

DIGITAL REVIEW *of*
AsiaPacific
2009–2010

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To obtain a comprehensive picture of the state of play of ICT development and application in any given economy, the chapters on individual economies should ideally be read alongside the chapters on these economies in previous editions of the *Digital Review of Asia Pacific*, all of which are available for download at:

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DIGITAL REVIEW *of* *Asia Pacific*

2009–2010

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Foreword

The current edition of the *Digital Review of Asia Pacific* vividly paints the picture of a major dimension of change in the Asia Pacific region, and indeed in the world. Asia Pacific is my main concern at the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), but changes here and globally are quite similar. Communication and networking enabled by information and communication technologies (ICTs) are proving to be economically, socially, and politically transformative over time. For example, in both poor and wealthy countries, mobile phone use has been skyrocketing and facilitating the expansion of markets, social business, and public services. In fact, an entire range of economic services, enabled by mobile phones, has begun to emerge: micro finance and insurance, marketing and distribution (for example, farmers and fishermen connecting with markets, reduced distribution margins, and buyer control), employment services (for example, drivers and casual workers), personal services, and public services (such as telehealth and distance education). And beyond the economic impacts, improvements are being made in other freedoms or dimensions of well-being — personal security, political participation and accountability, social peace, dignity, and opportunity.

These developments are important, where they are thriving. But we should not forget the negative aspects and possibilities of communications-based transformation, such as mobile phones being used to fan violence, cybercrime and terrorism, and our vulnerability to disruption of communication. Nationally and internationally, control of communications is contended, and openness generally considered best. Internationally, the spread and appropriation of ICTs is a key globalization driver and knowledge carrier. In these circumstances, societies need to build communications systems and manage them well, develop infrastructure and the capacity to use it, and implement good policy and regulation. In the right environments, both business and non-profit enterprise are effective in rapidly expanding

connectivity, using low-margin, high-volume business models. Affordable mobile Internet — smart phones and data services — exists today in wealthier societies and could be near universal in the next generation. These are stories that the *Digital Review of Asia Pacific 2009–2010* tells, in vivid and thoroughly researched detail, in snapshots as well as dynamic pictures of the development and use of digital storage, processing, and communications systems in 30 economies, with sub-regional and regional overviews.

Browse and be drawn into these pictures and narratives. Read previous editions of the *Digital Review of Asia Pacific* online to highlight changes and trends. In 2009 and 2010, partners of ESCAP, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and many other organizations will be monitoring the impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on economies, businesses and employment, public services and households, and identifying and carrying out key mitigation measures. Negative impacts spread through international ‘transactions’, falls in exports, remittances, foreign direct and portfolio investment, possibly official development assistance and, increasingly, transactions in knowledge. Impacts on digital systems and their users in particular could be substantially negative, arresting progress in economic and other spheres, with particular impact on the poorest. At stake in all sectors are advances in incomes, jobs, work, education, health, security, equity, and social functionality. Good management and responses, reported in the current and future editions of the *Digital Review of Asia Pacific*, will be central to reducing negative impacts. So enjoy, respond to, and do not miss the next editions of the *Digital Review of Asia Pacific*.

Noeleen Heyzer

Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations
and
Executive Secretary, ESCAP



Preface

ICT FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION: RIDING THE WAVES OF CHANGE IN A 'FLAT WORLD'

The Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, one of the poorest countries of the world, long ago made the choice to invest the present and the future of the poor in ICT.

ICT is a new opportunity for grassroots innovation.

I saw an opportunity for the poor people to change their lives but only if this technology could be brought to them to meet their needs.

(Muhammad Yunus 2007)

The sudden onslaught of the current economic turmoil comes just when this edition of the *Digital Review of Asia Pacific* (DirAP) went to press and long after the authors had submitted their manuscripts. But the publishers, editors, and authors of DirAP will be closely monitoring the impact of this turbulence on the appropriation of information and communication technology (ICT) in the region throughout 2009 and 2010. Dr Yunus has showed the way to all who are working toward empowering poor communities, to address their development challenges through effective access to ICTs. At the same time, we are learning that even as communities adopt and use ICTs, it is imperative to track and understand the positive and negative effects of ICTs on specific communities. Each wave of global change impacts not only the international and regional levels, but also, more and more, poor rural households.

In the maiden 2003–2004 edition, we referred to DirAP as an analysis of ‘a new type of public sphere [that is] more participatory and intentional’. That statement was made at a time when we had yet to see the real power of ICT. Since then, we have seen ICTs completely transform our lives, including the way politics and governance are played out. This started in Asia with the now famous ‘coup de text’ in the Philippines, followed by similar innovations in China, Korea, Malaysia, and Pakistan. More recently, in the United States (US), the Obama campaign demonstrated the importance of ICTs in creating awareness and motivating action. The 2005–2006 edition of DirAP sought to prepare the DirAP audience for this kind of phenomena. The edition included reference to disruptive ICTs, with a close-up examination of the social, political, and cultural aspects of e-governance and the need to develop appropriate ICTs using Open Source programs and local language tools. In the 2007–2008 edition, we featured developments in mobile

and wireless technologies, as the remarkable growth of cell-phone technology and Web 2.0 tools are impacting on public socialization and conscientization. This prognostic element is central to our motivation in producing DirAP as a regular Asia-watch serial.

In addition to tracking the way ICTs are used for political change in Asia, DirAP keeps a close eye on the impact of ICTs on the education, health, and livelihood of communities in the region. For the 2009–2010 edition, we have selected education as a principal theme. We are focusing on the state of ICT deployment and innovation in basic education, non-formal education, distance education, capacity-building for education policymakers and practitioners, and public-private partnerships in ICT for education.

DirAP has evolved since its inception in small and big ways. It has increased in volume, with a growing network of writers from the Asia Pacific region. It has adopted a co-authoring style to reflect multiple voices — a methodological posture that has been constant since the creation of DirAP and that can be summarized as follows:

The voices of DirAP are independent and if they are ideological at all, they are the voices of these writers who are the key movers and shakers in the ICT for development arena in the region. We believe that this multiplicity of voices, which includes those of policymakers, professionals from the private sector and senior scholars, offers a unique opportunity to access the richness and the complexity of the debates, of the choices being made and to be made, and of the major issues in the interface between communication and development. And we strongly believe in the importance of this complementarity and diversity

of voices, ensuring that, as in Kurozawa's Rashomon, the perspectives of the different actors are represented but also debated through research and statistical evidence. (Ng and Charron 2007)

The last three editions of DirAP were launched at the United Nations World Summit on the Information Society in Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005), and at the Global Knowledge Partnership GKIII Conference in Kuala Lumpur (2007). They reached both Asia Pacific and international stakeholders in ICT for development (ICTD). Chin Saik Yoon and Felix Librero expertly served as chief editors of these previous editions. This year, we are most grateful to Shahid Akhtar and Patricia Arinto for convening this diversity of voices. We thank DirAP's editors and the editorial board for helping to transform the ferment in the field into a rather unique series of studies over time.

DirAP has ventured outside the ICT arena to bring in other disciplines to explain the effects of ICT in their fields. DirAP will continue to evolve, perhaps toward more interactive, participatory electronic formats. Whatever changes we make for the future editions of DirAP, we hope that the publication remains a useful source of research in ICTD that allows for an unfolding view and narrative. We hope too that ICTD stakeholders in Asia Pacific see DirAP as an opportunity to publish about ICTD efforts in the region and to reflect on platforms that they consider important for influencing change. And we hope that other ICTD stakeholders around the world will learn from these testimonies and experiences of ICTD in Asia Pacific unfiltered by what Edward Said (1978) referred to as an Orientalist bias.

