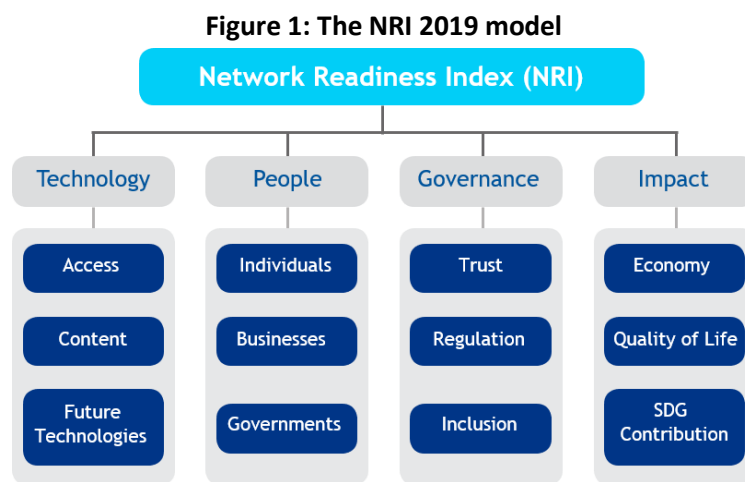


Network Readiness Index 2019

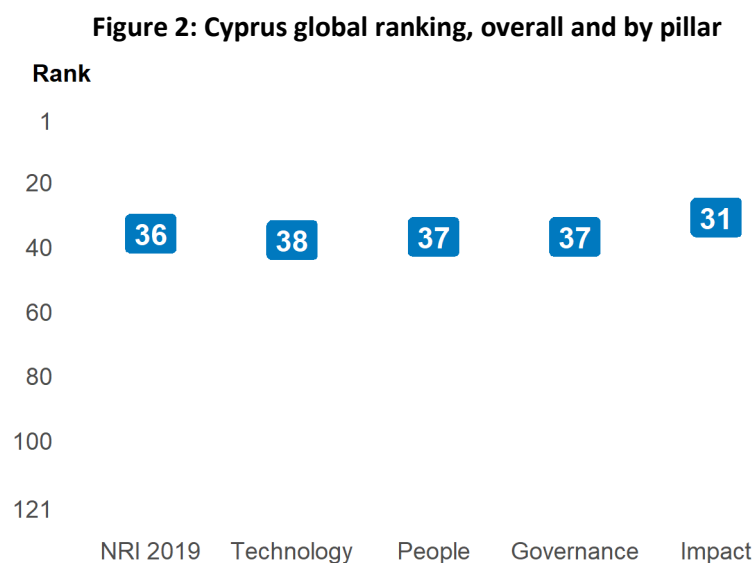
Cyprus

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 2019 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 121 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 62 variables.



Global NRI position of Cyprus

Cyprus ranks 36th out of the 121 economies included in the NRI 2019 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Impact. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Technology.



Performance at sub-pillar level

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

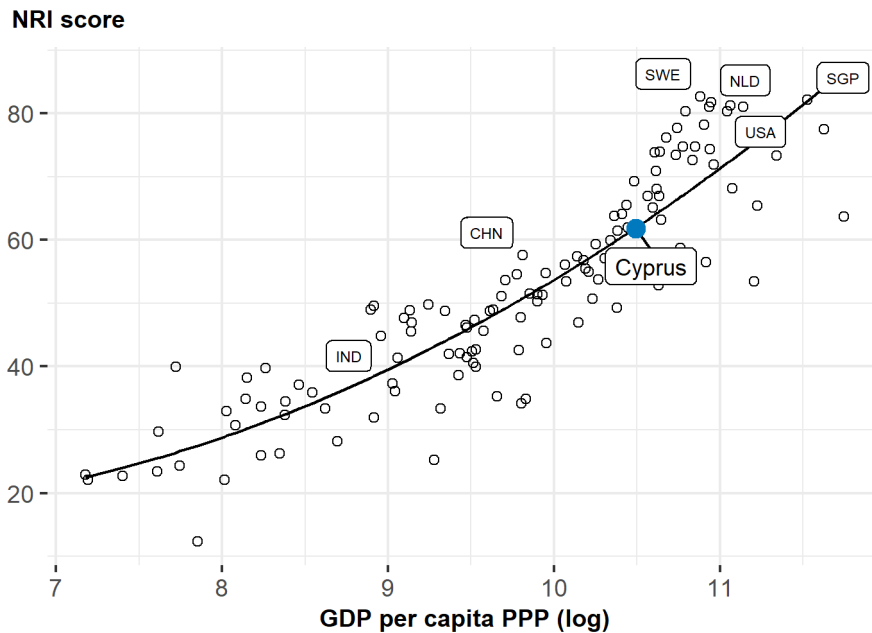
Table 1: Cyprus rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Individuals	17	Economy	39
Content	25	Trust	40
Quality of Life	29	Regulation	41
SDG Contribution	33	Access	47
Businesses	36	Governments	52
Inclusion	38	Future Technologies	62

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Cyprus 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, Cyprus 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: SWE = Sweden (rank: 1), SGP = Singapore (2), NLD = Netherlands (3), CHN = China (41), IND = India (79). USA is ranked 8th. Cyprus belongs to the group of high-income countries, where the best performer is Sweden (SWE). The top performer of its region—Europe—is also Sweden (SWE).

