

Benchmarking Asia Pacific National Telecom Regulatory Authority Websites

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Introduction

A national telecommunication regulatory authority, like any other government organisation, uses its website not only to deliver citizen services but also to improve transparency and effectiveness in its regulatory functions. This study benchmarks the way in which national regulatory authorities (NRAs) use their websites to improve their overarching objectives pertaining to regulatory affairs. The survey intends to evaluate how well Asian NRAs achieve this objective with regard to telecom operators, investors, consumers, researchers and the general public. The results of the survey provide a useful tool for regulators to improve their websites.

Previous initiatives similar to this study

The methodology and structure for this website survey have been largely guided by previous studies, the key of which are summarised below:

- A study jointly undertaken by the United Nations (UN) and the American Society for Public Administration (Ronaghan 2001), in which the goal of the study was to objectively present facts and conclusions defining a country's e-government environment and demonstrate its capacity to sustain online development. This was accomplished by a comparative analysis of fundamental ICT indicators and critical human capital measures for each UN Member State. An important outcome of this study was a final measure, the E-Government Index, a useful tool for policy-planners.
- LIRNE.NET (Mahan 2005) conducted a study focussing on the African region. This survey which is more relevant to this website survey, benchmarks the websites of independent NRAs of 22 African states. This study has grown out of a

collection of preliminary regional surveys examining the extent to which NRAs were using websites to inform and communicate with stakeholders – including citizens, businesses and other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

- A study by LIRNEasia (Wattedegama 2007) created a methodology to benchmark the NRA websites in the Asia-Pacific region, evaluating their usefulness in providing e-government services to telecom operators, investors, consumers, researchers and even the general public. Each website is awarded marks for quality of the e-government portal that it provides to its stakeholders. The study evaluated 27 NRA websites of out a total of 62 economies.

As an improvement to the LIRNEasia methodology, this study focused more on the regulatory functions of an NRA without focussing on the e-government angle. NRAs need to place greater importance on their regulatory functions. Therefore, the study took a more regulatory focus with an emphasis on transparency and accountability while also assessing and ranking the provision of relevant information to stakeholders, including consumers.

Selection of economies and websites

The selection of economies to include in the survey was based on a minimal criterion to ensure the maximum number of NRA websites within the Asia-Pacific region could be included. It does not discriminate based on geography within the region, or on levels of economic or human development achievements. The criteria are as follows:

- All economies must belong to the Asia and Pacific regions as follows:
Asia – the group of economies that are in the region bordered by Russia, Turkey and Egypt and the Indian and Pacific oceans (Wattegama 2007). This includes the island nations within the Indian Ocean; and
Pacific – the island nations situated in the Pacific Ocean.
- All the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) member states within this region were selected as within the scope. This is because not all economies are recognised as sovereign nations with independent NRAs.
- Effort was made to determine which authority was conducting telecom regulatory functions. In some economies the regulatory body was the Ministry of Telecommunications and Posts. When this was the case, then the website for this authority was assessed.
- The authority selected within each country needed to have a functional website. The study excluded economies with websites under construction such as Afghanistan.
- The website needed to have an English version.¹

A total of 31 economies out of 62 have been selected based on this criteria. The number of economies that were rejected for the various reasons are shown in table 1. Further details are shown in Annex 1.

Clustering

Criteria	Number of economies excluded for not meeting the criteria
NRA does not have a website	22
English language version not available	6
Website under construction	3
Total excluded	31

Clustering economies is a useful method for the purpose of comparative assessment.

LIRNEasia's previous study (Wattegama 2007) clustered economies based on their e-readiness levels. With the change of focus for this current survey, however, e-readiness was no longer an appropriate measure. Therefore clustering was based on the total number of access paths (mobile and fixed telephone connections per 100 inhabitants), as this is a good indicator of telecom sector development in a given country.

Four clusters were identified and the countries were grouped into these quartiles. Except for the first quartile (with seven) each of the others has eight economies.

	Country	Number of access paths (mobile and fixed) per 100 inhabitants
1	Myanmar	1.2
2	Papua New Guinea	2.5
3	Nepal	6.4
4	Uzbekistan	9.4
5	Cambodia	18.1
6	Bhutan	20.6
7	Bangladesh	22.4
8	India	23.3
9	Lebanon	49.5
10	Georgia	50.9
11	Pakistan	51.1
12	Philippines	55.1
13	Sri Lanka	55.6
14	Vietnam	59.8
15	Azerbaijan	65.6
16	Jordan	90.4
17	Thailand	91.4
18	Brunei	99.9
19	Malaysia	104.2
20	Maldives	114.9
21	Saudi Arabia	130.9
22	New Zealand	142.4
23	Bahrain	149.2
24	Australia	149.5
25	Israel	166.6
26	Singapore	168.9
27	Taiwan	168.6
28	Qatar	178.6
29	Hong Kong	200.2
30	Macau	202.1
31	United Arab Emirates	205.0

Source: ITU (2007).

