

平成 17 年 度
国際情報化協力専門家の人材整備
に関する報告書

平成 18 年 3 月

財団法人 国際情報化協力センター

序

コンピュータを中心とする情報化は、社会、経済をはじめ広範な分野の高度化に寄与し、ますます重要となっている。しかしながら、情報化を推進している諸国は、この意欲を持ちながらも現状はまだ多くの課題を抱えており、加速度的に高度化が進んでいる国々とのギャップはますます大きなものとなっている。

これらの実情に鑑み、財団法人 国際情報化協力センター（略称 CICC）では、情報化を促進しようとする海外諸国に対して、その促進を支援、協力することを目的として、各種の情報化協力事業を実施している。

この報告書は、協力事業の一環として実施した国際情報化協力専門家の人材整備に関する事業について報告するものである。

なお、この事業は、日本自転車振興会から平成 17 年度機械振興資金による補助を受けて実施した。

事業の実施にあたってご支援、ご協力を頂いた関係官庁、関係会員ならびに直接に労を賜った専門家各位に深く感謝の意を表するとともに、この報告書が関係方面に利用され、情報化協力事業の円滑な推進をはかるための資となれば幸いである。

平成 18 年 3 月

財団法人 国際情報化協力センター
理事長 秋草 直之

協力事業推進委員会名簿

(敬称略・委員は五十音順)

委員長	荒木 幸治	株式会社 日立製作所
委員	会沢 真	富士通株式会社
〃	浅見 隆幸	株式会社 日立製作所
〃	池崎 雅夫	松下電器産業株式会社
〃	上原 明	住友電気工業株式会社
〃	長田 明	株式会社 東芝
〃	北岡 正一郎	沖電気工業株式会社
〃	黒崎 雄二	東芝ソリューション株式会社
〃	小林 英次	NECラーニング株式会社
〃	佐々木 賢二	日本電子計算機株式会社
〃	佐嶋 広秋	株式会社 富士通ラーニングメディア
〃	佐立 一範	株式会社 日立インフォメーションアカデミー
〃	竹田 忠雄	NTTコミュニケーションズ株式会社
〃	角田 和裕	学校法人 電子開発学園
〃	成清 義光	株式会社 システムコンサルタント
〃	松波 孝信	株式会社 リコー
〃	針池 真一	シャープ株式会社
〃	福士 豊世	三菱電機株式会社
〃	古澤 章	社団法人 電子情報技術産業協会
〃	三田 昌弘	キーウェアソリューションズ株式会社
〃	山崎 信雄	株式会社 SCC
〃	吉岡 亨	株式会社 NTTデータ
〃	渡邊 喜一郎	日本電気株式会社

平成 17 年度
国際情報化協力専門家の人材整備に関する報告書

(目 次)

序

協力事業推進委員会名簿

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1. 事業の概要

1-1. 背景と目的

21世紀に入り、情報技術（IT）はますます社会活動に浸透し、今や経済活動の基幹的位置付けとなっている。情報通信技術の発達やインターネットの爆発的普及により、時間的・地理的障害を克服した情報の入手、人とのコミュニケーション、ビジネスの展開が可能となり、より多彩な可能性と機会が創出される環境になってきた。

一方で、急速に発展を続ける情報化は、それに対応できるものとできないものとの間に深い溝を生じさせる。いわゆるデジタル・デバイドである。デジタル・デバイドから生じる経済格差は、域内の安定した平和な発展を阻害する重大な要因となる。

こうした中、日本政府は一連の e-Japan 戦略・e-Japan 重点計画、そして最新の IT 新改革戦略において、アジア各国との連携強化を前面に打ち出し、積極的にアジア全体の情報化の促進に取り組む姿勢を示している。また、情報化途上国からも、当該分野における協力・援助の要請が増大の一途をたどっており、これら要望に応えるため、今多くの援助機関が活動している。

このような状況下、設立以来、アジアを中心とする発展途上国に対し、情報の提供、IT 人材育成、二国間情報化協力会議の開催、共同研究開発事業等、相手国の実情に応じた堅実な情報化協力を行ってきた実績と信頼のある当財団には、情報化協力プロジェクトの企画・立案から実行計画の策定、モニタリングや評価を行える人材の派遣を求める声が多数寄せられている。ところが、情報化について国際協力のできる経験豊富な知識を有する人材の所在並びにデータベースが整備されておらず、これらの要望に十分に対応しきれていないのが実情である。

こうした状況に鑑み、我が国の国際情報化協力専門家の質的向上と量的確保を目的とし、本事業に取り組むものである。

1-2. 事業概要

(1) 国際情報化協力専門家登録制度

専門性が高く経験豊富な企業内（OB 含む）の IT 技術者を国際情報化協力専門家として当財団に登録し、国内外からの派遣要請があった際に迅速且つ的確に専門家を推薦できるよう人材データベースを構築するもの。登録にあたっては、技術力、語学力、実務経験等に重点を置いた審査基準を設け、質の高い人材の登録を目指す。（詳細は「2. 国際情報化協力専門家登録制度」参照）

(2) 国際情報化協力専門家の派遣

国内外の関連機関よりの専門家派遣要請に基づき、登録専門家の中から諸条件が合致する専門家を推薦・派遣する。(詳細は「3. 国際情報化協力専門家派遣実績」参照)

(3) 国際情報化協力専門家セミナー

わが国政府の情報化政策や途上国への援助制度および途上国における情報化政策・社会制度等について、IT技術者が国際情報化協力専門家として活躍するために必要とされる知識・情報を習得する機会を提供する。(詳細は「4. 国際情報化協力専門家セミナー」参照)

2. 国際情報化協力専門家登録制度

昨今の急速な IT の進展により、途上国からの専門家派遣要請は増加の一途にあり、また分野も多岐にわたっている。このような状況に鑑み、より迅速により適確な専門家派遣を実現するため、経験豊富な専門家の人材データベースを整備し、内外からの派遣要請に応えることを目的とする。

2-1. 登録の対象

募集の対象は賛助会員企業関係者に限定し、次の 4 項目を満たしていることを前提条件とした。

- 1) 心身共に健康で、発展途上国に対する協力を熱意があること
- 2) 業務に必要な英語等の語学能力（英検準 1 級程度）を有していること
- 3) 日本の情報処理技術者試験の資格または同等の能力を有していること
- 4) 過去 15 年のうち 7 年以上の情報処理関連業務或いはコンサルティング経験を有していること

2-2. 専門家登録票

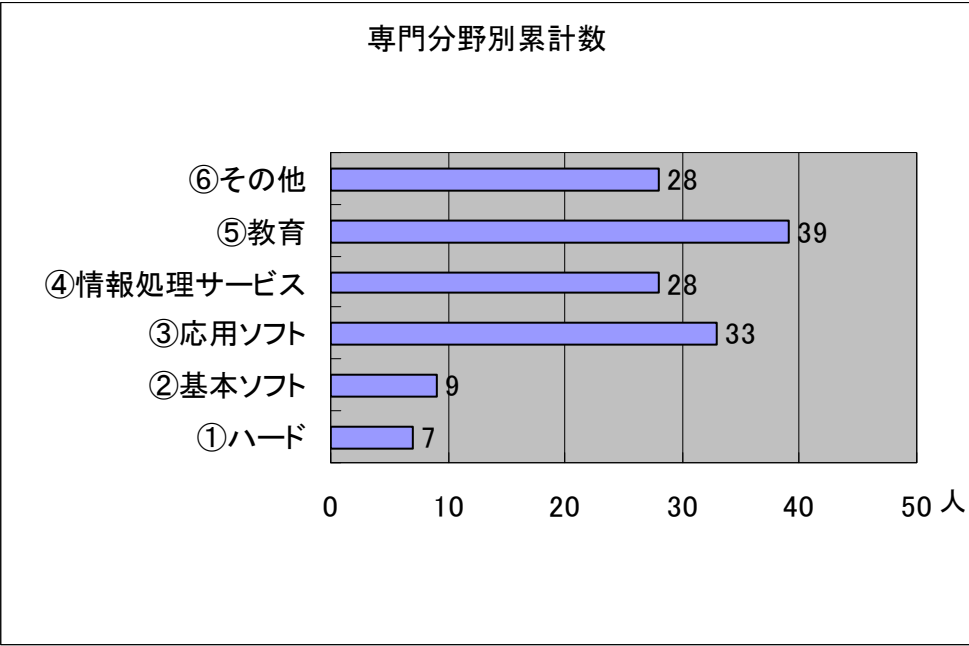
本制度では、一般的な国際協力の専門家ではなく、IT 分野に特化した専門家の人材整備を目的としているため、専門家の登録票については、一目で該当専門家の IT 専門性が把握できるように留意し作成している。

本登録票に、「国際情報化協力専門家登録制度のご案内」を添え、平成 13 年 11 月より専門家登録の受付を開始した。これら関連資料一式は、当財団のホームページ (<http://www.cicc.or.jp>) からダウンロードできるようになっている。

しかしながら、本登録票は必ずしも最終版ではなく、実績を踏まえながら必要に応じて適宜修正していくこととしている。

2-3. 登録専門家の内訳

平成 18 年 3 月現在の登録専門家数は 73 名である。その専門分野（複数回答可）内訳は次のとおりである。



これまでのところ、教育・研修分野やソフトウェア関連の専門技術を有する専門家登録が多数を占めるが、経営コンサルティングや電子政府等最新情報化動向についての講演ができるような技術専門家以外の専門家の要請も増加傾向にあり、当該分野の登録専門家を拡充していく必要がある。

3. 国際情報化協力専門家派遣実績

平成 17 年度における国際情報化協力専門家の派遣実績は次のとおりである。

3-1. 本補助事業費によるもの

(1) 中国(*)

- ①派遣国（都市） 中華人民共和国（北京）
- ②派遣期間 平成 17 年 6 月 19 日～6 月 26 日
- ③人数 1 名
- ④派遣先 国際会議
- ⑤内容 北東アジア OSS 推進フォーラム WG3 会議への参加

(2) フィリピン

- ①派遣国（都市） フィリピン共和国（マニラ）
- ②派遣期間 平成 17 年 10 月 16 日～10 月 18 日
- ③人数 1 名
- ④派遣先 二国間会議
- ⑤内容 情報化協力ミッションにおける講演

(3) フィリピン(*)

- ①派遣国（都市） フィリピン共和国（マニラ、セブ）
- ②派遣期間 平成 17 年 10 月 16 日～10 月 22 日
- ③人数 1 名
- ④派遣先 国際会議
- ⑤内容 情報化協力ミッション及びアジア情報技術フォーラムにおける講演

(4) マレーシア、インドネシア(*)

- ①派遣国（都市） マレーシア（プトラジャヤ、クアラルンプール）、インドネシア共和国（ジャカルタ）
- ②派遣期間 平成 17 年 12 月 18 日～12 月 24 日
- ③人数 7 名
- ④派遣先 マレーシア行政近代化管理院（MAMPU）、インドネシア通信情報技術省（Depkominfo）ほか関連機関

⑤内容 社会公共情報システムのアジア広域展開可能性調査

(5) ベトナム(*)

①派遣国 (都市) ベトナム社会主義共和国 (ハノイ)

②派遣期間 平成 17 年 12 月 25 日～12 月 29 日

③人数 2 名

④派遣先 郵電省

⑤内容 政府 CIO 現地研修の講師

注) なお、このうち*印があるのは、本登録制度による専門家を派遣したものではなく、各事業に必要な専門家（非登録）を派遣したものである。

3-2. 外部からの専門家派遣依頼によるもの

(1) フィリピン

①派遣国 (都市) フィリピン共和国 (マニラ)

②派遣期間 平成 17 年 7 月 1 日～平成 18 年 2 月 28 日

③人数 1 名

④派遣先 フィリピン国家 IT 資格財団 (PhilNITS)

⑤内容 フィリピンにおける情報処理技術者試験の普及指導

⑥派遣スキーム JETRO-JEXSA

(2) ベトナム

①派遣国 (都市) ベトナム社会主義共和国 (ハノイ)

②派遣期間 平成 17 年 5 月 5 日～平成 18 年 2 月 28 日

③人数 1 名

④派遣先 ベトナム情報処理技術者試験センター (VITEC)

⑤内容 ベトナムにおける情報処理技術者試験の普及指導

⑥派遣スキーム JETRO-JEXSA

(3) ベトナム

①派遣国 (都市) ベトナム社会主義共和国 (ハノイ)

②派遣期間 平成 17 年 8 月 16 日～平成 18 年 2 月 28 日

③人数 1 名

④派遣先 ベトナムソフトウェア産業協会 (VINASA)

⑤内容 ①VINASA 内における PM 研修の構築指導

②対日ビジネスマネジメント能力の強化

③日本語研修の検討・構築

⑥派遣スキーム **JETRO-JEXSA**

(4) インド、ネパール

①派遣国（都市） インド（バンガロール）、ネパール（カトマンズ）

②派遣期間 平成17年10月22日～10月30日

③人数 1名

④派遣先 インドESC、ネパールCAN他

⑤内容 ジェトロ事業「アジアITアウトソーシング促進」プログラムの一環として、両国と日本とのソフトウェアビジネス拡大のためのコンサルティングや講演

⑥派遣スキーム **JETRO**

(5) 韓国

①派遣国（都市） 大韓民国（ソウル）

②派遣期間 平成17年11月14日～15日

③人数 1名

④派遣先 韓国電子商取引振興院（KIEC）

⑤内容 KIEC主催「2005 e-Business Human Resource Development Forum」における講演

⑥派遣スキーム **CICC-AEN**

(6) 日本

①派遣国（都市） 日本（東京）

②派遣期間 平成17年11月22日

③人数 1名

④派遣先 日本貿易振興機構（ジェトロ）

⑤内容 ジェトロが主催するバングラデシュ、パキスタン、スリランカのIT・ソフトウェア・アウトソーシング・セミナーにおける講演

⑥派遣スキーム **JETRO**

(7) インドネシア

①派遣国（都市） インドネシア共和国（ジャカルタ）

②派遣期間 平成17年12月5日～平成18年12月4日（予定）

③人数 1名

- ④派遣先 ASEAN 事務局
- ⑤内容 ASEAN における家電関係の政策実施、活動への支援
- ⑥派遣スキーム ASEAN 事務局

(8) フィリピン

- ①派遣国（都市） フィリピン共和国（セブ、マニラ）
- ②派遣期間 平成 18 年 2 月 12 日～2 月 18 日
- ③人数 1 名
- ④派遣先 フィリピン e-Service2006
- ⑤内容 ジェトロが実施する「コンピュータソフトウェア分野における我が国からのアウトソーシング拡大」プログラムの一環として、フィリピン関係団体等への指導と e-Service2006 における講演
- ⑥派遣スキーム JETRO

(9) ベトナム

- ①派遣国（都市） ベトナム社会主義共和国（ハノイ）
- ②派遣期間 平成 18 年 1 月 8 日～1 月 20 日
- ③人数 1 名
- ④派遣先 ベトナムソフトウェア産業協会（VINASA）
- ⑤内容 昨年度実施したトライアル PM 研修の現地化指導（トレーナーズ・トレーニングによる現地講師育成）
- ⑥派遣スキーム JETRO-JEXSA

(10) カンボジア、ラオス

- ①派遣国（都市） カンボジア王国（プノンペン）、ラオス人民共和国（ビエンチャン）
- ②派遣期間 平成 18 年 2 月 12 日～3 月 1 日
- ③人数 1 名
- ④派遣先 e-Learning 関連現地機関
- ⑤内容 e-Learning 動向調査
- ⑥派遣スキーム CICC-AEN

4. 国際情報化協力専門家セミナー

国際情報化協力専門家には、IT の知識のみならず、国内外の協力制度や日本および対象途上国の情報化動向等についての幅広い知識を兼ね備えていることが求められる。このような知識の修得の場として、登録専門家並びに登録が期待される専門家を対象としたセミナーを実施した。

4-1. 開催実績

本年度の開催実績は次のとおりである。

	開催日時	テーマ	講師
第1回	平成17年 7月19日(火) 14:30-15:45	海外情報化事情講座① 「ミャンマー」	ミャンマーコンピュータ連盟 (MCF) 会長
第2回	平成17年 11月21日(月) 13:30-17:20	特別講座 「日本の電子政府構築について」	経済産業省商務情報政策局 情報プロジェクト室長
		海外情報化事情講座② 「カンボジア」	国家ICT庁(NiDA) 事務局長
		海外情報化事情講座③ 「インドネシア」	通信情報技術省(Depkominfo) ICT応用局電子政府担当部長
		海外情報化事情講座④ 「マレーシア」	マレーシア行政近代化管理院 (MAMPU) 電子政府開発副部長
		海外情報化事情講座⑤ 「フィリピン」	情報通信技術委員会(CICT) 委員
		海外情報化事情講座⑥ 「タイ」	情報通信技術省(MICT) 事務次 官補
		海外情報化事情講座⑦ 「ベトナム」	郵電省(MPT) 郵電戦略研究所 所長
第3回	平成18年 2月6日(月) 15:00-17:00	海外情報化事情講座⑧ 「モンゴル」	・モンゴル情報通信技術庁 (ICTA) 政策企画局長 ・日本-モンゴルIT協会 会長





海外情報化事情講座⑤『フィリピン』（H17. 11. 21）



海外情報化事情講座⑧『モンゴル』（H18. 2. 6）

4-2. セミナ資料

	テーマ	講師	頁番号
(1)	海外情報化事情講座② 「カンボジア」	国家 ICT 庁 (NiDA) 事務局長	12
(2)	海外情報化事情講座③ 「インドネシア」	通信情報技術省 (Depkominfo) ICT 応用局電子政府担当部長	31
(3)	海外情報化事情講座④ 「マレーシア」	マレーシア行政近代化管理院 (MAMPU) 電子政府開発副部長	49
(4)	海外情報化事情講座⑤ 「フィリピン」	情報通信技術委員会 (CICT) 委員	82
(5)	海外情報化事情講座⑥ 「タイ」	情報通信技術省 (MICT) 事務次官補	94
(6)	海外情報化事情講座⑦ 「ベトナム」	郵電省 (MPT) 郵電戦略研究所 所長	115
(7)	海外情報化事情講座⑧ 「モンゴル」	・モンゴル情報通信技術庁 (ICTA) 政策企画局長	135
		・日本-モンゴル IT 協会 会長	147



Government CIO Workshop

Leewood Phu, NiDA Secretary General
leewood_phu@nida.gov.kh
www.nida.gov.kh


National ICT Development
Authority



Our Efforts & Challenges on e-Government

Toward Acceleration of International Collaboration

National ICT Development
Authority



National ICT Development Authority (NiDA)

Chairman: Prime Minister
Vice Chairman: Deputy Prime Minister
Created: August 2000

NiDA

National ICT Development
Authority




Cambodia:


Current Status of e-Government

NiDA


4




Government Administration Information System (GAIS)



5





**National Information Communications Technology
Development Authority**

[What is GAIS?](#) [Who are behind GAIS?](#)
[What will be the benefits provided by GAIS?](#) [Contact us](#)

What is GAIS?

GAIS is an abbreviation for Government Administration Information System.

GAIS is a project to computerize the government with initial three core applications.

Each ministry will be connected to the government central server. Document processing will be done electronically.

The three core applications are Vehicle, Real Estate and Resident registration.

With proper and completed registration, the government will be able to fairly and properly collect road, real estate and income taxes. This is an attempt to make up the revenue lost due to the implementation of the ASEAN CEPT Scheme.

The ultimate goal of GAIS is to achieve an efficient and paperless government, e-Government.

What will be the benefits provided by GAIS?

The main benefit provided by GAIS will be better public services.


In addition to the traditional ways of providing public services, GAIS will deliver public services to anyone, anywhere, anytime with speed, accuracy and transparency.

Who are behind GAIS?

GAIS is designed and being implemented with total participation from each individual ministry through its representative's in the working group with the NiDA Secretariat as the focal point.

Contact us

NiDA Secretariat Site: www.nida.gov.kh Email: aseanocm@camnet.com.kh



6



Summary – 1 Infrastructure

- **High speed data network**
 - 27 Ministries, Phnom Penh Municipality
- **Computing Center and Training Center**
 - Computing Center: NiDA and PPM
 - Training Center: NiDA
- **Local Area Network**
 - 27 Ministries, 7 Districts of Phnom Penh Municipality & Court
- **Computer Equipment**
 - Server: 56
 - PC: 882
 - Printer: 211
 - Scanner: 54
 - Data Backup equipment

NiDA

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Summary 2 - Application


- **Electronic Approval System**
- **Vehicle Information System**
- **Motorcycle Information System**
- **Real Estate Information System**
- **Residence Information System**
- **National Homepage**

NiDA


8




GAIS Screen Shots



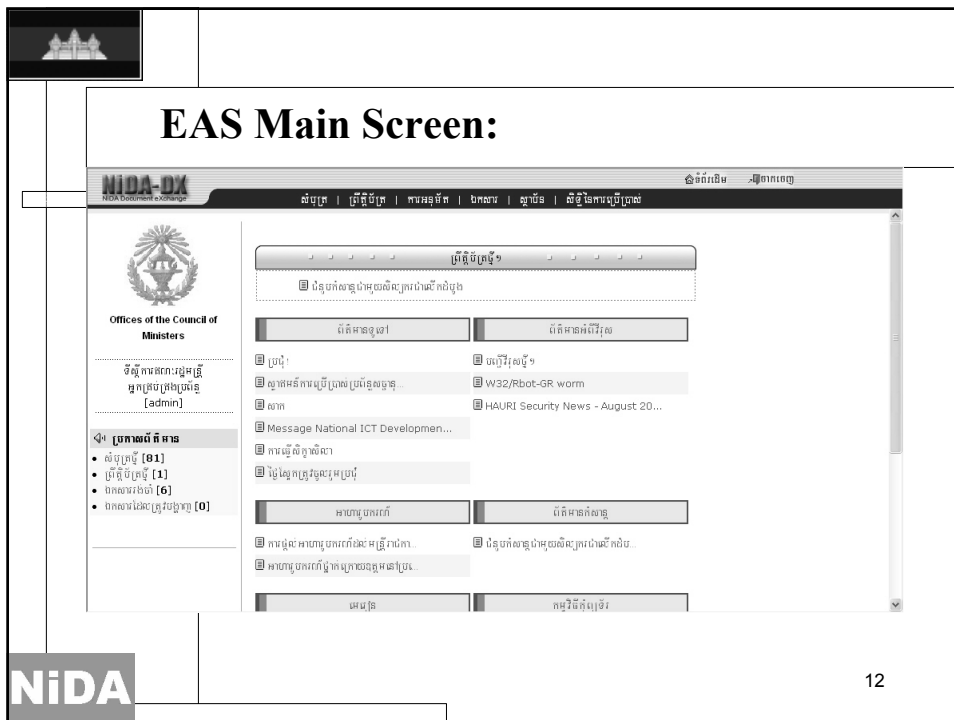
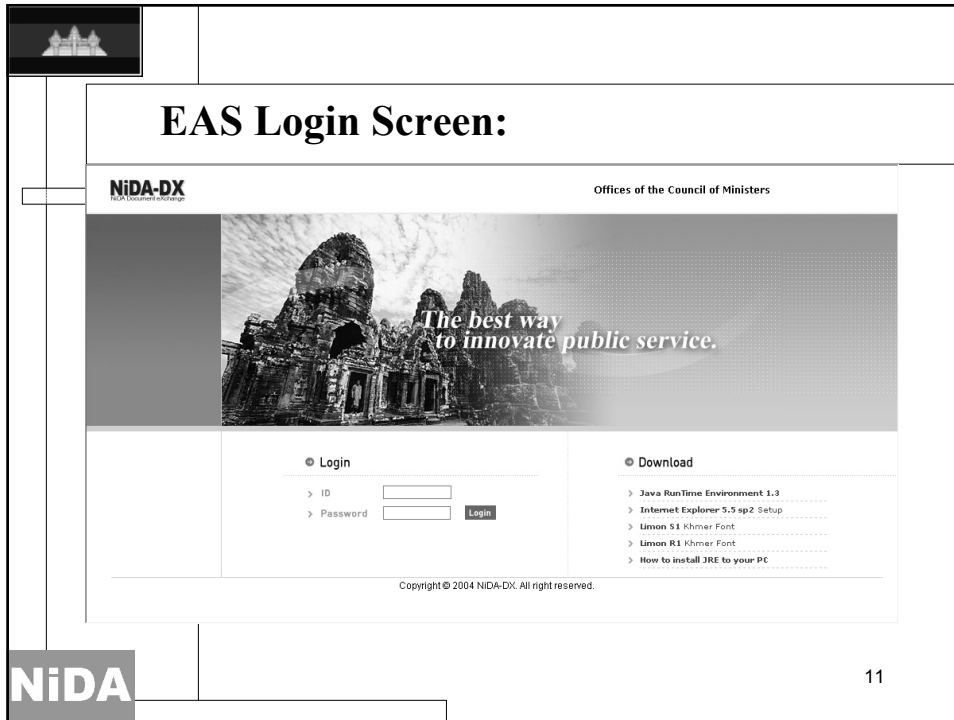
9

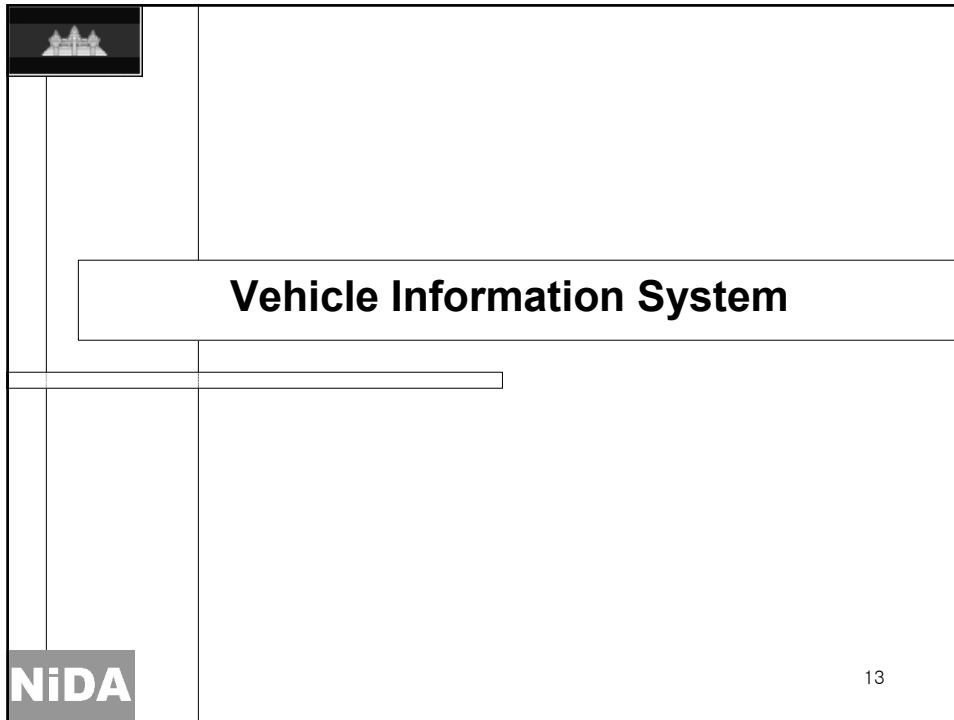



Electronic Approval System



10








Vehicle Main Screen:

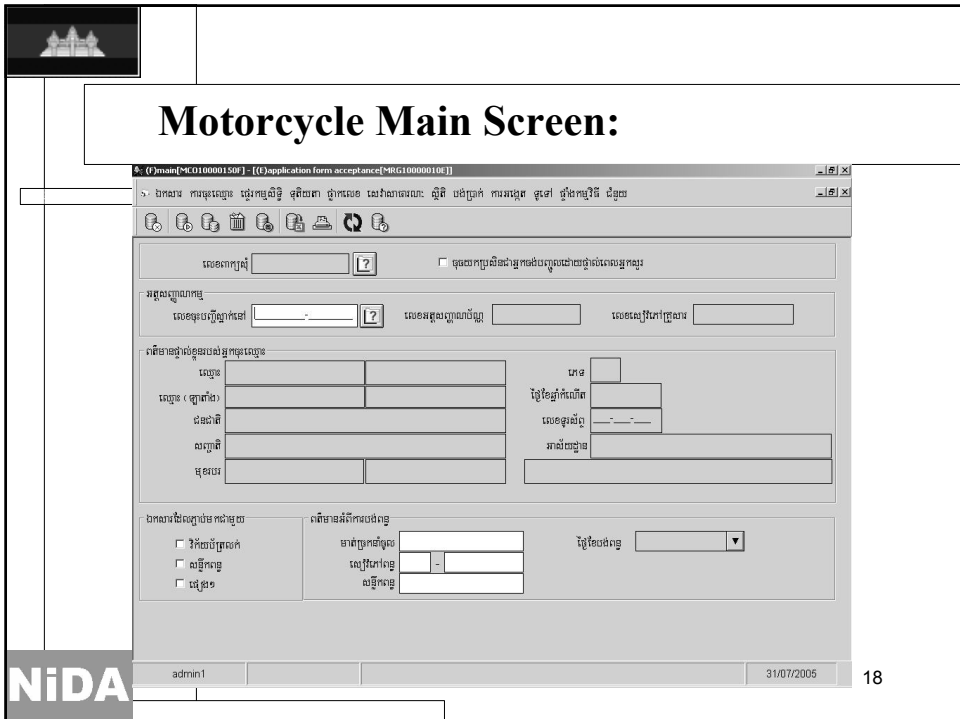
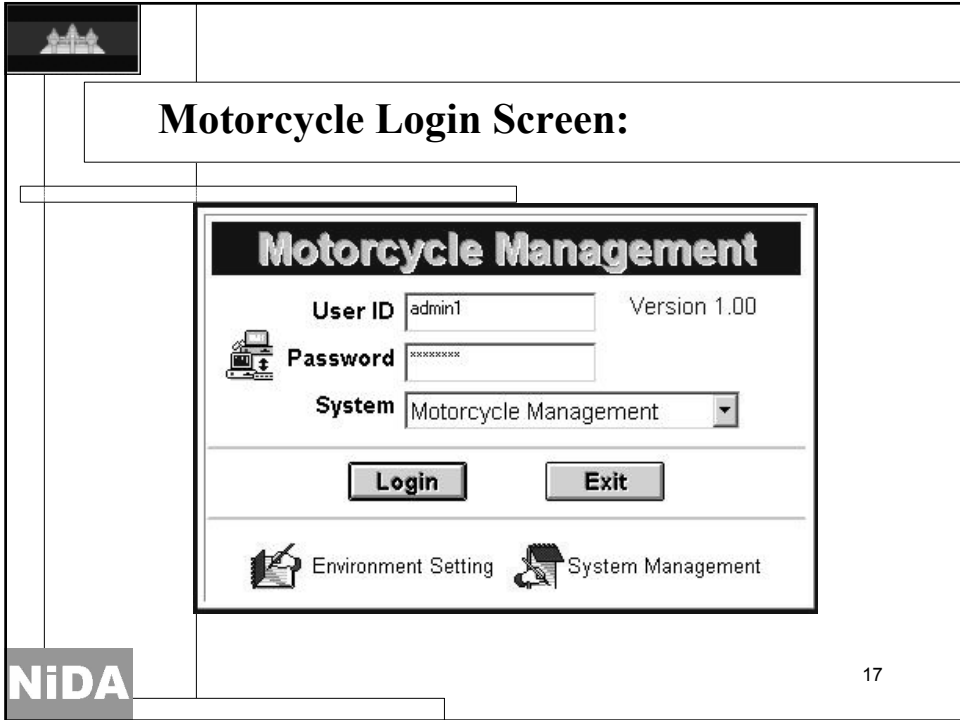
admin NIDA 31-07-2005

