ICT DEPARTMENTS IN SELECT ASIAN ECONOMIES

ASEAN (Southeast Asia)	
Singapore	**Ministry of Information, Communication and the Arts**

	To Develop Singapore as a Global City for Information, Communications and the Arts, so as to Build a Creative Economy, Gracious Community and Connected Society with a Singaporean Identity rooted in our Multicultural Heritage.
	
	MICA's mission has two fundamental thrusts.
	
	1. *Propelling the Creative Economy*
	
	   ▪ Develop and promote our creative industries (arts and culture, design, media) and infocomm technology sector to create new economic value and jobs.
	
	2. *Fostering a Connected Society*
	
	   ▪ Forge a strong sense of community, national identity, rootedness and inclusion among Singaporeans by enriching our arts and cultural resources, ensuring quality media content, and empowering individuals through infocomm literacy and access for all.
	
	   ▪ Foster better understanding between the Government, Singaporeans, and international stakeholders through effective public communications.

Source	http://app.mica.gov.sg/Default.aspx?tabid=61
Malaysia	**Ministry of Information, Communications and Culture**

	Mission
	   • To enhance national unity and harmony based on the principles of Rukun Negara through information, communication and culture;
	   • To mould and nurture a sense of belonging and national pride among all Malaysians through arts, culture and heritage;
	   • To develop and strengthen the national communication industry; and
	   • To stimulate the national economy through the development of the creative industry.

Source	http://www.kpkk.gov.my/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=268&Itemid=108&lang=en
Brunei	**Ministry of Communications**
	The departments accountable for under the Ministry of Communications are the Department of Telecommunications, the Postal Services Department, the Department of Civil Aviation, the Land Transport Department, the Ports Department and the Marine Department. Since 1st April 2006, Department of Telecommunications has been corporatised and known as Telekom Brunei Berhad

	(TelBru). Vision • To become a Sophisticated Society and Excellence in Communications for Enhancing National Competitiveness by 2017 Mission • To Create a Conducive and Dynamic Environment for Sophisticated Society; • To Establish and Sustain Hubbing Activities in Communications; and • To Provide Safe, Efficient, Accessible and Secure Communications so as to Enhance National Competitiveness and Quality of Life in the Knowledge-Based Economy.
Source	http://www.mincom.gov.bn/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=78&Itemid=53
Indonesia	**Ministry of Communications and Information Technology**
	Vision To create well-informed society through effective and efficient implementation Communication and Information Technology within the framework of the Unitary State of The Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Mission • Increasing the capacity of information services and empowerment society potential in order to create a well-informed society. • Increasing coverage of the postal infrastructure, communication and information technology to expand public accessibility towards information in order to reduce information gap. • Encourage to improvement application of public services and industrial of telematics application in order to increase value-added of services and industrial applications. • Developing standardization and certification in order to create a constructive and conducive business climate in the field of communication and information technology industry. • To increase cooperation and partnerships as well as empowerment of government communication and information technology institutions and society. • Encouraging the role of mass media in order to improve the ethical information and responsible and provide value-added of nation-building. • Improving the quality of research and development in order to create self-reliance and competitiveness in communication and information technology. • Increasing the capacity of Human Resources (SDM) in the field of communication and information technology in order to improve literacy and professionalism. • Increasing the active participation of Indonesia in various international fora in the field of communication and information technology in order to enhance the positive image of the nation and state. • Improving the quality of supervision towards the implementation of good governance.
Source	http://kominfo.go.id/node/1526/Vision+and+Mission

Thailand	**Ministry of Information and Communications Technology**
	Vision To become the ASEAN's leading for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) development, and to be the center organization in ICT developing and integrating thoroughly Thailand with efficiency. Mission • Suggest and administer and manage the policy on developing information and communication technology of the country to lead to concrete action. • Promote and encourage cooperation, domestically and abroad, in order to have efficient and comprehensive development and usage of information and communication technology in all sectors. • Promote, research into, and develop information and communication technology for increasing potential and competitiveness of information and communication technology industry of the country. • Promote and support the development of personnel performing work concerned with information and communication technology and personnel of all sectors and divisions to be able to use information and communication technology efficiently. • Follow up the performance under policy on developing information and communication technology.
Source	http://eng.mict.go.th/

Vietnam	**Ministry of Information and Communications**
	The Ministry of Information and Communications of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the policy making and regulatory body in the fields of press, publishing; posts; telecommunications and Internet; transmission; radio frequency; information technology, electronics; broadcasting and national information infrastructure; management of related public services on behalf of the government. Main Functions Submitting to Government drafts of laws, ordinances, regulations, strategies and development plans on press, publishing; posts, telecommunications and information technology. Providing guidances to the implementation of laws, ordinances, regulations as well as development strategies and plans related to press, publishing, posts, telecommunications and information technology.
Source	http://english.mic.gov.vn/intro/Trang/MainFunctions.aspx

Cambodia	**Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications**
	No translation available.