Methodology

Four aspects of the NRA sites were assessed.

1. Factual information and News

Focuses on information flows that are largely one-way. There are little or no interactive aspects to this component. This area attempts to evaluate the transparency of the NRA through ranking work plans and budgets. In addition to these elements, the section comprises legislation, statistics,

annual reports and sector news amongst others. This section carries 40% of the overall score.

2. Business information

Deals with information and areas that are useful to operators, investors and prospective new entrants. It addresses issues pertaining to market entry, interconnection and scarce resources. Importance is given to the provision of online forms and enquiries being followed-up on. This section carries 24% of the overall score.

3. General

Deals with areas that are of general importance to all stakeholders such as white papers, organisational charts, contact details and local language availability. The general section is important because it covers elements that are related to all the sections and therefore need to be easily accessed. This section carries 24% of the overall score.

4. Consumer related information

Deals with factors that are useful to consumers and includes consumer rights information and complaints processes. This category has a strong emphasis on interactive functions. This section carries 12% of the overall score.

Within each of these four main categories are sub-categories. As table 4 illustrates, each of the sub-categories are allocated a percentage of the total score.

Cluster number	Economies
Cluster 1	Cambodia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Uzbekistan
Cluster 2	Azerbaijan, Georgia, India, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam
Cluster 3	Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Jordan, Malaysia, Maldives, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, New Zealand
Cluster 4	Australia, Hong Kong, Israel, Macau, Qatar, Singapore, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates

Note: Cluster 4 economies have the highest number of access path figures, whereas Cluster 1 has the lowest.

Category	Category weight	Sub Category	Sub-category weight
1 Factual information	40%	Regulatory acts, laws and legislation	8%
		Statistical information and sector indicators	8%
		Mission / Vision statement and work plan	6%
		Annual reports / Budgets	6%
		Regulatory manuals	6%
		Organizational chart	2%
		USO policy information, reports and plans	2%
		Sector News	2%
2 Business information	24%	Market entry details	8%
		Interconnection information	8%
		Scarce Resources	8%
3 General information	24%	Public consultations / White papers	10%
		RFPs	5%
		Local language	3%
		Contact details	2%
		Updated information	2%
		Links to local / international sites	2%
4 Consumer-related information	12%	Consumer and citizen rights information	3%
		Information about public hearings	3%
		Equipment certification	3%
		Complaints process	3%

2. Results

Figure 1. Overall Scores

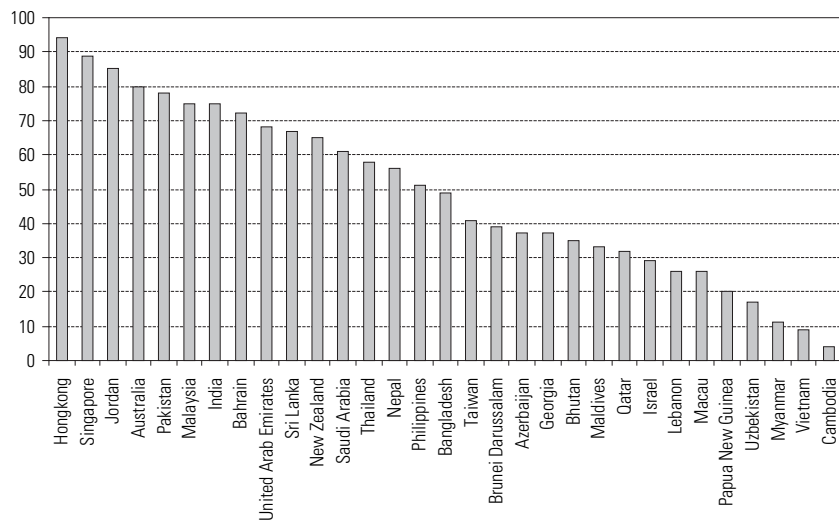


Figure 2. Scores for Factual Information and News (40%)

