

MALAYSIA'S PERFORMANCE IN THE GLOBAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REPORT 2014

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Insight Report

The Global Information Technology Report 2014

Rewards and Risks of Big Data

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**TOPLINE REPORT OF THE GLOBAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REPORT
(GITR) 2014: Rewards and Risk of Big Data**

1.0 Background

- 1.1. GITR 2014 is the 13th edition of the report with the theme *Rewards and Risks of Big Data*. The series of reports has been published by the World Economic Forum in partnership with INSEAD since 2002. The report has accompanied and monitored ICT progress for more than a decade and raised awareness of the importance of ICTs for long-term competitiveness and well-being.
- 1.2. 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. The networked readiness framework translates into the NRI, comprising four subindexes, divided into 10 pillars and composed of 54 individual indicators in total equally distributed between quantitative and survey data.
- 1.3. Malaysia ranked 30th out of 148 economies in the GITR 2014 with a score of 4.83, maintaining its position as reported in the GITR 2013 with a score of 4.82 and ranked 8th out of 25 economies in Asia Pacific and 2nd in ASEAN. GITR 2014 comprising 148 economies, including three additional economies namely Bhutan, Lao PDR and Myanmar. WEF has re-instated Angola and Tunisia into the Index, two countries that were not included in last year's edition. Tajikistan is not covered in the 2014 *Report* because Survey data could not be collected this year.
- 1.4. This report will be released on 23rd April 2014, 10.00 am EDT in New York, United States (Wednesday 23rd April 2014, 10.00 pm Malaysia time).

2.0 Malaysia Performance in the Global Information Technology Report (GITR) 2014

2.1. Malaysia ranks 30th position in the GITR 2014 out of 148 economies with an index score of 4.83 and the overall performance is shown in Appendix 1. The GITR 2014 has reported that Malaysia is also stable (30th) and confirms its leadership as the highest ranked economy in Developing Asia. Malaysia maintains relatively competitive regulatory (25th) and business (24th) environments, and its government continues to use ICTs extensively (9th), highlighting the high priority of this sector in the government's agenda. Business usage (27th) is also strong, as firms invest to adopt new technologies and make the effort to become increasingly innovative. The combination of a favorable environment and an overall high level of ICT usage results in high positive economic (30th) and social (25th) impacts. At the indicator level in which Malaysia is ranked top 10 are as follows:

- a) Venture capital availability, ranked 7th;
- b) Government procurement of advanced technology, ranked 4th;
- c) Internet and telephony competition, ranked 1st;
- d) Importance of ICTs to government vision, ranked 9th;
- e) Government success in ICT promotion, ranked 9th; and
- f) ICT use and government efficiency, ranked 9th.

2.2. However, WEF further reiterated that individual usage (49th), although improving in many dimensions, has yet to expand so that ICT becomes widespread technology in Malaysian households. This will certainly increase as the economy develops, but further investment in infrastructure and digital content (71st) are needed to ease access and foster even higher economic and social impacts. The indicators that Malaysia needs to focus on includes:

- a) Judicial independence, ranked 44th;
- b) Software piracy rate, % software installed, ranked 47th;
- c) Total tax rate, % profits, ranked 69th;

- d) Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, ranked 73rd;
- e) Electricity production, kWh/capita, ranked 50th;
- f) Mobile network coverage, % population, ranked 93rd;
- g) International internet bandwidth, kb/s per user, ranked 79th;
- h) Secure internet servers/million population, ranked 57th;
- i) Accessibility of digital content, ranked 44th;
- j) Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP \$/min, ranked 48th;
- k) Fixed broadband internet tariffs, PPP \$/month, ranked 82nd;
- l) Secondary education enrollment rate, ranked 108th;
- m) Adult literacy rate, ranked 75th;
- n) Households with personal computer (%), ranked 45th;
- o) Households with internet access (%), ranked 41st;
- p) Fixed broadband internet subscriptions/100 population, ranked 68th;
- q) Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 population, ranked 82nd;
- r) Use of virtual social networks, ranked 42nd; and
- s) Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce, ranked 52nd.

2.3. In the Asia Pacific region, Malaysia remained at 8th position among 25 economies and continues to be ahead of Brunei Darussalam (9th), Mongolia (10th), China (11th), Indonesia (12th), Thailand (13th), Sri Lanka (14th), Philippines (15th), India (16th) and Vietnam (17th). Singapore is ranked first with a score of 5.97 followed by Hong Kong, with a score of 5.60 (Table 1).