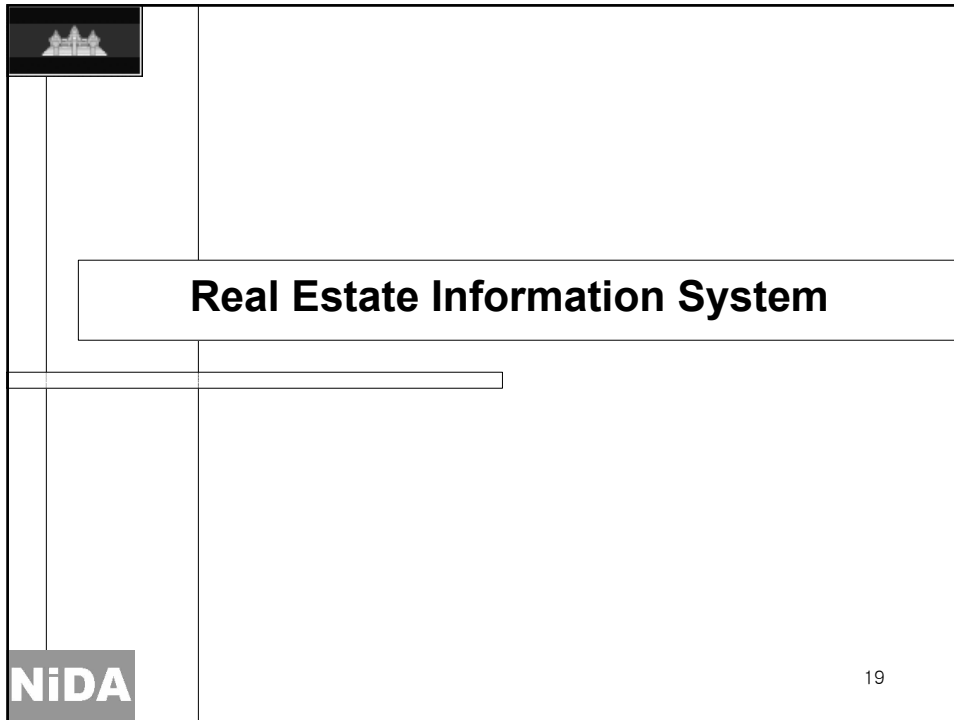
15


Motorcycle Information System



16





Real Estate Main Screen:

Real Estate Management System - [[E] Property & Owner Registration [LRG10000010E]]

បង្ហាញ ប្រើប្រាស់ ផ្សារកម្មសិទ្ធិ សហគមន៍សិទ្ធិ ព័ត៌មានអនេក្ខន្ធ និងឯកសារប្រយោជន៍ ប័ណ្ណបញ្ជូន ប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធ ការងារបណ្តោះអាសន្ន ប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធ ប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធ ប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធ ប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធ

Query Condition

លេខបញ្ជី [?] ថ្ងៃខែឆ្នាំបញ្ចប់ 31-07-2005

Property Natural Person Legal Person >> Clear

Location of Property

ខេត្ត ក្រុង/ស្រុក ខណ្ឌ/រដ្ឋបាលី ភូមិ/ភូមិភាគ ឃុំ/ឃុំភាគ ឃុំ/ឃុំភាគ ឃុំ/ឃុំភាគ

General Info.

លេខកាតព្វកិច្ចបញ្ជីបញ្ជី	[?]	លេខកាតព្វកិច្ចបញ្ជីបញ្ជី	[?]	ព័ត៌មានប្រព័ន្ធបញ្ជី
លេខកាតព្វកិច្ចបញ្ជីបញ្ជី	[?]	ប្រភេទដី	[?]	1
លេខកាតព្វកិច្ចបញ្ជីបញ្ជី	[?]	រូបភាពប្រើប្រាស់ដី	[?]	2
ថ្ងៃខែឆ្នាំកាតព្វកិច្ចបញ្ជីបញ្ជី	22-04-1989 ២៨៧៧៧៧	លេខប្រតិបត្តិប្រតិបត្តិ	[?]	3
លេខកាតព្វកិច្ចបញ្ជីបញ្ជី	[?]	ផ្ទៃកម្រិត	[?]	4

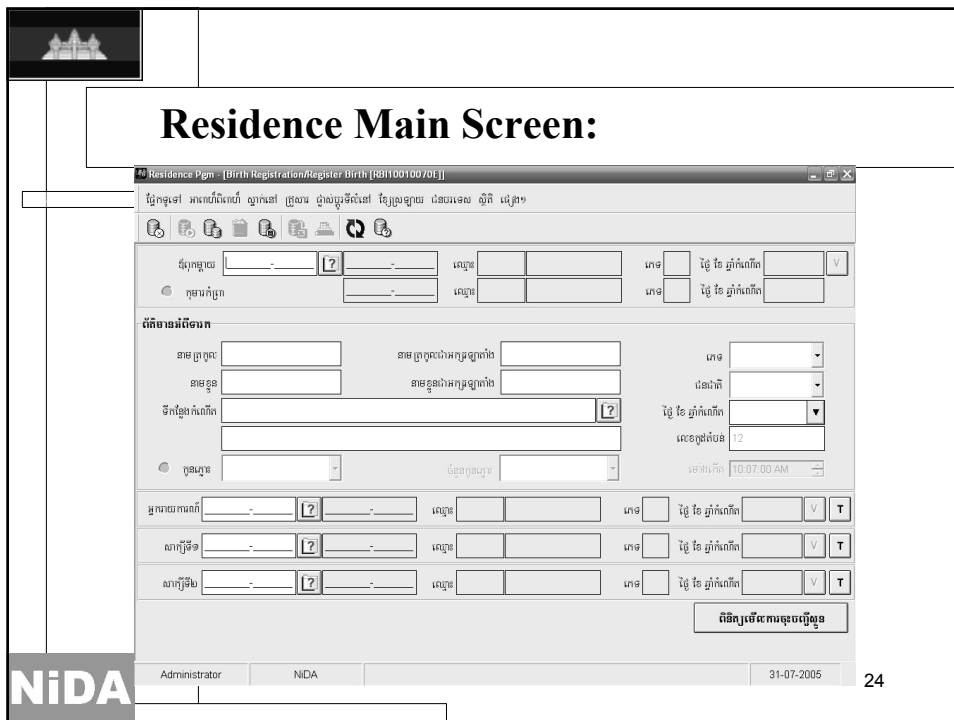
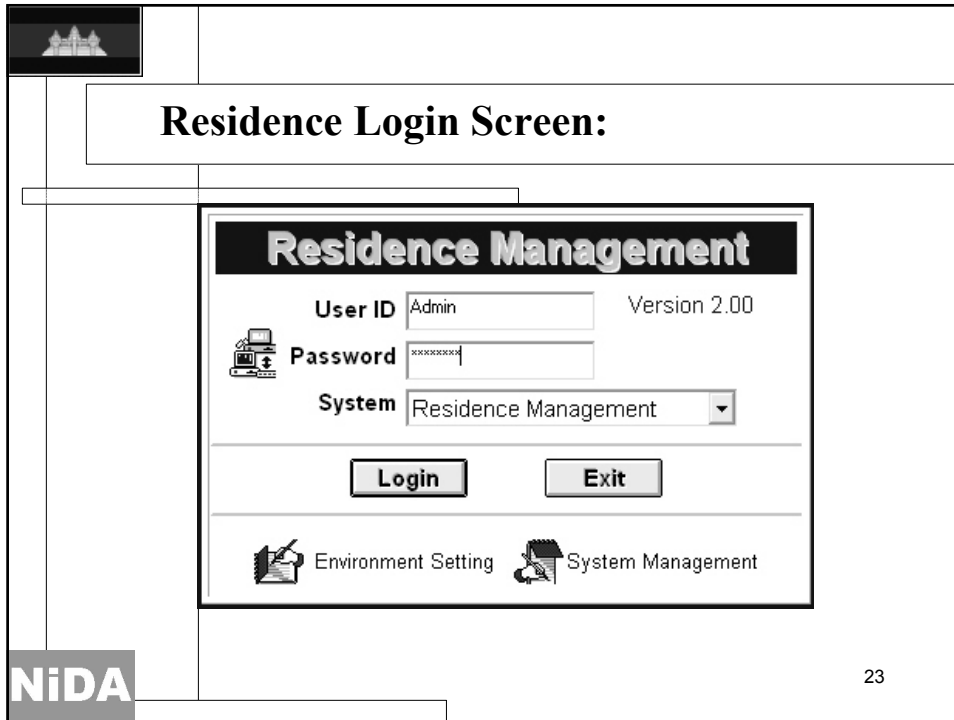
លេខកាតព្វកិច្ចបញ្ជីបញ្ជី 0.00 អ្នកផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន

Building Info.

ប្រភេទសំណង់	[?]	ផ្ទៃកម្រិតសំណង់	លេខអត្រា និងលេខ	ទំហំ (ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ)
សំណង់សំណង់	[?]	ចំនួនអត្រា និងលេខ	1	
ប្រភេទសំណង់	[?]	ទំហំអត្រា និងលេខ	2	0.00
កំណត់សំណង់			3	

ADMIN មុន្និវ ឧ.ឧ.ស រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ 31-07-2005 21

Residence Information System



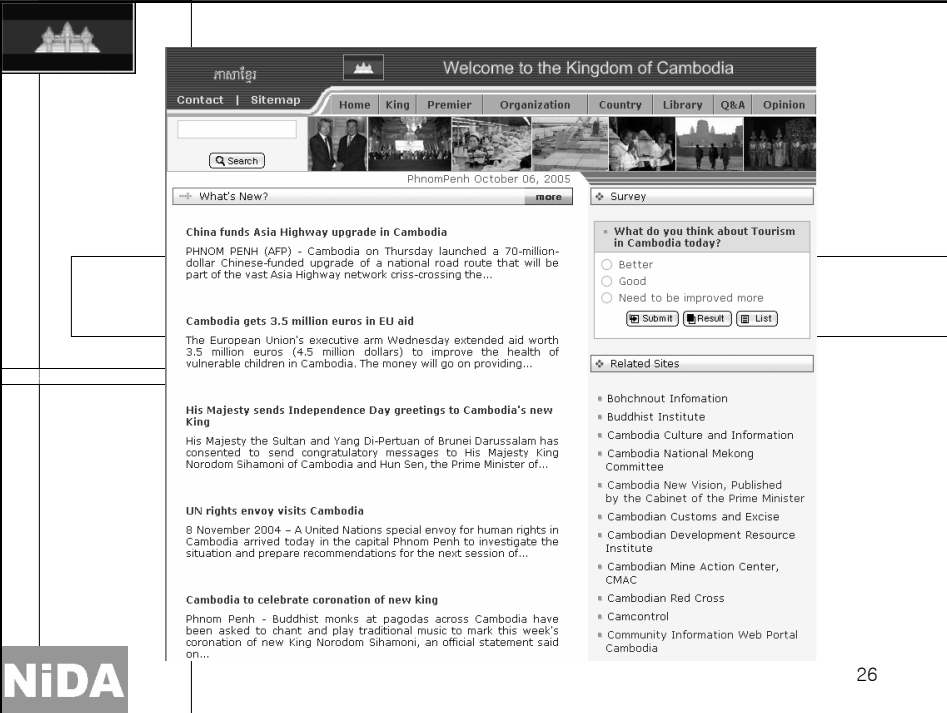


Government on the World Wide Web:

(www.cambodia.gov.kh)

NiDA

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The screenshot shows the homepage of the Cambodian government website. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for Home, King, Premier, Organization, Country, Library, Q&A, and Opinion. Below the menu is a search bar and a 'What's New?' section. The main content area features several news items, including 'China funds Asia Highway upgrade in Cambodia', 'Cambodia gets 3.5 million euros in EU aid', 'His Majesty sends Independence Day greetings to Cambodia's new King', 'UN rights envoy visits Cambodia', and 'Cambodia to celebrate coronation of new king'. On the right side, there is a survey titled 'What do you think about Tourism in Cambodia today?' and a 'Related Sites' section listing various organizations and institutions.

NiDA

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English ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាស្តុកស្វាគមន៍

ទំនាក់ទំនង ស្ថិតិ អំពីយើង គ្រឹះស្ថាន អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ

ស្វែងរក

ថ្ងៃចេញ ៖ ថ្ងៃទី ០៦ តុលា ២០០៥

ស្ថិតិ

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ជាមិត្តរួមគ្នា ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា សេដ្ឋកិច្ច វិស័យធុនតូច អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ

ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ជាមិត្តរួមគ្នា ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា សេដ្ឋកិច្ច វិស័យធុនតូច អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ

សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ចិន ម៉ាតឺ ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ជាមិត្តរួមគ្នា ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា សេដ្ឋកិច្ច វិស័យធុនតូច អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ អង្គការ

តើ អ្នកគិតថាបង្ហាញពី ប្រជាជន កម្ពុជា គួរតែ ឆ្លើយតប ទៅនឹង ការប្រកួតប្រជែង ជាមួយ ប្រទេស ផ្សេងៗ ទៀត ដែរ ឬ ទេ?

- ឆ្លើយតប
- កម្រិត
- គ្រឹះស្ថាន
- អង្គការ
- អង្គការ

ទំនាក់ទំនង

- ព័ត៌មានទូទៅអំពី ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា
- វិទ្យុស្តុកស្វាគមន៍ បណ្តោះអាសន្ន
- ព័ត៌មានអំពី ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ជាមិត្តរួមគ្នា
- ព័ត៌មានអំពី ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ជាមិត្តរួមគ្នា
- ព័ត៌មានអំពី ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ជាមិត្តរួមគ្នា
- ព័ត៌មានអំពី ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ជាមិត្តរួមគ្នា

NiDA 27

Information about the King:

Welcome to the Kingdom of Cambodia

សំណើរ សំណើរ

Contact | Sitemap Home King Premier Organization Country Library Q&A Opinion

King's Biography

New King Former King Photo Gallery King's Family

Samdech Preah Baromneath Norodom Sihamoni

Born on Thursday 14 may 1953, in Phnom Penh, His Majesty King Norodom Sihamoni is the son of His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia and of Her Majesty Queen Norodom Monineath Sihanouk of Cambodia.

Education Background

- 1959-1962:** Primary schooling at the Norodom school and then at the Descartes high school in Phnom Penh (Cambodia)
- 1962-1967:** Primary and Secondary schooling at Prague's high school (Czechoslovakia)
- 1967-1971:** Dance, music and theatre courses at the National Conservatory of Prague
- 1970:** High school certificate -Prague (with "very good" marks)

NiDA 28

Information about the Prime Minister:

Welcome to the Kingdom of Cambodia

[Home](#) | [King](#) | [Premier](#) | [Organization](#) | [Country](#) | [Library](#) | [Q&A](#) | [Opinion](#)

Premier **Premier's Biography**


Background

Photo Gallery

Premier's Family

Samdech Hun Sen

Born on August 5, 1952 (officially on April 4th, 1951) in Peam Koh Sna Commune, Stoeung Trang District of Kampong Cham Province, upon completion of his local primary school, in 1965 Samdech Hun Sen came to Phnom Penh to continue his secondary education in the Lycée Indra Devi. He resided in Neakavoan Pagoda.



In 1970 Cambodia was plunged into war. Responding to the appeal of Prince Sihanouk to Cambodians to join the war against the imperialists, at the age of 18, Samdech Hun Sen joined the struggle movement, which liberated the country on April 17, 1975.

One day before the victory, on April 16, 1975, Samdech Hun Sen was wounded in the left eye. Recovering after months of treatment, he married Bun Rany. Not long afterward, having witnessed the Pol Pot regime's policy of genocide, in 1977 he left his beloved family again to lead a movement aimed at liberating Cambodia and its people from the genocidal regime. In 1978, Hun Sen became a founding member of the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea (UFNSK). In collaboration with other patriotic movements and with the support of Vietnamese volunteer forces, on January 7, 1979, the UFNSK rescued Cambodia and its people from the genocidal regime of Democratic Kampuchea.

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Information about the Senate:

Welcome to the Kingdom of Cambodia

[Home](#) | [King](#) | [Premier](#) | [Organization](#) | [Country](#) | [Library](#) | [Q&A](#) | [Opinion](#)

Organization **Senate**


Senate


National Assembly

Ministries

Administration

Constitution





Samdech Chea Sim
Chairman

KING NOMINEES

H.E Iev Pannakar	H.E Mrs. Keo Bun Thuok
------------------	------------------------


CPP NOMINEES

H.E. Ouk Boun Chhoeun	H.E. Chhea Thang	H.E. Kong Sareach
H.E. Chan Phin	H.E. Chey Sophon	H.E. Ung Ty

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Information about the National Assembly:




manig: Welcome to the Kingdom of Cambodia

Contact | Sitemap Home King Premier Organization Country Library Q&A Opinion

Organization National Assembly

Senate
National Assembly
 Ministries
 Administration
 Constitution


Prince Norodom Ranaridh
 Chairman of the National Assembly

Overview

The Paris Peace Agreements, a comprehensive political settlement for the restoration of peace in Cambodia, were signed on October 23, 1991 by the four main Cambodian political parties, 19 countries, and the United Nations. Under the agreements, the United Nations was in charge of creating conditions for a long-lasting peace, laying the groundwork for a pluralistic democracy, rehabilitating the country's infrastructure, and repatriating over 300,000 Cambodian refugees and displaced persons. As a result of the accords, a U.N sponsored general election was held in May 1993 to elect members of a Constituent Assembly which was to draft a new constitution.

NiDA 31

Information about the Ministries:



manig: Welcome to the Kingdom of Cambodia

Contact | Sitemap Home King Premier Organization Country Library Q&A Opinion

Organization Ministries

Senate
 National Assembly
Ministries
 Administration
 Constitution


Samdech Hun Sen
 Prime Minister

NO	Name of Government Organization
1	Office of the Council of Ministers
2	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
3	Ministry of Commerce
4	Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts
5	Ministry of Economy and Finance

NiDA 32

Information about MPTC:

The screenshot shows the website for the Ministry of Post and Telecommunication (MPTC) of Cambodia. The page features a navigation menu with options like Home, King, Premier, Organization, Country, Library, Q&A, and Opinion. A sidebar on the left lists various government entities. The main content area displays a portrait of H.E. So Khun, the Minister, and a detailed table of government organization information.

Government Organization	
Ministry of Post and Telecommunication	
Minister	H.E. So Khun
Secretary of State	H.E. Chin Bunsean, H.E. Ek Vandy, H.E. La Narath, H.E. Khay KhunHeng, H.E. Sarak Khan
Address	Ang Eng (Street 13), corner Street 102, Phnom Penh
Phone	023 426510 / 724809
Fax	023 426011
Email	mptc@cambodia.gov.kh
Homepage	www.mptc.gov.kh

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Information about the country:

The screenshot shows the 'Country Overview' page. It includes a navigation menu and a sidebar with links to various country-related topics. The main content area features a table with key statistics and facts about Cambodia, along with a map of the country highlighting the 'seven wonders'.


Capital	Phnom Penh
Land Area	181,035 sq.km
Population	13.124764 Million (2003 est.)
Official Language	Khmer
Currency	Riel (US\$1 = 4000 Riels)
Major Export Products	Garments/Textile Product, Sawm Wood Furniture and Rubber
Major Industries	Textiles and Garments, Beverage, Food Processing, Wood Processing
Head of State	His Majesty Samdech Preah Baromseath Norodom Sihamoni
Head of Government	His Excellency Samdech Hun Sen Prime Minister


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NiDA Activities:

(www.nida.gov.kh)







NiDA
The Office of
the Council of Ministers



OCM
The Office of
the Council of Ministers



Royal Government of Cambodia

Home | Cisco Training | NiDA Service Center | Internet Plaza | Forum | Guest Book | Virtual Library | About Us

GAIS INFORMATION

- What is GAIS?
- GAIS
- E-Government
- Networking
- Real Estate
- Residence
- Vehicle Registration
- User's Manual
- Inventory & Inspection

PAST ACTIVITIES

- We defend our constitution
- International Seminar
- NiDA-Unesco
- National Summit
- GAIS Project
- IT Awareness
- Khmer Character Code Standardization Team
- Draft on National ICT Policy
- Opening GAIS
- IT Education for Government Officials
- FOSS Seminar

ONLINE COMMUNITY

- NiDA Staff Page
- Online Forum
- Online Guestbook
- Online Course Survey


ABOUT US

National Information Communications Technology Development Authority

FOSSAP II
Free and Open Source Software Asia-Pacific Consultation


Updated: 28 September, 2005

Siem Reap Angkor
1st-4th September 2005



News @ NiDA

- ▶ Free and Opensource Software Asia-Pacific Consultation **NEW**
- ▶ GAIS Screen Shots **NEW**
- ▶ Great Achievement by NiDA **NEW**
- ▶ Cambodia - India Cooperation: Internet Kiosks for the little ones **NEW**
- ▶ Free/Open Source Software Master Plan (Draft)
- ▶ Free Open Source Software Seminar




ថ្ងៃផ្ដិតពារឯកភាពនៃបច្ចេកវិទ្យាគមនាគមន៍
ទិវាពិភពលោកបច្ចេកវិទ្យា ដំបូងគេនៅកម្ពុជា

25-26 MAY, 2005


CREATING A ROBUST ICT INDUSTRY

International Seminar on Internet Resources Management


This seminar is the event, where outstanding specialists from Cambodia,



Chairman
Samdech Hun Sen
Prime Minister



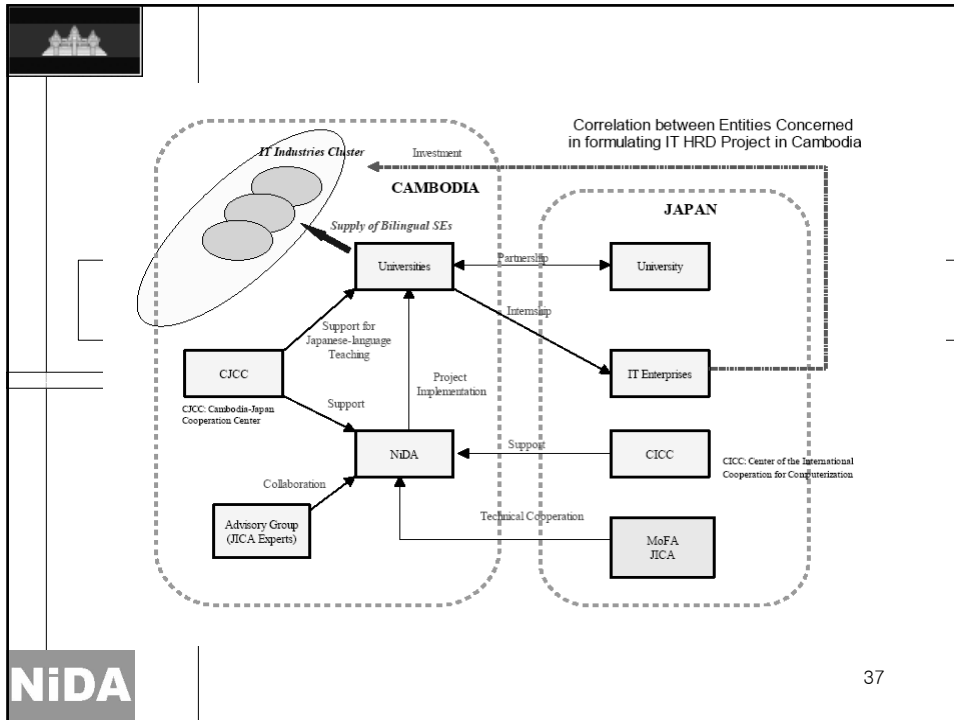
Vice Chairman
H.E. Sok An
Deputy P.M



Secretary General
H.E. Dr. Phu Leewood

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Thank You

more info:

www.nida.gov.kh

www.cambodia.gov.kh

leewood_phu@nida.gov.kh

NiDA 38



E-Government in Indonesia 2005: Country Report

Government CIO Conference
Tokyo, 21 – 25 November 2005

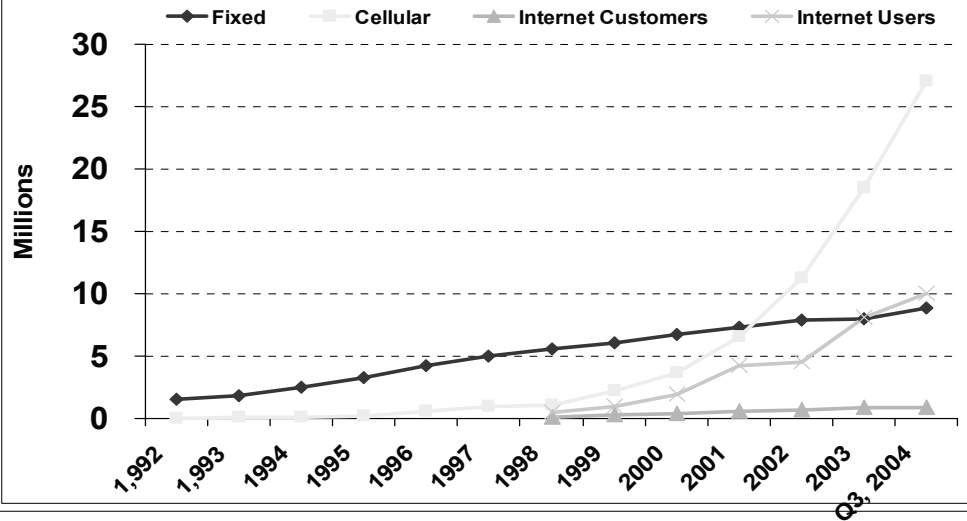


Profile of Indonesia

- Large population of 220 million
- Archipelagic country with more than 17,000 islands
 - ICT not yet affordable the majority of the population
 - The cost of distributing access and technology is too high in some areas and hence not economically attractive for private sectors
- More rural than urban areas
 - Urban Teledensity 11 – 25 %
 - Rural Teledensity 0.2 %
 - ± 43.022 villages without phones (64.4 % from 66.778 villages)
- Mobile telecommunications penetration higher than fixed line
 - 8 mio fixed line (± 4 % of population).
 - 30 mio mobile phones (± 15 % of population).



Growth Cellular, Fixed and Internet



Source : BRTI



Internet Users and Subscribers

Year	Subscribers	Users
1998	134.000	512.000
1999	256.000	1.000.000
2000	400.000	1.900.000
2001	581.000	4.200.000
2002	667.002	4.500.000
2003	865.706	8.080.534
2004	1.087.428	11.226.143
2005	1.500.000	16.000.000

Source: APJII (2005)



ICT Sector in Indonesia

- ICT has been recognized as key facilitating and sector by the Government. ICT being the most fast growing technology have tremendous impact on the social and economic development in all the developed and developing countries around the world.
- A National ICT Task Force – a cross-department team called TKTI (National ICT Coordination Team) was formed to ensure the inclusion of ICT in all sectors. Task Force has been formed to over viewing, coordinating and monitoring progress of the activities, programs, projects undertaken by different ministries and departments.



Indonesia Fully Support the Efforts of WSIS

- Indonesia fully supports WSIS and has actively involved strong delegations to attend the stream of activities leading towards as well as for the World Summit held in December 2003 at Geneva and subscribed to the global programme for the development of ICT sector regionally and internationally.
- Conforms WSIS Plan of Action:
 - ICT can play a critical role for poverty alleviation.
 - ICT as a priority tool can be used to fight hunger, malnutrition, illiteracy, discrimination against women, children, aged and disabled.
 - To build an ICT driven nation, becoming an Information Society by the year 2015 and a knowledge-based society by the year 2025.