Kenichi Ohmae's (1990) metaphor of a 'Borderless World' and Thomas Friedman's (2005) concept of a 'Flat World' might sound a bit stale to some. But in the current global crisis, one could argue to the contrary — that they are absolutely right. Moreover, Servaes's (2000) view that strengthening the

educational sector through the use of technology is a necessary precondition to meeting the challenges of a global world seems to ring more true today than it did at the beginning of the millennium. As publishers, we are proud to share with readers these narratives from different voices in the field, each of them attempting from their own perspective to respond to the current and future imperatives of ICTD in a networked society that seems to have shifted to a new age from that foretold by Castells (1996).

Claude-Yves Charron and Alain Modoux

Orbicom, Network of UNESCO Chairs
in Communication

Laurent Elder and Maria Ng Lee Hoon

International Development Research Centre

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Introduction

The information age has been driven and dominated by technopreneurs — a small army of ‘geeks’ who have reshaped our world faster than any political leader has ever done.... We now have to apply these technologies for saving lives, improving livelihoods and lifting millions of people out of squalor, misery and suffering. In short, the time has come to move our focus from the geeks to the meek.

(Sir Arthur C. Clarke)

When Marshall McLuhan coined the term ‘global village’ in 1962, he was referring to the removal of space and time barriers in human communication as a result of the communication revolution taking place at the time. Today, we are living in a global village in every sense of the term. This has never been more evident than in the financial and economic crisis gripping the world today.

Banks are failing and stock markets are tumbling. The automotive, construction, insurance, manufacturing, tourism, and other industries are suffering their greatest losses in years. The prices of commodities like oil, copper, lead, nickel, platinum, and wheat have fallen 65–88 percent from their peaks. Households have lost billions in real estate and pension fund reserves are dwindling. Countless small and medium-sized companies are going bankrupt and millions of jobs are being lost. The Asian Development Bank estimates that more than USD 50 trillion in invested wealth vanished into thin air in 2008. The world is in a deflationary spiral.

Much of the crisis concerns the United States (US) and countries in the European Community. But given the interconnectedness of the world’s financial and economic systems, economies around the world are experiencing a downturn. Even the biggest economies, like China, are hurting. Li Yizhong, head of China’s Ministry of Information and Technology, has noted that ‘the international financial crisis is having a severe domestic impact’ and ‘just about every industry has overcapacity’. Zhang Ping, head of China’s planning body, predicts that ‘[e]xcessive bankruptcies and production cuts will bring massive unemployment, stirring social unrest. Owing to dramatic changes in the international economic and financial environment, the Chinese economy faces growing downside pressure’. And the head of the Australian central bank, Glenn Stevens, whose country is one of the key suppliers of natural resources to China, has said that ‘[t]he most striking real economic fact of the past several months is not continued U.S. economic weakness, but that China’s economy has slowed much more quickly than anyone had forecast’ (Sagami 2008).

It will take several years, maybe even a decade, before the recession (some call it ‘depression’) that the world is facing today can be fully turned around and all the losses made up. The next several years are not going to be easy for most developing countries and many that were already struggling to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) goals and targets are going to be facing even greater difficulties in realizing these goals. The new information and communication technologies (ICTs) have been a driving force of the globalized world in which we find ourselves today. Do ICTs have a role in helping to turn the global situation around?

Now more than ever, countries need more efficient, accountable and transparent government. And it is a well documented fact that use of ICTs assists in sharing information more effectively and delivering better services to the public. ‘ICTs, wisely deployed, can potentially impact almost every sector, making development budgets, private sector investments and commitments from development partners go that much further in terms of cost effectiveness, impact and reach’ (UNDP 2005, p. 1). ICTs help to increase transparency and accountability and decrease corruption. They promote economic growth by improving the interface with business and empowering citizens to participate in advancing good governance. ICTs also help to accelerate the pace of sustainable human development and to ‘... increase the effectiveness of new and more responsive solutions in the fields of health, education and related MDG focus areas’ (UNDP 2005, p. 1).

The *Digital Review of Asia Pacific* (DirAP) aims to serve as a guide for ICT-related policy development, planning, research, and project implementation in the region. Like the previous editions, the 2009–2010 edition of DirAP reports on key ICT for development (ICTD) initiatives across the Asia Pacific region. The present edition of DirAP consists of four parts:

- Part A includes regional overviews on ICTD, regulatory approaches to ICT, and managing innovation.
- Part B, consisting of five chapters, focuses on various aspects of ICT in education.

- Part C assesses the ICT initiatives of four sub-regional groupings.
- Part D reviews the digital status of 30 economies.

The chapters in Part D report on the status of the technology infrastructure, ICT industries, digital content, online services, key ICT initiatives, enabling policies, regulatory environment, education and capacity-building programs, open source initiatives, ICT-related research and development, and ICTD trends and challenges up to mid-2008¹ in each of the 30 economies covered. The common framework that underpins these reports allows readers to undertake a comparative analysis and assess progress across the region.

The chapters in Parts A and C provide two types of comparative analyses of the ICT initiatives presented. In Part C, the comparative perspective is sub-regional, with four chapters reviewing the ICT initiatives of four political and economic groups. Budden, Jorari, and Taufao describe the digital status of the Pacific Island Countries. Garcia and Lallana provide an overview of the ICT initiatives of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). Lim outlines ICT-related aspects of the work of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) toward building the ASEAN Community. Pradhan and Liyanage review recent initiatives by the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) to foster regional collaboration in ICTD.

Part A provides regional perspectives. In ‘ICT for development in Asia Pacific: Emerging themes in a diverse region’, Butt and Sarker outline some key concepts that are useful for analyzing and evaluating ICTD initiatives in the region. In ‘An overview of regulatory approaches to ICTs in Asia and thoughts on best practices for the future’, Sreenivasan and Singh compare regulatory approaches in Asian jurisdictions, and describe what they consider to be the four pillars of ICT policy, namely, citizen-focused e-government services, improving access to education, open source software development, and localized and indigenous digital content development and regulation. In ‘Managing innovation in the network economy: Lessons for countries in the Asia Pacific region’, Nair and Shariffadeen consider the role of national innovation ecosystems in enhancing the innovative capacity and competitiveness of nations in the network economy. They propose a quantitative method of assessing national innovation capacity and outline strategies to close the digital and innovation divides between countries in Asia Pacific and other regions.

The chapters in Part B of this edition of DirAP revolve around the theme of ICTs and education. Strengthening the innovative capacity of countries and ensuring broad-based and equitable development require, among others, giving priority to education

for all citizens. Indeed, the second MDG is the achievement of universal primary education. Education is a basic human right, and it is a precondition of economic and social development. ICTs are increasingly recognized as an important means of providing education for all and building the capacity of individuals and communities to survive and thrive in the knowledge-based economy. The 2005 UNDP Regional Human Development Report notes that ‘ICTs are already creating new possibilities for “reaching the unreached” and also for making lifelong education feasible for all’ and that ‘these trends would only gather momentum and could imply a revolution, provided determined efforts are made to promote appropriate use of ICTs as innovative new delivery mechanisms for system-wide provision of education’ (UNDP 2005, p. 12).