Table 1: Performance of Asia-Pacific Countries in GATR 2013 – 2014

Country	GATR 2014			GATR 2013		
	Regional rank	Overall Rank (n=148)	Score	Regional rank	Overall Rank (n=144)	Score
Singapore	1	2	5.97	1	2	5.96
Hong Kong	2	8	5.60	4	14	5.4
Korea, Rep.	3	10	5.54	3	11	5.46
Taiwan, China	4	14	5.47	2	10	5.47
Japan	5	16	5.41	7	21	5.24

Country	GITR 2014			GITR 2013		
	Regional rank	Overall Rank (n=148)	Score	Regional rank	Overall Rank (n=144)	Score
Australia	6	18	5.40	5	18	5.26
New Zealand	7	20	5.27	6	20	5.25
Malaysia	8	30	4.83	8	30	4.82
Brunei Darussalam	9	45	4.34	9	57	4.11
Mongolia	10	61	4.07	11	59	4.01
China	11	62	4.05	10	58	4.03
Indonesia	12	64	4.04	15	76	3.84
Thailand	13	67	4.01	14	74	3.86
Sri Lanka	14	76	3.94	13	69	3.88
Philippines	15	78	3.89	17	86	3.73
India	16	83	3.85	12	68	3.88
Vietnam	17	84	3.84	16	84	3.74
Bhutan*	18	94	3.68	-	-	-
Cambodia	19	108	3.36	19	106	3.34
Lao PDR*	20	109	3.34	-	-	-
Pakistan	21	111	3.33	18	105	3.35
Kyrgyz Republic	22	118	3.22	21	118	3.09
Bangladesh	23	119	3.21	20	114	3.22
Nepal	24	123	3.09	22	126	2.93
Myanmar*	25	146	2.35	-	-	-

*New entrants

2.4 In the ASEAN region, Singapore and Malaysia remain as the top 2 countries with index scores of 5.97 and 4.83 respectively (Table 2).

Table 2: Performance of ASEAN Countries in GITR 2013 – 2014

Country	GITR 2014			GITR 2013		
	Regional rank	Rank (n=148)	Score	Regional rank	Rank (n=144)	Score
Singapore	1	2	5.97	1	2	5.96
Malaysia	2	30	4.83	2	30	4.82
Brunei Darussalam	3	45	4.34	3	57	4.11
Indonesia	4	64	4.04	5	76	3.84
Thailand	5	67	4.01	4	74	3.86
Philippines	6	78	3.89	7	86	3.73
Vietnam	7	84	3.84	6	84	3.74

Country	GITR 2014			GITR 2013		
	Regional rank	Rank (n=148)	Score	Regional rank	Rank (n=144)	Score
Cambodia	8	108	3.36	9	106	3.34
Lao PDR*	9	109	3.34	-	-	-
Myanmar*	10	146	2.35	-	-	-

2.5 The top 10 spots continue to be dominated by Northern European economies, the Asian Tigers, and some of the most advanced Western economies (Table 3). Three Nordic economies namely Finland, Sweden and Norway lead the rankings and are positioned among the top 5. Denmark and Iceland, the remaining two Nordic economies, also perform strongly, and despite small slips this year they feature among the top 20. Overall, their performance in terms of ICT readiness, with excellent digital infrastructures and robust innovation systems, allows these countries score very highly both in ICT use with almost universal Internet use and in innovation performances.

2.6 The Asian Tigers composed of Singapore, Hong Kong SAR, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan (China) also perform very strongly, all of them positioned at the forefront of the NRI and with Singapore, Hong Kong SAR, and the Republic of Korea featuring among the top 10. All these economies continue to boast outstanding business and innovation environments that are consistently ranked among the most conducive to entrepreneurship in the world. The top 10 countries includes some of the most advanced Western economies namely Netherlands, Switzerland, United States and United Kingdom that have recognized the potential of ICTs to embark in a new economic and social revolution, and thus have substantially invested in developing their digital potential.
