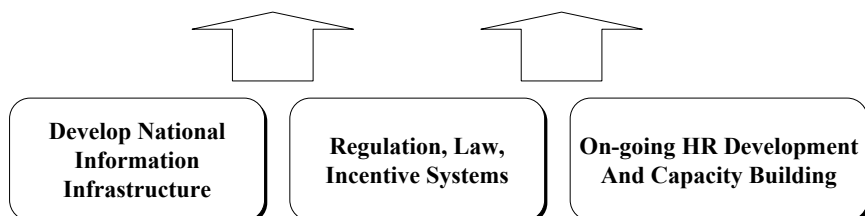
The Indonesian ICT Vision

To establish a global competitive Indonesian Knowledge-based Society based on national values and cultures



Indonesia's Knowledge Based Society 2025

- ▶ 2025, Indonesia to Reach A Knowledge-based Society
- ▶ 2020, Recognized as a Country based on ICT
- ▶ 2015, Entering an Indonesian Information Society
- ▶ 2010, Reaching 80% Accessibility
- ▶ 2006 – 2009, Government Transparency through ICT (e-Government)
- ▶ 2005, National Campaign, Law and Regulations





Strategic Drivers

- Leadership
 - e-Leadership
- Economic Growth
 - e-Commerce and e-Finance
- Human Resource
 - e-Literacy, e-Learning & e-Health
- National Efficiency in Government Operations
 - e-Procurement
 - e-Government (Presidential Decree No. 3/2003)



Indonesia ICT Policy Framework

- To make ICT part of all mainstream activities in all national development
- To implement Public-Private Partnership in the development of ICT
- Design for national access and availability to information
- Convergent policies, between IT and Telecommunications





Positive Steps Have Been Taken

- Convergence of Telecommunications and ICT sectors under a single department: Department of Communication and Information Technology
- Computerization of government offices – e-Government
- Kick-start in distribution of computers to schools
- Started initiatives to build community access points
- Launching of websites of government
- Move away from state monopoly in the Telecom sector



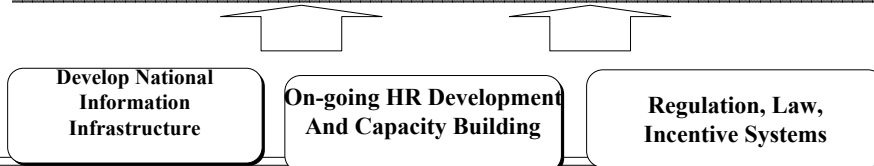
National ICT Framework and Blueprint

- Indonesia's ICT strategy is embodied within the 'Indonesia e-Strategy' – which incorporates the targets for achieving the Indonesian Information Society in 2015.
- Indonesia's National ICT Blueprint is embodied in Indonesia's SISFONAS (National ICT Blueprint) which is used as a base for creating plans and strategies in regional governments



Towards Indonesian Information Society 2015 (MII 2015)

- **National Smart Society Development:**
 - One School One Computers Lab Program
 - Community Access Point Development
 - USO Program
 - Information Dissemination, etc
- **Legal S/W Campaign**
- **ICT Industry Development**
- **Basic Application and Killer Application Development**
- **Public Service Interoperability:**
 - Information System Interoperability
 - Standardization and Audit
 - Common ID Numbering System



Legislation

- **Cyberlaw on Electronic Transaction**
 - The electronic transaction law will be the first Cyberlaw in Indonesia and this year (2005) the draft law being discussed through parliament.
 - This law will give better security for electronic transactions.
- **IPR (Intellectual Property Rights) Law Issued and enacted in 2003.**



E-Government Initiatives

- All of the government departments and agencies have already launched their websites (69 websites).
- Currently local governments are also being pushed to have websites and started deliver public services via websites (330 local government websites from 473 local governments).
- E-Procurement implementation in City of Surabaya.



Key Future Plans

- Indonesia will create a national backbone to connect Indonesia – including the east part of Indonesia which has the lowest teledensity under the “Palapa Ring” project



Key Future Plans (cont.)

- Indonesia to emphasize on ensuring that ICT becomes part of the national education curriculum, particularly to support the education process of all students in both schools under the Ministry of National Education as well as the schools under the Ministry of Religious Affairs



Key Future Plans (cont.)

- To continuously improve the integration government processes using ICT. This includes the use of e-procurement methods for government procurement systems.





Key Future Plans (cont.)

- To create better connectivity to villages for both voice and data. This will include the use of Universal Service Obligation funds as well as other collaborative and incentive schemes.



National Challenges

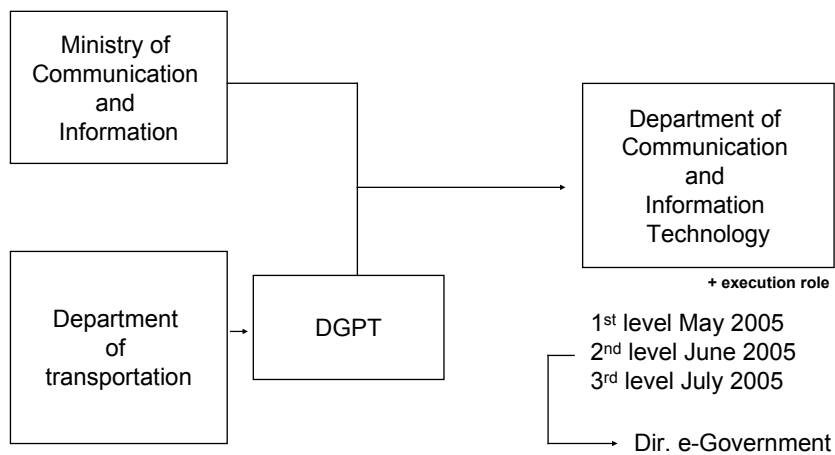
- Creating a common strategy to instill ICT all part of government programs
- Combining existing on-going programs and aligning with international initiatives
- Facilitating affordable ICT equipment
- Facilitating affordable Internet access
 - Telecommunications not available (limited) for most locations
 - To obtain partnership or collaboration is possible, but not national solutions
 - Telecommunications are expensive – causing sustainability issues
- Finding local content
- Creating sustainable models for development and for operations
- Creating the local demand
- Conducting research and making available empirical data on existing locations
- Prioritization of development efforts



GOVERNMENT CIO MODEL



Reorganization of MICT

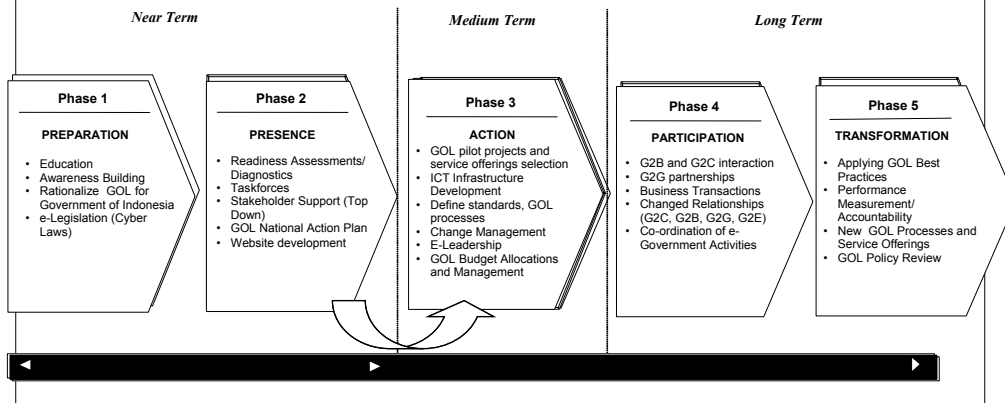


March 2005



Indonesia's Roadmap to e-Government Contains 5 Major Phases

Indonesia's Roadmap to e-Government



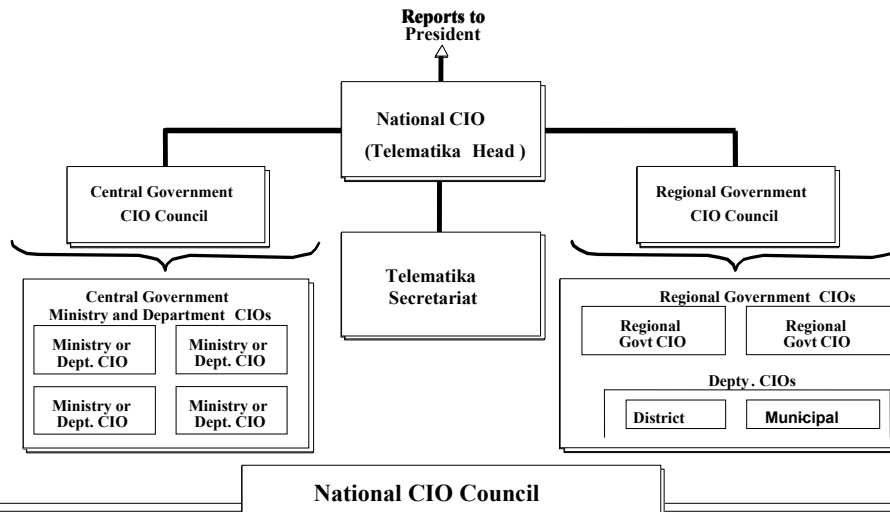
To Move to Phase 3 of its Roadmap or "Jump Start" itself into Action, the GOI should Focus on the Following 5 Critical Next Steps

CIO responsibility

- **Step 1: Create e-Leadership** — establish a core high level e-government body to facilitate and co-ordinate e-government activities at all levels of government
- **Step 2: Enable the environment** — develop appropriate e-government legislation and cyber laws
- **Step 3: Build out ICT Infrastructure** — expand the utilization and efficient allocation of existing ICT capacity and develop key ICT infrastructure that will have a cross-cutting effect throughout the government
- **Step 4: Pilot Project** — develop prioritized list of pilot projects and outline a phased implementation strategy
- **Step 5: Change Management and BPR** — incorporate change management practices as an integral part of the deployment of each e-government program



Step 1: Create e-Leadership — Establish a Core High Level e-Government Body to Facilitate and Co-ordinate e-Government Activities at All Levels of Government

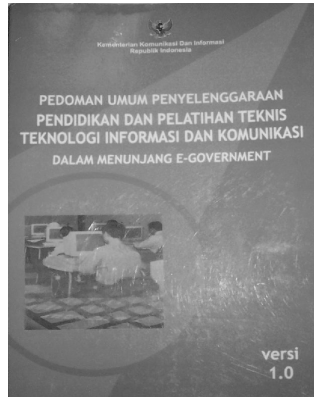


Indonesian Experiences

- The first CIO model would be commenced from Central Government, provincial, municipalities, district.
- For the period 2002-2005, there have been 16 group of ICT training program, conducted by MICT for senior officials (level 2, 3 and 4).
- Indonesia is still in awareness stage of CIO training since the focus has been on the ICT aspect



Guidance and Training Materials



- Government Regulation No.101 / 2000 on Education and Training for Government Officials
- Presidential Instruction No.6 / 2001 on Policy Framework for the development and implementation of ICT
- Presidential Instruction No.3 / 2003 on National Policy and Strategy for e-Government Development
- Guidance for ICT training program
- Curriculum for preliminary and basic training level
- Competency standard for e-government administrator



Step 5: Change Management and BPR — Incorporate Change Management Practices as an Integral Part of the Deployment of Each e-Government Program

- Educate GCIO Officials and Staff (at all levels) through e-Government Immersion Programs with Special Focus on Accelerating the Learning Curve in Rural Areas
- Upgrade Skills at the Grassroots level through Free “Train The Trainer” Programs to the Public
- Develop Comprehensive National Communication Campaign Designed to Improve Internet Awareness Among the General Public
- Establish Policies that Require that the Organizational, Human Resource and Skill Impact be Evaluated and Accommodated as an Integral Part of Deploying all e-Government Programs



Role of CIO for Government

- Serves as the principle advisor to the Administrator, Deputy Administrator on information management and technology across the agency.
- As the agency's senior management official, serves as the spokesperson on information technology matters.
- Coordination among agencies
- Integration vision and mission strategies
- Response to the government policy
- Maintain ICT utilization within organization and sharing of information systems, applications, data, and other resources across the lines of business and throughout the agency.
- Manage outsource and contract



Role of CIO for Government (cont.)

- Leads and directs agency-wide strategic planning for information technology.
- Oversees IT investments to ensure optimization across agency and the full range of cost tradeoffs.
- Creates and maintains an IT strategy to guide research, development, maintenance.
- Leads the establishment of world-class software and information systems engineering methodologies and applies them to agency systems, operations, and processes to provide continuous improvement of IT performance.
- Leads and directs agency-wide efforts on information systems security, ensuring that standards



Responsibilities for the CIO

- Work with the agency and senior program managers to implement effective information management to achieve the agency's strategic goals
- Increase the value of the agency's information resources by implementing an integrated agency wide technology architecture
- Strengthen the agency's knowledge, skills and capabilities to manage information resources effectively
- Promote improvements to the work processes used by the agency to carry out its programs
- Assist the agency head in establishing a sound investment process to select, control and evaluate IT spending for costs, risks and benefits
- Ability to work beyond a 40-hour work week as required.



Minimum Qualification Standards

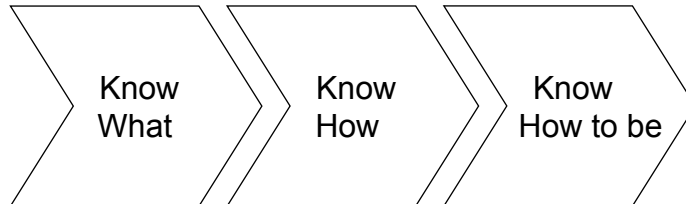
Bachelor's degree in technology or related discipline from an accredited college or university, with Master's preferred.

KNOWLEDGE, ABILITIES, AND SKILLS:

- Knowledge of a variety of technology architectures including web-based architectures, client/server and centralized computing models.
- Knowledge of and ability to support current information technologies and best practices.
- Ability to manage multiple complex projects and achieve results within user-defined requirements for quality, cost, and time.
- Ability to use past experience and sound technical judgment to provide needed information technology support to staff in schools and offices.
- Ability to quickly learn government policies, regulations and practices.
- Requires excellent technical, process improvement, team-building, and oral and written communications skills.



CIO training model based on competencies



Knowledge of the work, tasks, methods, own role, the context, of CIOs

Knowledge of the practices and solutions (the technical knowledge and skill required to do something)

Mental, physics and basic sense attitude, value system, factor linked to personal identity



Competencies description

Know what	Managerial knowledge Internal business knowledge External business knowledge Technical knowledge	Description
Know how	Organizational impact and assessment capability Technical expertise Planning capability	Description
Know how to be	Interpersonal skill Holistic vision Long term vision Effective leadership	Description



THANK YOU
djokoagung@depkominfo.go.id





Agenda

- Introduction
- E-Government Overview
- Project Description and Implementation Status
- Key Challenges and Lessons Learned
- The Malaysian Public Sector Strategic ICT Framework
- Moving Forward

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Introduction



- The implementation of ICT in Government agencies has been on going since the 1960's
- Various ICT systems have been implemented at tremendous costs
- Total expenditure of ICT project under the 8th Malaysia Plan (2000-2005) is about RM5.2 billion
- Growth of ICT implementation has continuously been given top priority by the Government of Malaysia



E-Government

How it all begun...

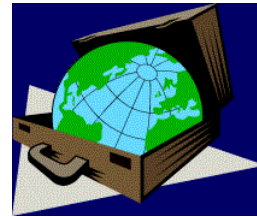




Vision 2020



- Brainchild of Malaysia's former Prime Minister, Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamad.
- An optimistic and realistic national agenda that sets out specific goals and objectives for long term development of the nation.
- To build a fully developed, matured, balanced society and knowledge-rich Malaysia by 2020.



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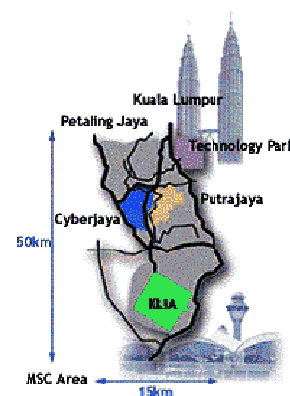
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The Multimedia Super Corridor - MSC



- 15x50 km garden corridor south of Kuala Lumpur.
- Special bill of guarantees, cyber laws, policies and practices tailored to enable residents to achieve the full promise of multimedia.
- World-class physical infrastructure and next-generation 2.5-10 Gigabit multimedia network



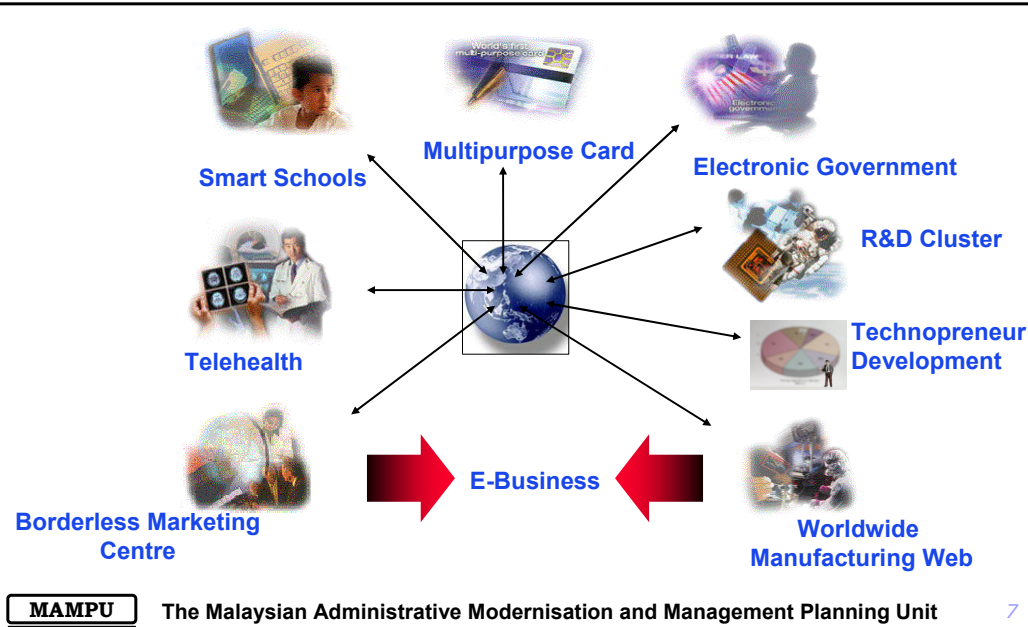
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8 MSC “Flagship” Applications

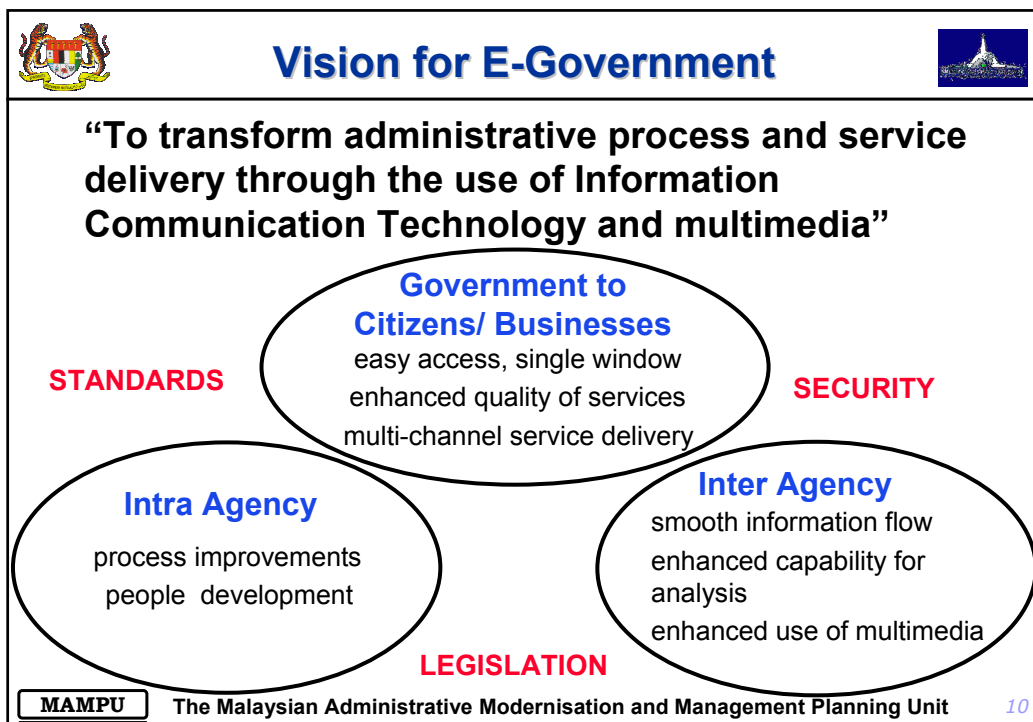
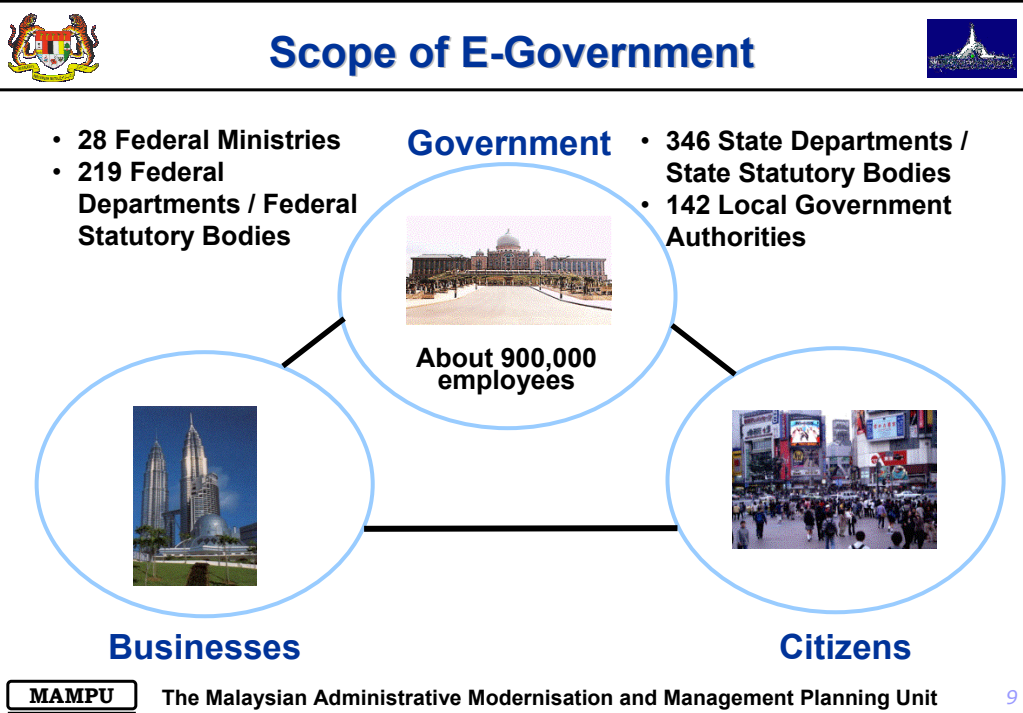


Our Focus: E-Government Flagship



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What We Went Through....



Conceptualization to Realization



- Public-Private Sector
- Collaboration
- E-Government Blueprint
- Concept Request for Proposals

EVALUATION STAGES	
Stage 1	Compliance Evaluation
Stage 2	Detailed Evaluation for Multi-track Negotiations
Stage 3	Successful Responding Organisation Evaluation

- E-Government Pilot Projects



List of Possible Projects



Citizen-to-Government Project List

- Electronic driver's license issuance and renewal
- Integrated passport and visa processing
- Electronic tax payment and processing
- Smart traffic fine payment
- Electronic road tax and vehicle registration
- Electronic EPF/SOCSSO management
- Easy employment licensing/permitting
- Electronic IC renewal
- Electronic quit rent processing and payment
- Smart commercial vehicle licensing/permitting
- Electronic pension processing
- Integrated low cost housing management
- On-line consumer information
- On-line health information
- Electronic public complains information
- Electronic school/higher education registration
- Electronic polling/survey

Business-to-Government Project List

- On-line registration of company & business
- Electronic trade licenses/permits
- Electronic procurement and tendering
- On-line foreign trade information
- On-line entrepreneurial programs
- Electronic registration of society
- Information on demographics
- Information on agriculture
- Electronic GIS, land information & land zoning
- On-line environmental requirements information
- On-line rural programs information
- On-line information on tariffs & shipping schedule
- Electronic sponsorship information
- Operation permits
- On-line economic policies/info on projects status

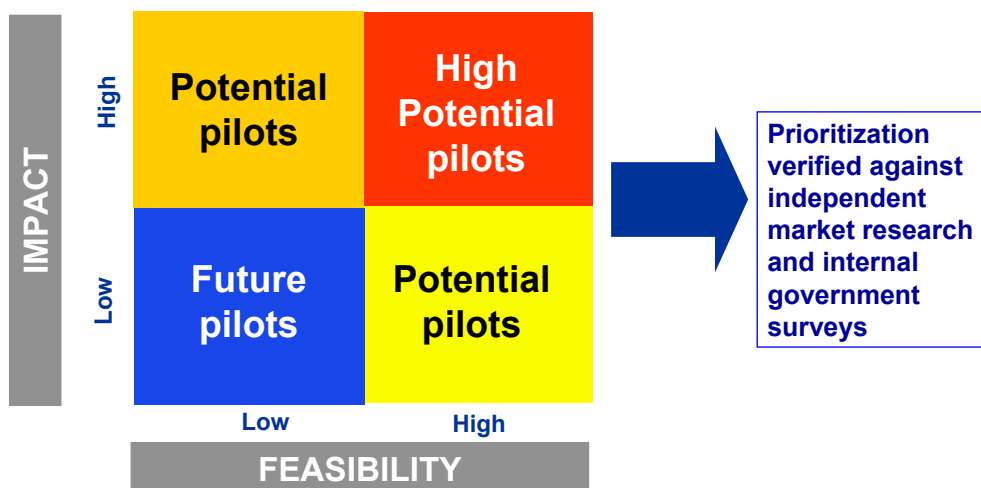
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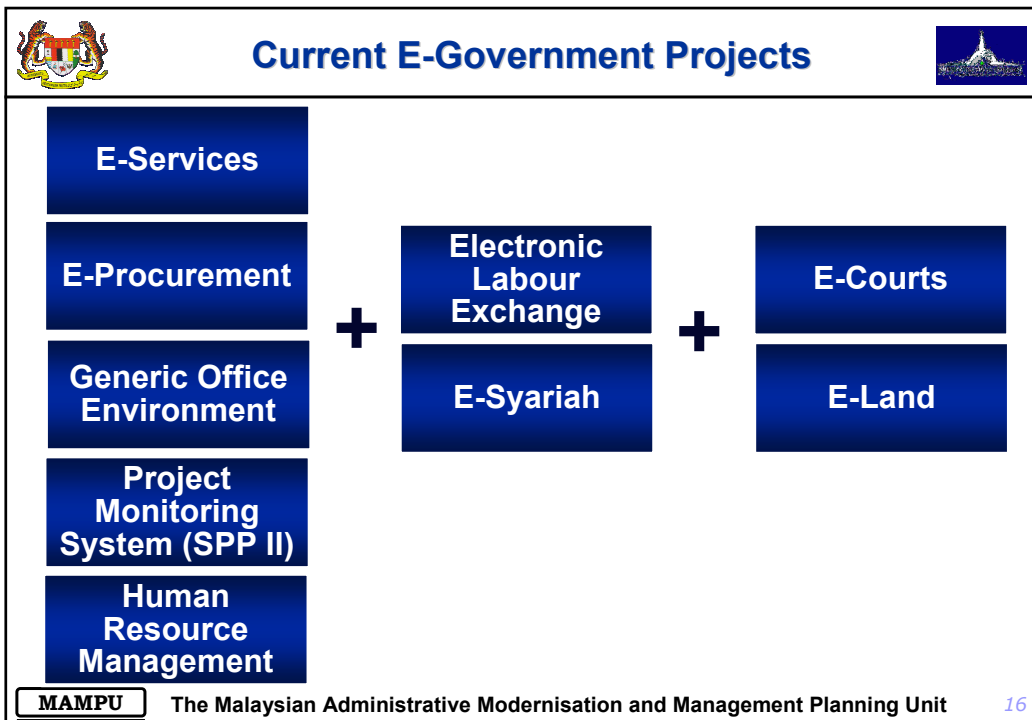
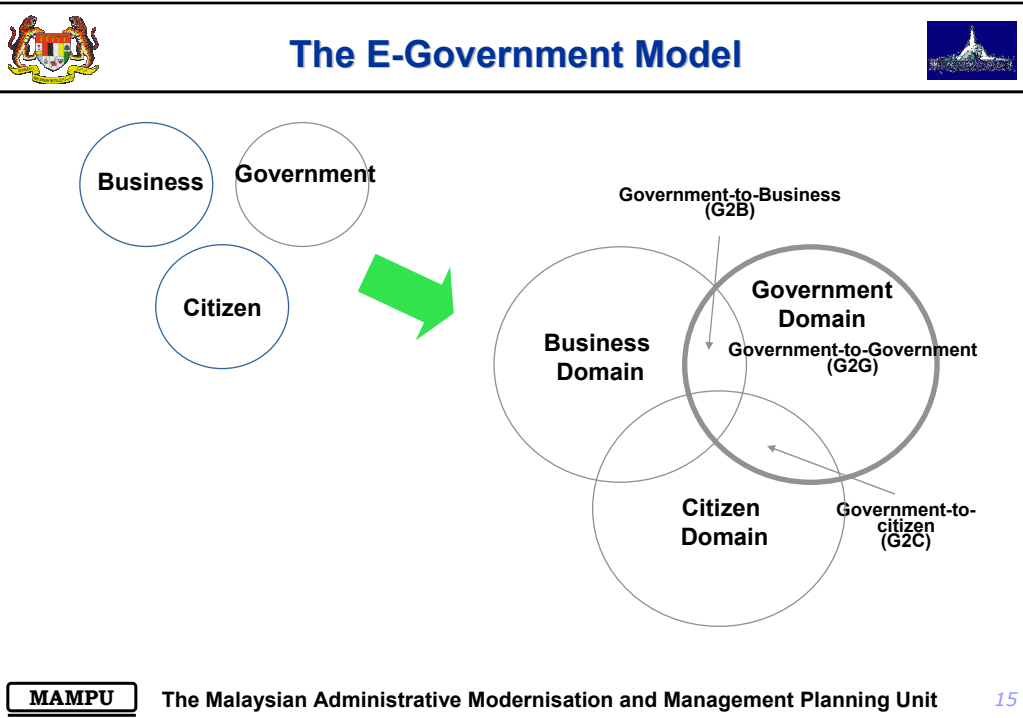
Identify and Prioritise Potential Pilot Projects