In the chapter titled ‘Education for all in the digital age’, Dhanarajan describes the important role that the new digital technologies can play in the global movement toward Education for All (EFA) that was launched in 1990 at Jomtien, Thailand, and affirmed in 2000 through the Dakar Framework for Action. The chapter also outlines factors that policymakers must consider in harnessing ICTs to provide education for all. These include the need for policy recognizing different modes of education, including open and distance learning, and alternative learning.

Baggaley, Belawati, and Malik, in their chapter titled ‘Distance education in Asia Pacific’, provide an overview of trends in distance education in the region, including the use of mobile phones in learning. The chapter discusses issues affecting Asian distance education institutions, such as lack of access to e-learning technologies, and the need to develop a distinctively Asian approach to distance education.

ICT use in non-formal education programs for out-of-school youth and adults is the focus of ‘ICTs in non-formal education in Asia Pacific’ by Dighe, Hakeem, and Shaeffer. Arguing that non-formal education has an important role to play in achieving quality education for all sectors of society, especially marginalized groups that comprise a significant percentage of the population in developing countries, the chapter critically examines the progress made and the lessons learned in the use of ICTs in non-formal education in the Asia Pacific region.

In ‘Capacity-building for ICT integration in education’, Ng, Miao, and Lee focus on building the capacity of policymakers and educators in Asia Pacific countries to integrate ICT in education. The basic elements of a holistic ICT in education policy and an ICT in education toolkit for policymakers and planners are detailed, as well as the dimensions of integrated teacher professional development that would enable teachers to use ICT effectively and appropriately to support national education goals. A case is made for moving away from technocentric planning and implementation approaches to ICT integration, to models

that focus on establishing sound policy and support strategies leading to capacity development and empowerment.

The final chapter in the thematic section on ICT and education is on ‘Public-private partnerships in ICT for education’ by Pillay and Hearn. ICT-supported education requires large investments not only in equipment and infrastructure but also in human resource development. Public-private partnerships are described as a means for governments to meet increasing demands for ICT-supported education reform and expansion.

In describing and analyzing trends and issues in the use of ICT in key areas such as education and governance in the Asia Pacific region, this edition of DirAP hopes to give its readers greater insight into the application of ICTs for sustainable human development. ICTs have been instrumental in the realization of a globalized world. Globalization has brought greater interdependence, with both positive and negative effects on economies and societies. When used wisely, ICTs can help mitigate some of the negative impacts and maximize the positive outcomes of interdependence, through better coordination and monitoring of development efforts, building partnerships between the public and private sectors and between governments and citizens, and fostering the innovative capacity and entrepreneurial spirit of individuals and communities.

Shahid Akhtar and Patricia Arinto

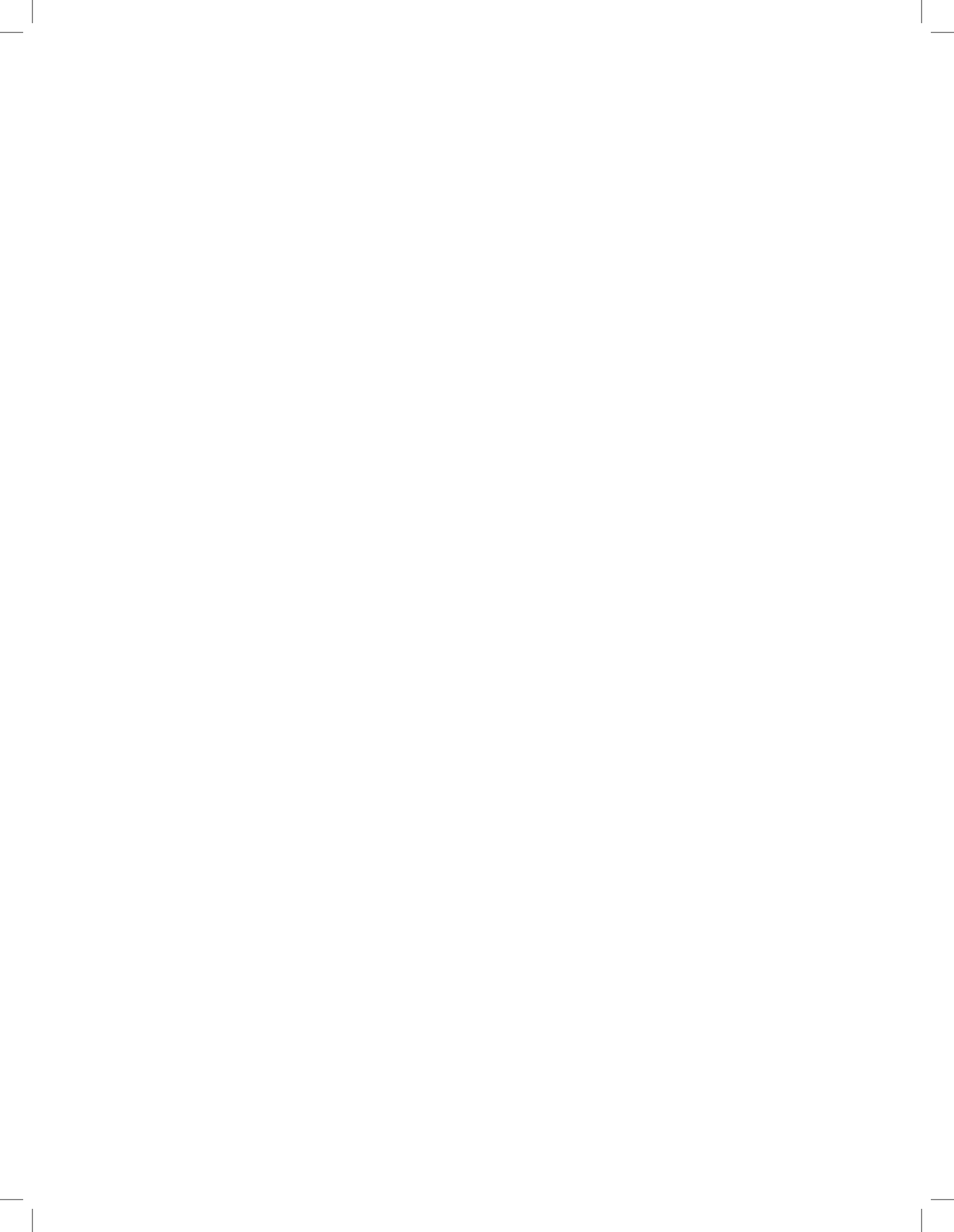
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NOTE

1. As is normally the case with analytical reviews, there is a time lag between when such reviews are actually written and their formal publication. The chapters on the individual economies reflect conditions at the time of writing, which was essentially around early to mid-2008, prior to the global economic and financial crisis beginning in late 2008.