Table 3: Malaysia and Top 10 Countries

Country/Economy	GITR 2014		GITR 2013	
	Rank (n=148)	Score	Rank (n=144)	Score
Finland	1	6.04	1	5.98
Singapore	2	5.97	2	5.96
Sweden	3	5.93	3	5.91

Country/Economy	GITR 2014		GITR 2013	
	Rank (n=148)	Score	Rank (n=144)	Score
Netherlands	4	5.79	4	5.81
Norway	5	5.70	5	5.66
Switzerland	6	5.62	6	5.66
United States	7	5.61	9	5.57
Hong Kong SAR	8	5.60	14	5.40
United Kingdom	9	5.54	7	5.64
Korea, Rep.	10	5.54	11	5.46
Malaysia	30	4.83	30	4.82

2.7 Malaysia's performance in the four subindexes and pillars are shown in Table 4. The subindexes are Environment Subindex (24th), Readiness Subindex (59th), Usage Subindex (30th) and Impact Subindex (28th). A comparison is also made with the GITR 2013. Details of the indicators are shown in Appendix 2.

Table 4: Malaysia's Performance in GITR 2014 & 2013

Network Readiness Index (NRI)	GITR 2014 (n=148)		GITR 2013 (n=144)	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Overall Ranking	 30	4.83	30	4.82
A. Environment Subindex	 24	4.95	18	5.07
Pillar 1 : Political and Regulatory Environment	 25	4.84	24	4.88
Pillar 2 : Business and Innovation Environment	 24	5.07	16	5.25
B. Readiness Subindex	 59	5.03	57	4.87
Pillar 3 : Infrastructure & Digital Content	 71	4.12	73	3.85
Pillar 4 : Affordability	 48	5.88	50	5.58
Pillar 5 : Skills	 67	5.09	43	5.20
C. Usage Subindex	 30	4.83	29	4.83
Pillar 6 : Individual Usage	 49	4.49	46	4.44
Pillar 7 : Business Usage	 27	4.45	26	4.49
Pillar 8 : Government Usage	 9	5.55	7	5.57
D. Impact Subindex	 28	4.51	27	4.52
Pillar 9 : Economic impacts	 30	4.01	29	4.02
Pillar 10 : Social impacts	 25	5.00	25	5.02

3.0 Conclusion

The GITR 2014 acknowledged with the advent of the information revolution, ICTs have become ubiquitous and the world hyperconnected, deeply transforming the economic and social relationships cross stakeholders. In this environment of fast-paced change, a new form of asset that can be thought of as the gold or oil of previous economic revolution periods has emerged: data. Large amounts of data, are constantly generated both in a structured and non-structured manner. The volume and velocity of generation of these data are unprecedented, as is the capacity of organizations to capture and treat them, potentially generating great economic and social value.

WEF acknowledged that although Singapore continues to be at the forefront of the global rankings, Malaysia is the only other economy from the region that manages to score within the top 30, followed distantly by Indonesia and Thailand just above the top half of the rankings.

METHODOLOGY

The NRI 2014 is composed of a total of 54 indicators covering 27 quantitative and 27 survey data. The quantitative data were obtained 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 indicators capture aspects of qualitative data attained from the Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey).

The networked readiness framework translates into the NRI, comprising four subindexes (as describes in Table 5): these 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 according to the following structure:

A. Environment subindex

Pillar 1. Political and regulatory environment

Pillar 2. Business and innovation environment

B. Readiness subindex

Pillar 3. Infrastructure and digital content

Pillar 4. Affordability

Pillar 5. Skills

C. Usage subindex

Pillar 6. Individual usage

Pillar 7. Business usage

Pillar 8. Government usage

D. Impact subindex

Pillar 9. Economic impacts

Pillar 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 this regard, it is assumed that all NRI subindexes make a similar contribution to networked readiness.

Table 5: The Elements of the Networked Readiness Index

Environment Subindex (18 variables)	Readiness Subindex (12 variables)	Usage Subindex (16 variables)	Impact Subindex (8 variables)
It 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	It measures the degree to which a society is prepared to make good use of an affordable ICT infrastructure and digital content.	It 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 gauges the broad economic and social impacts accruing from ICTs to boost competitiveness and well-being and that reflect the transformation toward an ICT- and technology-savvy economy and society.