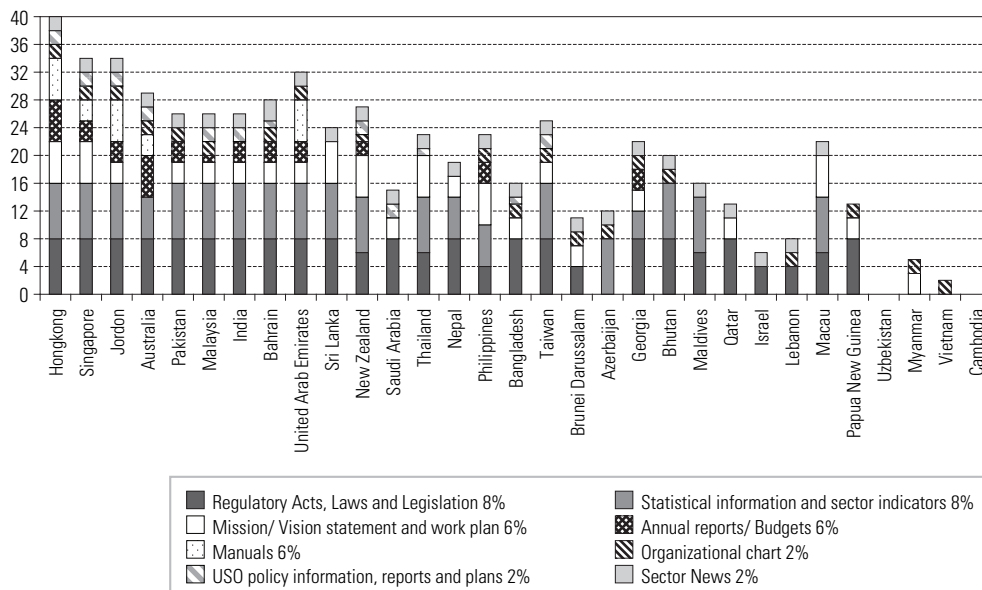


Figure 3. Scores for Business Information (24%)

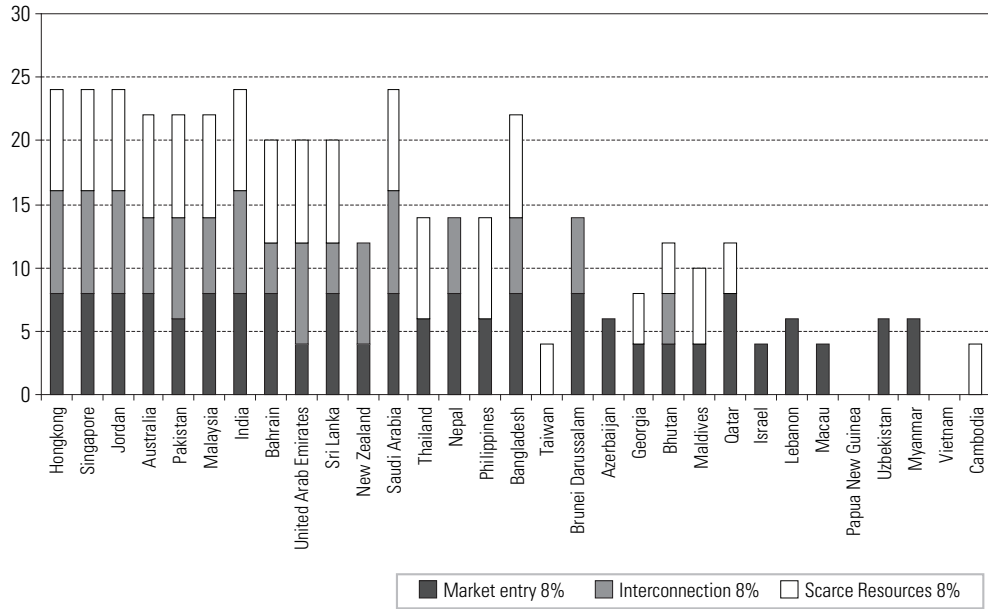


Figure 4. Scores for General Information (24%)