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Acronyms

2G	second generation mobile phone standards and technology	ALU	Alcatel-Lucent
3G	third generation mobile phone standards and technology	ALS	Alternative Learning System
A&E	Accreditation and Equivalency	AMCAM	American Cambodian Business Council
AAOU	Asian Association of Open Universities	AMN	Afghan Media International
ABAC	APEC Business Advisory Council	ANDC	Afghanistan National Data Centre
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics	ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
ABS-CBN	Alto Broadcasting System-Chronicle Broadcasting Network	ANZ	Australia New Zealand Bank
ACBT	Australian College of Business and Technology	AOTS	Association for Overseas Technical Scholarships
ACC	ASEAN Coordinating Council	APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ACEN	APEC Cyber Education Network	APEC TEL	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Telecommunications and Information Working Group
ACMA	Australian Communications and Media Authority	APIAN	APEC International Assessment Network
ACS	Australian Computer Society	APIIT	Asia Pacific Institute for Information Technology
ACSA	Afghan Computer Science Association	APIII	Asosiasi Penyelenggara Jasa Internet Indonesia (Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association)
ACTOS	Association of Computer Training Organizations	APKOMINDO	Asosiasi Perusahaan Komputer Indonesia (Indonesian Computer Business Association)
ADB	Asian Development Bank	APNIC	Asia-Pacific Network Information Centre
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line	APPEAL	Asia Pacific Programme of Education for All
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community	APT	Asia Pacific Telecommunity
AEEMA	Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers' Association	ARC	Administrative Reforms Committee
AGC	Attorney-General's Chambers	ARCOM	Autoridade Reguladora das Comunicações or Communications Regulatory Authority
AGIMO	Australian Government Information Management Office	ARPU	Average revenue per user
AHAN	Aik Hunar Aik Nagar (One Village One Product)	ARTC	APPEAL Resource and Training Consortium
AIATSIS	Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies	ASC	ASEAN Security Community
AIG	Australian Industry Group	ASCC	ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
AIIA	Australian Information Industry Association	ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AIL	Afghan Institute of Learning	ASEC	ASEAN Secretariat
AIMS	Afghanistan Information Management Services	ASED	ASEAN Education Ministers Meeting
AIOU	Allama Iqbal Open University	ASFI	Advanced Software Foundation Inc
AiTi	Authority for Info-communications Technology Industry	ASP	Application Service Provider
AKAKOM	Akademi Komputer or East Timor Computer Academy	ASSI	Asosiasi Satelit Indonesia (Indonesian Satellite Association)
ALP	Australian Labor Party	AST	ASEAN Science and Technology

ASTI	Advanced Science and Technology Institute	BTCL	Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited
ATM	Automatic teller machine	BTN	Bhutanese ngultrum (currency)
ATRA	Afghanistan Telecom Regulatory Authority	BTRC	Bangladesh Telecommunications Regulatory Commission
ATRC	ASEAN Telecommunications Regulators Council	BTS	Base Transceiver Station
AUAF	American University of Afghanistan	BTTB	Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board
AWARI	Asosiasi Warnet Indonesia (Indonesian Internet Kiosk Association)	CA	Certification Authority
AWCC	Afghan Wireless Communication Company	CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
BA	Bachelor of Arts	CAL	Computer-aided Learning
BASIS	Bangladesh Association of Software and Information Services	CAN	Computer Association of Nepal
BayanDSL	BayanTel Digital Subscribe Line	CASIA	Chinese Academy of Sciences, Institute of Automation
BayanTel	Bayan Telecommunication	CAT	Communications Authority of Thailand
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	CATV	Community Antenna Television, now known as Cable Television
BCCP	Bangladesh Centre for Communication Programs	CBN	Capacity Building Network
BcN	Broadband Convergence Network	CBO	Community-based organization
BdOSN	Bangladesh Open Source Network	CC	Creative Commons
BDT	Bangladeshi taka (currency)	CCC	Ceylon Chamber of Commerce
BEDB	Brunei Economic Development Board	CCRTVU	China Central Radio and TV University
BFAD	Bureau of Food and Drugs	CCT	Science and Technology Committee
BHMPs	Bhutan HRD Master Plan and Strategies	CD	Compact disc
BHUs	Basic health units	CDAC	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing
BICMA	Bhutan InfoComm and Media Authority	CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
BIPS	Bhutan ICT Policy and Strategy	CD-ROM	Compact Disc-Read Only Memory
BIR	Bureau of Internal Revenue	CeC	Community e-Centre
BIT	Bachelor of Information Technology	CEDFIT	Cebu Educational Foundation for Information Technology
BMC	Budget and Management Committee	CEO	Chief Executive Officer
BND	Brunei dollar	CEPAS	Specification for Contactless e-Purse Application
BNU	Banco Nacional Ultramarino	CERTs	Computer Emergency Response Teams
BoC	Bureau of Customs	CET	Connect East Timor
BOI	Board of Investment	CETC	SPC Community Education Training Centre, Fiji
BOT	Bank of Thailand	CGIAR	Consulative Group on International Agricultural Research
BPAP	Business Processing Association of the Philippines	CHA	Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing	CHED	Commission on Higher Education
BPPT	Badan Pengkajian dan Penerapan Teknologi (Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology)	CIA	Central Intelligence Agency (US)
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	CIC	Community Information Centre
BRTI	Badan Regulasi Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Indonesia Telecommunication Regulatory Body)	CICC	Center of the International Cooperation on Computerization
BSA	Business Software Alliance	CICT	Commission on Information and Communications Technology
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd	CID	Harvard Centre for International Development Model
BT	Bhutan Telecom Ltd		

CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	DCITA	Department of Communication, Information Technology and the Arts
CII	Confederation of Indian Industry	DCSF	Diliman Computer Science Foundation
CIMA	Chartered Institute of Management Accountants	DDC	Dzongkha Development Commission
CIO	Chief Information Officer	DDD	Digital Divide Data
CIT	Communications and Information Technology	DE	Distance education
CITREP	Critical Infocomm Technology Resource Programme	DEEWR	Department for Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
CLC	Community Learning Centre	DEF	Digital Empowerment Foundation
CMA	Computer Misuse Act	DEMP	Distance Education Modernization Project
CMC	Community Multimedia Centres	Depbudpar	Departemen Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata (Department of Culture and Tourism)
CMMI	Capability Maturity Model Integration	Depdiknas	Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (National Education Department)
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor	DepEd	Department of Education
CMS	Clinic Management System	DEST	Department for Education, Science and Training
CMTS	Cellular Mobile Telephone Service	DETIKNAS	Dewan TIK Nasional (National ICT Council)
CNMI	Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas	DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
CNNIC	China Internet Network Information Center	DICT	Department of Information and Communication Technology
COO	Chief Operating Officer	Digitel	Digital Telecommunications Phils. Inc.
CoP	Communities of Practice	DIMS	Diploma in Information Management System
CP	Certificate Policy	Dirjen Posel	Direktorat Jenderal Pos dan Telekomunikasi (Directorate General of Post and Telecommunication)
CPE	Customer Premises Equipment	DIT	Department of Information Technology
CPP	Calling Party Pays	DLTV	Distance Learning Television
CPS	Certificate Practice Statement	DMB	Digital Multimedia Broadcasting
CPTTM	Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Center	DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
CRAT	Cyber Regulatory Appellate Tribunal	DNOP	Data Network Operators Pakistan
CRC	Communications Regulatory Commission	DOEACC	Department of Electronics and Accreditation of Computer Courses
CRO	Communications Regulatory Organization	DOI	Digital Opportunities Initiative
CROP	Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific	DOH	Department of Health
CRULP	Centre for Research in Urdu Language Processing	DoS	Denial-of-Service
CSAT	College Scholastic Ability Test	DOST	Department of Science and Technology
CSL	Computer Services Ltd, Samoa	DOTC	Department of Transportation and Communications
CSMS	Computer Science and Management School	DPI	Data Processing Iran Company (ex-IBM branch in Iran)
CSSL	Computer Society of Sri Lanka	DPR	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (House of Representatives)
CTI	Committee on Trade and Investment	DRM	Digital Rights Management
CTM	Companhia de Telecomunicações de Macau (Macau Telecommunications Company)	DRMASS	Digital Multiple Access Subscriber System
CTT	Direcção dos Serviços de Correios, Telefónicos e Tegraphicos de Macau (Telephony and Telegraphy Bureau)	DSEJ	Direcção dos Serviços de Educação e Juventude (Education and Youth Affairs Bureau)
DAISY	Digital Accessible Information System		
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency		
DBCDE	Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy		
DCI	Data Communications Company		