Environment Subindex (18 variables)	Readiness Subindex (12 variables)	Usage Subindex (16 variables)	Impact Subindex (8 variables)
well-being.			
<p>Pillar 1 : Political And Regulatory Environment</p> <p>It 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).</p>	<p>Pillar 3 : Infrastructure and Digital Content</p> <p>It 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.</p>	<p>Pillar 6 : Individual Usage</p> <p>It 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.</p>	<p>Pillar 9 : Economic Impacts</p> <p>It 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 novel organizational practices. In addition, it also measures the overall shift of an economy toward more knowledge-intensive activities.</p>
<p>Pillar 2 : Business and Innovation Environment</p> <p>It gauges the capacity of the business framework's 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).</p> <p>It 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.</p>	<p>Pillar 4 : Affordability</p> <p>It 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.</p>	<p>Pillar 7 : Business Usage</p> <p>It captures the extent of business Internet use as well as the efforts of the firms in an economy to integrate ICT into an internal, technology-savvy, innovation-conducive environment that generates productivity gains.</p> <p>It 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Pillar 10 : Social Impacts</p> <p>It assesses the ICT-driven improvements in well-being that result from their impacts on the environment, education, energy consumption, health progress, or more-active civil participation.</p> <p>It measuring the extent to which governments are becoming more efficient in the use of ICTs and provide increased online services to their citizens, and thus improving their e-participation.</p> <p>It also assesses the extent to which ICTs are present in</p>

Environment Subindex (18 variables)	Readiness Subindex (12 variables)	Usage Subindex (16 variables)	Impact Subindex (8 variables)
	<p>Pillar 5: Skills</p> <p>It 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.</p>	<p>Pillar 8: Government Usage</p> <p>It provides insights into the importance that governments place on carrying out ICT policies for competitiveness and 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.</p>	<p>education, as a proxy for the potential benefits that are associated with the use of ICTs in education.</p>

Overall Performance of Networked Readiness Index 2014

Country/Economy	GITR 2014		GITR 2013	
	Rank (n=148)	Score	Rank (n=144)	Score
Finland	1	6.04	1	5.98
Singapore	2	5.97	2	5.96
Sweden	3	5.93	3	5.91
Netherlands	4	5.79	4	5.81
Norway	5	5.70	5	5.66
Switzerland	6	5.62	6	5.66
United States	7	5.61	9	5.57
Hong Kong SAR	8	5.60	14	5.40
United Kingdom	9	5.54	7	5.64
Korea, Rep.	10	5.54	11	5.46
Luxembourg	11	5.53	16	5.37
Germany	12	5.50	13	5.43
Denmark	13	5.50	8	5.58
Taiwan, China	14	5.47	10	5.47
Israel	15	5.42	15	5.39
Japan	16	5.41	21	5.24
Canada	17	5.41	12	5.44
Australia	18	5.40	18	5.26
Iceland	19	5.30	17	5.31
New Zealand	20	5.27	20	5.25
Estonia	21	5.27	22	5.12
Austria	22	5.26	19	5.25
Qatar	23	5.22	23	5.10
United Arab Emirates	24	5.20	25	5.07
France	25	5.09	26	5.06
Ireland	26	5.07	27	5.05
Belgium	27	5.06	24	5.10
Malta	28	4.96	28	4.90
Bahrain	29	4.86	29	4.83
Malaysia	30	4.83	30	4.82
Lithuania	31	4.78	32	4.72
Saudi Arabia	32	4.78	31	4.82
Portugal	33	4.73	33	4.67

Country/Economy	GITR 2014		GITR 2013	
	Rank (n=148)	Score	Rank (n=144)	Score
Spain	34	4.69	38	4.51
Chile	35	4.61	34	4.59
Slovenia	36	4.60	37	4.53
Cyprus	37	4.60	35	4.59
Kazakhstan	38	4.58	43	4.32
Latvia	39	4.58	41	4.43
Oman	40	4.56	40	4.48
Puerto Rico	41	4.54	36	4.55
Czech Republic	42	4.49	42	4.38
Panama	43	4.36	46	4.22
Jordan	44	4.36	47	4.20
Brunei Darussalam	45	4.34	57	4.11
Croatia	46	4.34	51	4.17
Hungary	47	4.32	44	4.29
Mauritius	48	4.31	55	4.12
Azerbaijan	49	4.31	56	4.11
Russian Federation	50	4.30	54	4.13
Turkey	51	4.30	45	4.22
Montenegro	52	4.27	48	4.20
Costa Rica	53	4.25	53	4.15
Poland	54	4.24	49	4.19
Barbados	55	4.22	39	4.49
Uruguay	56	4.22	52	4.16
Macedonia, FYR	57	4.19	67	3.89
Italy	58	4.18	50	4.18
Slovak Republic	59	4.12	61	3.95
Georgia	60	4.09	65	3.93
Mongolia	61	4.07	59	4.01
China	62	4.05	58	4.03
Colombia	63	4.05	66	3.91
Indonesia	64	4.04	76	3.84
Armenia	65	4.03	82	3.76
Seychelles	66	4.02	79	3.80
Thailand	67	4.01	74	3.86
Bosnia and Herzegovina	68	3.99	78	3.80
Brazil	69	3.98	60	3.97

