



Connectivity Scorecard 2010

Colombia – Socio-political instability hampers ICT growth

Overview

Colombia maintains its 9th position among resource and efficiency-driven economies¹ on the Connectivity Scorecard 2010. It trails Latin American neighbors Chile, Brazil, Argentina and Mexico this year.

Colombia is a moderate performer on most Information and Communications Technology (ICT) metrics but is encumbered by a weak business infrastructure. The gaps in its performance are, however, linked to the larger socio-economic challenges faced by the country and therefore, call for broad reforms.

	Score	Weight
Consumer Infrastructure	0.60 (0.93)*	0.16
Consumer Usage & Skills	0.56 (0.74)*	0.16
Business Infrastructure	0.30 (0.72)*	0.04
Business Usage & Skills	0.44 (0.79)*	0.55
Government Infrastructure	0.51 (0.85)*	0.01
Government Usage & Skills	0.40 (0.80)*	0.08

* The score of the leading performer for this component

Fig 1: Sub-category Scores and Weights 2010

Strengths

Colombia has its strongest performance in the consumer infrastructure sub-category, faring well in terms of fixed-line and mobile penetration and boasting a relatively strong broadband penetration.

The country also achieves a respectable score in the consumer usage and skills sub-category, on account of its strong telecom services usage and high literacy rates.

Colombia is a moderate performer on government-related metrics². However, its scores are higher in the government infrastructure sub-category than in government usage and skills, indicating that the uptake of e-government services is not commensurate with the provision of these services.

¹ As defined by the World Economic Forum

² While the "government infrastructure" sub-category of the Scorecard measures a country's performance on provision of e-government infrastructure, the "government usage and skills" sub-category looks at the usage of e-government services per capita



Weaknesses

Colombia delivers a weak performance in the business infrastructure sub-category and consequently, in the business usage and skills sub-category. This reflects low investments in ICT hardware, software and services by Colombian businesses. The country performs poorly on all business-related metrics except secondary school enrolment rates, where it manages a modest score.

Conclusions

Colombia has witnessed and continues to face social, economic and political turmoil. This has affected the pace of infrastructure development in the country. Therefore, the country requires a more stable environment before it can make further headways in ICT.

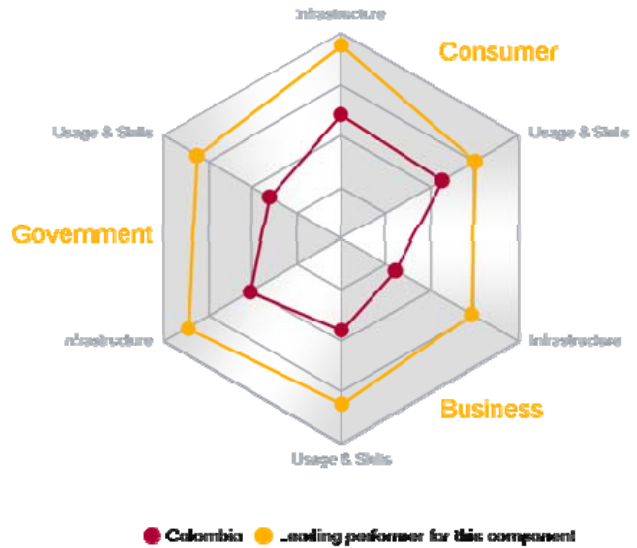


Fig 2: Sub-category Scores 2010



2010 compared to 2009

The Connectivity Scorecard is based on comparative scores between countries, and, therefore, each country's performance is measured in relation to the best performing nation in each segment at a given point of time. As with other indices of relative rankings, it is therefore hard to interpret the Scorecard in terms of absolute "improvements" or "deteriorations" and to make comparisons of scores over time.

Added to this, a number of changes have been made to the indicators in the 2010 version of the Scorecard to reflect the changes in technology and to more precisely capture "real-world" data. The UN E-Government Readiness Index was used to measure countries' performance in the government category, rather than the Brookings Institution E-Government measures used last year. New metrics from the Economist Intelligence Unit have also been incorporated.

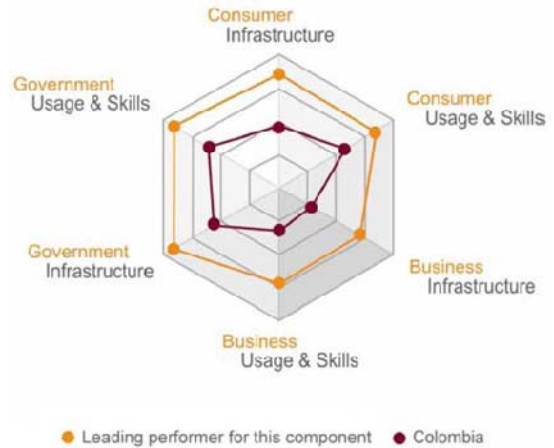


Fig 3: Sub-category Scores 2009

About Connectivity Scorecard

The Connectivity Scorecard is a global ICT index which unlike other available research, is the first of its kind to rank countries in terms of "useful connectivity" – that is, not only on the deployment of ICT infrastructure but also to measure the extent to which governments, businesses and consumers "make use" of connectivity technologies to enhance social and economic prosperity. This "useful connectivity" is defined as the bundle of infrastructure, complementary skills, software and informed usage that makes ICT the key driver of productivity and economic growth.

Commissioned by Nokia Siemens Networks, the study was created by Professor Leonard Waverman, Dean, Haskayne School of Business, University of Calgary, and Fellow, London Business School. The study was conducted under Professor Waverman's direction by international economic consulting firm LECG.

For more information on the Connectivity Scorecard, visit www.connectivityscorecard.org or contact :-

Business Contact

Anne Larilahti, Head of Global Policy Initiatives
Nokia Siemens Networks
+358505181833
anne.larilahti@nsn.com

Media Contacts

Riitta Mård; Media Relations
Nokia Siemens Networks
+358505149718
riitta.mard@nsn.com

Daniel Medina, Communications Latin America
Nokia Siemens Networks
+5511-3908-5983, +5511- 8420-0536
daniel.medina@nsn.com