DSGs	Deputy Secretary-Generals	ETPI	Eastern Telecommunications Philippines Inc.
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line	EU	European Union
DSRT	Direcção dos Serviços de Regulação de Telecomunicações (Bureau of Telecommunications Regulation)	EUP	Eco-Design of Energy-using Products
		EVN	Electricity of Vietnam
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development	FDCT	Science and Technology Development Fund
DTAS	Diagnostics Tutorial Assessment System	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry	FE	Fundamentals of IT Engineer
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies	FECS	Fundamentals of IT Engineer Certification Standards
DTT	Digital Terrestrial Television	FedGIS	Federated Geospatial Information System
DTV	Digital television	FERI	Foundation of Education Research and Education
DVB	Digital Video Broadcast	FFA	Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
DVD	Digital versatile disc	F-FDRTL	Falintil-Forcas Defesa de Timor-Leste or Timor-Leste Defense Force
DWDM	Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing	FITIS	Federation of IT Industry in Sri Lanka
E3	Philippines' Electronic Governance for Efficiency and Effectiveness	FLEMMS	Functional Literacy, Education, and Mass Media Survey
EBS	Educational Broadcasting System	FLOSSWorld	Free/Libre/Open Sources Software (FLOSS) World
EC	Economic Committee	FMAC	Macau Foundation
ECA	Electronic Commerce Act	FMC	Fixed Mobile Convergence
ECER	East Coast Economic Region	FMIC	French Medical Institute for Children
ECSG	Electronic Commerce Steering Group	FNRI	Food and Nutrition Research Institute
ECTI	Electronic Computer Telecommunication and Information	FOSS	Free and Open Source Software
ECVN	e-Commerce Vietnam	FPCCI	Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry
EDB	Economic Development Board	FRST	Foundation for Research, Science, and Technology
EDGE	Enhanced Data Rate for GSM Evolution	FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
eDLTV	eLearning Based on Distance Learning Television	FTA	Free-to-Air
EDMS	Electronic Document Management System	FTI	Fast Track Initiative
EDNET	APEC Education Network	FTII	Federasi Teknologi Informasi Indonesia (Indonesia Information Technology Federation)
EDS	Electronic Documents and Signatures	FTTH	Fibre-to-the-Home
EDXL	Emergency Data Exchange Language	FTTN	Fibre-to-the-Node
EECV	Emergency and Education Vehicle	FUP	Fundação das Universidades Portuguesas
EFA	Education for All	FWA	Fixed Wireless Access
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer	G2B	Government-to-Business
EGD	e-Government Directorate	G2C	Government-to-Citizen
EGTAB	e-Government Technical Advisory Body	G2G	Government-to-Government
EGTL	e-Government Leadership Forum	G4C	Government-for-Citizens
EHR	Electronic Health Records	GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
ELK	Enabling Language Kit	Gb	Gigabyte
EMIS	Education Management Information Systems	Gbps	Gigabits per second
e-NTF	e-National Task Force	GCA	Government Certification Authority
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	GCC	Government Computer College
ESFRD	Electronics Support Fund for Research and Development		

GCIO	Government Chief Information Officer	HEIs	Higher Education Institutions
GCS	Global Care Solutions Company Limited	HFC	Hybrid Fibre-Coaxial
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System	HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
GDLN	World Bank's Global Distance Learning Network	HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus, the cause of AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome)
GDOI	Global Digital Opportunity Initiative	HLCIT	High Level Commission on IT
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	HRD	Human Resource Development
GDTTI	Gabinete para o Desenvolvimento das Telecomunicações e Tecnologias da Informação (Office for the Development of Telecommunications and Information Technology)	HRDWG	Human Resource Development Working Group
GeSCI	Global e-Schools and Communities Initiatives	HRM	Human Resource Management
GIC	Government Information Centre	HSBC	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
GILAS	Gearing Up Internet Literacy and Access for Students	HSDPA	High Speed Downlink Packet Access
GIS	Geographical Information System	HSPA	High Speed Packet Access
GLOCOM	Japan's Center for Global Communications	IA	Infocomm Accessibility
GNH	Gross National Happiness	IAC-ICTS	Interagency Committee on Information and Communication Technology Statistics
GNP	Gross National Product	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
GNU Linux	GNU's Not Unix Linux	IAMAI	Internet and Mobile Association of India
GoM	Government of Mongolia	IAS	International Accounting Standards
GoP	Government of Pakistan	IC	Integrated Circuits
GOSL	Government of Sri Lanka	ICAM	Intelligent Content Assessment Marking
GPDP	Office for Personal Data Protection	ICANN	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
GPMS	Government Personnel Management System	ICDL	International Computer Driving Licence
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service	ICI	Interconnection Institute
GPS	Global Positioning Systems	ICIMOD	Nepal's International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
GRP	Government of the Republic of the Philippines	ICM	Information, Communication, and Media
GS	Grama Sevaka (village headman)	ICMA	Information, Communication, and Media Act
GSIS	Government Service Insurance System	ICP	Internet Connection Provider
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communication	ICT	Information and Communication Technology
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit — German Technical Cooperation	ICTA	Information and Communication Technology Authority
GXA	Games Exchange Alliance	ICT4D/ICTD	Information and Communication Technology for Development
HCA	Ho Chi Minh City Computer Association	ICT-TL	Timor-Leste ICT Association
HCCR	High Council of Cultural Revolution	ICTWG	ICT Working Group
HCDG	Human Capital Development Group	ICX	Interconnection Exchange
HCI	High Council of Informatics	ID	Identity/Identification
HCID	High Council of Information Dissemination	IDA	Info-Communications Development Authority of Singapore
HDD	Hard Disc Drive	IDC	International Data Corporation
HDDI	Hard Disc Drive Institution	ID-INC	Indonesia-Network Information
HDIA	Human Impact Development Assessment of Trade	IDM	Interactive Digital Media
HDSL	High bit-rate Digital Subscriber Line		
HDTV	High Definition Television		