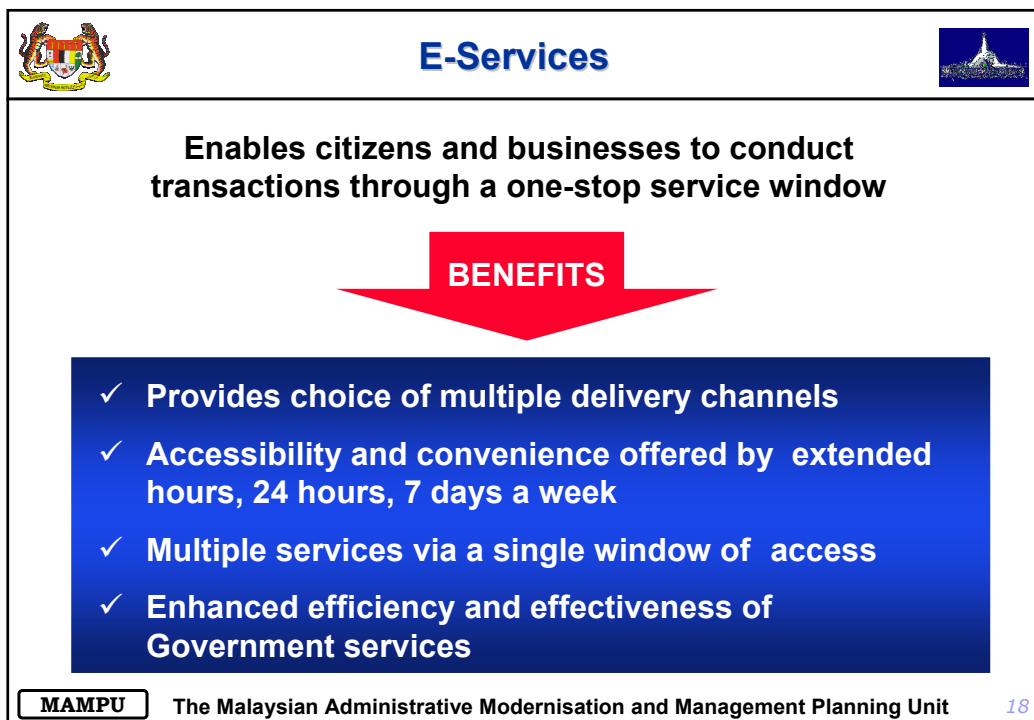
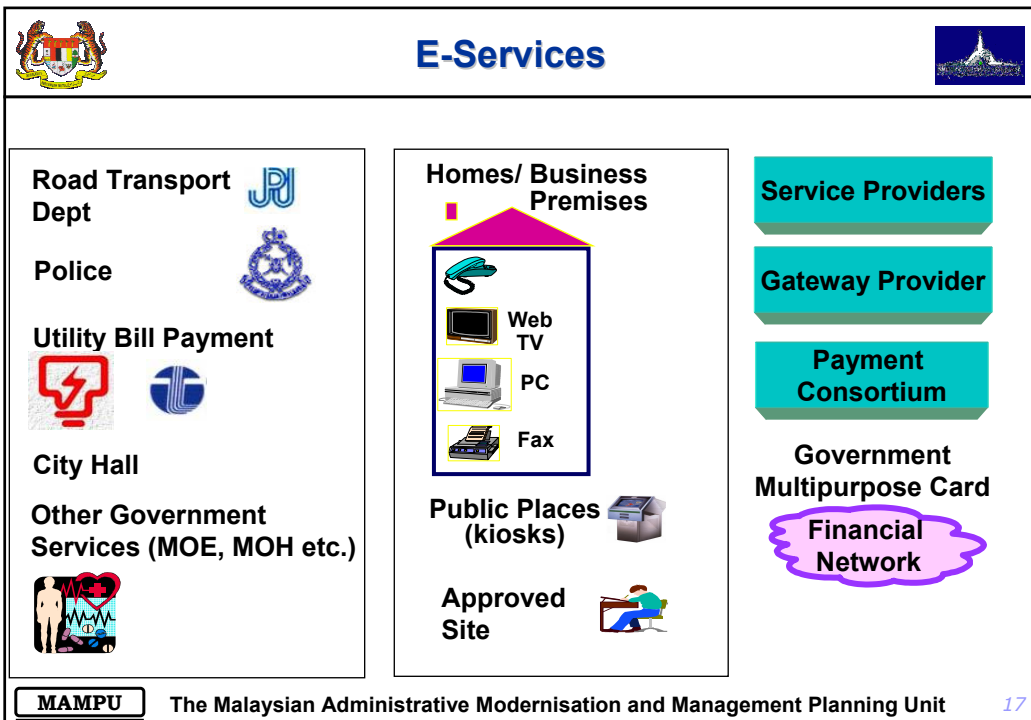


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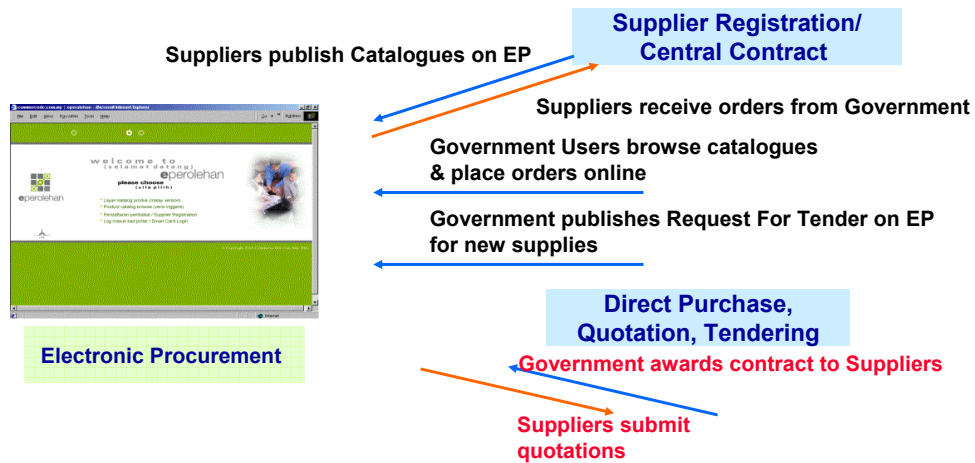




E-Procurement



BUYING AND SELLING VIA THE NET



E-Procurement



Allows the Government to conduct procurement activities electronically via desktops and on-line Suppliers' Registration

BENEFITS

- ✓ Faster turn-around time in processing procurement transactions
- ✓ Enables government to become a "smart buyer"
- ✓ On-line submission of Supplier's registration any day, anytime
- ✓ Cost saving to the Government & Suppliers

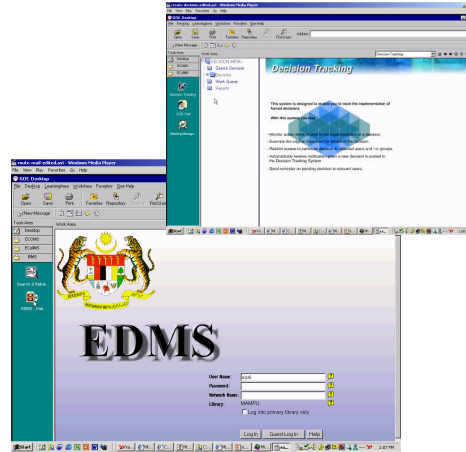


Generic Office Environment



An electronic office environment to enhance productivity through better information management, communications and collaboration

- Check electronic mail, meeting schedule, and filtered news
- Accessing documents online
- Assigning tasks electronically



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Generic Office Environment



Provides fully integrated, distributed & scalable paperless environment via open system platform

BENEFITS

- ✓ Enables transparency & timely decision making
- ✓ Ensures right information gets to the right people at the right time
- ✓ Enables effective collaboration across agencies

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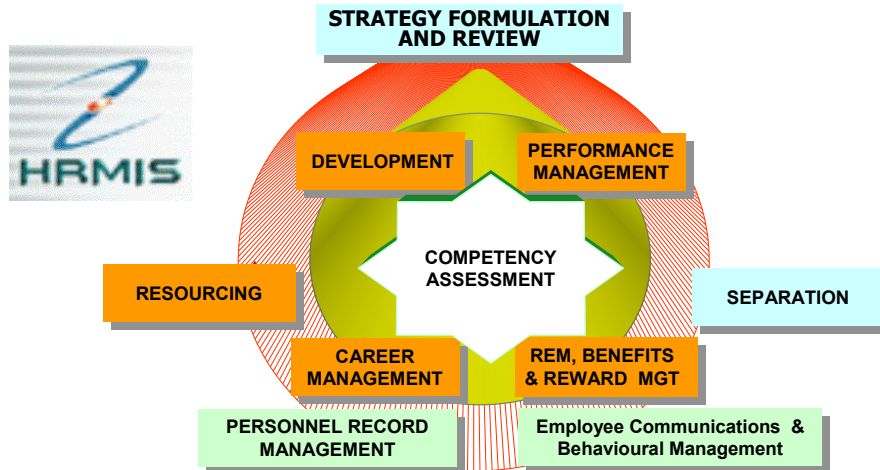
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Human Resource Management Information System



A system providing full HRM functionality for the Government to develop and manage its human capital



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Human Resource Management Information System



Provides a single interface for Government employees to perform human resource functions



- ✓ Facilitates effective HR management
- ✓ Enables horizontal integration & streamlined human resource functions

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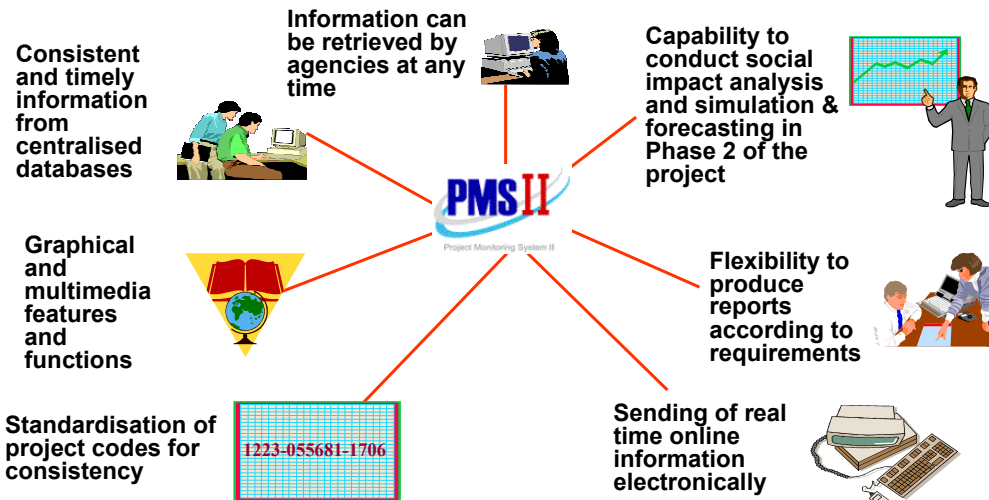
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Project Monitoring System (SPP II)



An on-line end-to-end project monitoring system creating a collaborative environment for better management of development projects



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Project Monitoring System (SPP II)



Provides a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of development projects across agencies

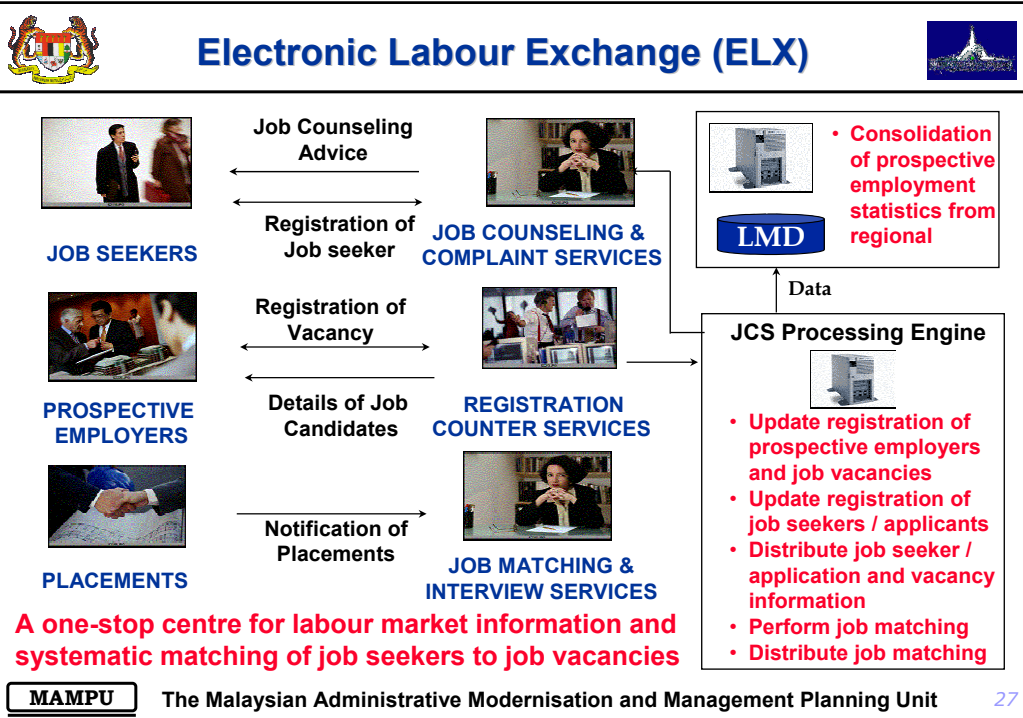
BENEFITS

- ✓ Timely and accurate project development status
- ✓ Paperless monitoring system

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-
- Electronic Labour Exchange (ELX)**
- **Electronic Labour Exchange contains three primary applications**
 - **Job Clearing System**
Free service to match vacancies to job seekers
 - **Labour Market Database**
Central repository of data for MOHR and its agencies
 - **Office Productivity System**
Office productivity tools and applications
 - **ELX went live on 30th May 2002 and was fully rolled out to the Ministry of Human Resource and all state and district offices of Manpower Department and Labour Department totalling 119 sites.**
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Electronic Labour Exchange (ELX)



To improve the mobilisation of the nation's human resources and to provide one-stop centre for labour market information

BENEFITS

- ✓ Systematic matching of job seekers to job vacancies
- ✓ Accurate real time labour market data
- ✓ Enhanced Job Counseling Services



E-Syariah



- Commencement Date: 18 April 2002.
- Target Locations: 102 sites.
- Implementation timeline: 3 years (2002-2005).
- Officially launched by the Prime Minister on February 7, 2003

Objectives:

- To improve the quality of services of *Syariah* Courts.
- To improve the effectiveness of JKSM in coordinating and monitoring their respective agencies.
- To improve the productivity and efficiency of *Syariah* Courts management nationwide.
- To uphold the Islamic values with the usage of ICT.



E-Syariah



Provides efficient and quality management of Syariah Court

BENEFITS

- ✓ Speed up the judicial process under syariah law
- ✓ Facilitate the registration and management of Syarie Lawyers
- ✓ Information centre for Syariah Court community and public

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E-Courts and E-Land



E-Courts

Objective

To improve productivity and efficiency in the justice system through ICT



E-Land

Objective

To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of land administration.

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Challenges...



Issues and Challenges



- ✓ Reengineering and Streamlining of Current Processes
- ✓ Managing Diverse Technologies and Obsolescence
- ✓ Integration and Interoperability of E-Government, Other Flagship Applications and Legacy Systems
- ✓ Information Privacy and Security





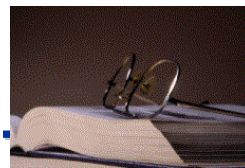
Issues and Challenges



- ✓ Education, Training and Accessibility
- ✓ Change Management
- ✓ Human Resource Implications
- ✓ Funding



Lessons Learned...





Lessons Learned



- **Start small, deliver value**
- **Delivering technology is just a small portion of the BIG picture and it is the easy part**
- **Critical Success Factors and state of readiness are very critical**
- **Rome wasn't built in a day...expect slow progress**
- **Change management is vital...provide mindset change programme**



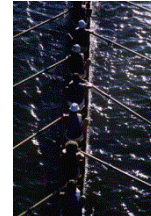
Lessons Learned



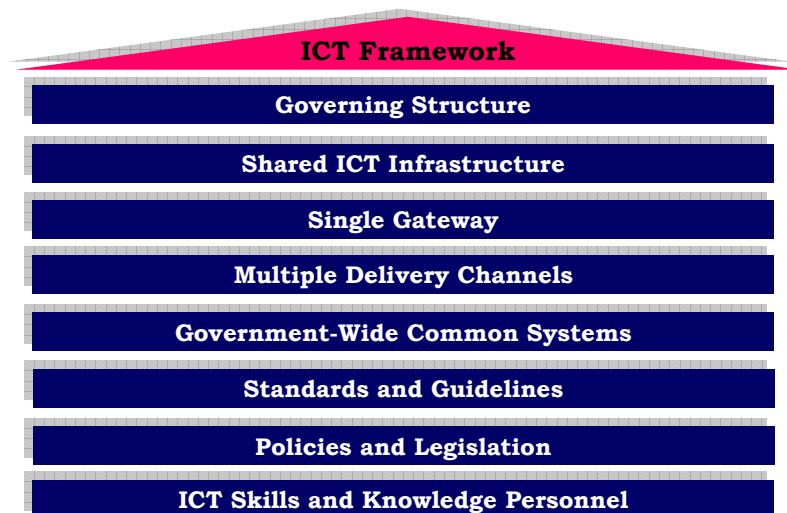
- **Lay the basic building blocks first**
- **Strong project management team**
- **Strong human resource development programme**
- **Develop a continuous marketing and promotion campaign**
- **Choice of contract model (outright purchase, BOT, BOO)**



The Malaysian Public Sector Strategic ICT framework

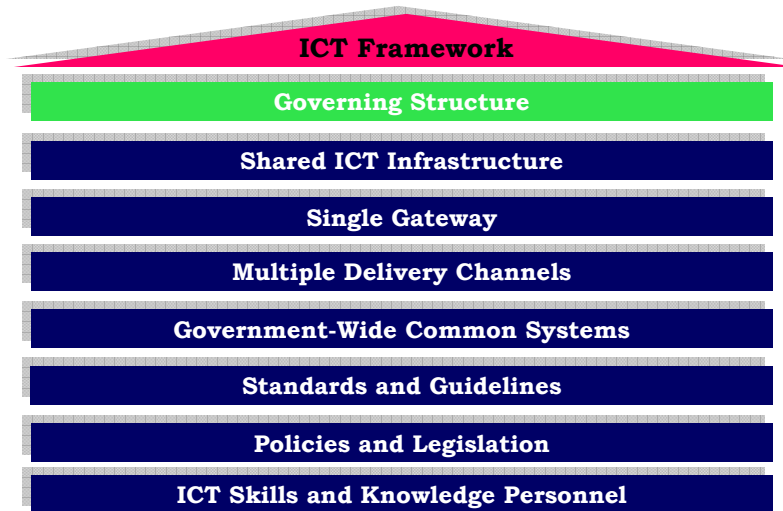


Framework To Achieve Vision





Framework To Achieve Vision



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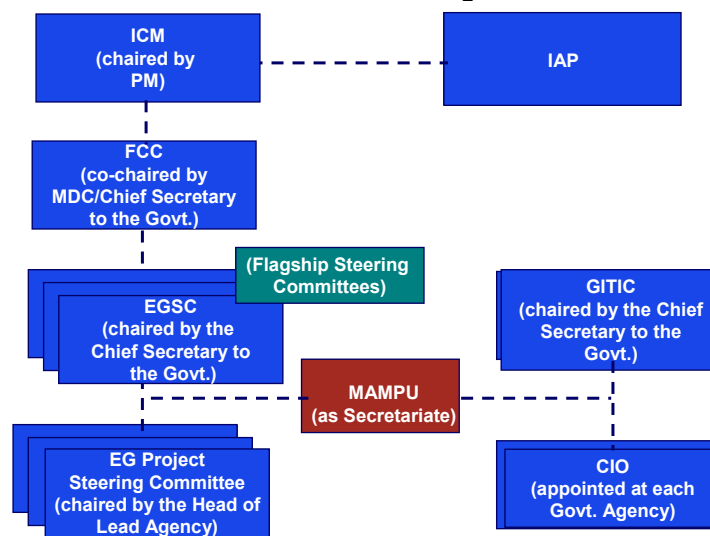
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Governing Structure



Administrative Mechanisms and implementation structure



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CIO Establishment



- To date, 180 CIOs have been appointed.
- Number of CIOs by type of agency:

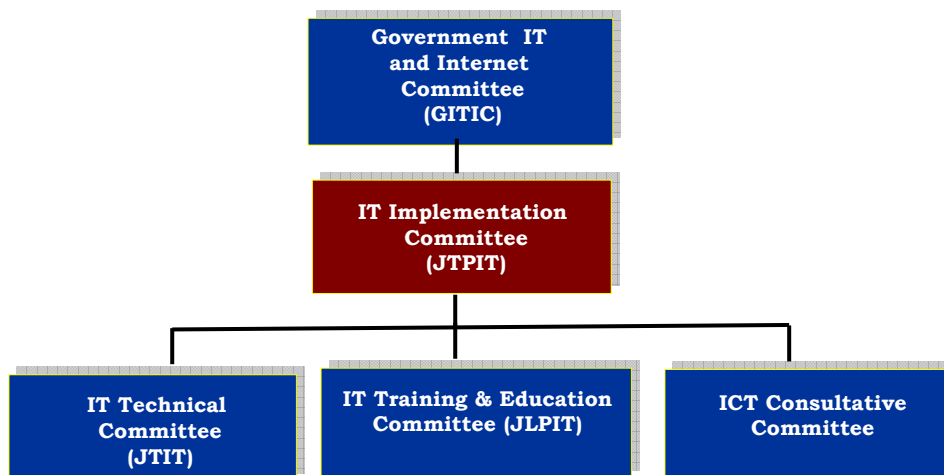
Ministry	25
State Governments	13
Federal Departments	79
Federal Statutory Bodies	63

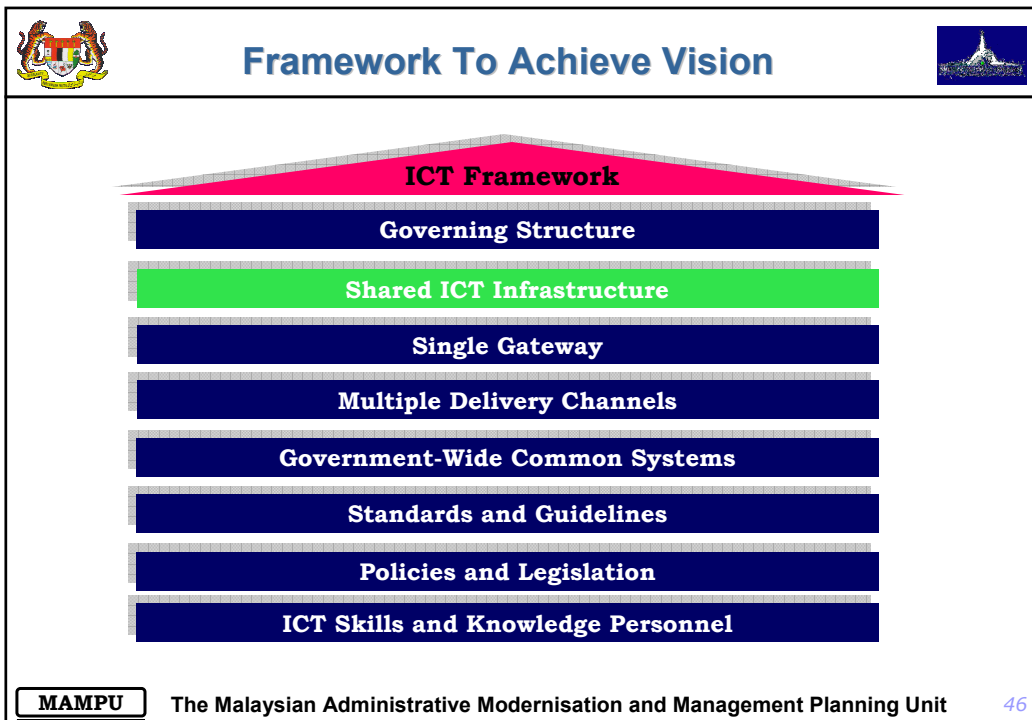
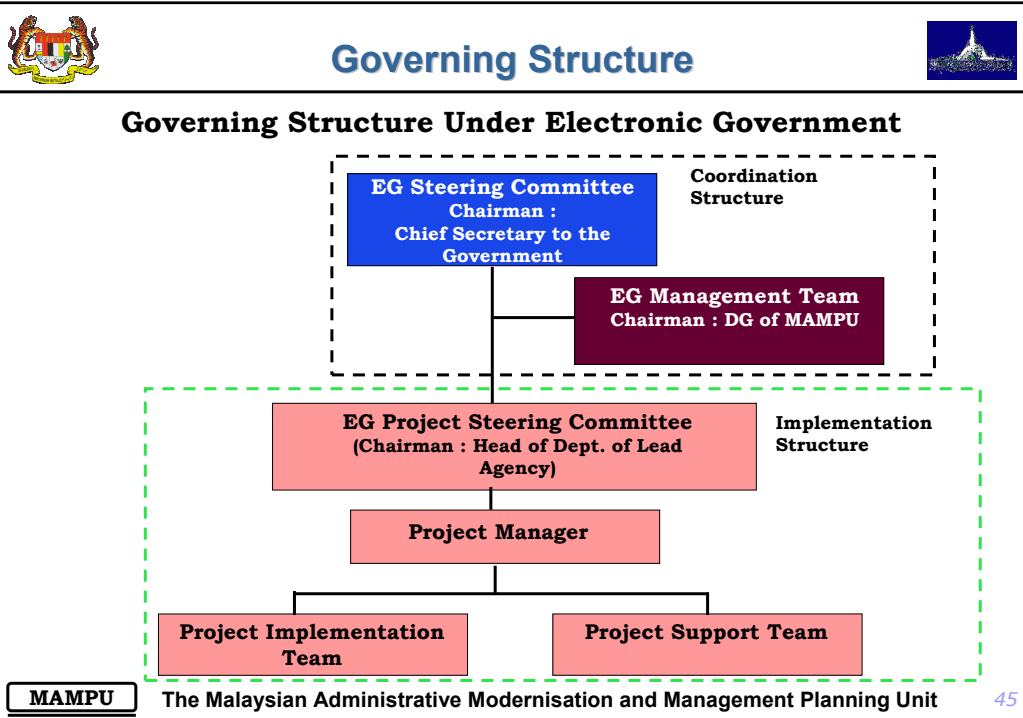


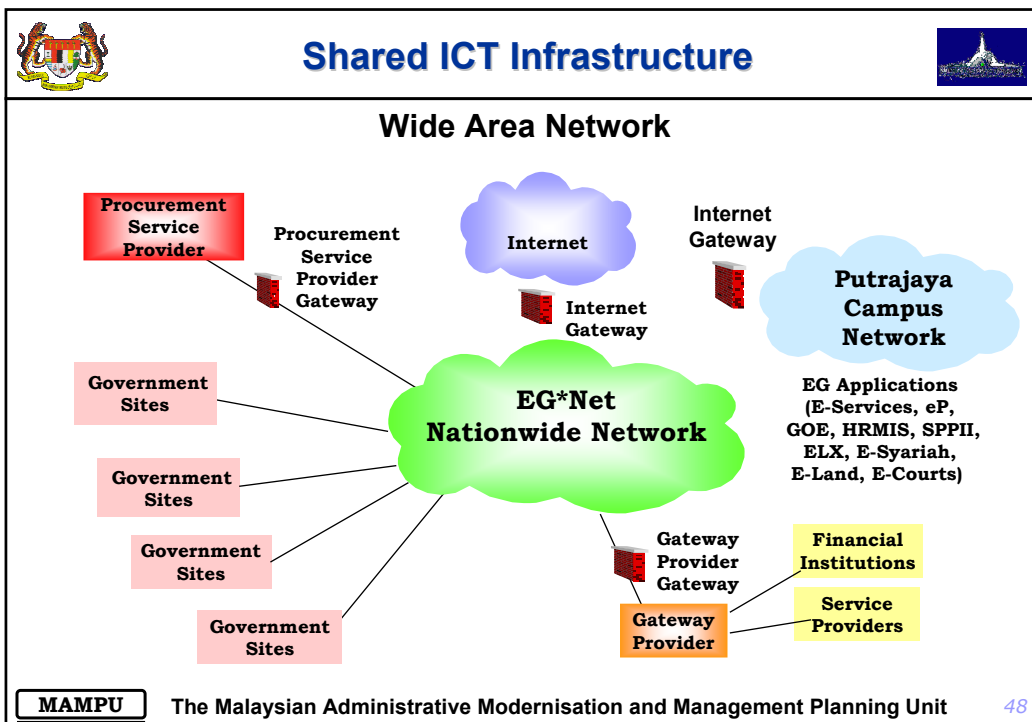
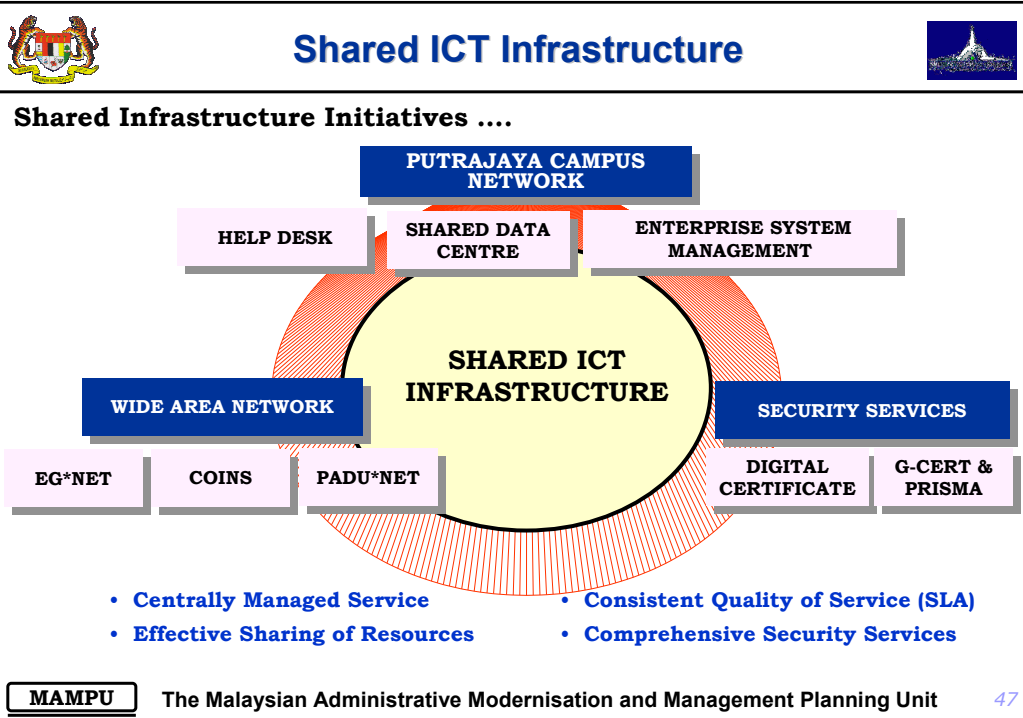
Governing Structure