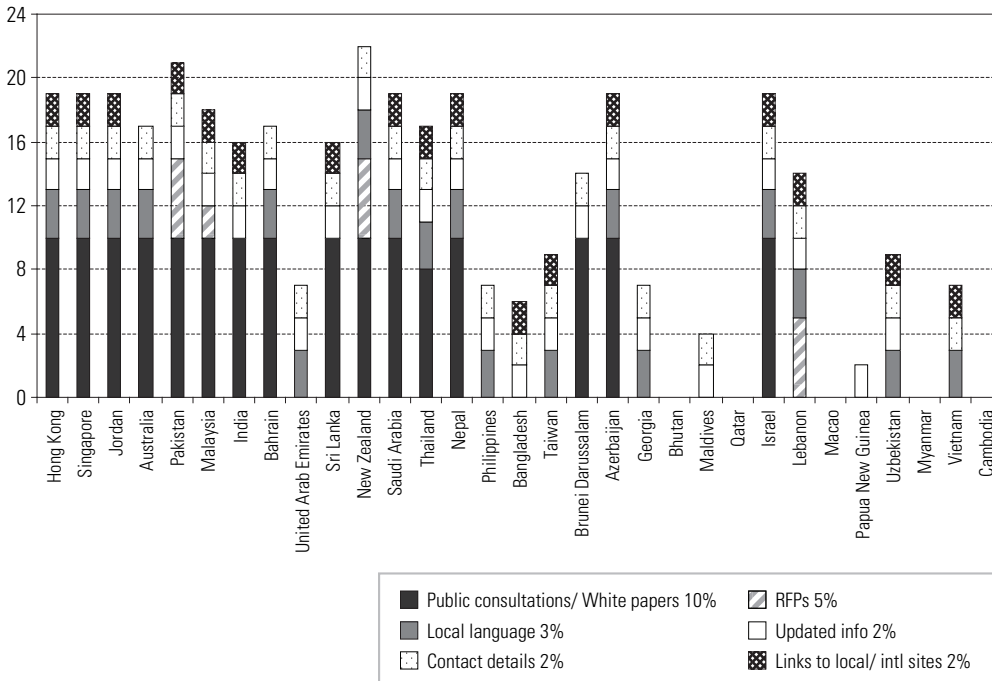
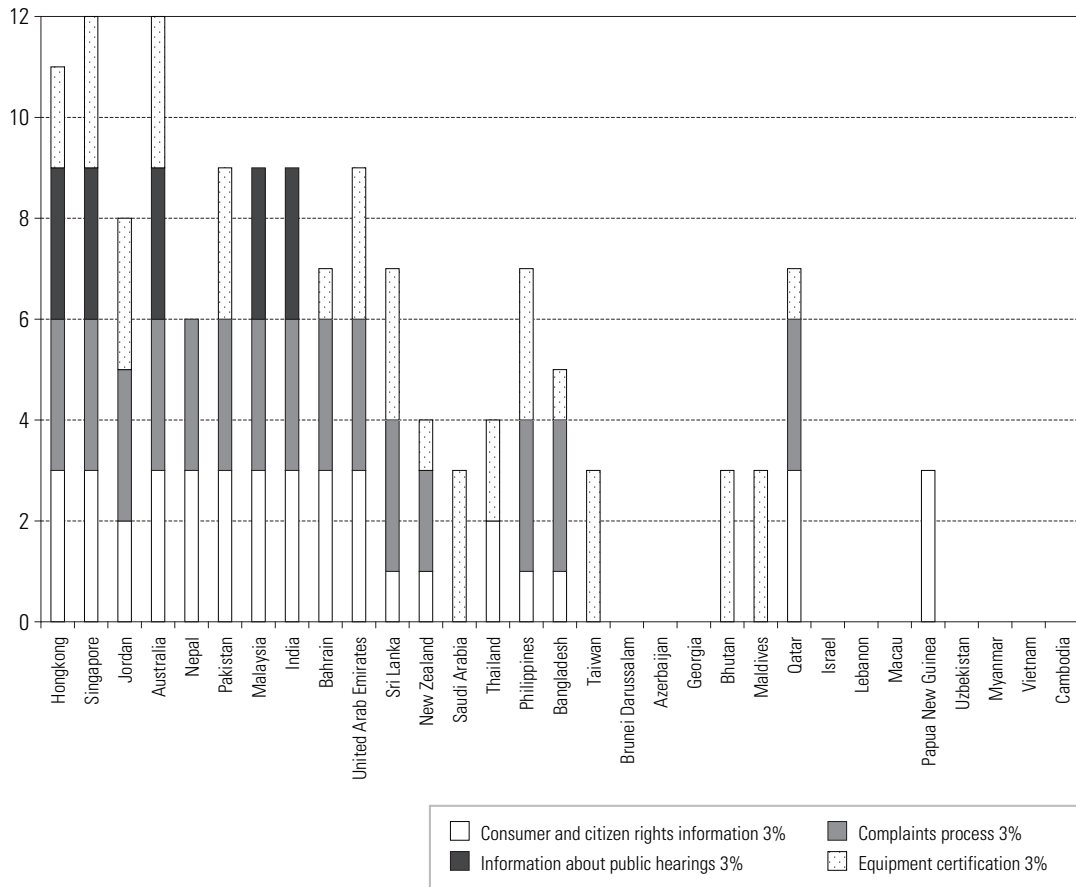


Figure 5. Scores for Consumer-related information (12%)



The economies are ranked in descending order according to the total score that the respective NRA websites received.