IDN	International Domain Name	ISDN	Integrated Service Data Network
IDR	Iskandar Development Region	iSLRCs	i-Schools Learning Resource Centers
IDRC	International Development Research Centre	ISOC	Internet Society
IDRCC	International Development Research Centre of Canada	ISP	Internet service provider
ID-SIRTII	Indonesia Security Incident Response Team on Internet Infrastructure	ISPAK	Internet Service Providers of Pakistan
IDTUG	Indonesia Telecommunication Users Group	ISPAN	Internet Service Providers Association of Nepal
IEAA	Interactive Entertainment Association of Australia	ISPANZ	Internet Service Providers Association of New Zealand
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard	IT	Information Technology
IG	International Gateway	ITC	Information Technology Company
IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University	ITEC	Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation
IGOS	Indonesia Goes Open Source	ITES	IT enabled Services
IIREM	Innovating ICT for Rural Education of Mongolia	ITFP	Information Technology Foundation of the Philippines
IIT	Informatics Institute of Technology	ITH	Income Tax Holidays
IITA	Institute for Information Technology Advancement	ITMX	Interbank Transaction Management and Exchange
IITC	International IT Conference	ITRC	Iran Telecommunications Research Center
IUM	Macau Inter-University Institute	ITS	Intelligent Transport System
IKC	IlmuKomputer.com	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
ILDTSPP	International Long Distance Telecommunication Services Policy	IX	Internet Exchanges
ILO	International Labour Organisation	J2ME	Java 2 Micro Edition
IMF	International Monetary Fund	JARDIKNAS	Jaringan Pendidikan Nasional (National Education Network)
IMS	Interactive Multimedia Subsystem	JEDI	Java Education and Development Initiative
INESC	Institute of Engineering Systems and Computers	JETRO	Japan External Trade Organization
Info Timor	Info Exchange East Timor	JETS	Japanese-European Technology Studies Institute
iNSPIRE	iNfocomm Spark an Inspiring and Rewarding Experience	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
IOB	East Timor Institute of Business	JITEC	Japan Information Technology Engineers Examination Center
IP	Internet Protocol	KADO	Korea Agency for Digital Opportunity and Promotion
IPA	Ingrated Programme of Action	Kbps	Kilobits per second
IPC	Informatization Promotion Committee	KC	Knowledge Channel
IPM	Institute for Studies in Theoretical Physics and Mathematics	KCC	Korea Communications Commission
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights	KCF	Knowledge Channel Foundation
IPRA	Intellectual Property Rights Act	KCS	Korea Customs Service
IPTV	Internet Protocol Television	KEPCO	Korea Electric Power Corporation
IPv4	Internet Protocol version 4	KIPA	Korean International Promotion Agency
IPv6	Internet Protocol version 6	KISDI	Korea Information Society Development Institute
IRCTC	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited	KMPCD	Kathmandu Metropolitan Police Crime Division
IRQUE	Improving the Relevance and Quality of Undergraduate Education	KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
IRTI Act	Right to Information Act (India)	KPO	Knowledge Process Outsourcing
		KREN	Korean Education Network

KRW	Korean won (currency)	MCTV	Macau Cable TV
KSFC	Korea Software Financial Cooperative	MDA	Media Development Authority of Singapore
KT	Korea Telecom	MDec	Multimedia Development Corporation
LAMP/WAMP	Linux, Apache, Mysql, and Php/Link Access Procedure for Modems/Windows, Apache, Mysql, and Php	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
LANIC	Lao National Internet Committee	MDIRD	Macau Document Information Resource Database
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display	MECS	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
LDCs	Least Developed Countries	MED	Ministry of Economic Development
LDI	Long Distance and International Services	METI	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
LEARN	Lanka Education and Research Network	MGP	Macau Grand Prix
LED	Light Emitting Diode Lamp	MGTO	Macau Government Tourist Office
LETAS	Local Enterprise Technical Assistance Scheme	MIB	Maldives Internet Banking
LGN	Lanka Government Network	MIC	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication
LGU	Local government unit	MICA	Ministry of Information, Communications and the Arts
LIFE	Literacy Initiative for Empowerment	MICT	Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
LINX	London Internet Exchange	MIMOS	Malaysian Institute of Microelectronic Systems
LIPI	Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (Indonesian Institute of Science)	MISPA	Mongolian Internet Service Providers Association
LKLUG	Lanka Linux User Group	MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
LL	Local Loop	MKE	Ministry of Knowledge Economy
LMS	Learning Management System	MMP	Macau Memory Project
LRC	Labour Recruitment Committee	MMS	Multimedia Messaging System
LRT	Likelihood Ratio Test	MNP	Mobile Number Portability
LSF	Lanka Software Foundation	MoC	Ministry of Commerce
LSPN	Labour and Social Protection Network	MOCIE	Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Energy
LTO	Land Transportation Office	MoE	Ministry of Education
LUGS	Linux User Group of Singapore	MOECS	Ministry of Education, Culture, and Science
M&As	Mergers and Acquisitions	MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MA	Master of Arts	MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport
MAMPU	Malaysian Administrative Modernization and Management Planning Unit	MoF	Ministry of Finance
MAP	Management Association of the Philippines	MOGAHA	Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs
MASTEL	Masyarakat Telematika	MOH	Ministry of Health
MB	Megabit	MoIC	Ministry of Information and Communication
MBA	Master of Business Administration	MOIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Mbps	Megabits per second	MoITT	Ministry of IT and Telecommunications
MCEA	Myanmar Computer Enthusiasts Association	MOPAS	Ministry of Public Administration and Security
MCF	Myanmar Computer Federation	MOSA	Mongolian Software Industry Association
MCH	Ministry for Culture and Heritage	MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MCHE	Maldives College of Higher Education	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MCIA	Myanmar Computer Industry Association	MOWD	Ministry of Women's Development
MCIT	Ministry of Communications and IT	MPDF	Mekong Private Sector Development Facility
MCMC	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission		
MCPA	Myanmar Computer Professionals Association		
MCSDC	Myanmar Computer Science Development Council		

MPEG	Moving Picture Expert Group	NECTEC	National Electronics and Computer Technology Center
MPLS	Multi-Protocol Label Switching	NEDP	National Education Database Project
MPO	Management and Budget Organization (formerly PBO)	Nepse	Nepal Stock Exchange
MPT	Myanmar Posts and Telecommunications	NFE	Non-Formal Education
MPTC	Ministry of Posts Telegraph and Communications	NGAs	National Government Agencies
MPTT	Ministry of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone	NGN	Next Generation Network
MRA	Mutual Recognition Agreement for Conformity Assessment of Telecommunications Equipment	NGNII	Next Generation National Information Infrastructure
MS	Microsoft	NGO	Non-government organization
MSAR	Macau Special Administrative Region	NGPP	National Grid Pilot Platform
MSC	Multimedia Super Corridor	NHRD	New Century Human Resource Development
MSN	Microsoft Network	NIA	National Information Society Agency
MSUE	Mongolian State University of Education	NIBM	National Institute of Business Management
MTNL	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd	NICF	National Infocomm Competency Framework
MTVS	Mobile Television Services	NICI	National Information and Communications Initiative Committee
MUST	Mongolian University of Science and Technology	NICT	National Institute of Information and Communications Technology
MVNO	Mobile virtual network operator	NICTAA	National ICT Alliance of Afghanistan
MyICMS 886	Malaysian Information, Communications and Multimedia Services 886	NICTCA	National ICT Council of Afghanistan
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority	NiDA	National ITC Development Authority
NARC	National Administrative Reforms Council	NIE	National innovation ecosystem
NASSCOM	National Association of Software and Services Companies	NII	National Information Infrastructure
NAST	National Authority for Science and Technology	NIN	National Identity Number
NBIS	National Basic Information System	NIOS	National Institute of Open Schooling
NBN	National Broadband Network	NIPO	National Intellectual Property Office
NBTC	National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission	NIR	Network Information Resources
NCC	National Computer Center (Philippines)	NIS	National Innovation Summit
NCER	Northern Corridor Economic Region	NISC	National Information Security Center
NCIT	National Centre for Information Technology	NISER	National ICT Security and Emergency Response Centre
NCLHCR	National Centre for Linguistic and Cultural Research	NISPAA	National ISP Association of Afghanistan
NCSKSC	National Committee for the Standardization of Khmer Script in Computers	NITA	National Information Technology Agenda
NCSTP	National Council for Science and Technology Policy	NITC	National Information Technology Council
NDA	Non-Disclosure Agreements	NITP	National Information Technology Park
NDAP	National Digital Archives Program	NISTPASS	National Institute for Science and Technology Policy and Strategy Studies
NDCC	National Disaster Coordinating Council	NIXI	National Internet Exchange of India
NDP	National Development Plan	NLP	Natural Language Processing
NeGP	National e-Governance Plan	NMRIA	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
		NPTA	National Post and Telecom Authority
		NPTEL	National Project on Technology Enhanced Learning
		NREN	National Research and Education Network
		NSA	Non-State Actors