Governing Structure Under GITIC





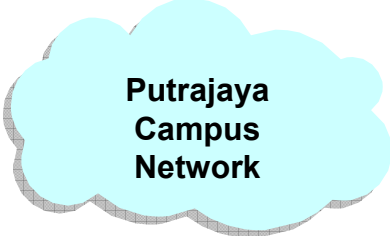
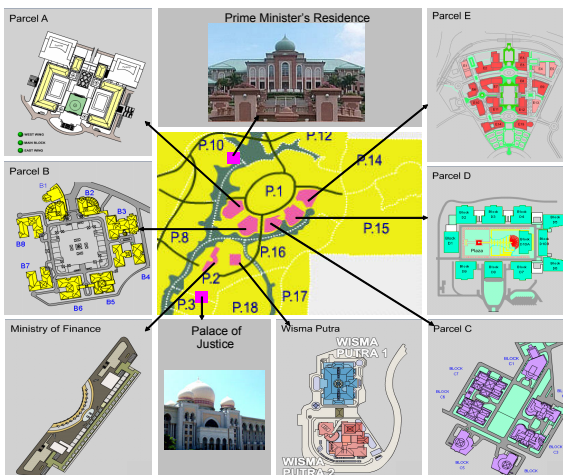




Shared ICT Infrastructure



Putrajaya Campus Network (PCN)



- 78 agencies
- 25,038 users
- 2,600 network switches
- Targeted 99.5% service availability

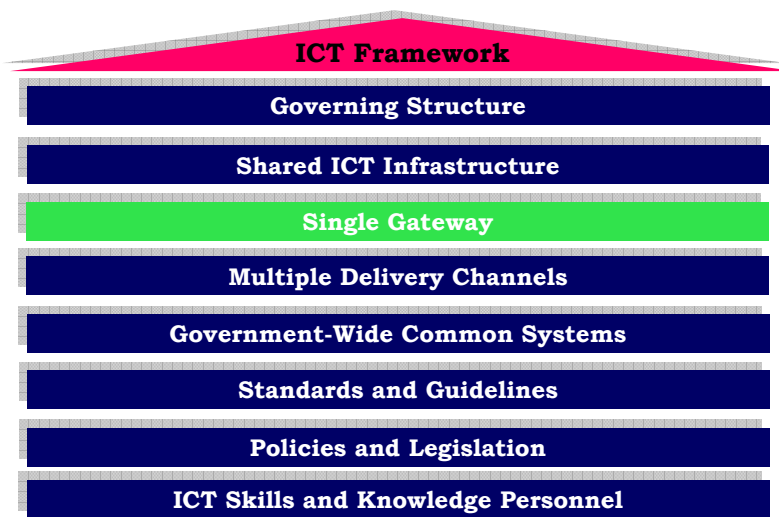
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Framework To Achieve Vision



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Single Gateway



Public Service Portal (PSP)

900 websites across
Federal, State and Local
Authorities, Malaysian Civil
Service Link (MCSL)



myGovernment Portal :

- **Citizen-Centric & Business Community Portal**
- **Single access to multiple communities**
- **1966 forms and 218 online services**



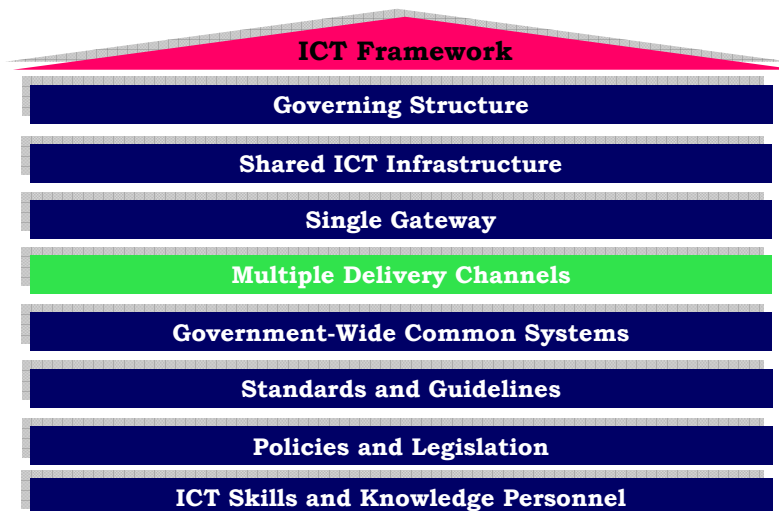
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Multiple Delivery Channels



- Web
- Telephony/IVR
- Kiosks
- SMS
- Face-To-Face

e.g. E-Services

JPJ Electronic Test Taking

- ✓ Before – Once a week, 50 candidates per week
- ✓ After – 8 Sessions per day, average 560 candidates a week.

Enquiry and Payment of Traffic Summons

- ✓ Before – Inquiry via POLISinfoline & SMS, payment office hours at counters
- ✓ After – Inquiry & payment online via the Internet, 24 X 7

e.g. PBT

Payment by credit card & through banks

e.g. JUPEM

Sale of maps via pre-paid mode

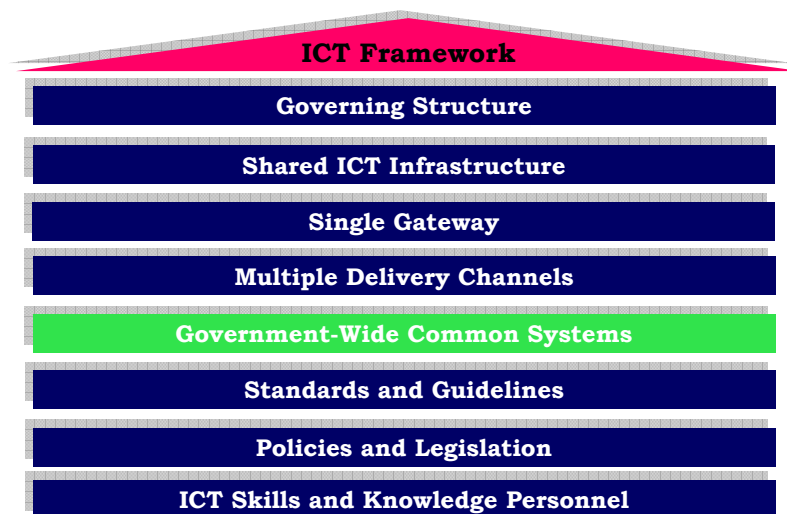
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Government-Wide Common Systems




	Completed & Rolled-Out	In Progress
<div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">E-Government</div> <div style="background-color: #f44336; color: white; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; font-weight: bold;">Impact</div> <p>Transform the administrative processes</p>	<div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">SPPII</div> <div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;">GOE</div> <div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">E-SPKB</div> <div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;">E-Syariah</div> <div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">E-Procurement</div>	<div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">HRMIS</div> <div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">E-Courts</div> <div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">E-Land</div> <div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">GFMAS</div>
<div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC)</div> <div style="background-color: #f44336; color: white; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; font-weight: bold;">Impact</div> <p>Provide amenities improving citizens' quality of life</p>	<div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Smart Schools</div> <div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;">MyKad</div> <div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Telehealth</div>	


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Government-Wide Common Systems



Numerous agency-specific applications enhancing back-end operations, improving public-facing service delivery...

	Front-end systems...
<div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Other Systems</div> <div style="background-color: #f44336; color: white; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; font-weight: bold;">Impact</div> <p>Shorter processing time</p>	<div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Land Application and Monitoring System (LAMS)</div> <div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Traffic Compound Online Payment System (COPS)</div> <div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Sistem Informasi Kenderaan dan Pemandu (SIKAP)</div> <div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Sistem Kawalan Imigresen</div> <div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Sistem Pasport dan Dokumen Perjalanan</div>
<div style="background-color: #f44336; color: white; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; font-weight: bold;">Impact</div> <p>Improved agencies' operational functions</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Back-end systems...</p> <div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Standard Accounting System for Govt Agencies (SAGA)</div> <div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Agency Link Up System (ALIS)</div> <div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Sistem Informasi Rekod Penduduk Negara (SIREN)</div> <div style="background-color: #f15a24; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Sistem Kutipan Hasil</div>

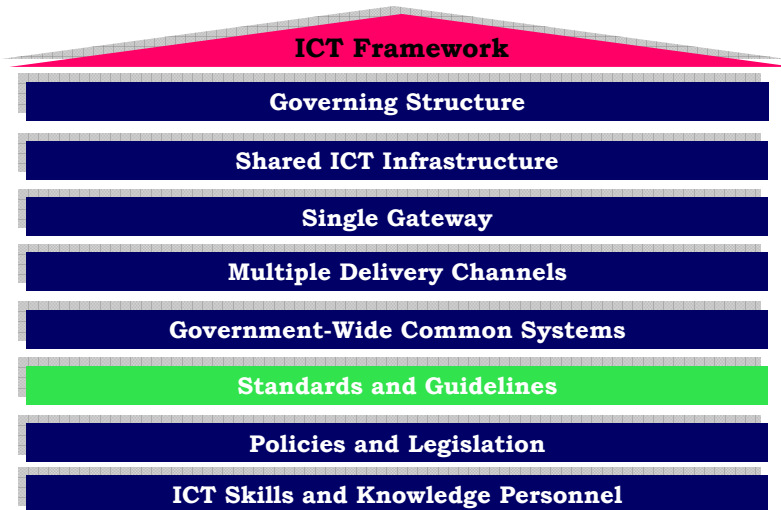
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Framework To Achieve Vision



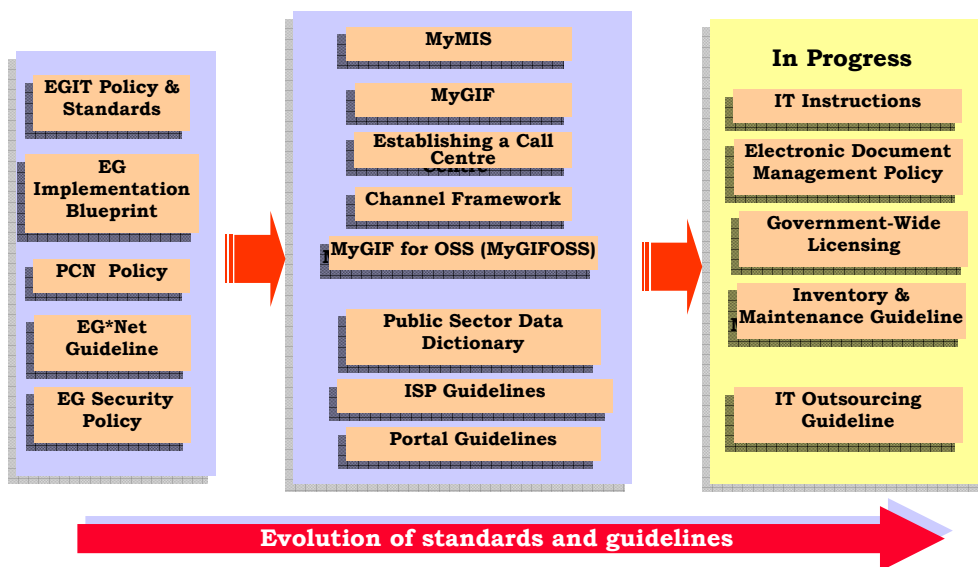
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Standards & Guidelines



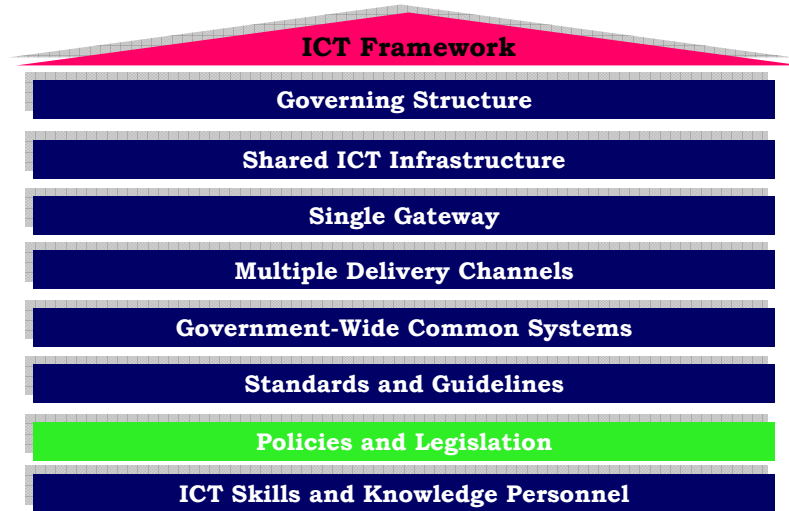
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Policies & Legislation



Completed



Digital Signature Act 1997



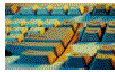
Copyright (Amendment) Act 1997



Computer Crimes Act 1997



Telemedicine Act 1997



Communications & Multimedia Act 1998

In Progress

Electronic Government Activities Act (EGAA)

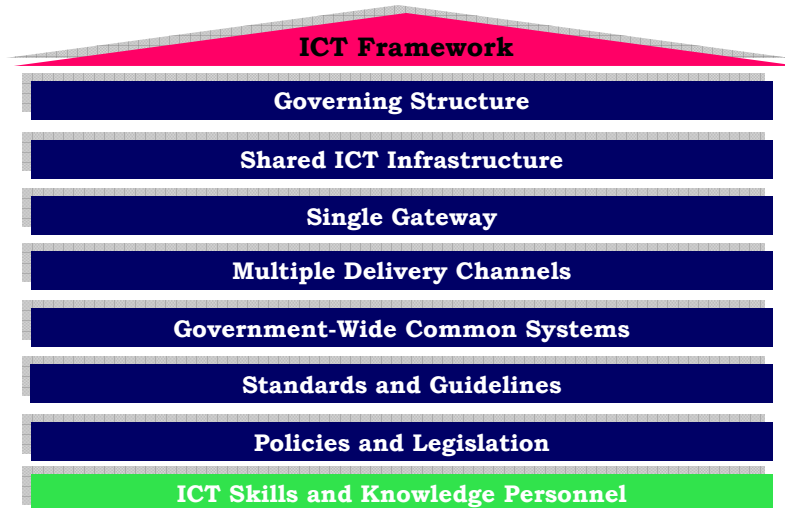
Electronic Transactions Act (ETA)

Personal Data Protection Act





Framework To Achieve Vision



ICT Skills & Knowledge Personnel

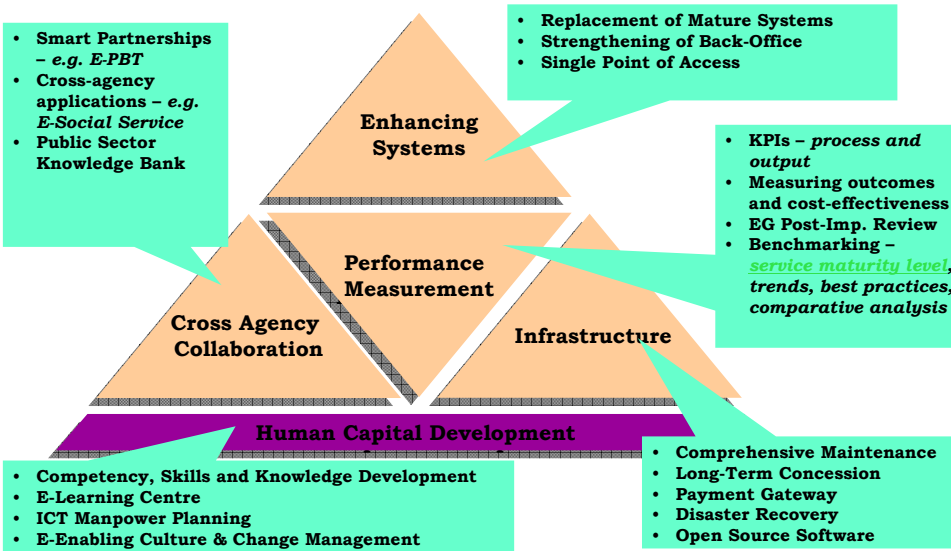


Efforts towards ICT human capital development ...

- **ICT Manpower Study** – to identify the ICT human resource requirements in the Public Sector
- **ICT Skills and Competency Assessment** – to develop competency model to support Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS)
- **Setting up of INTAN Management and Technology Centre (IMATEC)** – to enhance the training of ICT skilled and knowledge workers as well as ICT professionals in the Public Sector



Moving Forward



Conclusion



“E-Government is well advanced and has become an integral component of a much broader service delivery agenda in Malaysia”






THANK YOU

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www.gov.ph
The Official Government Portal
of the Republic of the Philippines

E-Government Implementation in the Philippines


based on the 10-Point Agenda
of President G M Arroyo



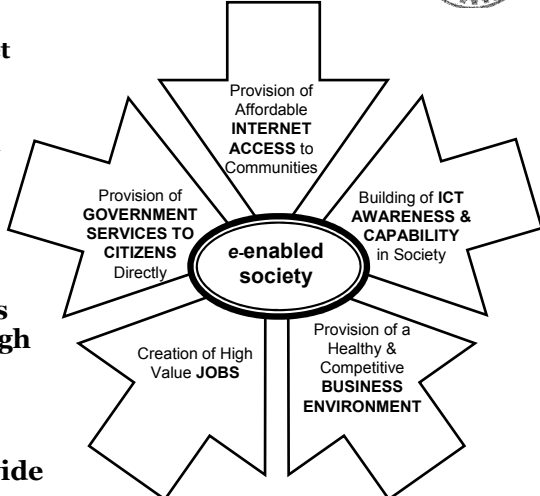
Tim Diaz de Rivera
Commissioner for E-Government Development Group (eGDG)
Commission on Information and Communications Technology
Office of the President of the Philippines



PHILIPPINES' STRATEGIC ICT DIRECTIONS (since 2001)



- Provide affordable Internet access to all communities
- Build ICT awareness and capability in society
- Provide a healthy and competitive business environment
- Generate high value jobs in the community through world-class ICT services
- Provide government services directly to all Filipino citizens worldwide



e-enabled society

- Provision of Affordable INTERNET ACCESS to Communities
- Building of ICT AWARENESS & CAPABILITY in Society
- Provision of a Healthy & Competitive BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT
- Creation of High Value JOBS
- Provision of GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO CITIZENS Directly



President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo's Ten-Point Agenda for 2004 to 2010



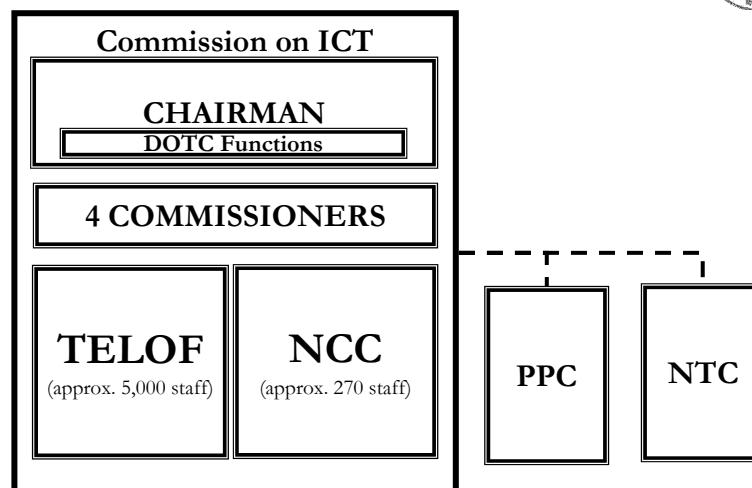
- Balanced budget**
- Education for all**
- Automated elections**
- Transport & digital infrastructure**
- Termination of conflicts/insurgencies
- Healing the wounds of EDSA
- Electricity & water all over
- Opportunities (10m jobs) for all**
- Decentralize development**
- Decongest Metro Manila**
- Subic/Clark as logistics hubs**



"Beat the Odds"



EO 269, creating CICT

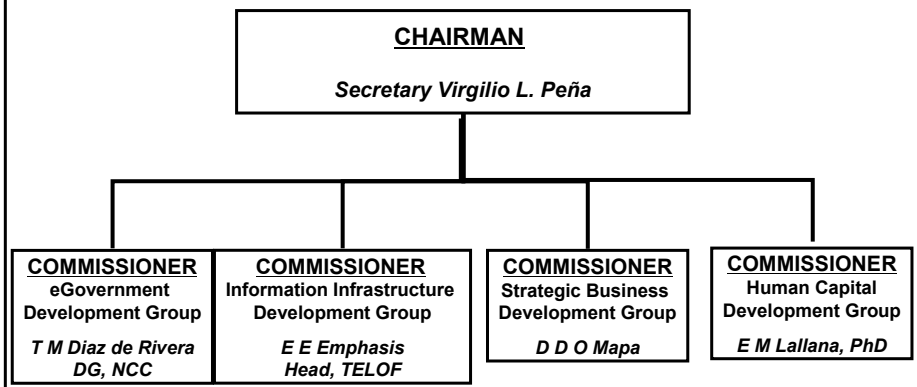




Organizational Structure of CICT



Commission on Information and Communications Technology



1st Major Function of the eGov Development Group



- ❑ **Government ICT Policy, Research and Standards Development**
 - Preparation/Update of the Government Information Strategic Plan (GISP) every 5 years
 - Conduct of various research studies and surveys to assess global eGov best practices as well as undertake local situational assessments
 - Preparation of Memo Circulars / Issuances on ICT Policies and ICT Standards for adoption by NGAs, LGUs, SUCs, GOCCs and/or for consideration by the Philippine Legislature



2nd Major Function of the eGov Development Group



- ❑ **Government ICT Program Review and Monitoring**
 - Conduct of in-depth reviews of all Agency Info Systems Strategic Plans (ISSPs) to determine conformance to established ICT policies/standards and to the national Gov't Information Strategic Plan (GISP)
 - Issuance of appropriate Agency ISSP endorsements to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM)
 - Provides oversight project portfolio review and monitoring on all projects funded out of the eGovernment Fund
 - Provides secretariat support to two inter-agency working committees:
 - ❑ the eGov Frontline Services SWG; and
 - ❑ the eGov Fund Project Proposal Review/Selection TWG



3rd Major Function of the eGov Development Group



- ❑ **Government ICT Consulting Services Office**
 - Provides ICT-related consulting assistance/services to National Gov't Agencies (NGAs) and Local Government Units (LGUs)
 - ❑ Strategic Information Systems Planning
 - ❑ Systems Design and Development
 - ❑ IT Project Management (PMBOK-based)
 - ❑ IT Change Management
 - ❑ ICT Procurement Assistance
 - Overall Project Management for the **e-Gov Services Portal** and the **eGov Payment Gateway** initiatives



4th Major Function of the eGov Development Group



- ❑ **Government ICT Field Operations Office (FOO)**
 - Provides ICT-related consulting assistance to Local Gov't Units (LGUs) and to field offices of National Gov't Agencies (NGAs)
 - Overall Project Management for **e-LGU** initiative
 - ❑ Automating revenue-generating functions of LGUs
 - ❑ Establishing LGU-owned and managed Community eCenters
-

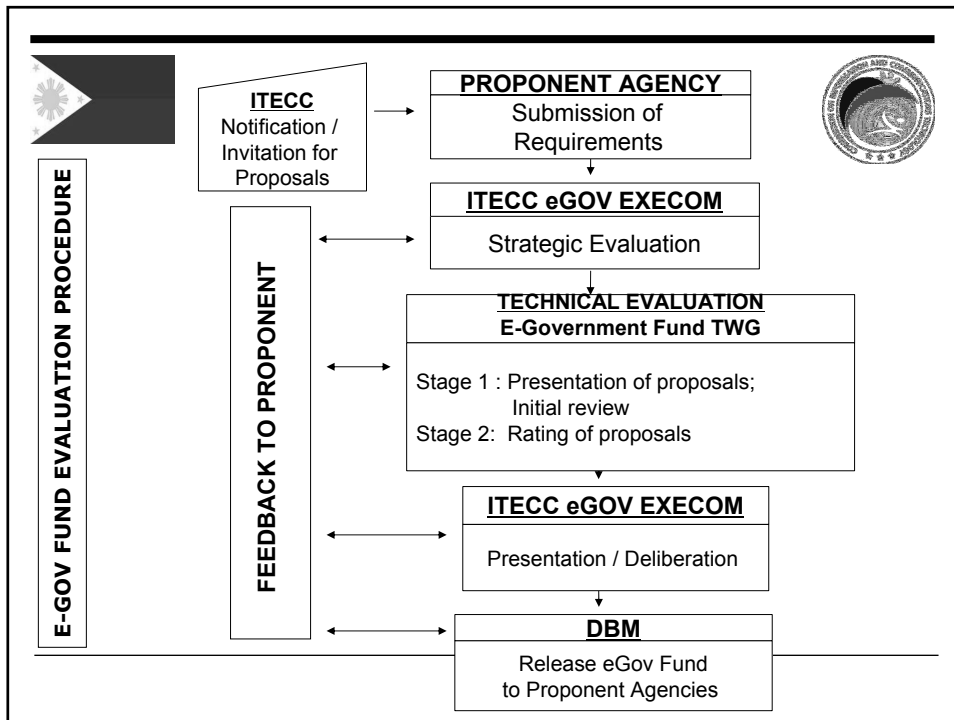


The eGovernment Fund



The eGovernment Fund was created as an alternative funding source for mission-critical, high-impact, and cross-agency ICT projects:

- Institutionalize a facility and mechanism that would provide full funding support for mission-critical government ICT projects;
 - Ensure successful completion of high-impact ICT projects that would jumpstart the development and implementation of eGovernment throughout the country; and
 - Facilitate the professional evaluation, selection and monitoring of ICT projects that would lead to more effective and/or efficient cross-agency interfaces.
-



Project Selection Criteria

STAGE I - Basic / Qualifying Criteria:

- ❖ Consistent with established ICT Plans and Frameworks, i.e. MTPDP, GISP & ITECC Strategic Roadmap ?
- ❖ Citizen-centric ?
- ❖ Cross-agency ?
- ❖ Has a multiplier effect ?



Project Selection Criteria



STAGE II – Detailed Evaluation Criteria:

- ❖ Benefits
 - Contribution to good governance
 - Enhancement of service delivery
 - Promotion of social benefits
- ❖ Sustainability
 - Financial Feasibility
 - Technical Feasibility
 - Operational Feasibility
- ❖ Deliverables and Costs



Some Projects Endorsed for Funding (2003/2004 e-Government Fund)



Ten-Point Agenda: AGENCY / Project Name	COST (US\$,M)
A: COMELEC Modernization – Vote-Counting Machines	15.455 *
B,D,D: BIR Computerization Projects	12.337 *
B,D,D: BOC Asycuda World Project	9.091 *
O,D,D: DTI Philippine Business Registry	3.196
O,D,D: DAP Knowledge Networking for Enterprising Agricultural Communities	3.068
B,E,T,O,D,D: NLP E-Library	3.032
B,O,D,D: DILG Local Government Portal	2.727
B,T,D,D: NCC E-Gov Portal / Payment Gateway	2.727
B,E,T,O,D,D: NCC E-LGU	1.818



Some Projects Endorsed for Funding
(2003/2004 e-Government Fund)



Ten-Point Agenda: AGENCY / Project Name	COST (US\$,M)
B: AMLC Transaction Monitoring and Analysis System	1.818
B,E,T,O,D,D: TelOf Community E-Center	1.744
B,T,D,D: SEC i-Report IS	1.579
B,O,D,D: POEA E-Overseas Filipino Workers Link	1.326
B,D,D: CSC Portal for E-Governance for Civil Service Corps	1.284
B,D,D: DBM E-Budget Implementation / Business Continuity	1.072
B,D,D: PMS Knowledge Management Center	1.005
B,D,D: DSWD Online Transaction IS for Frontline Services	0.993
B,D,D: BFAD Automated Food & Drugs Registration Project	0.937



Some Projects Endorsed for Funding
(2003/2004 e-Government Fund)



Ten-Point Agenda: AGENCY / Project Name	COST (PhP,M)
B,D,D: DOST Tests, Analysis and Calibration IS	49.06
B,D,D: DOH Drug Test Operations and Management IS	44.72
B,D,D: National Telehealth Center's National Telehealth Network (Buddy Works)	43.87
B,D,D: NLRC Case Management System	41.46
B,D,D: FNRI E-Nutrition	30.51
B,D,D: PAGASA Philippine Interactive Climate Weather Information Network	25.90
B,D,D: OES Governance Monitoring System	10.00



Strategic eGF Initiatives of CICT

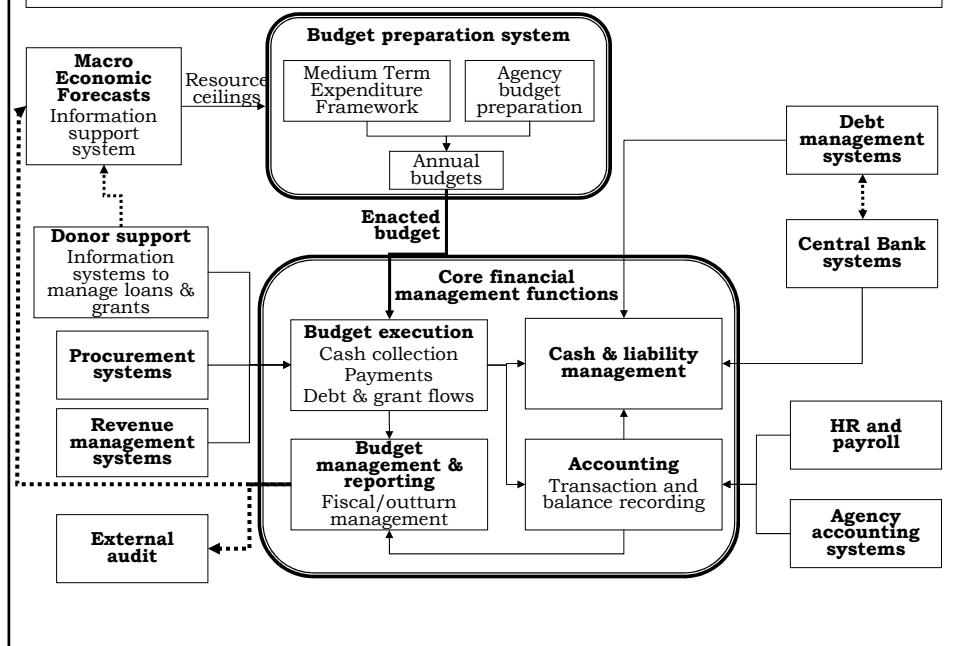


Integrated Financial Management System

Phase I: Nat'l Budget Implementation (2004-05)

Phase II: Nat'l Budget Preparation (2006-?)