Figure 6. Cluster performances

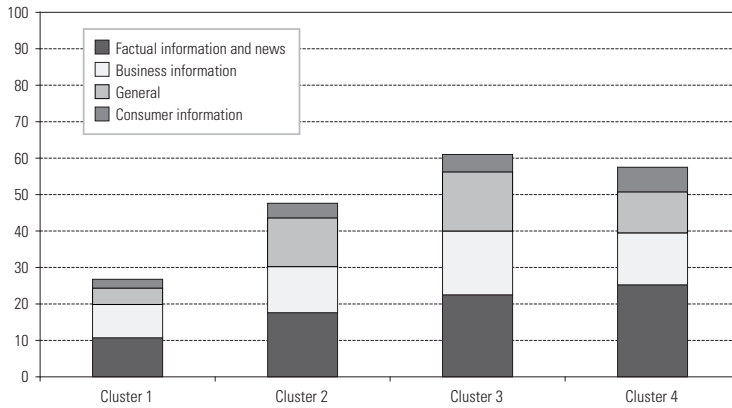


Figure 7. Cluster 1 performance

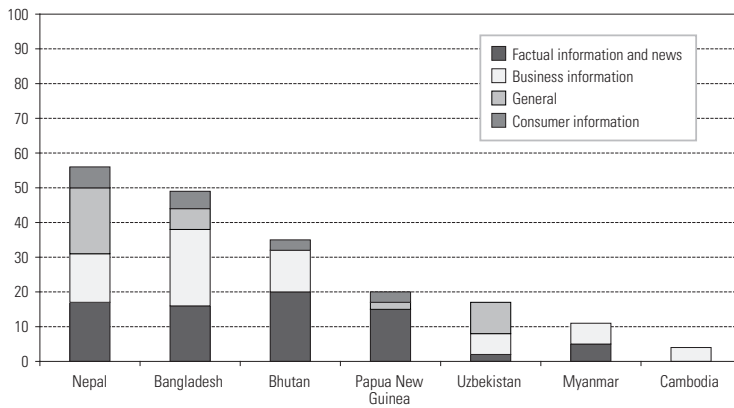


Figure 8. Cluster 2 performance

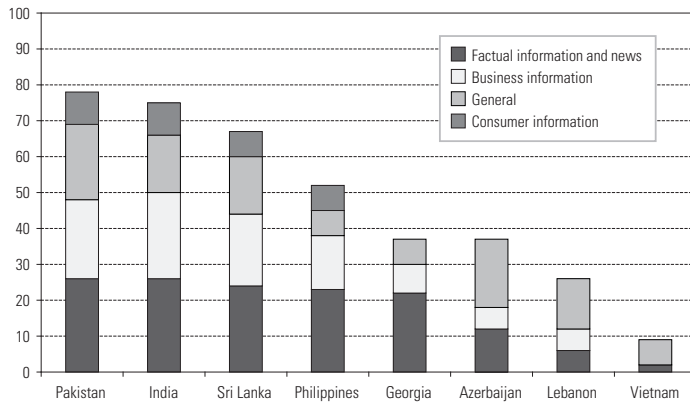


Figure 9. Cluster 3 performance

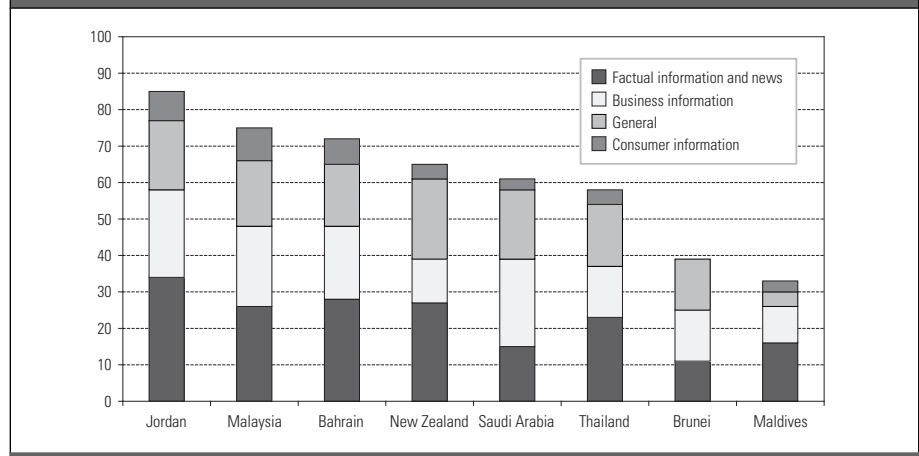
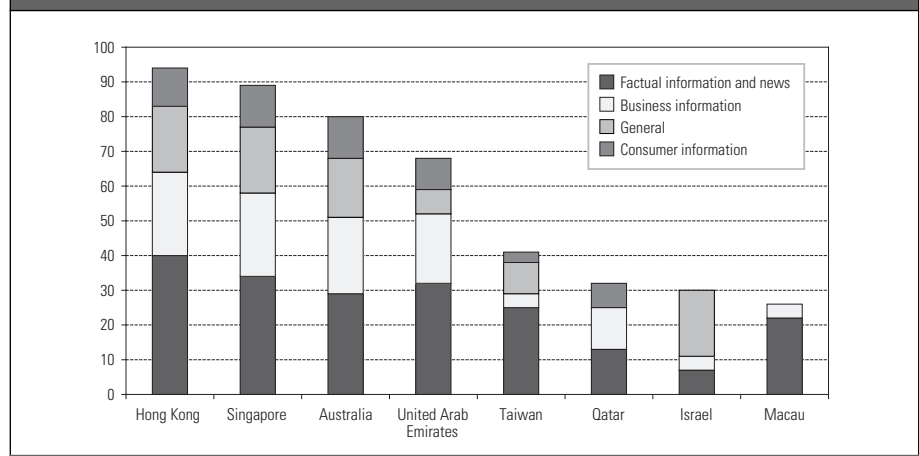


Figure 10. Cluster 4 performance



3. Limitations

This website survey attempts to capture as many aspects of the NRA websites as possible, however, there are still some limitations to the methodology. The following briefly describes these limitations and also explains how they were addressed.