NSB	National Statistical Bureau	PACINET	Annual Technical Conference, and Annual General Meeting of PICISOC
NSCB	National Statistical Coordination Board	PacNOG	Pacific Network Operators Group
NSO	National Statistics Office	PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration
NSTDA	National Science and Technology Development Agency	PAIM	Plan of Action on Information and Media
NSW	National Single Window	PAN	Pan Asia Networking
NT	Nepal Telecom	PANDI	Pengelola Nama Domain Indonesia (Indonesia Domain Name Registry)
NTA	Nepal Telecom Authority	PANDora	PAN Asia Networking Distance and Open Resource Access
NTC	National Telecommunications Commission	PANGTEL	Papua New Guinea Authority Telecommunications
NTT	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone	PAP	Public Access Provider
NTU	Nanyang Technological University	PAQTVET II	Philippine-Australia Quality Technical Vocational Education and Training Project
NUM	National University of Mongolia	PASHA	Pakistan All Software Houses Association
NUOL	National University of Laos	PAT 2004	Plan of Action on Telecommunications 2004
NUS	National University of Singapore	PBO	Plan and Budget Organization
NZ	New Zealand	PC	Personal computer
NZD	New Zealand dollar	PCASTRD	Philippine Council for Advanced Science and Technology R&D
O&O	Outsourcing and Offshoring	PCC	Proteur-created content
OAK	Open Access to Knowledge	PCT	Portuguese/Chinese Bi-directional Translation System
OCEI	Open Content in Education Initiative	PCCW	Pacific Century Cyber Works
OCR	Optical Character Recognition	PDAs	Personal/Portable digital assistants
ODA	Official Development Assistance	PDF	Portable Document Format
ODF	Open Document Format	PDH	Plesiochronous Digital Hierarchy
ODL	Open and distance learning	PECC	Pacific Economic Cooperation Council
ODLAA	Open and Distance Learning Association of Australia	PEDC	Philippine Export Development Council
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	PEZA	Philippine Economic Zone Authority
OFDMA	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex Access	PFIF	People Finder Interchange Format
OFLC	Office of Film and Literature Classification	PhilNITS	Philippine National Information Technology Standards
OIC	Organisation of the Islamic Conference	PHP	Philippine peso
OLE-Nepal	Open Learning Exchange-Nepal	PHS	Personal Handy-phone System
OLPC	One Laptop per Child	PIC	Pacific Island countries
OpenCARE	Open exchange for Collaborative Activities in Response to Emergency	PICISOC	Pacific Islands Chapter of the Internet Society
OPGW	Optical Power Ground Wire	PICWIN	PAGASA Interactive Climate and Weather Information Network
OS	Operating system	PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
OSCC	Open Source Competency Center	PiL	Partners-in-Learning Initiative
OSS	Open Source Software	Piltel	Pilipino Telephone Corporation
OSSF	Open Source Software Foundry	PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
OTBIP	Open Technology Business Incubation Program	PITA	Pacific Islands Telecommunication Association
OCHK	Open University of Hong Kong		
P&G	Procter & Gamble		
PIII	Pentium 3		
P2P	Peer-to-Peer		
PAC	Public Access Centre		
PACCS	Pakistan Automated Commercial Community System		
PaCCS	Pakistan Customs Computerized System		

PKI	Public key infrastructure	RSS	Really Simple Syndication
PLDT	Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company	RTCs	Rural Telecentres
PLUG	Philippine Linux Users Group	RTGS	Real-time interbank gross settlement system
PMIS	Personnel Management Information System	RTI	Right to Information
PMO	Prime Minister's Office	RTM	Department of Broadcasting (Malaysia)
PMS	Presidential Management Staff	RTOB	Real Time Online Branches
PMTDP	Philippine Medium-Term Development Plan	RTTC	Regional Teacher Training Centre
PNG	Papua New Guinea	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
POS	Point of sale	SaaS	Software as a Service
POSS	Philippine Open Source Summit	SAFMA	South Asia Free Media Association
POSX	Pampanga Open Source eXchange	SAFP	Direcção dos Serviços de Administração e Função Pública (Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau)
PPP	Public-private partnerships	SAIC	SAARC Agricultural Information Centre
PRs	Permanent Representatives	SAP	Satellite Service Provider (Satellite Access Provider in Persian)
PSA	Panos South Asia	SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
PSEB	Pakistan Software Export Board	SASEC	South Asian Subregional Economic Cooperation
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network	SAVE	SAARC Audio-Visual Exchange
PTA	Pakistan Telecommunication Authority	SBS	Special Broadcasting Services
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunications Company Ltd	SCA	Spam Control Act
PTI	Portuguese Telecom International	SCCP	Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures
PTTC	Provincial Teacher Training College	SCIT	Supreme Council of IT
PUST	Pyongyang University of Science and Technology	SCORE	Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy
QGIS	Quantum Geographic Information System	SCORM	Shareable, Content Object Reference Model
QUEST	Quality Education and Skills Training Alliance	SCPC	Single Channel Per Carrier
R&D	Research and development	SCZMC	SAARC Coastal Zone Management Centre
RA	Registration Authority	SDC	SAARC Documentation Centre
RAB	Rapid Action Battalion	SDH	Synchronous Data Hierarchy
RAM	Random Access Memory	SDMC	SAARC Disaster Management Centre
RDTL	República Democrática de Timor-Leste, the official name of Timor-Leste	SDSL	Symmetric Digital Subscriber Line
READ	Rural Education and Development	SEA	Software Exporters Association
RFID	Radio-frequency identification	SEAMEO	Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization
RFP	Request for Proposal	SEA–ME–WE	South East Asia–Middle East–Western Europe Cable System
RGoB	Royal Government of Bhutan	SEAMOLEC	Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization Regional Open Learning Centre
RIC	Rural Internet Centre	SEC	SAARC Energy Centre
RICE	Regional IT Centers of Excellence	SEI	Software Engineering Institute
RICS	Pacific Islands Rural Internet Connectivity System	SEMP	Secondary Education Modernization Project
RIS	Regional Innovation Systems	SEWA	Self-employed Women's Association
RISC	Reduced Instruction Set Computer	SG	Secretary-General
Ristek	Riset dan Teknologi (Research and Technology)	SGD	Singapore dollar
RLIC	Regional Learning and Innovation Culture	SGI	Sentral Gerbang Internasional (International Central Gate)
RMC	SPC Regional Media Centre, Fiji		
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands		
R-NGN	Rural NGN		
ROI	Return on investment		
RPC	Revised Penal Code		