Country/Economy	GITR 2014		GITR 2013	
	Rank (n=148)	Score	Rank (n=144)	Score
South Africa	70	3.98	70	3.87
Trinidad and Tobago	71	3.97	72	3.87
Kuwait	72	3.96	62	3.94
Bulgaria	73	3.96	71	3.87
Greece	74	3.95	64	3.93
Romania	75	3.95	75	3.86
Sri Lanka	76	3.94	69	3.88
Moldova	77	3.89	77	3.84
Philippines	78	3.89	86	3.73
Mexico	79	3.89	63	3.93
Serbia	80	3.88	87	3.70
Ukraine	81	3.87	73	3.87
Ecuador	82	3.85	91	3.58
India	83	3.85	68	3.88
Vietnam	84	3.84	84	3.74
Rwanda	85	3.78	88	3.68
Jamaica	86	3.77	85	3.74
Tunisia*	87	3.77	-	-
Guyana	88	3.77	100	3.45
Cape Verde	89	3.73	81	3.78
Peru	90	3.73	103	3.39
Egypt	91	3.71	80	3.78
Kenya	92	3.71	92	3.54
Dominican Republic	93	3.69	90	3.62
Bhutan*	94	3.68	-	-
Albania	95	3.66	83	3.75
Ghana	96	3.65	95	3.51
Lebanon	97	3.64	94	3.53
El Salvador	98	3.63	93	3.53
Morocco	99	3.61	89	3.64
Argentina	100	3.53	99	3.47
Guatemala	101	3.52	102	3.42
Paraguay	102	3.47	104	3.37
Botswana	103	3.43	96	3.50
Iran, Islamic Rep.	104	3.42	101	3.43
Namibia	105	3.41	111	3.29

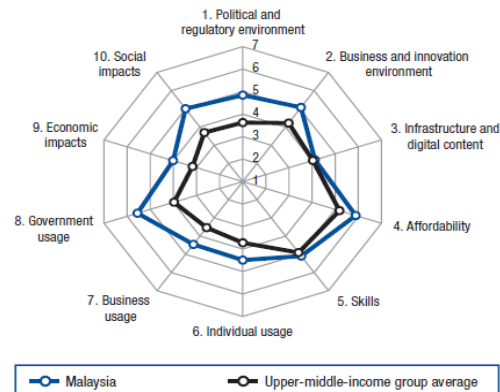
Country/Economy	GITR 2014		GITR 2013	
	Rank (n=148)	Score	Rank (n=144)	Score
Venezuela	106	3.39	108	3.33
Gambia, The	107	3.38	98	3.47
Cambodia	108	3.36	106	3.34
Lao PDR*	109	3.34	-	-
Zambia	110	3.34	115	3.19
Pakistan	111	3.33	105	3.35
Nigeria	112	3.31	113	3.27
Suriname	113	3.30	117	3.13
Senegal	114	3.30	107	3.33
Uganda	115	3.25	110	3.30
Honduras	116	3.24	109	3.32
Zimbabwe	117	3.24	116	3.17
Kyrgyz Republic	118	3.22	118	3.09
Bangladesh	119	3.21	114	3.22
Bolivia	120	3.21	119	3.01
Liberia	121	3.19	97	3.48
Côte d'Ivoire	122	3.14	120	3.00
Nepal	123	3.09	126	2.93
Nicaragua	124	3.08	125	2.93
Tanzania	125	3.04	127	2.92
Swaziland	126	3.00	136	2.69
Mali	127	3.00	122	2.97
Gabon	128	2.98	121	2.97
Algeria	129	2.98	131	2.78
Ethiopia	130	2.95	128	2.85
Cameroon	131	2.94	124	2.95
Malawi	132	2.90	129	2.83
Lesotho	133	2.88	138	2.68
Sierra Leone	134	2.85	143	2.53
Benin	135	2.82	123	2.97
Burkina Faso	136	2.78	130	2.80
Mozambique	137	2.77	133	2.76
Libya	138	2.75	132	2.77
Madagascar	139	2.74	137	2.69
Yemen	140	2.73	139	2.63
Timor-Leste	141	2.69	134	2.72