The weighting of the sub-categories has been point of a common criticism. Given that there are no concrete rules governing how weights should be applied to the different features, there is a degree of ambiguity about the way they are allocated.

Another difficulty concerns the differences in the roles played by the NRAs. They do not all perform exactly the same functions. For example, a challenge faced by the researchers was to assess areas which were perhaps not within the purview of a particular NRA. Thus, it was decided to verify whether the NRA website presented a link to the agency responsible for that specific function and award full marks if so. Therefore some NRA sites could score good marks even if the regulator did not perform certain key functions.

The inability to review non-English websites was another limitation of this study. Many economies in Asia Pacific do not use English for their day-to-day activities. Depending on the needs, a regulator may choose not to have an English version of the website. Six economies namely Yemen, South Korea, Mongolia, Indonesia, Kuwait and China were eliminated from the study for this reason. This study assessed only 31 (50%) of a total of 62 economies. For this reason it can be argued it is not representative of the region. However one-third of the economies in the region do not have NRA sites (some of these are micro states) so the exclusion due to language is not as large as it may seem.

4. Conclusion

Overall the websites performed relatively well in the factual information and news section with some exceptions. Of the 31 sites that were reviewed 58% obtained total marks and 93% scored at least half the marks allocated for the section regulatory acts, laws and legislature. In the statistical information and sector indicators section, 55% scored total marks whilst 68% obtained at least half of the possible maximum score. Overall, 55% of the economies obtained at least half of the marks allocated for that category. Of the total 31 economies included in the study, 80% had sector news made available via their websites. With regard to the clusters, the four clusters obtained the following average scores of 10.7, 17.6, 22.5 and 25 respectively out of a total of 40.

The section that focused on present and future operators and investors was called business information and carried 24 % of the total score. Most of the websites appear to have a satisfactory amount of data on market entry, interconnection and scarce resources. 42% obtained full scores for market entry information with 74% obtaining at least half the score. 26% of

the economies received full scores for the interconnection section with 52% obtaining at least half the score. 45% of the economies reviewed obtained full marks for scarce resources whilst 65% obtained at least half of the marks allocated for the section. An admirable fact is that 80% of the economies provided contact information and the same number provided updated information on the website. It can be argued that updated information should be given importance within every section but this would make allocating scores a more tedious task. The clusters obtained 9, 12.5, 17.5 and 14 respectively. It is useful to note that cluster 3 has obtained a higher score than cluster 4, which is against the expected pattern. This could be due to the fact the economies in cluster 3 have economies that are growing and hence place more importance on information provision to these stakeholders.

The general category is important as it includes sections that are of general significance across all activities of the NRA. Within this category, 49% of the economies scored full marks for the provision of public consultation and white papers. 55% of the economies reviewed obtained at least half of the total marks allocated for the section. The clusters obtained the following scores: 4.5, 13.4, 16 and 11 out of a total of 24%. It is interesting to note that 58% of the economies had a local language version of their site as well. This adds value to the argument for local languages. Cluster 3 has obtained the highest score for this category. It is unusual for cluster 4 to obtain the second lowest score for this category but this is perhaps caused by the emphasis that the websites place on consumer affairs.

Consumer-related information carries a total of 12%. This category comprises four sections that were allocated 3% each. Under consumer and citizen rights information 39% of the economies obtained full scores. 41% of the economies have comprehensive information on the complaint process. However, countries scored low marks on the sections for equipment certification and information on public hearings, with only 35% and 16% obtaining full marks for the sections respectively. Most of the websites did not have any information for these two sections. However, it must be noted that equipment certification may not be in the domain of all NRAs such as India. As noted above, in the rare instances that this situation arose, if the website provided a link to the relevant authority for this function, full marks were accorded. The clusters obtained the following marks: 2.4, 4, 4.8 and 6.8. Here it can be noted that the margin between clusters 3 and 4 are greater than for the others. This is because the economies that belong to this cluster all have mature markets that place more emphasis on consumer affairs.

As figure 6 shows cluster 3 obtained an overall score higher than that of cluster 4. Cluster 3 scored the highest score under business information and general.