IFMS Architecture Overview





Strategic eGF Initiatives of CICT



Integrated Financial Management System

Phase I: Nat'l Budget Implementation (2004-05)

Phase II: Nat'l Budget Preparation (2006-?)

Community e-Center

Phase I (2005-2010): In all 1,500+ Municipalities

Phase II (up to 2015): In all 45,000 Barangays



General Benefits of Endorsed Projects



Facilitated the streamlining and standardization of inter-agency processes and the sharing of information within and among national and local government agencies

- Provisioning of quality knowledge / information / data management and decision support tools that can be shared by and between national government agencies
 - Enabling the interfacing / interconnection of new and existing government networks, processes and systems
-



General Benefits of Endorsed Projects



Promotion of transparency and accountability in government operations

- Rationalization of government's various databases and other knowledge / information repositories
 - Provisioning of Internet-based sources of government information and web-based channels for delivering basic government services, facilitating the 24x7 accessibility of government to citizens and businesses alike
-



General Benefits of Endorsed Projects



Enhanced delivery of government services

- Reduction in time and costs in providing and acquiring government service
 - Increase in the volume of transactions and target beneficiary groups
 - Increase in revenue collection
 - Facilitate end to end processing of government services
 - Provide basic online services to underserved or unserved communities
-

“Technology has produced the information age.
Now it is up to all of us to build an Information Society.”

“Information and
communication
technologies ... can
improve the lives of
everyone on this planet.
We have the tools ...
the challenge is what to
do with it.”



Kofi Annan
Secretary-General, United Nations

THANK YOU!

tdr@ncc.gov.ph

**Challenges on e-Government
Toward Acceleration of International
Collaboration**

Government CIO Conference

21 November 2005

MANEERAT PLIPAT

Deputy Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Information and Communication Technology

Thailand



Ministry of Information and Communication Technology

e-government e-government e-government e-government e-government e-government

Contents:

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Contents
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

- ± What is e-Government ?
- ± Overview and Current Status of Main e-Government in Thailand
- ± Roles and Positioning of government CIO's in promoting e-Government
- ± Cooperation of Thailand with International
 - Current Status on Thailand – International Cooperation
 - Current Status on Thailand – Japan Cooperation
 - Further Cooperation between MICT and Japan

Ministry of Information and Communication Technology e-government e-government e-government

What is e-Government ?

There are numerous definitions for e-Government, here are just a few examples:

1. The US e-Government indicates that:
“...[using] improved Internet-based technology to make it easy for citizens and businesses to interact with the government, save taxpayer dollars, and streamline citizen-to-government communications.”



Ministry of Information and Communication Technology

What is e-Government ?

2. The US e-Government indicates that:

“E-Gov does not mean putting scores of government forms on the Internet. It is about using technology to its fullest to provide services and information that is centered around citizen groups.”



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What is e-Government ?

The Asia Oceania Electronic Marketplace Association (AOEMA) indicates that:

“..e-Government is not a one-step process or implemented as a single project. It is evolutionary in nature, involving multiple stages or phases of development.”



Ministry of Information and Communication Technology

What is e-Government ?

NECTEC, Thailand indicates that :

“to use ICT to support the reform of public services by reducing paperwork and streamlining public services processes, thereby allowing citizens to access public services anytime and anyplace.”



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Policy Framework of e-Government Development

Government Policy

Policy Framework IT2010 (2001-2010)

Strategies :
 e-Government
 e-Commerce
 e-Industry
 e-Education
 e-Society

ICT Master Plan 2002-2006

Strategy 7

The utilization of ICT in government administration and services (e-Gov)

e-Government Strategies

- Developing management systems and government services
- Developing infrastructure and common standard
- Capacity Building
- etc

Goal :

Citizen
 Private Sector
 Public Sector



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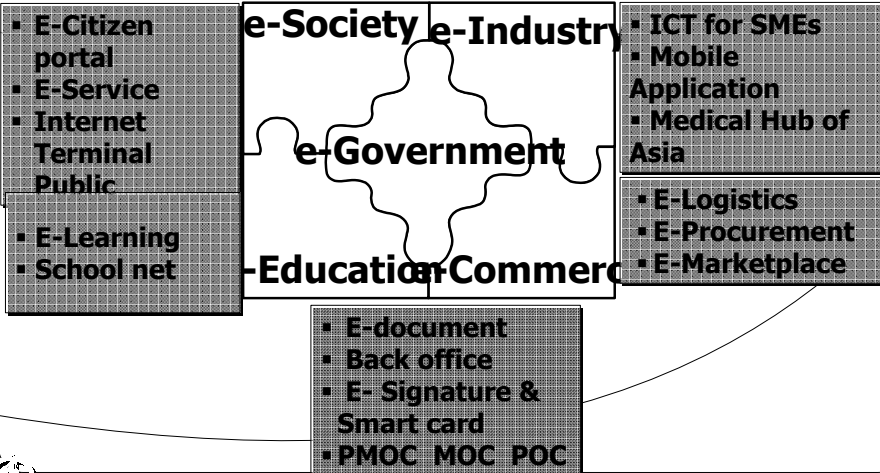
e-government

e-government

e-government

Driving e-government to e-Thailand

e-Thailand



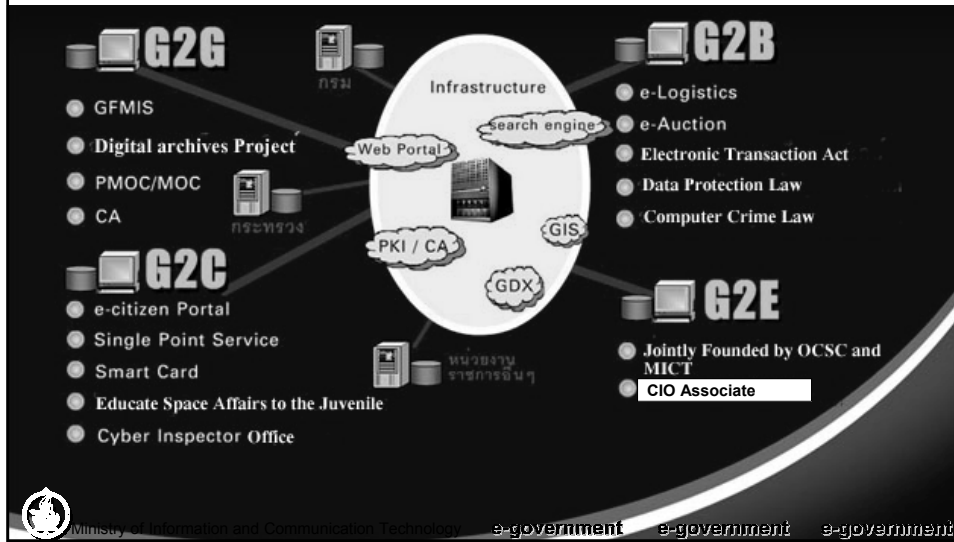
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e-government

e-government

e-government

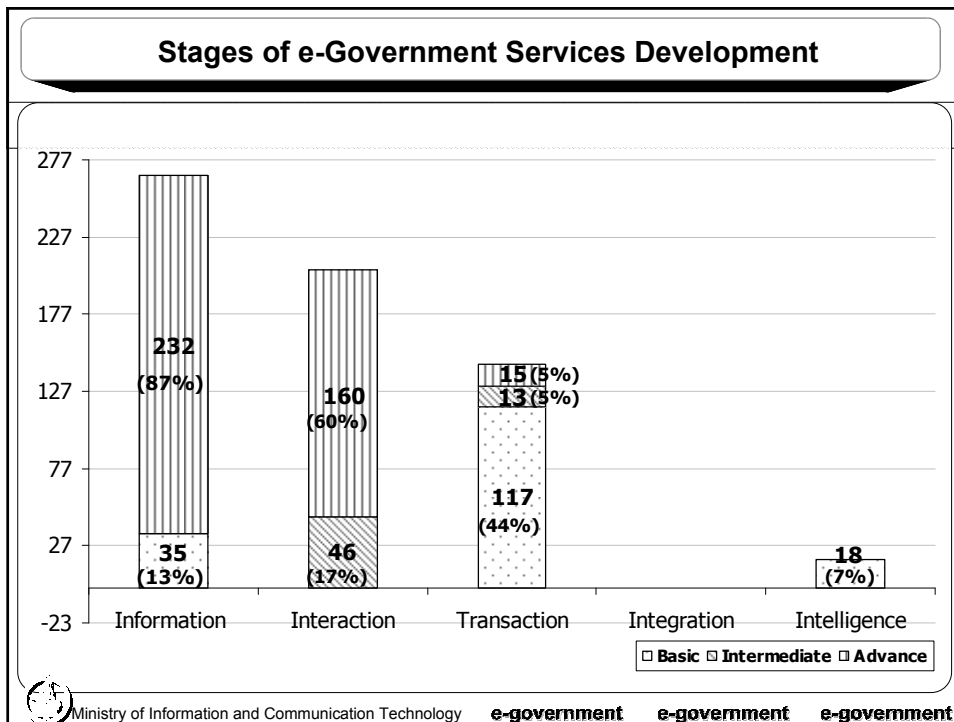
Overview of Four Categories of Government Interaction

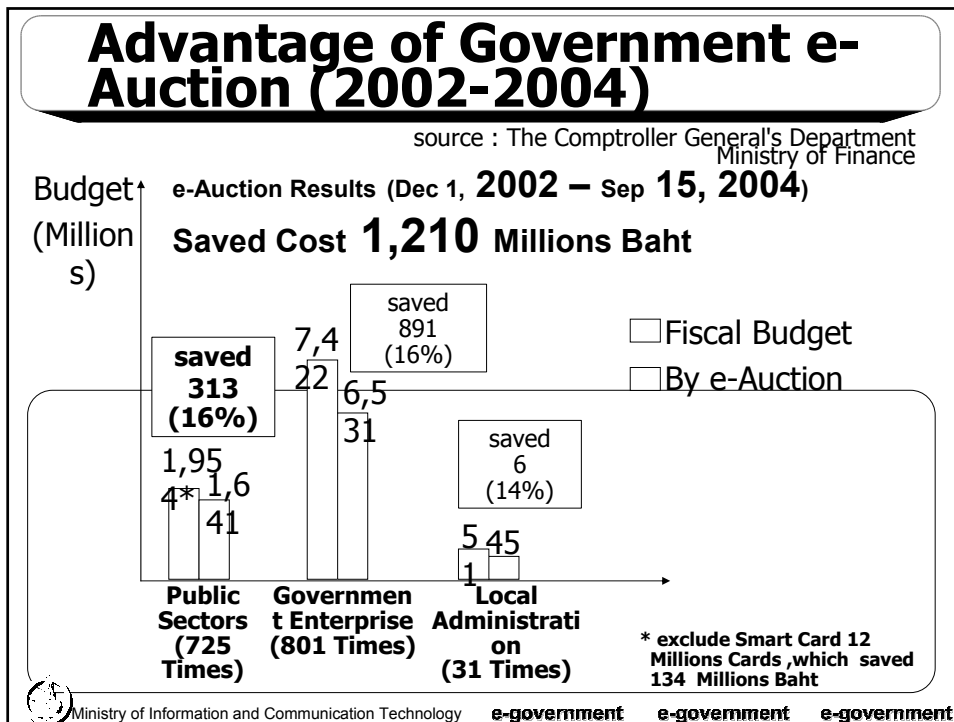
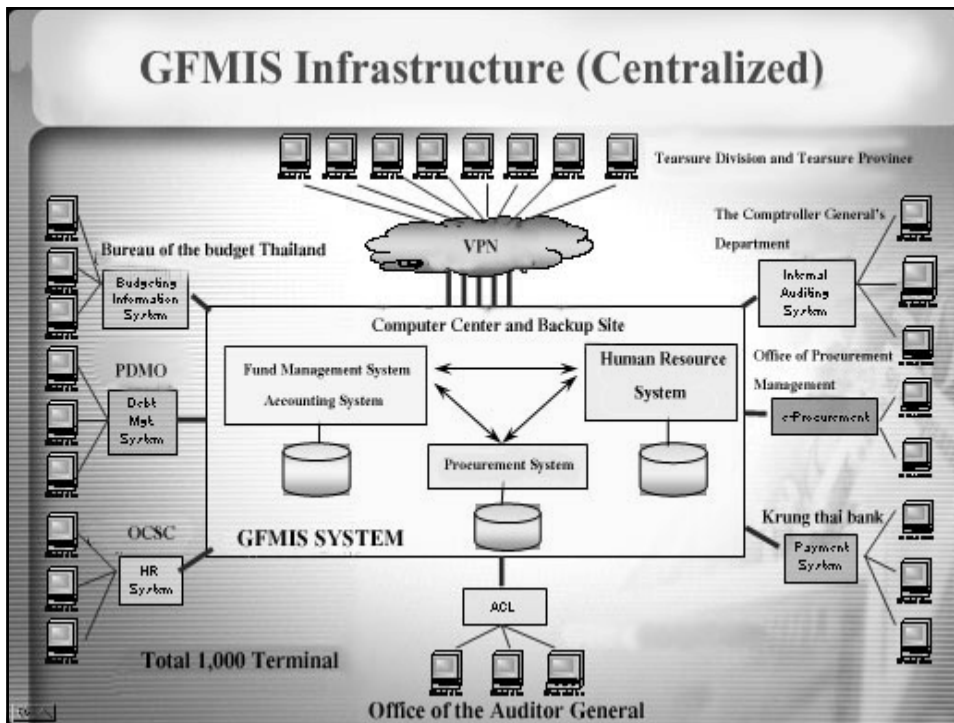


Current Status of Major e-Government Service Development

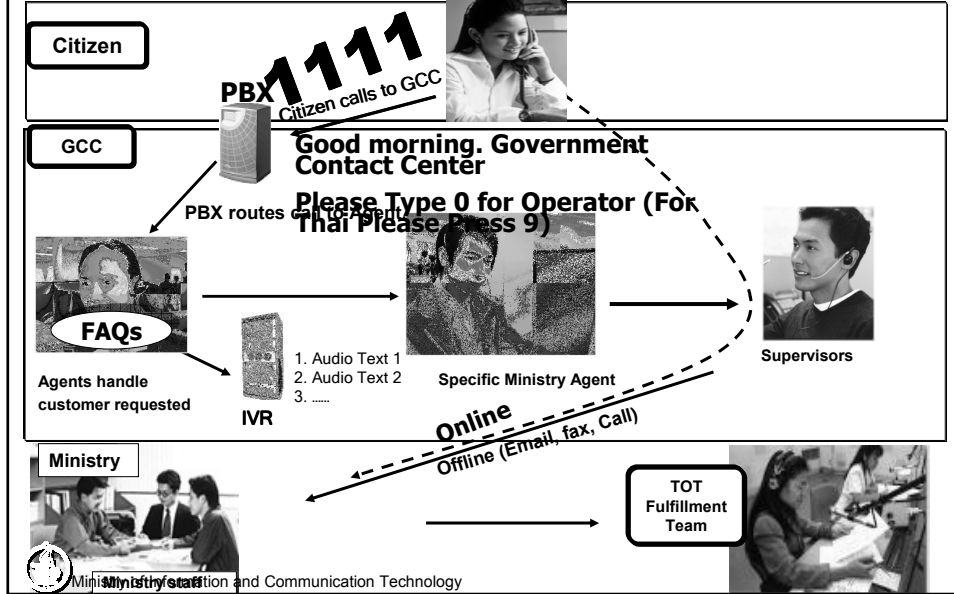
Progress of 15 Milestones of e-Government Development	
Conducting own web site in every department	➤ Completed
Conducting own web board in every department	➤ Almost completed
Opening e-Citizen Portal Service	➤ www.ecitizen.go.th was conducted for citizen services
e-mail to all Govt. employees	➤ All Govt. executive officers had their e-mail addresses
ICT one-stop center	➤ Single Point Service was provided and continuous development
Govt. Data Exchange (GDX)	➤ Developing transaction linkage of food and restaurant businesses, started in 2004
Govt. contact center (GCC)	➤ Using call center number 1111, started January 1, 2004
DOC/MOC/PMOC	➤ Now in the process of developing and integrating data system
Citizen Smart Card	➤ Ministry of Interior issues the first lot, 12 millions cards
PKI/CA	➤ In the process of selection agency for implementing CA and distributing PKI
Cyber Inspector	➤ Conducting cyber Inspector task force and cyber police team
Back Office	➤ Implementing GFMS and Digital archives Projects, completed in October 2004
E-Procurement	➤ Implementing e-Auction project and extending to full scale
Re-culture organization	➤ The successful of ICT development will stimulate for re-organization
CIO Cooperation Team	➤ Conducting CIO association

Ministry of Information and Communication Technology **e-government e-government e-government**





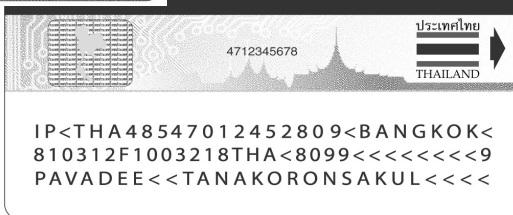
Data Services Management (Call Contact Center 1111)



Smart Card



In 2004 12 millions cards
In 2005 26 millions cards
In 2006 26 millions cards



e-government

Citizen Portal : www.ecitizen.go.th



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e-government

e-government

e-government

e-government

Legal and Policy Transformation

- Computer Crime/Computer Related Crime Law
- Data Protection Law
- Electronic Transaction Act
- Electronic Funds Transfer Law



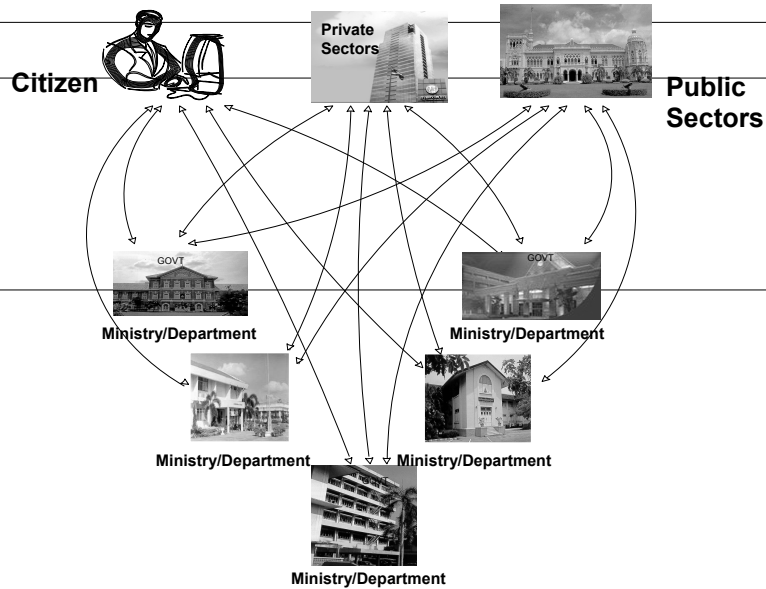
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e-government

e-government

e-government

Current View of e-Government Interactions



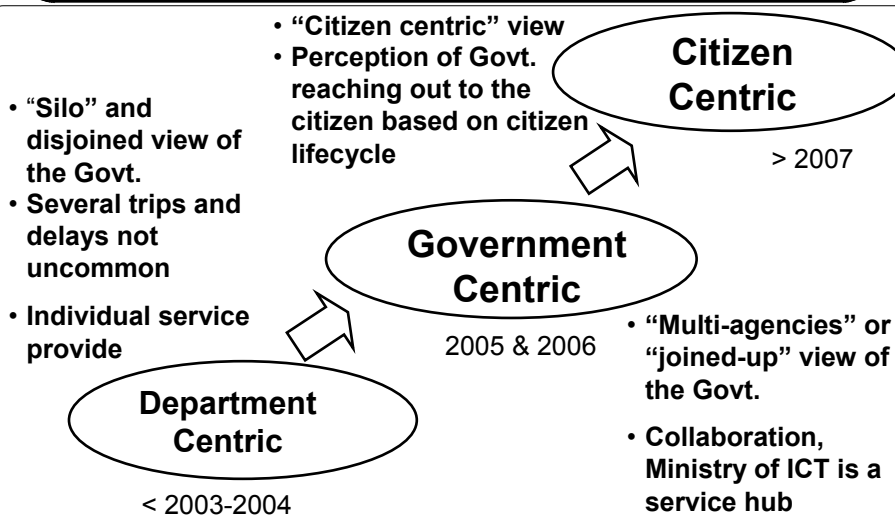
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Roadmap e-government



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Next step of e-Government Roadmap 2005-2007

- ± **Services**
- ± **Infrastructure**
- ± **Regulation**
- ± **MICT**



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Next Step of e-Government Roadmap 2005-2007

Services:

- Developing www.egov.th is the first stop service web portal of G2G, G2B, G2G and G2E
- Developing common platform for e-Payment Services, Authentication/Authorization services, Directory services, Registration Services, etc.
- Supporting each department for increasing e-Service at least one.
- Determining e-Service at least 15 services per year and can be accessed in multi channels



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Next step of e-Government Roadmap 2005-2007

Infrastructure:

- **Network**

- Establishing computer network communication in departments level
- Developing IP services network among departments for their security
- Determining Network directory of each department

- **Information**

- Determine information framework of each department for supporting PMOC/MOC/DOC
- Setting common standard for data exchanging among departments (Using e-GIF Framework)

- **Security**

- Supporting every department refer the security system “ISO 17799”
- Developing the security system of inter network of each department by using VPN



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Next step of e-Government Roadmap 2005-2007

Regulation:

to Declare Laws and Regulations

- ± Computer Crime/Computer Related Crime Law
- ± Data Protection Law
- ± Electronic Transaction Act
- ± Electronic Funds Transfer Law

MICT:

- ± Establishing e-Government Agency (EGA)
- ± Developing ministry of ICT to be pilot ministry for efficiency and excellent ICT application



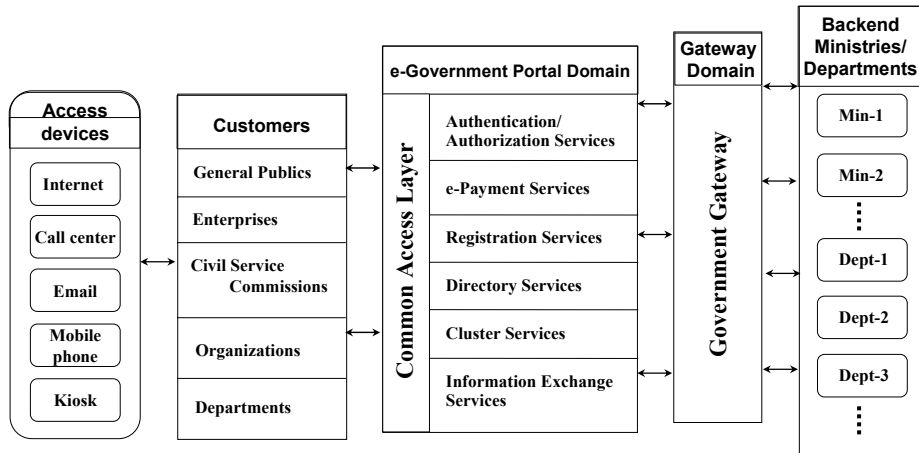
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Integrated e-Government Services Architecture Framework



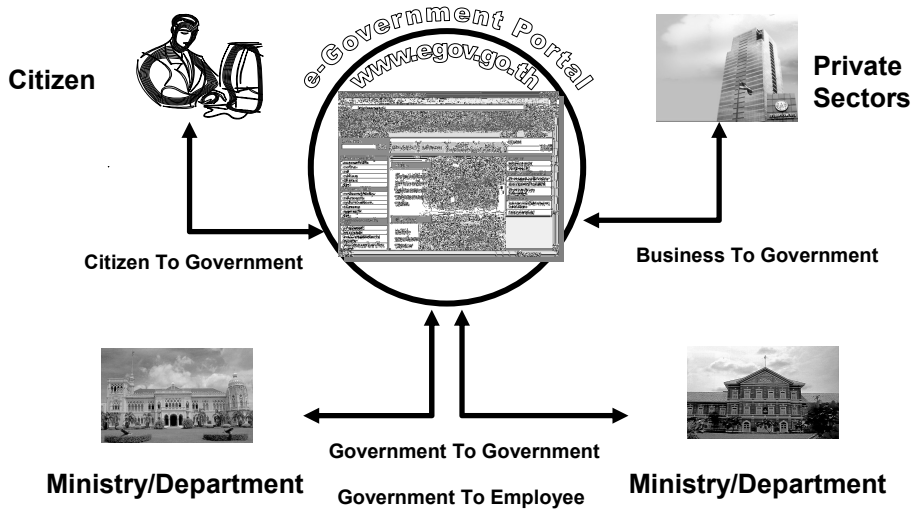
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New Image of Single Portal of e-government



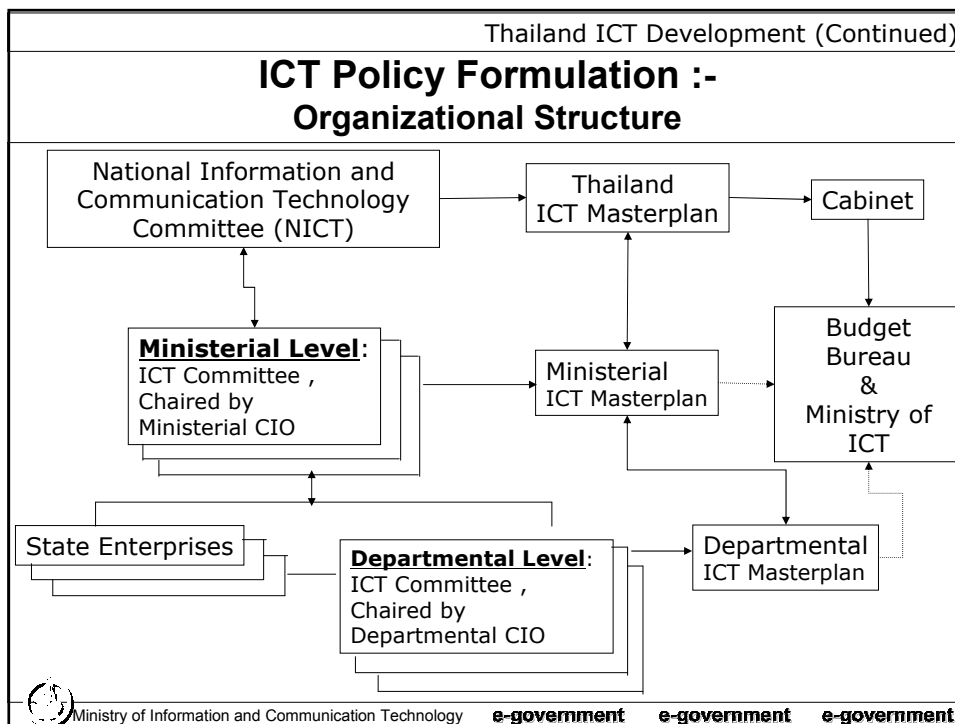
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“ Roles and position of government CIO’s in promoting e-Government ”



Government CIO (GCIO) Program

Core Objective :

Every ministry and department and every state enterprise is to appoint **one CIO to oversee the unified IT development plans** at both the departmental level and the ministerial level



GIO Program (Continued)

GCIO :- Responsibility

- Be Chairman of Organizational ICT Committee
- Define Organizational Vision, Mission, Policy and ICT Standard
- Formulate organizational ICT Masterplan
- Approve and Allocate budget for ICT project
- Monitor and Track for Integrated System
- Evaluate the Organizational Information System
- Inform ICT Progress to CEO



CIO Forum / Workshop

- **Objective**
 - Gathering of GCIO to meet for technology update and free exchange of ideas
 - Promote strong partnership and interactive collaboration of GCIO

- **Methodology**
 - Face-to-Face
 - Video Conference
 - Combination of videoconference, face-to-face discussions, and workshops
 - 3-4 events per year regarding to current topic and technology



Example: (1) GCIO Forum :- Citizen Centric Government

Topic :- Beyond e-Government to Citizen- Centric Government

Speaker :- John Kost, Managing Vice President Gartner Government Worldwide

Hosted :- MICT and Gartner

Date :- March 17 , 2005 (0.5 day)

Venue :- MICT Auditorium

Participants :- 300 GCIOs, ICT Directors and
ICT Personnel





Example of : (2) CIO Forum (Cont'd)

Topic :- CIO Forum on e-Government for High Performance Government Development

Hosted :- CIO#16

Co-Hosted: Waseda, NECTEC(MOST)

Date :- July 30, 2004 (1 day)

Venue :- PTT Auditorium

Participants :-
200 GCIOs and ICT Directors



Example of CIO Workshop



Topic :- CIO Workshop on e-Government implementation strategies for success

Methodology

- Combination of videoconference and face-to-face lecture from Japan and Thailand
- Lecture, group discussion, hands on exercise

Hosted :- JICA - Waseda U. - NECTEC

Date :- Aug 31 - Sep 1, 2004 (3 days)

Venue :- ICT Human Resource Development Center, NECTEC(MOST)

Participants :- 34 GCIOs and ICT Director from Government Agencies, Academic Institution and Local Government



GCIO's Website <http://www.nitc.go.th/cio/>

CIO : Chief Information Officer
 ทำเนียบผู้บริหารเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศระดับสูง (CIO Directory)

ท่านสามารถค้นรายชื่อ CIO ของหน่วยงานรัฐที่ได้รับการแต่งตั้ง
 รวมถึงหน่วยงานของรัฐที่จัดซื้อบริการไอทีจากหน่วยงานของรัฐได้

CIO Directory
CIO Training
CIO Forum
CIO Newsletter

CIO Newsletter
 CIO Newsletter เป็นจดหมายข่าวรายเดือนที่ศูนย์เทคโนโลยีอิเล็กทรอนิกส์และ
 คอมพิวเตอร์ สำนักงานคณะกรรมการเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศแห่งชาติ
 ในการเผยแพร่ ข่าวสาร ข้อมูล ความรู้ต่างๆ ทางด้านเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ
 สารและนันทนาการของ CIO ซึ่งจะทำการพัฒนาเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ
 ไปอย่างมีทิศทาง และมีวิสัยทัศน์ที่ชัดเจนยิ่งขึ้น

◆ CIO Newsletter 2545

- CIO Newsletter ปีที่ 4 ฉบับที่ 9 (pdf format 803 kb)
- CIO Newsletter ปีที่ 4 ฉบับที่ 8 (pdf format 634 kb)
- CIO Newsletter ปีที่ 4 ฉบับที่ 7 (pdf format 634 kb)
- CIO Newsletter ปีที่ 4 ฉบับที่ 6 (pdf format 667 kb)
- CIO Newsletter ปีที่ 4 ฉบับที่ 5 (pdf format 869 kb)

Monthly Issues Since January 1999

Ministry of Information and Communication Technology **e-government** **e-government** **e-government**

GIO Program (Continued)

CIO Newsletter

CIO Newsletter
 Chief Information Officer

Telecenter: เทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ และการสื่อสารเพื่อบุคคล

โครงการ Telecenter เป็นเทคโนโลยีที่ช่วยให้ประชาชนสามารถเข้าถึงบริการของรัฐได้อย่างสะดวกและรวดเร็ว โดยไม่ต้องเดินทางไปสำนักงานของรัฐ ซึ่งเป็นการให้บริการที่ทันสมัย และเป็นประโยชน์ต่อประชาชนเป็นอย่างมาก

Ministry of Information and Communication Technology **e-government**

โครงการปรับปรุงระบบข้อมูลภาครัฐ (EMIS)

วัตถุประสงค์ของโครงการปรับปรุงระบบข้อมูลภาครัฐ (EMIS) คือ เพื่อปรับปรุงระบบข้อมูลภาครัฐให้มีความทันสมัย และสามารถให้บริการแก่ประชาชนได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ

1. เป็นการปรับปรุงระบบข้อมูลภาครัฐให้มีความทันสมัย และสามารถให้บริการแก่ประชาชนได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ
2. เป็นการปรับปรุงระบบข้อมูลภาครัฐให้มีความทันสมัย และสามารถให้บริการแก่ประชาชนได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ
3. เป็นการปรับปรุงระบบข้อมูลภาครัฐให้มีความทันสมัย และสามารถให้บริการแก่ประชาชนได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ
4. เป็นการปรับปรุงระบบข้อมูลภาครัฐให้มีความทันสมัย และสามารถให้บริการแก่ประชาชนได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ

Ministry of Information and Communication Technology **e-government** **e-government** **e-government**

Cooperation of Thailand with international

- ❖ **Current status on Thailand – International cooperation**
- ❖ **Current status on Thailand – Japan cooperation**
- ❖ **Further cooperation between MICT and Japan**



Cooperation of Thailand with International

✚ **Current status on Thailand – International Cooperation**

- International Framework Cooperation: APEC, ASEAN, GMS, etc.