Country/Economy	GITR 2014		GITR 2013	
	Rank (n=148)	Score	Rank (n=144)	Score
Mauritania	142	2.61	135	2.71
Haiti	143	2.52	141	2.58
Angola*	144	2.52	-	-
Guinea	145	2.48	140	2.61
Myanmar*	146	2.35	-	-
Burundi	147	2.31	144	2.30
Chad	148	2.22	142	2.53

*New entrants

Appendix 2 Malaysia

	Rank (out of 148)	Value (1–7)
Networked Readiness Index 2014	30 ..	4.8
Networked Readiness Index 2013 (out of 144).....	30	4.8
A. Environment subindex	24	5.0
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment.....	25	4.8
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment.....	24	5.1
B. Readiness subindex	59	5.0
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content.....	71	4.1
4th pillar: Affordability.....	48	5.9
5th pillar: Skills.....	67	5.1
C. Usage subindex	30	4.8
6th pillar: Individual usage.....	49	4.5
7th pillar: Business usage.....	27	4.5
8th pillar: Government usage.....	9	5.6
D. Impact subindex	28	4.5
9th pillar: Economic impacts.....	30	4.0
10th pillar: Social impacts.....	25	5.0



The Networked Readiness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/148	VALUE
1st pillar: Political and regulatory environment		
1.01 Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	16	5.0
1.02 Laws relating to ICTs*	13	5.3
1.03 Judicial independence*	44	4.5
1.04 Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	18	5.1
1.05 Efficiency of legal system in challenging regs*	17	4.7
1.06 Intellectual property protection*	30	4.8
1.07 Software piracy rate, % software installed	47	5.5
1.08 No. procedures to enforce a contract	15	2.9
1.09 No. days to enforce a contract	39	4.25
2nd pillar: Business and innovation environment		
2.01 Availability of latest technologies*	37	5.7
2.02 Venture capital availability*	7	4.2
2.03 Total tax rate, % profits	69	36.3
2.04 No. days to start a business	22	6
2.05 No. procedures to start a business	10	3
2.06 Intensity of local competition*	32	5.4
2.07 Tertiary education gross enrollment rate, %	73	37.1
2.08 Quality of management schools*	35	4.9
2.09 Gov't procurement of advanced tech*	4	4.8
3rd pillar: Infrastructure and digital content		
3.01 Electricity production, kWh/capita	50	4523.5
3.02 Mobile network coverage, % pop.	93	96.8
3.03 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	79	16.4
3.04 Secure Internet servers/million pop.	57	65.7
3.05 Accessibility of digital content*	44	5.5
4th pillar: Affordability		
4.01 Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP \$/min	48	0.17
4.02 Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP \$/month	82	34.65
4.03 Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	2.00
5th pillar: Skills		
5.01 Quality of educational system*	19	5.0
5.02 Quality of math & science education*	27	4.9
5.03 Secondary education gross enrollment rate, % 108	108	66.9
5.04 Adult literacy rate, %	75	93.1

INDICATOR	RANK/148	VALUE
6th pillar: Individual usage		
6.01 Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	26	141.3
6.02 Individuals using Internet, %	39	65.8
6.03 Households w/ personal computer, %	45	66.9
6.04 Households w/ Internet access, %	41	64.7
6.05 Fixed broadband Internet subs./100 pop.	68	8.4
6.06 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	82	13.4
6.07 Use of virtual social networks*	42	6.0
7th pillar: Business usage		
7.01 Firm-level technology absorption*	33	5.5
7.02 Capacity for innovation*	15	4.9
7.03 PCT patents, applications/million pop.	31	12.5
7.04 Business-to-business Internet use*	28	5.6
7.05 Business-to-consumer Internet use*	22	5.4
7.06 Extent of staff training*	11	5.1
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)	20	0.79
8.03 Gov't success in ICT promotion*	9	5.6
9th pillar: Economic impacts		
9.01 Impact of ICTs on new services & products*	13	5.4
9.02 ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop.	27	6.2
9.03 Impact of ICTs on new organizational models* ...	12	5.3
9.04 Knowledge-intensive jobs, % workforce	52	27.5
10th pillar: Social impacts		
10.01 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services*	20	5.3
10.02 Internet access in schools*	36	5.2
10.03 ICT use & gov't efficiency*	9	5.5
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 97.