



## Philippines

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.

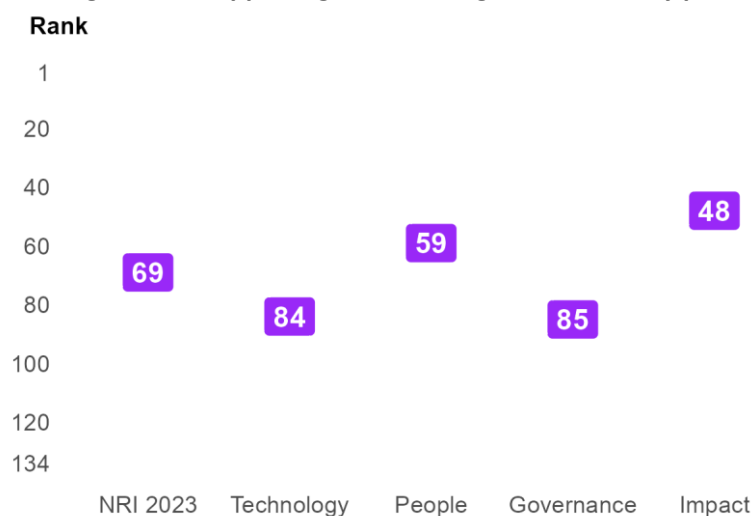
Figure 1: The NRI 2023 model



### Global NRI position of Philippines

Philippines ranks 69th out of the 134 economies included in the NRI 2023 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Impact. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Governance.

Figure 2: Philippines 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 Philippines relate to Economy, Individuals and Future Technologies, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Access, Inclusion and SDG Contribution sub-pillars.

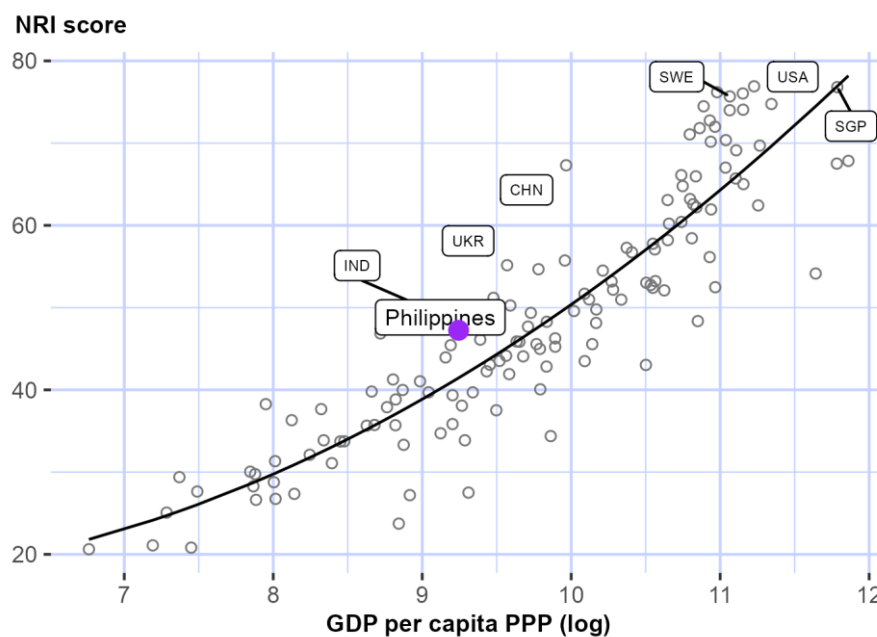
**Table 1: Philippines rankings by sub-pillar**

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Economy	14	Content	72
Individuals	23	Businesses	79
Future Technologies	62	Regulation	88
Governments	68	Access	93
Quality of Life	69	Inclusion	105
Trust	70	SDG Contribution	113

## NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Philippines 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, Philippines is well above the trend line, which suggests that it has a greater network readiness than 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). Philippines belongs to the group of lower-middle-income countries, where the best performer is Ukraine (UKR). The top performer of its region-Asia & Pacific-is Singapore (SGP).

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## Performance against its income group and region