Within each cluster, economies performed differently in the four categories, with some scoring more points for one and less for another. In cluster 1, Nepal proves to be the best performer with an overall score of 56/100. However, all six other

economies within this cluster score less than 50% this reduces the overall cluster average to 26.8 percent. Overall, the cluster seems to score the least for the consumer-related information category and perform best in the business information section. This could be explained by the relative early stage of development the sectors in these economies are in. The NRA will place more focus on factors such as licensing, frequency allocation and interconnection details, whilst the NRA's with more mature sectors place greater focus on consumer affairs as the other areas have already been developed.

Cluster 2 performs overall better than cluster 1 which does not prove to be surprising. The economies in cluster 2 have more sophisticated regulation regimes than cluster 1 and hence will perform better in the survey. The cluster average was 47.6. The top three performers were Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka scoring 78, 75 and 67 respectively. Cluster 2 scores the lowest for the consumer related information category like in cluster 1. However, it scores the highest marks in the general category.

The average score for cluster 3 which is 61/100 is the highest of all four clusters. This is unusual as one would assume cluster 4 to have the best results. It could be argued that cluster 3 economies are those that have the highest growth rates and this is shown through the survey results. The top three performers are Jordan, Malaysia and Bahrain which scores of 85, 75 and 72 respectively. The cluster scores the lowest points for consumer related information and highest points for the business information category.

The fourth cluster consists of the economies with the highest number of access lines per 100 inhabitants. The cluster average was 57.5 percent. The top three performers were Hong Kong, Singapore and Australia with scores of 94, 89 and 80. Cluster 4 performed best in the factual information and news category and scored the lowest in the general category.

To reduce the subjective element, this study did not place any importance on the usability and aesthetics of the websites. But it needs to be noted that websites such as those belonging to regulatory agencies of Singapore, Hong Kong, Pakistan and Australia were user-friendly. The sections were clearly labelled and did not require much searching to obtain the required information whilst other sites required the constant use of the search function (where available) to obtain information.

The researchers noted many of the websites have made significant progress since the last survey that was carried out in 2005, although a more substantive comparison is not possible due to the changes in the methodology. The number of NRAs having a website also has increased. It has been noted that many sites obtained low scores for not having basic information, they can provide with least effort. The top few websites can be recommended as benchmarks, and should be used as guides for others who are looking to improve their websites.

Notes

¹ This research does not suggest that every NRA should have a website in English. If not for the practical difficulty we faced to evaluate sites with non-English versions, the number of websites surveyed would have been higher. In the future we will attempt also to evaluate the non-English sites with the assistance of local research partners.

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Annex 1. List of economies that came within the scope of study						
	Country	National Telecommunication Regulatory Authority	Regulator site	English version available? (Y / N)	Considered for survey? (Y / N)	If not reason
1	Afghanistan	Afghanistan Telecom Regulatory Board (ATRA)	http://www.atra.gov.af/index.htm	Y	N	UC
2	Armenia	Ministry of Transport and Communication	http://www.mtc.am/	Y	N	UC
3	Australia	Australian Communication and Media Authority	http://www.acma.gov.au/WEB/HOMEPAGE/pc=HOME	Y	Y	-
4	Azerbaijan	The Ministry of Communications and Information Technologies	http://www.mincom.gov.az/en/main.html	Y	Y	-
5	Bahrain	Telecom Regulatory Authority	http://www.tra.org.bh/en/home.asp?dfitng=1	Y	Y	-
6	Bangladesh	Bangladesh Telecom Regulatory Commission (BTRC)	http://www.btrc.gov.bd/	Y	Y	-
7	Bhutan	Bhutan Infocomm and Media Authority	http://www.bicma.gov.bt/index.html	Y	Y	-
8	Brunei Darussalam	Authority for Info-communication Technology Industry	http://www.aiti.gov.bn/index.htm	Y	Y	-
9	Cambodia	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications	http://www.mptc.gov.kh/	Y	Y	-
10	China	Ministry of Information Industry	http://www.mii.gov.cn/	N	N	EVNA
11	Cook Islands	-	-	-	N	NA
12	Fiji	Telecommunication Unit	-	-	N	NWS
13	Georgia	National Communication Commission	http://www.gncc.ge/index.php?lang_id=ENG&sec_id=10050	Y	Y	-
14	Hong Kong	Office of the Telecommunications Authority	http://www.ofta.gov.hk/en/index.html	Y	Y	-
15	India	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)	http://www.traai.gov.in/Default.asp	Y	Y	-
16	Indonesia	Badan Regulasi Telekomunikasi Indonesia (BRTI)	http://www.brti.or.id/index_en.php	N	N	EVNA
17	Iran	Ministry of Posts, Telegraph and Telephone	-	-	N	NWS
18	Iraq	Ministry of Transport and Communication	-	-	N	NWS
19	Israel	Ministry of Communications	http://www.moc.gov.il/8-en/MOC.aspx	Y	Y	-
20	Japan	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication	http://www.soumu.go.jp/joho_tsusin/eng/index.html	N	N	NFPS
21	Jordan	Telecommunication Regulatory Commission	http://www.trc.gov.jo/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1&lang=english	Y	Y	-
22	Kazakhstan	Telecommunications and Post Dept	-	-	N	NWS
23	Kuwait	Ministry of Communication	http://www.moc.kw/	N	N	PP
24	Kyrgyzstan	State Communications Agency	-	-	N	NWS
25	Laos	Ministry of Communications, Transport, Posts and Construction	-	-	N	NWS
26	Lebanon	Ministry of Telecommunications	http://www.mpt.gov.lb/	Y	Y	-
27	Macau	DSRT	http://www.gdti.gov.mo/eng/News/index.html	Y	Y	-
28	Malaysia	Malaysian Communication and Multimedia Commission	http://www.skmm.gov.my/	Y	Y	-
29	Maldives	Telecom Authority of Maldives (TAM)	http://www.tam.gov.mv/	Y	Y	-
30	Marshall Islands	Cabinet	-	-	N	NWS
31	Mongolia	ICTA	http://www.icta.gov.mn/	N	N	EVNA
32	Myanmar	Ministry of Communications, Posts, and Telegraphs	http://www.mpt.net.mm/	Y	Y	-
33	Nauru	Directorate of Telecommunications	-	-	N	NWS
34	Nepal	Nepal Telecommunication Authority	http://www.nta.gov.np/	Y	Y	-

