings of Colombia relate to Governments, SDG Contribution and Content, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Access, Trust and Quality of Life sub-pillars.

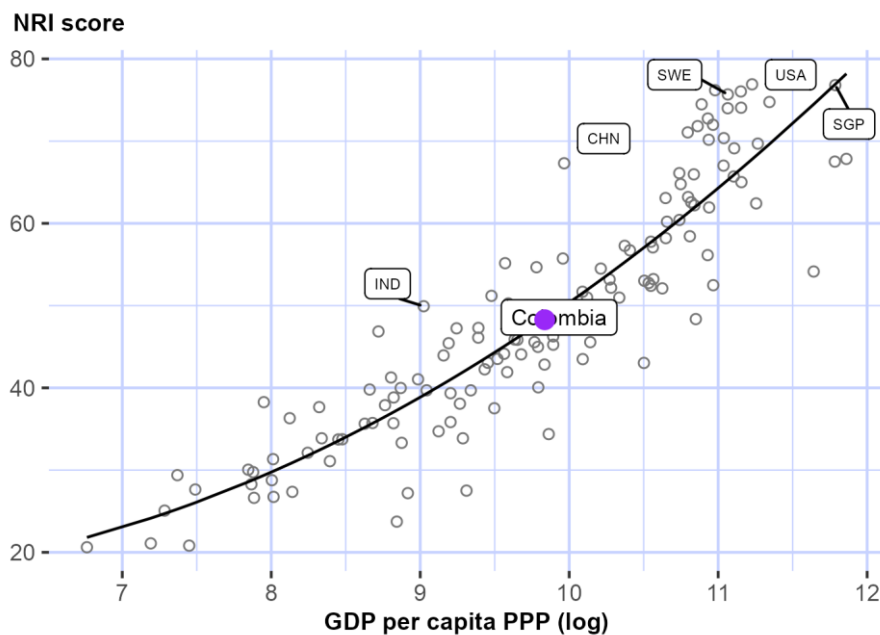
Table 1: Colombia rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Governments	50	Businesses	70
SDG Contribution	54	Inclusion	70
Content	56	Economy	73
Regulation	57	Access	75
Future Technologies	63	Trust	79
Individuals	63	Quality of Life	87

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Colombia in terms of both NRI score and GDP per capita (PPP). The trend line shows the expected NRI score given an economy's income level. As can be seen, Colombia is slightly below the trend line, which suggests that its network readiness is more or less in line with what would be expected given its income level.

Figure 3: NRI score and GDP per capita PPP (log)



Note: USA = United States (rank: 1), SGP = Singapore (rank: 2), FIN = Finland (3), NLD = Netherlands (4), SWE = Sweden (5), CHN = China (20), IND = India (61). Colombia belongs to the group of upper-middle-income countries, where the best performer is China (CHN). The top performer of its region-The Americas-is United States of America (USA).

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Performance against its income group and region

Upper-middle-income countries

Colombia is ranked 15th in the group of upper-middle-income countries (Figure 4, left panel). In terms of pillar performance, it has a score higher than the income group average in three of the four pillars: NRI, Technology, People and Impact. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms upper-middle-income countries in seven of the twelve sub-pillars: Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Businesses, Governments, Regulation and SDG Contribution.

The Americas

Colombia is ranked 9th within The Americas (Figure 4, right panel). It has a score above the regional average in three of the four pillars: NRI, Technology, People and Governance. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in The Americas in eight of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Businesses, Governments, Regulation and Inclusion.