✚ **Focus on Thailand-ASEAN cooperation**

4 Working Groups:

- ASEAN Information Infrastructure (AII)
- Electronic Commerce & ICT Trade Facilitation (EC&ITF)
- e-Society & ICT Capacity Building (ES&ICB)
- **Universal Access, Digital Divide & e-Government (UADD&e-Govt)**

✚ **Current Projects of Thailand with UADD-& e-Govt WG**

- **Sharing Thailand experience on e-Government on the ASEANconnect portal** which is facilitate the sharing of information among ASEAN member countries on e-government development.
- **Conducting Workshop on Networked Advanced Passenger Information: API (e-Visa/ e-Passport)**

✚ **Proposed Project for seeking funding support**

- **Workshop on the Use of Wireless Technologies to Bridge Digital Divide**



Cooperation of Thailand - Japan

❖ Current status on Thailand – Japan Cooperation

✚ MOU on Cooperation in the field of ICT

- 14 th January 2003
- Between the Ministry of Information and Communications Technology of Thailand and Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunication of Japan

✚ Cooperative activities under MOU

- Exchange of information on policy and regulations in the field of ICT, including the Internet, e-commerce, e-government, e-learning, information security and the promotion of broadband
- Cooperation in developing ICT and in dissemination broadband, including through joint projects
- Cooperation in ICT-related international organizations, including the ITU



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Cooperation of Thailand - Japan

Further cooperation between MICT and Japan

➤ Providing Technical Assistant & Training in the following areas

1. Development of Telecommunications Infrastructure using wireless technology: WiMax, RFID
2. Development of Telecommunications Infrastructure to enhance the disaster prevention system
3. Improvement of e-Logistic System



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THANK YOU



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Government CIO Conference

**Our Efforts and Challenges on E-Government –
Toward Acceleration of International Collaboration
E-GOVERNMENT IN VIETNAM AND ROLE OF THE CIO**



Dr. Tran Minh Tien
President
National Institute of Post and ICT Strategy
NIPTS

Tokyo, Nov. 20-26, 2005

1

Content

ICT Current Status

Vietnam E-Government Masterplan

- **E-Gov Concept and Main Objectives**
- **Solutions and Activities**
- **Challenge on e-Government: Role of the CIO**

Coopearation

2

ICT Current Status

3

BACKGROUND

<p>The map shows Vietnam's geographical context, including the Red River and Mekong River systems, and its neighbors: China to the north, Laos to the west, Thailand to the southwest, and Cambodia to the south. Key cities like Hanoi, Haiphong, Vinh, Hue, Danang, and Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) are marked. The Gulf of Tonkin and South China Sea are also labeled.</p>	Surface Area	330.000 sq.km
	Population	~85M
	Median age	24.5
	GDP per capital (Purchasing Power Parity)	\$460 \$2800
	GDP growth	7.3%
	Literacy rate	95%
	Labor work force	42M
	# of universities	260
	TV	85%
	PC penetration	1.5%
	Teledensity	15%
	Mobile phone Teledensity	8%
	Internet sub.	3.2%
	Internet users	10%
Internet bandwidth	2.3Gbps	



ICT Applications



- **ICT applications becoming the key factor of the economic development**
- **About 50% of the enterprises are using ICT, over 30% with access to the Internet, 10% with Website.**
- **More than 50% of ministries and over 80% provinces having website.**

5



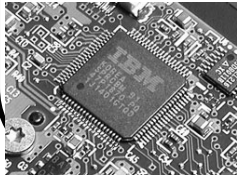
Telecom & Internet Infrastructure



The infrastructure are 100% digitalized
The telephone density is 15%.
The Internet density is 10%.
The proportion of commune having phone is around 100%.

6

ICT Industry



The ICT industry develops with the average growth rate of 25% per year.

The total value of the ICT industry is about 1.65 billion USD

7

ICT Human Resources



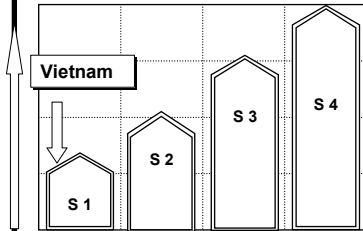
There are 260 foundations at university and college level, The annual average enrollment increase by 50%, post-graduated student by 30%.

100% of universities, colleges and 93, 5% of high schools get access to the Internet.

The annual number of the ICT students sent abroad by the government budget increased double.

8

E-Gov Readiness Index (2003)



No	Country	Position on 173 ranked countries	E-gov readiness index
1	Singapore	12	0.746
2	Philippines	33	0.574
3	Malaysia	43	0.524
4	Brunei	55	0.459
5	Thailand	56	0.446
6	Indonesia	70	0.422
7	Vietnam	97	0.357
8	Myanmar	126	0.28
9	Cambodia	134	0.264
10	Laos	149	0.192

Source: World public sector report 2003, e-government at the Crossroads, United Nations.

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E-Government Master Plan

I. Concepts and Main Objectives

10

E-GOV CONCEPT

E-Gov is

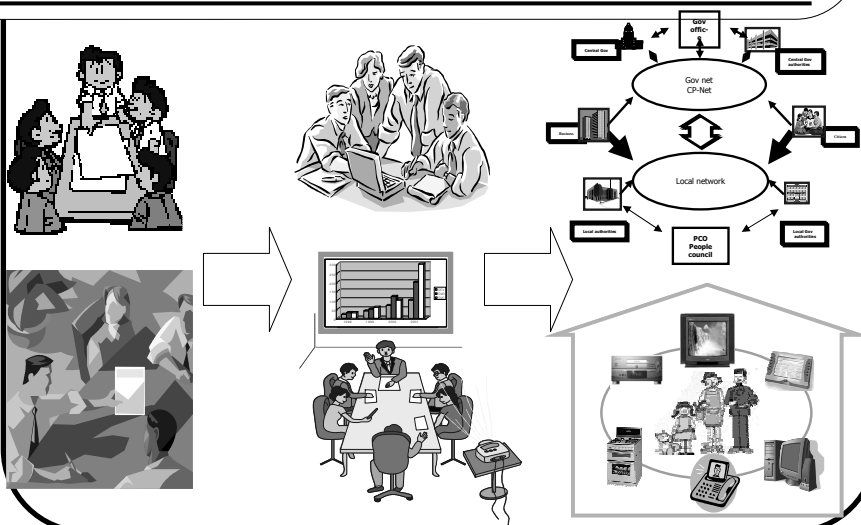
Government applies ICT
in line with renovate organization and working procedure
to enhance Government capability
to make the Government work better, more effectively,
efficiently and transparently,
to serve people better and further develop the
democracy.

E-GOVERNMENT = GOVERNMENT

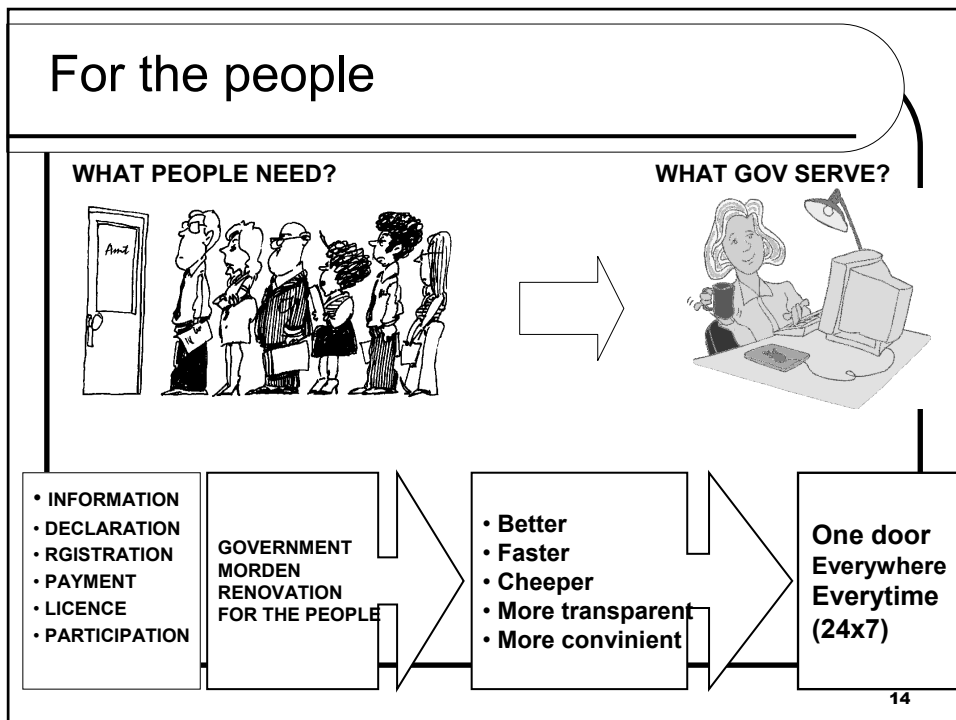
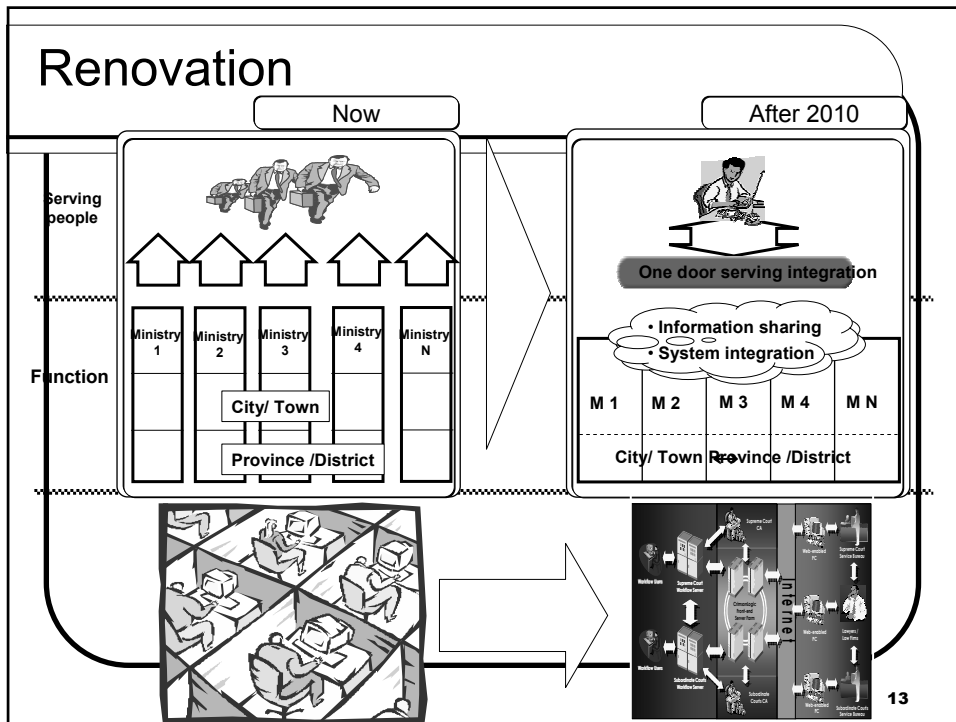
- + MODERN
- + RENOVATION
- + FOR THE PEOPLE

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Modern



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Viewpoints

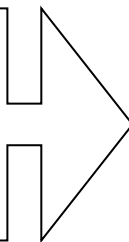
- Direct participation and full commitment of the highest-ranking leaders.
- Citizen and business oriented.
- Consistent and in line with the state administrative reform.

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General Objectives

Government agencies

- Applying ICT
- renovating
- Working together more effectively, efficiently
- More transparent

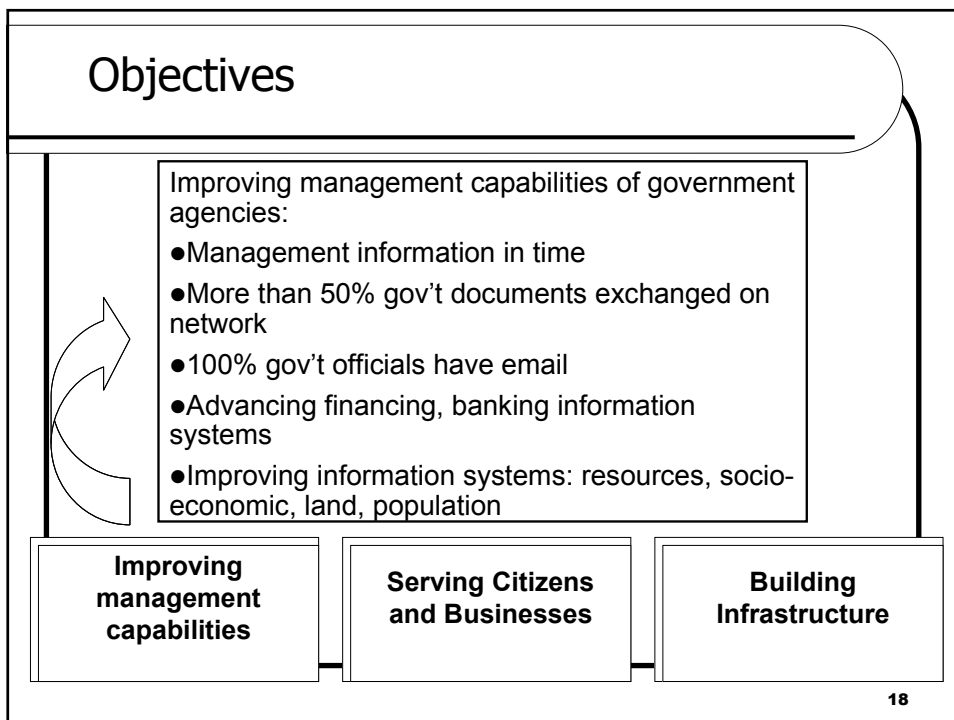
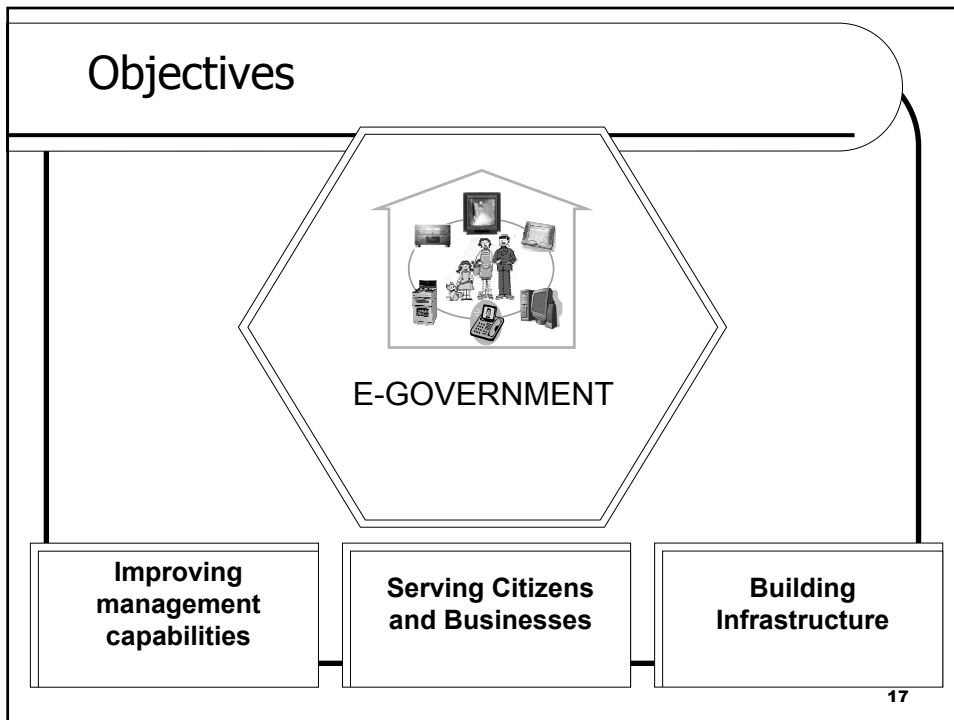


Citizens, Businesses

- Better information and services
- More convenient
 - Faster, Cheeper, One-door, Every time, Every where
- More participation

To 2020, with ICT as a main driving force, Vietnam transforms the socio-economic structure to be an advanced country in the ASEAN region in terms of the knowledge based economy and information society, contributing strongly to the success implementing the cause of the industrialization, modernizations

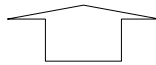
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Objectives

Providing information and services for citizens and businesses

- Providing government agency's information via website
- Improving Business registration
- Improving customs, rapid and accurate customs clearance.
- More online services in big cities



**Improving
management
capabilities**

**Serving Citizens
and Businesses**

**Building
Infrastructure**

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Objectives

Building E-Gov Infrastructure:

- Dedicated network for government agencies,
- Internet user: 40%
- Building and improving legal environment
- Building standards



**Improving
management
capabilities**

**Serving Citizens
and Businesses**

**Building
Infrastructure**

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E-Government Master Plan

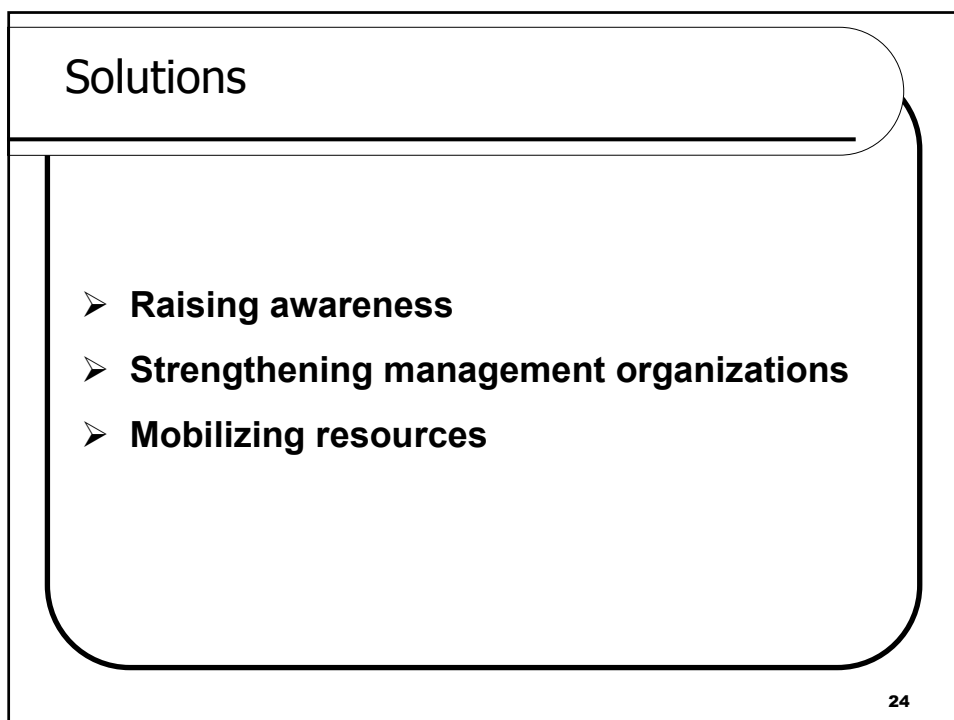
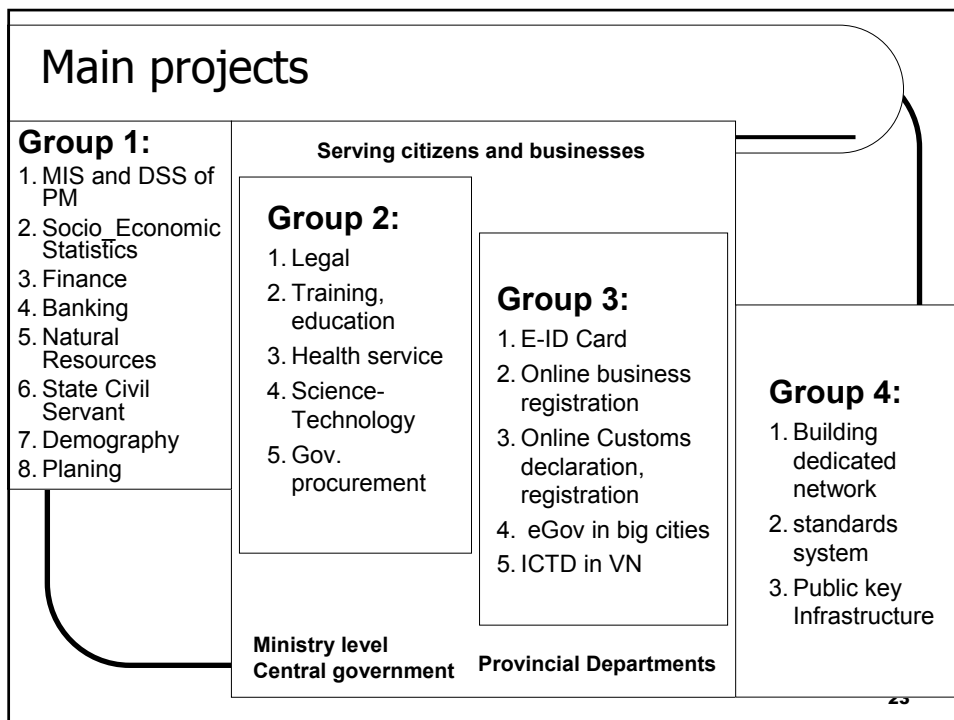
II. Solutions and Activities

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Actions

- Group 1: Strengthening the management capacity of government offices
- Group 2: Developing the Information delivery system
- Group 3: Implementing the Online Services
- Group 4: Building the E- Gov Infrastructure

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E-Government Master Plan

IV. Challenge on e-Government: Role of the CIO

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Changing of the role of CIO

Decade	Management Role	Prevalent Technology	IT Business Focus
1950s	Tab Supervisor	Electronic Calculator/ Tabulator	Automation of clerical functions
1960s	Data Processing Manager	Mainframe	Back Office efficiency
1970s	MIS	Mainframe/ Minicomputer	Effective operations and use of information
1980s	CIO	Mainframe, Minicomputer, PC Network	Front Office and Reporting, EIS
1990s	CIO – CTO	Client/Server, Internet	Online Systems, Data Warehouse, Value Chains
2000s	CIO – CKO	Internet, Wireless	Multi-enterprise networks

Changing the focus point

For the last two decades, the focus was on IS and how to make them intelligent

Having failed to make information systems intelligent, the CIO shifted focus and start to realize the value of people.

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7 CIO Missions

From keepers to CIO: responsible for

1. Formulating the ICT development strategy/ ICT development projects/ Regulations (CSO)
2. Designing, building, maintaining and exploring the computer network (CTO)
3. Managing and analyzing information system, databases (CIO)
4. Managing knowledge system (CKO)
5. Managing asset system (physical, human, information, relationship outsourcing... resources) (CAO)
6. Managing the BPR and innovation/reform implementation (CIO)
7. Monitoring, Controlling, Assessing the progress of the strategy and projects (CMO)

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6 Competencies and Skills

Management and Leadership

Tools and Technology

Strategic Thinking and Analytical Skill

Information Skill

Social and communication

Personal Behaviour and Attributes

Formulate **strategies** to scope with complex information knowledge requirements
Develop, maintain accessible cost effective **information systems**
Motivate and encourage **knowledge** and bring valuable resources into the organization and its members

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6 Competencies and Skills

Management and Leadership

Tools and Technology

Strategic Thinking and Analytical Skill

Information Skill

Social and communication

Personal Behaviour and Attributes

Ability to **think logically and systematically**
Understand organization **working processes**
Align information need to working process and goals
Create new ways to elicit **information and knowledge**
Create value adding information **services/ systems/ products**

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6 Competencies and Skills

Management and Leadership

Master the Tools and Technology

Strategic Thinking and Analytical Skill

Information Skill

Social and communication

Personal Behaviour and Attributes

Up to date and familiarity with **knowledge management** and **IT tools and developments**
Mastery of in-house **information system**
Mastery of in-house **tools** for **knowledge capture, dissemination, and sharing.**

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6 Competencies and Skills

Management and Leadership

Master the Tools and Technology

Strategic Thinking and Analytical Skill

Information Skill

Social and communication

Personal Behaviour and Attributes

Matching information needs with information resources
Expertise in **information sources** and **content**
Expertise in **information skills**
Ability to **identify, evaluate** and **recommend information sources**
Providing 'best means' of information organization skills to become **knowledge integrators** of internet and intranet knowledge

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6 Competencies and Skills

Management and Leadership

Master the Tools and Technology

Strategic Thinking and Analytical Skill

Information Skill

Social and communication

Personal Behaviour and Attributes

Ability to **interact** and **socialize** with organization members as individuals, teams, and communities
Ability to **persuade**
Ability to **communicate** clearly, both Proactive
Responsive **orally and in written form**

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6 Competencies and Skills

Management and Leadership

Master the Tools and Technology

Strategic Thinking and Analytical Skill

Information Skill

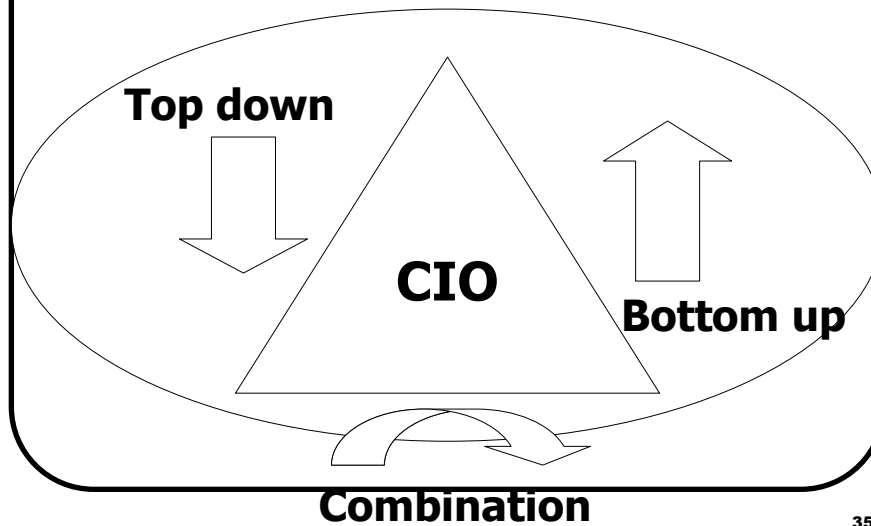
Social and communication

Personal Behaviour and Attributes

IT skill (analytical, managerial information seeking...)
Depth breath or **specialized subject and background knowledge** appropriate to organization
Friendly, Creative, Self-confidence, Sensitive, Patient, Flexible

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Implementing Approach



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Cooperation

- Cooperation in
- ❖ Capability building
 - ❖ IT transfer
 - ❖ IT R&D
 - ❖ Design E- Government information system
 - ❖ Standards system
 - ❖ Public key Infrastructure, CA
 - ❖ CIO training
 - ❖ Working Group for:
Forum/Database/Information/Experiences sharing

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Resume

ICT Current Status

Vietnam E-Government Masterplan

- E-Gov Concept and Main Objectives
 - Solutions and Activities
 - Challenge on e-Government: Role of the CIO
- #### Cooperation

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Discussion



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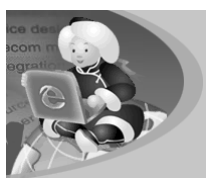

Thank you




Dr. Trần Minh Tiên, President
National Institute of Post and Telematics Strategies (NIPTS),
Ministry OF Post And Telematics Strategies
115 Trần Duy Hưng, Hà Nội
e-mail: tmtien@mpt.gov.vn;
website: <http://www.nipts.org.vn>

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(7) 海外情報化事情講座⑧「モンゴル」

 ICTA Information & Communication Technology Authority <small>WE PREPARE THE FUTURE OF E-MONGOLIA</small>	 CICC Center of the International Cooperation for Computerization
 	<p style="text-align: center;">Information & Communication Technology Authority</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">ICT sector status and policy in Mongolia</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">Ganbold Ravjin ICTA http://www.icta.gov.mn</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CICC, Tokyo, February 2006</p>

About Mongolia	ICT sector status and policy in Mongolia
<p>Territory: 1,566,000 sq. km Population: 2,751,314 Density: 1.5 per sq. km Terrain: Vast semi-desert and desert plains, mountains in the west and southwest, the Gobi Desert in south and southeast. Climate: Warm summers and cold winters. Average summer temperature +20oC, average winter temperature -26oC. Winter lasts from November to late April. Spring runs from May through June. Summer is from July through to Sept Average altitude: 1,580 m above sea-level Government: Parliamentary republic. Divided administratively into 21 Aimags and a capital city. Capital: Ulaanbaatar (population approx. 800,000) Economy: This traditionally is based on agriculture, livestock breeding (camels, bovine, goats, horses and sheep), and also Mining (mainly gold, coal, copper). Religions: Buddhism (94%), Muslim, Shamanism and Christian Language: Mongolian. Most Mongols speak Russian as a second language, but many also speak a third language. English, Japanese, German, French are widely spoken in the Ulaanbaatar.</p> <p>Gobi (extending down into China), with large sand dune areas and canyons in the Eastern Gobi, the so-called "dinosaur graveyard".</p> <p>Mongolia is dotted with about 4,000 lakes, of which the most famous is Lake Khuvskhul, which is known as the "dark blue pearl of Mongolia." The network of rivers connecting these lakes offers abundant fishing. In the lake regions the landscape is both spectacular and immense, with towering snowcapped mountains as a backdrop in the distance.</p>	
 2	

Chronological Data of Post and ICT Developments in Mongolia

Initiation - Start of Communica- tion	❖ 1921	Telephony agency "MONTA" of the Temporary Government of Mongolia was established. Long distance telephone and telegraph was linked to Setsen Khan Khuree (present Undurkhaan City).
	❖ 1924	The first post stamp was issued.
	❖ 1934	First radio broadcasting was started.
	❖ 1937	"Communication college" was established.
	❖ 1939	The first 200 line telephone exchange put into operation.
	❖ 1944	Ministry of Communication was established.
	❖ 1950	The copper openwork line between Ulaanbaatar and Arkhangai was built.
First Growth - Installing Telecommu- nication	❖ 1960	The telecommunication service center building was built in Ulaanbaatar.
	❖ 1969	Research and Industrial Product Institute for Telecommunication was founded.
	❖ 1970	The first earth station for receiving the TV signals was put into operation.
	❖ 1975	Minsk-32, the first mainframe computer in Mongolia, Central Statistical Authority
	❖ 1976	FM Broadcasting started. Installation of high band microwave link started.
	❖ 1982	International Computer Communication was established with the computer of the USSR VINITI Center.
	❖ 1989	All aimags except of 4, were connected with Ulaanbaatar by analog microwave network.
	❖ 1990	Ministry of Communication was reorganized into Mongolian Telecommunication.
	❖ 1991	Satellite Earth Station was installed in Ulaanbaatar to establish the international telecom services.
	❖ 1992	Mongolian Telecommunication company was established on the basis of MTA.