Performance against its income group and region

High-income countries

Cyprus is ranked 35th in the group of high-income countries (Figure 4, left panel). In terms of pillar performance, it has a score below the income group average in each of the four pillars. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms high-income countries in three of the twelve sub-pillars: Content, Individuals and SDG Contribution.

Europe

Cyprus is ranked 25th within Europe (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 Europe in four of the twelve sub-pillars: Content, Individuals, Inclusion and Quality of Life.

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



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

Dimension	Cyprus	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	61.78	68.12	65.20
Technology	57.40	66.07	63.08
People	53.66	61.07	57.50
Governance	71.26	77.07	73.99
Impact	64.78	68.29	66.24

Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Cyprus performs particularly well include E-commerce legislation, Use of clean fuels and technology, and Use of virtual social networks (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include Company investment in emerging technology, Intellectual property receipts, Mobile tariffs, and Government procurement of advanced technology products.

Table 3: Top-ranked and bottom-ranked indicators of Cyprus

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
E-commerce legislation	1	R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	61
Use of clean fuels and technology	1	Medium and high-tech industry	61
Use of virtual social networks	6	Availability of latest technologies	64
Healthy life expectancy at birth	6	Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models	66
International Internet bandwidth	10	ICT use and government efficiency	71
Mobile apps development	12	Freedom to make life choices	73
Road safety	14	Mobile tariffs	75
Gender gap in internet use	16	Government procurement of advanced technology products	75
High-tech exports	19	Intellectual property receipts	81
Maths proficiency in schools	20	Company investment in emerging technology	87

NRI 2019 At-A-Glance: Cyprus

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 36 (out of 121)

Score: 61.78

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	38	57.40	C. Governance pillar	37	71.26
1st sub-pillar: Access	47	74.89	1st sub-pillar: Trust	40	68.87
2nd sub-pillar: Content	25	66.88	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	41	71.96
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	62	30.43	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	38	72.96
B. People pillar	37	53.66	D. Impact pillar	31	64.78
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	17	68.58	1st sub-pillar: Economy	39	29.97
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	36	44.85	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	29	73.56
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	52	47.55	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	33	90.81

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar			C. Governance pillar		
<i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i>			<i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i>		
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	75	57.37	3.1.1 Rule of law	35	70.52
1.1.2 Handset prices	43	56.98	3.1.2 Software piracy rate	34	60.81
1.1.3 Internet access	31	85.25	3.1.3 Secure Internet servers	42	74.74
1.1.4 4G mobile network coverage	43	97.53	3.1.4 Cybersecurity	57	69.41
1.1.5 Fixed-broadband subscriptions	56	72.66	3.1.5 Online trust and safety	NA	NA
1.1.6 International Internet bandwidth	10	79.58	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>		
1.1.7 Internet access in schools	NA	NA	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	32	73.82
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>			3.2.2 Ease of doing business	52	76.27
1.2.1 Digital participation and content creation	*	*	3.2.3 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models	66	42.24
1.2.2 Mobile apps development	12	88.01	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Intellectual property receipts	81	0.08	3.2.5 Social safety net protection	45	52.93
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>			3.2.6 ICT regulatory environment	55	86.49
1.3.1 Availability of latest technologies	64	52.61	<i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>		
1.3.2 Company investment in emerging technology	87	25.56	3.3.1 E-Participation	46	79.61
1.3.3 Government procurement of advanced technology products	75	34.67	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	37	82.14
1.3.4 ICT PCT patent applications	32	21.12	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	38	65.70
1.3.5 Computer software spending	59	18.18	3.3.4 Gender gap in internet use	16	67.33
1.3.6 Robot density	NA	NA	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	53	70.01
B. People pillar			D. Impact pillar		
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>			<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>		
2.1.1 Internet users	29	83.06	4.1.1 Medium and high-tech industry	61	32.27
2.1.2 Active mobile-broadband subscriptions	21	43.11	4.1.2 High-tech exports	19	37.63
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	6	84.41	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	42	2.62
2.1.4 Tertiary enrolment	45	43.66	4.1.4 Labour productivity per employee	29	47.36
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	23	97.99	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>		
2.1.6 ICT skills	23	59.28	4.2.1 Happiness	36	67.05
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>			4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	73	61.51
2.2.1 Firms with website	32	68.67	4.2.3 Income inequality	43	76.32
2.2.2 Internet shopping	36	41.45	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	6	89.38
2.2.3 Professionals	25	48.79	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>		
2.2.4 Technicians and associate professionals	34	55.60	4.3.1 Access to basic services	28	99.19
2.2.5 Extent of staff training	46	49.32	4.3.2 Pollution	51	87.52
2.2.6 R&D expenditure by businesses	52	5.24	4.3.3 Road safety	14	92.50
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>			4.3.4 Reading proficiency in schools	NA	NA
2.3.1 Government online services	51	76.15	4.3.5 Maths proficiency in schools	20	74.82
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	NA	NA	4.3.6 Use of clean fuels and technology	1	100.00
2.3.3 ICT use and government efficiency	71	40.77			
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	61	25.74			

* Confidential data

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