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

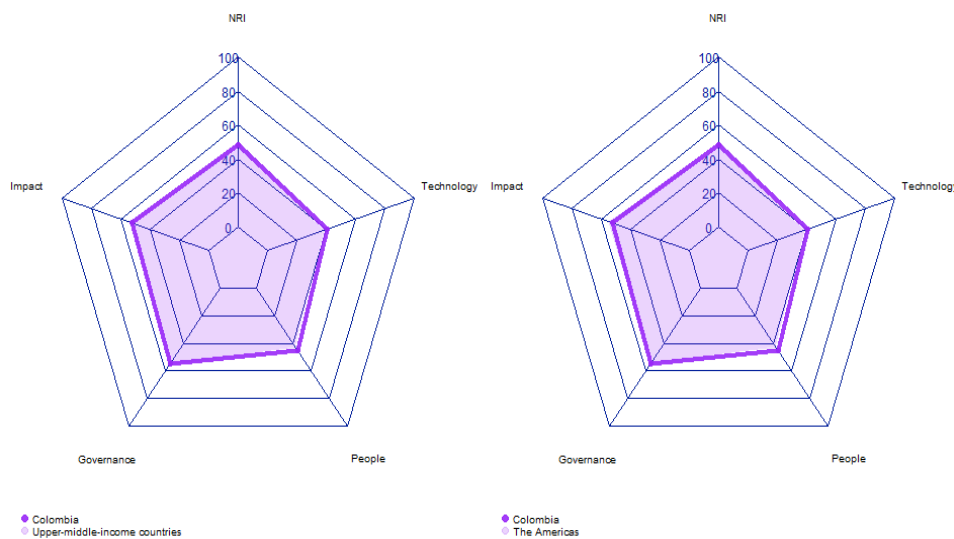


Table 2: Colombia scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Colombia	Upper-middle-income countries	The Americas
NRI	48.28	47.35	47.41
Technology	40.40	38.48	38.24
People	45.51	42.59	42.35
Governance	54.65	55.90	54.12
Impact	52.55	52.43	54.93

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Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Colombia performs particularly well include 1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network, 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, and 3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 4.2.3 Income inequality, 3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content, and 3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments.

Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Colombia

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	2.1.6 AI talent concentration	42
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	59
3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	11	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	97
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	12	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	98
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	14	4.2.3 Income inequality	109
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	18		
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	22		
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	23		
4.1.4 Domestic market size	31		
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	33		
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	35		

Note: For the full list of strengths and weaknesses, see At-A-Glance table.

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NRI 2023 At-A-Glance: Colombia

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 65 (out of 134)

Score: 48.28

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	66	40.40	C. Governance pillar	70	54.65
1st sub-pillar: Access	75	62.07	1st sub-pillar: Trust	79	36.26
2nd sub-pillar: Content	56	25.35	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	57	67.44
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	63	33.79	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	70	60.24
B. People pillar	60	45.51	D. Impact pillar	73	52.55
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	63	48.24	1st sub-pillar: Economy	73	25.84
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	70	43.52	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	87	62.05
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	50	44.78	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	54	69.76

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	66	40.40	C. Governance pillar	70	54.65
1st sub-pillar: Access	75	62.07	1st sub-pillar: Trust	79	36.26
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	87	49.21	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	78	47.91
1.1.2 Handset prices	57	53.51	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	88	63.08
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	23	46.63	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	86	17.15
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	3.1.4 Internet shopping	76	16.89
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	14	84.88	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	57	67.44
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	58	38.18	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	57	54.57
2nd sub-pillar: Content	56	25.35	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	58	84.71
1.2.1 GitHub commits	64	7.49	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	55	48.05
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	38	16.00	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	73	64.03	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	98	49.88
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	37	13.89	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	70	60.24
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	63	33.79	3.3.1 E-Participation	37	70.93
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	67	46.99	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	95	55.54
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	68	38.75	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	78	53.85

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Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	11	75.22 ●
1.3.4 Computer software spending	79	15.63	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	97	45.66 ○
B. People pillar			D. Impact pillar		
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	60	45.51	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	73	52.55
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	63	48.24	4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	73	25.84
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	33	24.55 ●	4.1.2 High-tech exports	60	24.82
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	39	59.72	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	58	14.64
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	46	69.70	4.1.4 Domestic market size	56	4.96
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	56	36.71	4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	31	66.61 ●
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	47	94.04	4.1.6 ICT services exports	81	35.17
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	42	4.72 ○	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	84	8.84
2.2.1 Firms with website	70	43.52	4.2.1 Happiness	87	62.05
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	34	69.30	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	64	65.83
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	22	66.08 ●	4.2.3 Income inequality	72	70.67
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	55	34.92	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	109	28.89 ○
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	NA	NA	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	35	82.82 ●
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	56	3.81	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	54	69.76
2.3.1 Government online services	50	44.78	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	37	81.88
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	59	71.46	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	59	29.15 ○
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	18	64.71 ●	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	68	77.88
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	65	37.92	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	12	83.60 ●
	80	5.03		47	76.31

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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