	Country	National Telecommunication Regulatory Authority	Regulator site	English version available? (Y / N)	Considered for survey? (Y / N)	If not reason
35	New Zealand	Commerce Commission	http://www.comcom.govt.nz/index.aspx	Y	Y	-
36	Nieu	-	-	-	N	NA
37	North Korea	-	-	-	N	NA
38	Oman	Telecommunication Regulatory Agency	http://www.tra.gov.om/telecom.htm/	Y	N	UC
39	Pakistan	Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA)	http://www.pta.gov.pk/index.php?cur_t=vnormal	Y	Y	-
40	Palau	-	-	-	N	NA
41	Papua New Guinea	Independence Consumer and Competition Commission	http://www.iccc.gov.pg/home.htm	Y	Y	-
42	Philippines	National Telecommunication Commission	http://portal.ntc.gov.ph/wps/portal/!ut/p/_s7_0_A7_0_9D?cID=6_0_FM&nID=7_0_LU	Y	Y	-
43	Qatar	Supreme Council of Information and Communication Technology	http://www.ict.gov.qa/output/Page2.asp	Y	Y	-
44	Samoa	Ministry of Posts and Telecom	-	-	N	NWS
45	Saudi Arabia	Communications and Information Technologies Commission	http://www.citc.gov.sa/citcportal/Homepage/tabid/106/cmssid/%7B611C6EDD-85C5-4800-A0DA-A997A624D0D0%7D/Default.aspx	Y	Y	-
46	Singapore	Infocomm Development Authority	http://www.ida.gov.sg/home/index.aspx	Y	Y	-
47	Solomon Islands	Ministry of Transport, Works and Communication	-	-	N	NWS
48	South Korea	Korea Communication Commission	http://www.kcc.go.kr/gts.do?a=user.index.IndexApp&c=1001	N	N	EVNA
49	Sri Lanka	Telecommunication Regulatory Commission	http://202.124.172.4/trc_test/index.php	Y	Y	-
50	Syria	Syrian Telecommunication Establishment	-	-	N	NWS
51	Taiwan	National Communication Commission	http://www.ncc.tw/	Y	Y	-
52	Tajikistan	Ministry of Communications	-	-	N	NWS
53	Thailand	National Telecommunication Commission	http://eng.ntc.or.th/index.php	Y	Y	-
54	Timor-Leste	-	-	-	N	NA
55	Tonga	Telecommunication Commission	-	-	N	NWS
56	Turkmenistan	Ministry of Communications	-	-	N	NWS
57	Tuvalu				N	
58	UAE	Telecommunication Regulatory Commission	http://www.tra.gov.ae/	Y	Y	-
59	Uzbekistan	Communications and Information Agency	http://www.aci.uz/en/news/	Y	Y	-
60	Vanuatu	Ministry of Public works, Transport, Communication and Civil works	-	-	N	NWS
61	Vietnam	Ministry of Information and Communications	http://www.mic.gov.vn/details_e.asp?Object-271032875&news_ID=4539827	Y	Y	-
62	Yemen	Ministry of Telecommunication and Information Technology	http://www.mtit.gov.ye/	-	N	EVNA

Abbreviations for table:

EVNA English version not available
NWS No website
UC Under construction