SGNIC	Singapore Network Information Centre	SOSA	Singapore Open Source Alliance
SHCI	Secretariat of HCI	SOX	Sarbanes-Oxley
SHRDC	SAARC Human Resource Development Centre	SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SIC	SAARC Information Centre	SPIDER	Swedish Program for ICT in Developing Regions
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	SPIN	South Pacific Islands Network
SIGS	Security in the Government Sector	SPNL	Spice Nepal Private Limited
SIJs	Silver Infocomm Junctions	SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module	SPT	Saigon Postel Telecommunication Company, Vietnam
SIN	Single Identity Number	SQL	Structured Query Language
SINGAP-TL	Sistema Integrado para a Nova Gestão da Administração Pública de Timor-Leste or Integrated System for a New Management of East Timor's Public Administration	SSME	Service Science, Management, and Engineering
SingPass	Singapore Personal Access	SSO	Shared Services and Outsourcing
SingStat	Statistics Singapore	STAG	Science and Technology Advisory Group
SingTel	Singapore Telecommunications Limited	STC	SAARC Tuberculosis Centre
SIPA	Software Industry Promotion Agency	STI	Skill, Technology and Innovation
SIT	School of Information Technology	STL	Suara Timor Lorosae or the Voice of Timor-Leste
SiTF	Singapore Infocomm Technology Federation	STM	synchronous transport module
SIRC	SMIE Infocomm Resource Centre	S/W	Software
SJI	Silver Infocomm Junction	SWCS	Software Design and Development Certification Standards
SKS	Sustainable Knowledge Systems	TAE	Trans Asia Europe
SLASI	Sri Lanka Association for the Software Industry	TAFE	Technical and Further Education
SLCERT	Sri Lanka Computer Emergency Response Team	TAKFA	Development of Information Technology Applications
SLCVA	Sri Lanka Computer Vendors Association	TAM	Telecommunications Authority of Maldives
SLI	Sambungan Langsung Internasional (International Direct-Calls)	TASMA	Production and Management of Electronic Content
SLICTA	Sri Lanka ICT Association	TAVANIR	Iran Power Generation, Transmission, and Distribution Company
SLT	Sri Lanka Telecom	TCF	Telecommunications Carriers' Forum
SMCS	School of Mathematics and Computer Science	TCI	Telecommunications Company of Iran
SME	Small and medium/medium-sized enterprises	TCO	Total Cost of Ownership
SMEDA	Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority	TCPI	Telecommunications Consumer Protection Institute
SMP	Significant Market Power	TDCA	Telecom Development Company of Afghanistan
SMRC	SAARC Meteorological Research Centre	TDF	Telecom Development Fund
SMS	Short Message Service	TDM	Teledifusão de Macau S.A. (Macao TV Broadcasting Co.)
SNPL	Spice Nepal	TDSCDMA	Time Division-synchronous Code Division Multiple Access
SNS	Social Networking Service	TELMIN	Telecommunications and IT Ministers Meeting
SoC	System on Chip	TELSOM	Telecommunications and IT Senior Officials Meeting
SOE	Standard ICT Operating Environment	TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
SOM	Senior Officials' Meeting		
SONA	State of the Nation Address		
SOPAC	Secretariat of the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission		

TFMEC	Task Force on the Measurement of Electronic Commerce	UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
ThaiCERT	Thai Computer Emergency Response Team	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade, and Development
THDL	Tibetan and Himalayan Digital Library	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
TIAC	Technology and Industry Advisory Council	UN ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for the Asia and the Pacific
TIFA	Trade and Investment Framework Agreement	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
TIG	Trade Information Gateway	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
TIGO	The Lao Millicom Company	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
TIP	Technology Innovation Programme	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
TITS	Telecommunication and Information Technology School	UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
TOT	Telephone Organization of Thailand, now incorporated as TOT Corporation Limited	UnPLUG	University of the Philippines Linux Users' Group
TPD	Teacher professional development	UNSW@ADFA	University of New South Wales Australian Defense Force Academy
TPK	Te Puni Kokiri (Ministry of Maori Development)	UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
Trade SWAp	Cambodia's Trade Sector Wide Approach Policy	UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration
TRC	Telecom Regulatory Commission	UNU-IIST	United Nations University — International Institute for Software Development
TRCL	Telemedicine Reference Centre Limited	UoM	University of Moratuwa
TRIDI	Telecommunications Research and Industrial Development Institute	UoP	University of Peradeniya
TSTIP	Tehran Software and IT Park	UPITTC	University of the Philippines Information Technology Training Center
TTP	Technology Transfer Program	UPOU	University of the Philippines Open University
TUANZ	Telecommunications Users Association of New Zealand	URL	Uniform Resource Locator
TV	Television	US	United States
TVRO	Television Receive Only	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
TVTL	Televizaun de Timor-Leste or Television of Timor-Leste	USB	Universal Serial Bus
TWB	Transactional Web Presence	USD	United States dollar
TWEA	Trading with the Enemy Act	USF	Universal Service Fund Guarantee Ltd
TWWW	Te Waka Wahine Wa-Hangarau — Society for Professional Maori Women in Information Technology	USN	Ubiquitous sensor network
UBD	Universiti Brunei Darussalam	USO	universal service obligation
UCC	User-created content	USOF	Universal Service Obligation Fund
UCSC	University of Colombo School of Computing	USP	University of the South Pacific
UGC	University Grants Commission	USPNet	USP Wide Area Network
UK	United Kingdom	UT	Universitas Terbuka (Indonesia Open University)
UMAC	University of Macau	UTL	United Telecom Limited
UN	United Nations	VAIP	Vietnam Association of Information Processing
UN-ASPA	United Nations-American Society for Public Administration	VAS	Value added services
UNATIL	Universidade Nacional de Timor-Leste or Timor-Leste National University		

VAT	Value added tax	WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
VCCI	Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry	WDM	Wave Division Multiplexing
VCD	Video compact disc	WEF	World Economic Forum
VCN	Village Communication Network	WFB	World Fact Book (a CIA publication)
VDC	Village Development Committee	WGIG	Working Group on Internet Governance
VECOM	Vietnam e-Commerce Association	WHO	World Health Organization
VHF	Very high frequency	WiBro	Wireless Broadband
VHS	Video Home System	WiFi	Wireless Fidelity
VINASA	Vietnam Software Association	WiMAX	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access
VNNIC	Vietnam Internet Network Information Center	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
VNPT	Vietnam Post and Telematics	WISEPORT	Wireless-broadband-access for SEaPORT
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol	WITSA	World Information Technology and Services Alliance
VPN	Virtual Private Network	WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network
VSAT	Very small aperture terminal	WLL	Wireless Local Loop
VSNL	Varat Sanchar Nigam Limited	WMP	Workforce Mobilization Program
VU	Virtual University of Pakistan	WSIS	World Summit on the Information Society
W3C (W3)	World Wide Web Consortium	WTO	World Trade Organization
WA	Western Australia	WWF	World Wildlife Fund
WAB	Wireless Broadband Access	XMG	eXtensible MetaGrammar
WAN	Wide Area Network	XML	Extensive Markup Language
WAP	Wireless Application Protocol	YD07	YouDecide2007.org
WAS	Web Archive Singapore	YUST	Yanbian University of Science and Technology
WASN	Wireless ad hoc Sensor Network Lab		
WB	World Bank		
W-CDMA	Wideband Code Division Multiple Access		