- **During the last five years, ICT was seen as a dynamic and active sector in Mongolia.**
- **Foreign investments, technical assistance, and cooperation with technically advanced nations have enabled Mongolia to achieve significant progress in ICT development.**



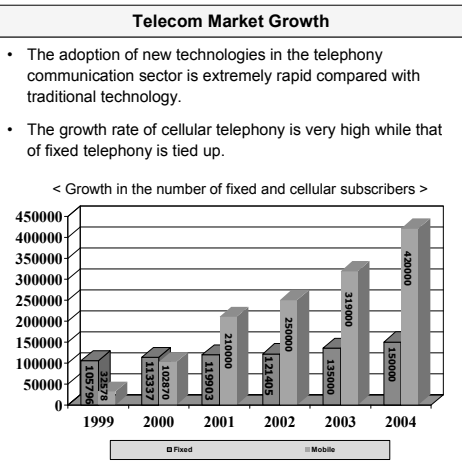
Mongolia recently tries to change its existing networks to digitalized ones.

Second Growth
-
Digitalized Telecommunication

- ❖ 1995 Mongolian Railway Company finished installation of digital telephone switches for 3,000 subscribers in some cities alongside the railway.
- ❖ 1996 The Mobicom Company started its GSM mobile services. Post and Telecommunication Authority (PTA) was founded.
- ❖ 1997 A 900 km long new digital switch was installed to replace the northern and western analog microwaves.
- ❖ 1998 4 Aimag centers and 4 biggest Soum centers which had no access to trunk line of microwave link were linked via VSAT system.
- ❖ 2000 Skytel started its cellular service in Ulaanbaatar.
- ❖ 2001 The amended Communications Law was adopted.
- ❖ 2002 Communications Regulatory Commission is established. East Mongolian Optical Fiber backbone link started its operation.
- ❖ 2003 Established National IT Park.
- ❖ 2004 Established Information and Communications Technology Authority.
- ❖ 2005 E-Mongolia - A **blueprint and roadmap for ICT development**
E-Government master plan

2.1 Telephony Market

Current telecom density is about 20%. Fixed telephony market growth is tied up, but cellular market growth is relatively high.



Tele-density

- As of end of 2004, telephony density per 100 persons was 20.7 nationwide.
- Today, the density of cellular telephony is triple that of fixed.

< Growth in the numbers of fixed and cellular subscribers >

Type	The # of Subscriber	Density per 100	Service Company
Fixed	150,000	5.4	Mongolia Telecom, Railcom, Others
Cellular and WLL	420,000	15.3	Mobicom, Skytel, MTC, CityPhone
Total	570,000	20.7	

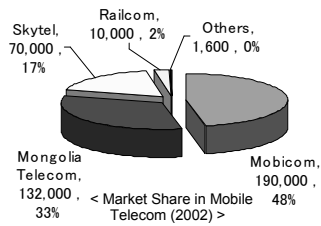
Note : As for population of 2,751,000 (2004) – CIA World Fact Book

2.1 Telephony Market

Mobicom and Skytel are the main providers in the mobile/cellular telephony market. And Mongolia Telecom is the first provider in the fixed telephony market.

Mobile Telephony Market

- Mobicom Co., the first provider of cellular service, began its operations in March of 1996, which was a joint work with Japan's KDDI and Sumitomo Corporation.
- Skytel Co., the second cellular service provider, started its operation in July 1999, which was a joint work with Korea's SKT Co., and Taihan Electric Wire.



Source : Current status of ICT Development in Mongolia (2003)

Fixed Telephony and International Calling Market

- Mongolia Telecom, the first provider of fixed telephony, is a joint stock company of which 60% is owned by Mongolia and 40% by KT, Korea.
- There are six companies which have prefix codes for an international call gateway. Digital transmission of 34Mbps is available through an NEAX61 exchange between Naran station and Intersat and Intersputnik.

< International direct-dialing codes >

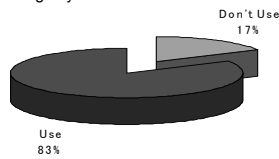
Company	Prefix Codes
Mongolia Telecom	001
Sky C&C	002
Mobicom	003
Micom	004
Incomnet	005
Railway authority	006

2.2 PC market

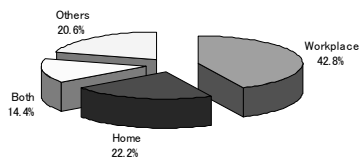
PC supplement/usage rate in companies and government are high, but the rate at home is low. This rate in Ulaanbaatar is about 50% .

PC Usage – End of 2002

- Numbers of PCs : 69,000
- PC Usage by Ulaanbaatar is about 83%



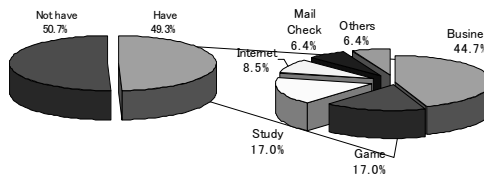
- They use PCs mainly in Workplaces



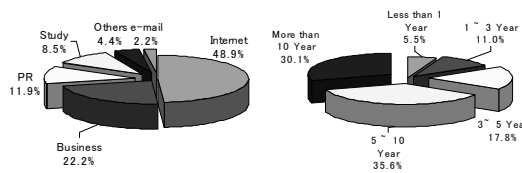
Source : Current status of ICT Development in Mongolia (2003)

Survey Result

- Citizens: About half of people have PCs at home and they mainly use PCs for businesses.



- Government: All officials have PCs mainly for Internet/businesses.



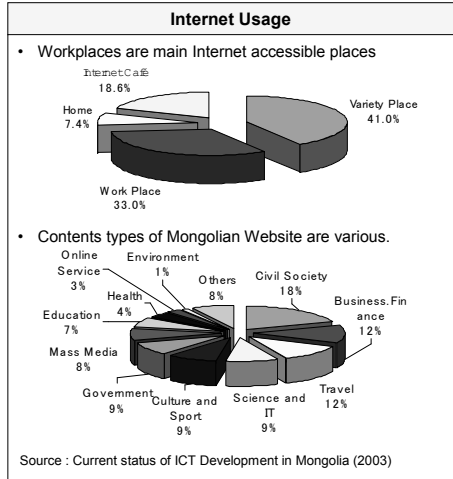
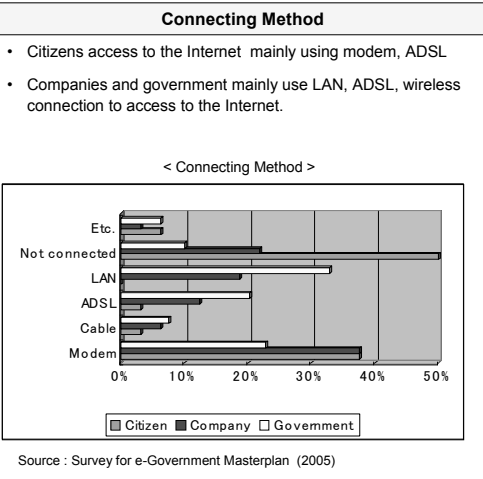
Source : Survey for e-Government Masterplan (2005)

2. Current Informatization Status

ICT sector status and policy in Mongolia

2.3 Internet penetration

Workplaces and internet cafe are main Internet accessible places

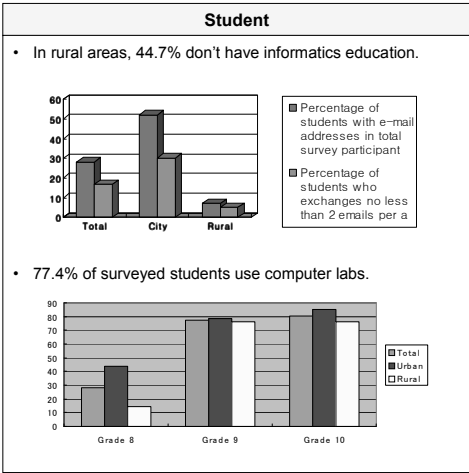
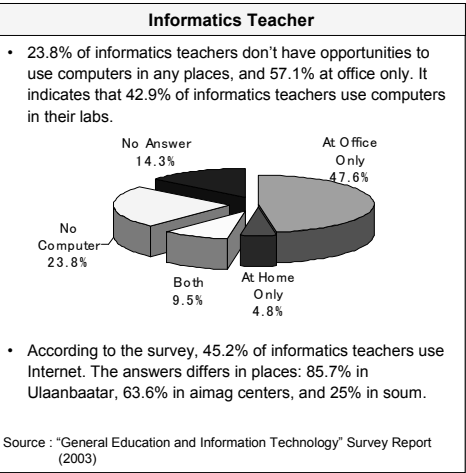


2. Current Informatization Status

ICT sector status and policy in Mongolia

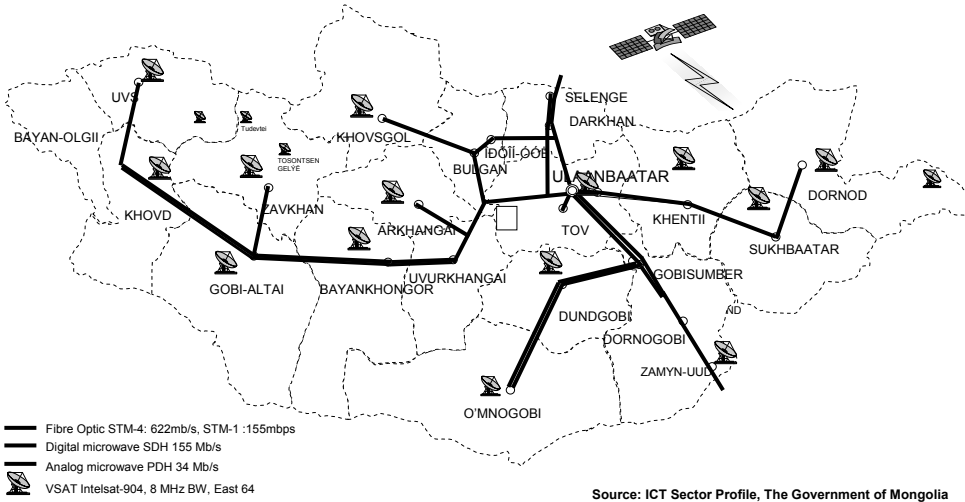
2.4 ICT Education

44.7% of students in rural areas do not have opportunities for informatics education, and 23.8% of informatics teachers do not have computers for themselves.



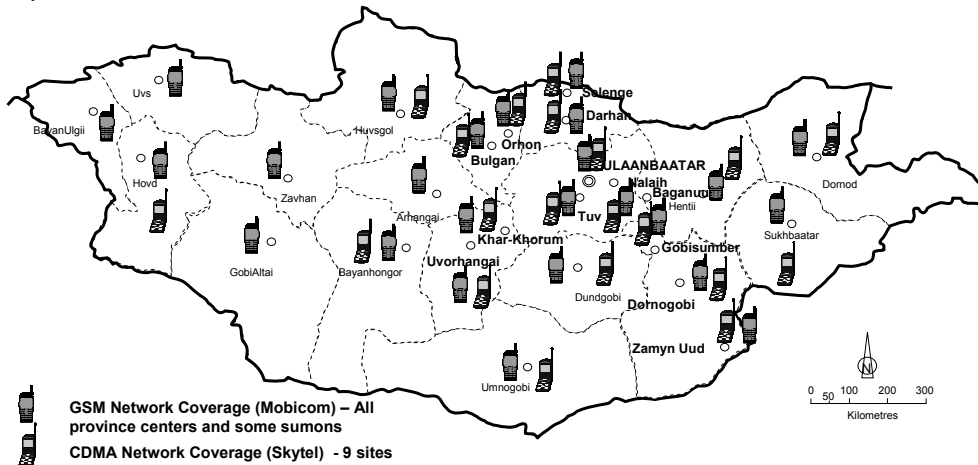
3.1 National Transmission Network System

Main connection of national transmission is done by digital and analog microwave



3.2 Telephony Communication

Mobicom's GSM services are provided all over the Mongolian territory, and Skytel's CDMA services are provided in Central and Eastern areas. WLL services are available in Ulaanbaatar.



3.3 IT Service – Internet service

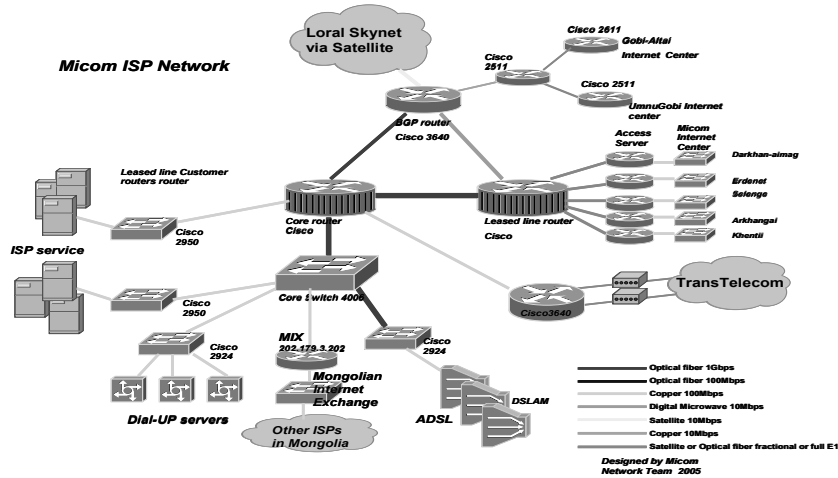
Internet services are provided via dial-up, xDSL, WiFi, CATV Modem, fiber optic link.

Internet service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ First Internet e-mail service in Mongolia was started in 1994 by Datacom. ❖ Full Internet services were appeared in early 1996, and at present 10 ISPs who belong to commercial based private company or academic/government function, are operating. They are RailCom, MagicNet, MiCom, MobiNet, Sky C&C, MCSCoM, ErdemNet (education network), WirelessCom, InComNet, etc. ❖ All Mongolian ISPs connect to RailCom which connects with world networks through ChinaTeleCom and Trans Telecom Russia via fiber optic IP port. ❖ MICOM provides services to the government.
Internet service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Services available at Ulaanbaatar are 56 kbps dial-up connection by all ISPs ❖ 8 Mbps ADSL connection by Micom ❖ High-speed 64 kbps, 128 kbps or 256 kbps connection by RailNet. ❖ Dial-up connection's throughput speed in Ulaanbaatar seems to be around 24-48 kbps and 9-14kbps in Aimag or Sum.
Rural Area's Internet service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Internet users in Aimag/Sum are very limited. ❖ For example, a 10-years junior high school only uses Internet at a Sum. That low penetration rate and less access to Internet from Aimag/Sum are mainly due to high charge of long distance communication (in addition to provider's fee, 7 Tg local charge and 20 Tg long distance charge per minute are required), low speed connection, lack of consumable money of the peoples and less opportunity of PC buying or using.

Source: JICA Telecom Study, 2003

3.3 IT Service - MIX

Mongolia Internet Exchange(MIX) has been operating in order to save traffic congestion in the internet link by inter-local transactions among the Mongolian ISPs, and also to provide users better latency time of the local transactions and to reduce international leased lines since 2001.



IT park

- Established in 2002
- Centralize national IT capacity and create favorable environment for IT business
- Promotion IT outsourcing
- Incubation services for newly established IT companies
- Due to bringing several IT companies to the National IT Park is facilitating to grow companies by comparing, learning and competing with each other.
- IT companies – about 40
- Fiber optic internet connection
- Incubator
 - 20 incubation rooms
 - Internet - Free of charge
 - Rent free office space
 - Management and marketing support
 - Shared facilities & resources: mail, web and database server, meeting & training room, exhibition hall, etc.
 - Short training courses are organized frequently
 - First graduation was successful



17

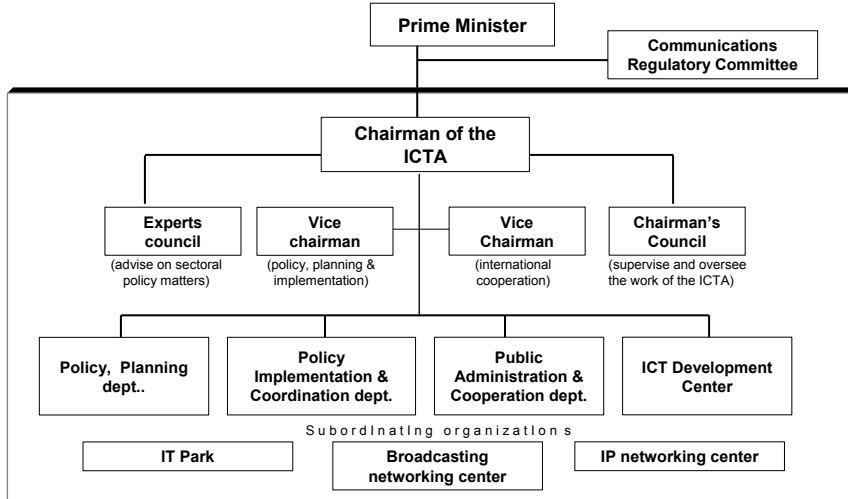


GOVERNMENT WEBSITES

ICT sector status and policy in Mongolia


Organization Chart


ICTA (Information & Communication Technology Authority) is founded in October 2004. Main roles of ICTA are ICT development and leading e-Mongolia.



There is telecommunication law. Other laws are in the drafting stage.

Law	Content Summary	State	Reference Site
IT General Law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It defines roles and responsibilities of Government entities for IT. 2. It should be a general or umbrella law of other IT related laws. 3. Promote IT Sector itself. The structure of IT General Law is similar to Mongolian Taxation Laws. 	Under Drafting	Mongolian version: http://www.icta.gov.mn/ ; English Version: http://www.ict.mn/midas
Transaction Law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal recognition of electronic form of transaction 2. It enables and promotes on-line business; 	Under Drafting	
e-Government Law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government is a Content Provider. 2. Government information data base its Reliable operation of Government information system its Security 	Under Drafting	
E-Signature/ Criminal Law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It describes conditions of using e-Signature. 2. It relates issues and details about certification. 3. It gives the penalty description of illegal obtain and intrusion. 	Under Drafting	

7. Challenges		ICT sector status and policy in Mongolia
<p>To establish e-Mongolia, better ICT education program must be provided for citizens. Also, information systems in government sectors should be integrated to share information.</p>		
Education	❖ Strengthen Information education programs to close the regional gap in informatization needed to establish e-Mongolia	
Informatization	❖ Integrate Information system and share information among ministries/agencies/departments	
Infra-structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Expand the national network system across the country to provide citizens with real-time ❖ Implement the detour (backup) line in national network ❖ Supply PCs and high-speed internet connections to citizens to make e-Government active ❖ Standardize Information Technology Architecture to implement & operate systems effectively and efficiently. ❖ Upgrade information protection level by establishing security solutions 	
Law	❖ Establish detailed ICT Law/Regulation in advance to protect information and electronic documents	
Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Enhance ICT organization's role and power all over the Government ❖ Form ICT Organization in each ministry and recruit more ICT staffs 	
		21

8. Policy and current activities		ICT sector status and policy in Mongolia
<p>National ICT Program E-Mongolia for the years of 2005-2012 was adopted.</p>		
<p><u>16 goals:</u></p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One of top ten in Asia by year 2012 2. No corruption + no bureaucracy + 7/24 = E-Government 3. Affordable internet 4. One home-one PC 5. IT literacy for ALL 6. E-commerce, Distance Learning 7. Tele medicine 8. Outsourcing 9. Towards "digital" democracy 10. Shortest Euro-Asia Fiber optic link through Mongolia 11. Fiber to every home 12. Integrated coding system, Zip code 13. Registration = the mystery of capital 14. Smart card for citizens and institutional memory for Government. 15. Email for every one, web site for every organization 16. Mobile phone for every herdsman 		
		22

Thank you for your attention





Software Industry in Mongolia

Presenter: Mr. Buyantsogtoo, Ts.
JMITA (Japan Mongolia IT Association)

Tokyo 2006

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Briefly about Mongolia

- Nomadic people who lived in steppes from ancient time
- Today`s Mongolia- World`s Top level Democratic Country
- Mongolian people are very talented in natural sciences
- IT Profession is very popular

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Results of International Mathematics Olympics

Asian Top 10 countries			
(1995–2004)			
Asia	World	Country	
1	2	China	
2	6	Vietnam	
3	7	Korea	
4	11	Taiwan	
5	12	Japan	
6	12	India	
7	26	Hongkong	
8	31	Singapore	
9	33	Mongolia	
10	35	Thailand	
11		Central Asian countries	
	73	ShriLanka	

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Software Industry: Brief Overview in Mongolia

- Number of SW companies - 60
- Number of programmers - 1000
- Universities preparing IT specialists - 20
- Students for IT related profession-7000
- Number of graduates annually - 450

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Domestic Major Software products

- ERP Software
 - Accounting packages, University Management systems and etc.
- Banking Systems
- State Customs System
- Civil Registration System
- Insurance Company System
- e-commerce
- Game software
- etc.

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Technology

- **Microsoft Technology**
- **Java technology**
 - J2SE (Core/Desktop)
 - J2EE Enterprise/Server)
 - J2ME (Mobile/Wireless)
 - Java Web Services
 - Other Java Technologies
- **Windows Programming**
 - -Delphi, Visual Basic
 - -Visual C++, Visual C
- **Database technology**
 - -Oracle
 - -Microsoft SQL
 - -MySQL Internet programming
 - - php, jsp, asp
- **Web programming**
 - -Flash -HTML, DHTML, CSS -Javascript , XML
- **Platforms**
 - -Windows
 - -Linux
 - -FreeBSD

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Recent Developments in ICT sector

- National IT Park established
- ICT Authority established
- e-Mongolia Program: Asian top 10 by 2012
- e-Government Master Plan draft
- Software Outsourcing Business is starting
- Encouragement mechanisms made by Government (VAT exemption for SW companies and HW)
- IT profession is becoming more attractive

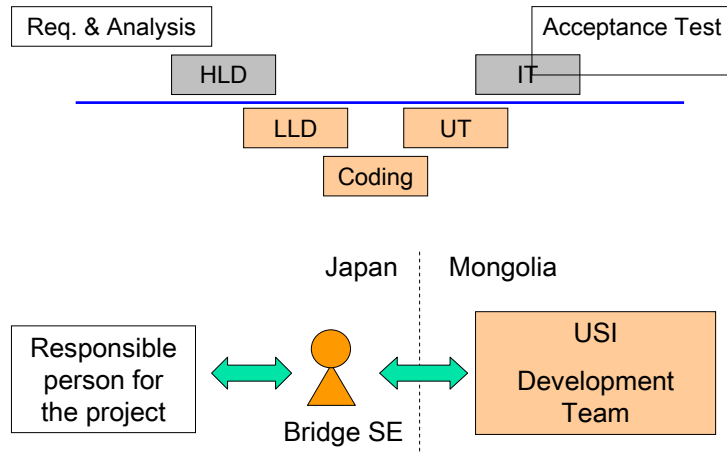
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Software Outsourcing Business
Value



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Our experiences in Outsourcing



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Our experiences in Outsourcing

- Technological skill is sufficient
- Lack of a proper Process Management and Project Management
- Cultural Barrier

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Resources we have:

- Natural science background
- Language ability
- Open minded harmonizing ability with other cultures
- Good technological resource
- Learning Ability
- Good Team Play skill

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Future imagination of the Industry

- 10,000 engineers
- 200 software companies
- Annual Revenue at least 100,000,000 US\$

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Strategy SW outsourcing

Quality

We have limited but high quality human resource.

Japanese market

Japanese Language is most similar language to the Mongolian.
Good relationship with Japan.
Cultural advantage.

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The Principle of Learning by doing:

Gain the knowledge through direct experience.

Improvement on Language, management and marketing skills, and cultural knowledge.

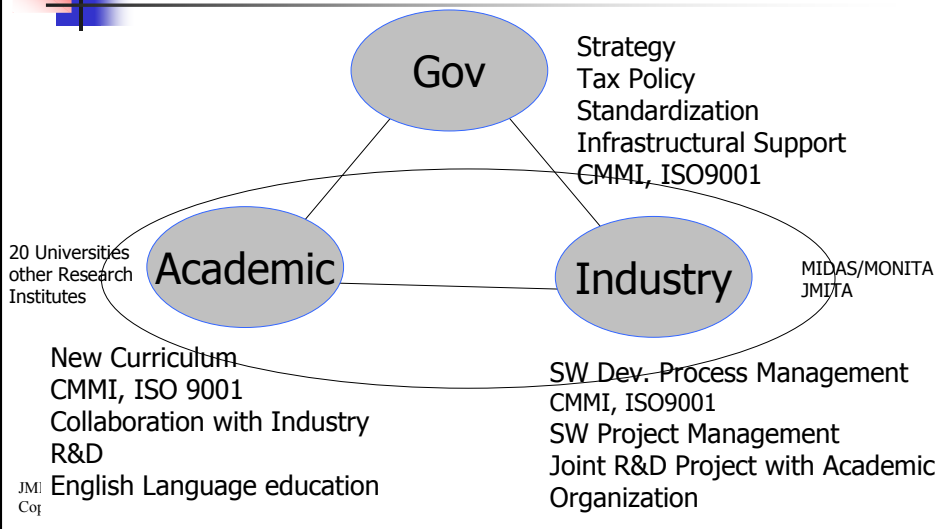
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What to do?

- **Well determined Government Policy**
 - Regulatory encouragement
 - Master Plan for SW Outsourcing
 - Increase capacity of the Industry
 - Support for Human Resource Development
 - Support for Company Development
- **Improve educational quality**
 - Collaboration of academic and industrial organizations
 - Productive training
- Research and development
- **Improve companies' professional level**
 - Company cooperation
 - Individual Skill

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What to do?





Movements towards IT Engineers Examination

- Aug 2002, Bilateral Conference on IT cooperation, hosted by CICC
- January 2003, IT sector`s representatives visited to Japan and studied the Examination
- Sep 2004, CICC on-site training on FE was held in Ulaanbaatar
- Sep 2005, AOTS on-site training projects were held for FE and FEIT courses

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AOTS Training Projects on FE and FEIT courses

- 30 people attended for FE course
- 15 people attended for FEIT course
- 100 % + 1 graduation
- Average achievement for morning exam - 48%
- Average achievement for afternoon exam - 68%

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IT Engineers Examination

- Working group established by ICTA`s Chairman`s Resolution for the localization of IT Engineers Examination.
- The Working group is planning to implement its goal within 1 year.

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Cooperation with Japan and other countries

- G to G cooperation
- Cooperation on Education
- B to B cooperation
- Dispatch Engineers (based on agreement)
- Direct Investment
- Experience sharing with other ITEE localized countries
- Continuation of the training programs (demand is high)
- Translation of training textbooks into Mongolian (copyright issues)

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The end
is the beginning

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—— 禁無断転載 ——

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国際情報化協力専門家の人材整備
に関する報告書

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▪ ▪ NBF小川町ビルディング3階
▪ ▪ 電話 (03) 5283-0811
▪ ▪ FAX (03) 5283-0808

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▪ ▪ 電話 (03) 3544-3081