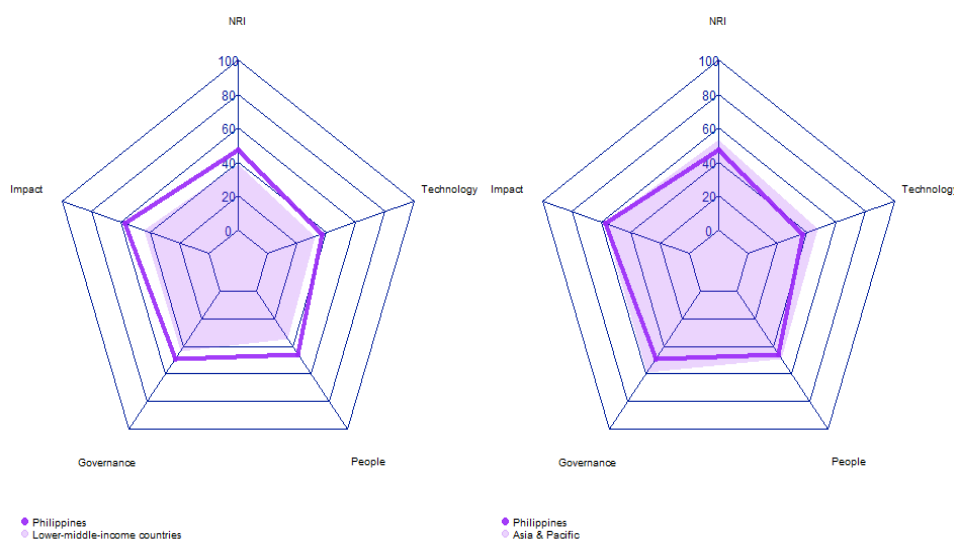
### Lower-middle-income countries

Philippines is ranked 5th in the group of lower-middle-income countries (Figure 4, left panel). In terms of pillar performance, it has a score higher than the income group average in each of the four pillars. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms lower-middle-income countries in ten of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Economy and Quality of Life.

### Asia & Pacific

Philippines is ranked 13th within Asia & Pacific (Figure 4, right panel). It lags behind its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Asia & Pacific in two of the twelve sub-pillars: Individuals and Economy.

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



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

Dimension	Philippines	Lower-middle-income countries	Asia & Pacific
NRI	47.24	38.41	53.28
Technology	36.81	32.12	47.34
People	45.64	34.38	48.95
Governance	49.09	43.27	59.22
Impact	57.41	43.89	57.62

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## Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Philippines performs particularly well include 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, 4.1.2 High-tech exports, and 4.1.6 ICT services exports (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 1.1.2 Handset prices, 3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments, and 3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments.

**Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Philippines**

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	1.3.3 Robot density	50
4.1.2 High-tech exports	1	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	75
4.1.6 ICT services exports	17	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	117
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	19	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	117
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	21	1.1.2 Handset prices	131
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	25		
4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	26		
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	27		
4.1.4 Domestic market size	29		
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	31		
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	33		

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

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## NRI 2023 At-A-Glance: Philippines

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 69 (out of 134)

Score: 47.24

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	84	36.81	C. Governance pillar	85	49.09
1st sub-pillar: Access	93	54.17	1st sub-pillar: Trust	70	42.18
2nd sub-pillar: Content	72	22.09	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	88	60.91
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	62	34.17	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	105	44.18
B. People pillar	59	45.64	D. Impact pillar	48	57.41
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	23	57.12	1st sub-pillar: Economy	14	54.33
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	79	41.31	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	69	67.76
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	68	38.50	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	113	50.15

### The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	84	36.81	<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	85	49.09
1st sub-pillar: Access	93	54.17	1st sub-pillar: Trust	70	42.18
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	61	63.63	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	100	37.56
1.1.2 Handset prices	131	3.71	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	69	76.60
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	NA	NA	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	98	13.55
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	87	98.66	3.1.4 Internet shopping	50	41.03
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	53	73.78	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	88	60.91
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	62	31.08	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	68	51.33
2nd sub-pillar: Content	72	22.09	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	109	64.94
1.2.1 GitHub commits	84	3.46	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	94	26.49
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	102	0.79	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	42	72.07	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	72	61.81
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	41	12.03	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	105	44.18
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	62	34.17	3.3.1 E-Participation	79	47.67
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	52	51.83	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	117	39.89
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	31	61.00	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	50	67.55

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Indicator	Rank	Score		Indicator	Rank	Score	
1.3.3 Robot density	50	0.79	○	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	NA	NA	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	57	23.08		3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	117	21.61	○
<b>B. People pillar</b>				<b>D. Impact pillar</b>			
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>				<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>			
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	19	37.91	●	4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	26	50.10	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	37	62.43		4.1.2 High-tech exports	1	100.00	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	57	68.23		4.1.3 PCT patent applications	80	1.11	
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	81	22.14		4.1.4 Domestic market size	29	68.36	●
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	42	94.92		4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	36	57.85	
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	NA	NA		4.1.6 ICT services exports	17	48.55	●
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>				<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>			
2.2.1 Firms with website	60	49.56		4.2.1 Happiness	56	67.19	
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	47	46.96		4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	21	88.33	●
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	82	24.05		4.2.3 Income inequality	81	56.03	
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	33	84.52	●	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	97	59.48	
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	67	1.46		<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>			
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>				4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	103	44.44	
2.3.1 Government online services	76	59.14		4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	75	6.37	○
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	27	50.00	●	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	88	69.91	
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	59	39.22		4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	25	79.99	●
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	74	5.63		4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	92	50.03	

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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