Laos	**Ministry of Post, Telecom and Communications**
	No translation available.
Source	http://mpt.gov.la/

Myanmar	**Ministry of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs**
	No translation available.
Source	http://www.mcpt.gov.mm/

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DEVELOPED EAST ASIAN ECONOMIES

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Japan	**Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications**
	The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) has jurisdiction over various systems involved in the fundamental framework of the nation, including administrative organizations, the public service personnel system, local administration and finance, electoral systems, fire fighting and disaster prevention, information and communications, postal services, and other systems fundamental to the people's economic and social activities. The MIC's administrative functions are closely involved in the infrastructure of people's lives. In today's severe domestic and foreign environment, the MIC is striving to promote the reform of the socio-economic system and to build and install a new foundation for development in order to shape the nation for the 21st century. For this purpose, the MIC is committed to promoting administrative reforms, disclosing administrative information, advancing regional decentralization, ensuring stable sources of local tax, promoting municipal mergers, activating regional economies, securing people's safety, and building increasingly sophisticated systems for information and communications. All this would be done by adequately segregating the duties of the national government, local governments, and the private sector.
Source	http://www.soumu.go.jp/english/soumu/index.html

China	**Ministry of Industry and Information Technology**
	[Excerpt – Major Responsibilities] 1. To study and formulate the government's development strategies, guidelines, policies and overall plans of the information industry with a view to invigorating the manufacturing industry of electronic and IT products, the communications and the software industry as well as promoting the informatization process of the national economy and the social service. 2. To stipulate laws and regulations of the manufacturing industry of electronic and IT products, the communications industry and the software industry, issue administrative rules and be responsible for the administrative enforcement of laws and the supervision of the enforcement of laws. 3. To make overall plans for the development of national public communications networks (including local and long distance telecommunications networks), radio and TV broadcasting networks and dedicated networks of other sectors and exercise sector management. 4. To establish technical policies, systems and standards for the manufacturing industry of electronic and IT products, the communications industry and the software industry; to establish technical systems and standards for radio broadcasting and TV

	transmission networks; to exercise control over the network access verification of telecommunications network equipment and the network access of telecommunications terminal equipment; and to provide guidance to quality supervision and control of electronic and IT products. 5. To be responsible for nationwide distribution and management of such public communications resources as radio frequencies, satellite orbit positions, communications network numbers, domain names and addresses; to be responsible for the examination and approval of the establishment of radio stations as well as detection and supervision of the use of radio frequencies; and to regulate radio frequencies and help settle radio interference related matters according to laws and maintain radio wave order in the air. 6. To exercise supervision and control over telecommunications and information service market, implement licensing for operation as necessary, exercise supervision over service quality, ensure fair competition and universal service and safeguard the interest of both the state and users; and to establish arrangements for network interconnection, interoperation and accounting, and supervise their implementation. 7. To formulate tariff policies for communications and information service, set tariff standards for basic postal and telecommunications services and supervise their implementation.
Source	http://www.miit.gov.cn/ and http://www.gov.cn/english//2005-10/02/content_74176.htm
South Korea	**Ministry of Information and Communication**
	Website currently down.
Source	http://eng.mic.go.kr/eng/user.tdf?a=user.index.IndexApp&c=1001
Taiwan	**Ministry of Transportation and Communications**
	The Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC) is charged with administrating all aspects of transportation and communications within the Republic of China. Its operational duties are divided among four major categories: transportation, tourism, meteorology, and communications. In addition to its operational areas of responsibility, the MOTC is also responsible for establishing policies, for formulating laws and regulations related to transportation and communications, and for overseeing the operation of agencies under it. MOTC Objectives • Vibrant and competitive air and sea gateways • Orderly and integrated intercity transportation • Inexpensive, efficient and friendly urban transportation • Flexible and responsive remote-area transportation • Vigorous transportation to meet the unique needs of Eastern Taiwan • Intelligent and far-reaching communications networks and systems
Source	http://www.motc.gov.tw/en/home.jsp?id=251&parentpath=0,150,250 and http://www.motc.gov.tw/en/home.jsp?id=261&parentpath=0,150,250

OCEANIA	
Australia	**Department of Broadband Communications and the Digital Economy**
	The department has four main areas of focus. • Transforming the structure of telecommunications. • Switchover to digital television and enhancing the broadcasting sector. • Realising the digital economy. • Enabling a good consumer experience.
Source	http://www.dbcde.gov.au/about_us
New Zealand*	***Not Applicable.* (Refer to: Ministry of Economic Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology)**
	Ministry of Economic Development The Ministry of Economic Development's purpose is to create the conditions for businesses to succeed and New Zealanders to prosper. **Developing and implementing policy** The Ministry provides policy advice to the government, and implements policy, in relation to a wide range of economic issues. These include: • Communications and information technology. • Energy and resources. • Tourism. • Government procurement. • Consumer issues. • Industry, regional, and sector development. • Regulatory reform. • Commerce. • Small business. • Economic development generally. **UPDATE: Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment** The Government has recently confirmed its intention to establish a new Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment on 1 July 2012. The new Ministry will bring together all of the existing functions of four agencies: • Ministry of Economic Development • Ministry of Science and Innovation • Department of Labour • Department of Building and Housing

Source	http://www.med.govt.nz/about-us/purpose-work, http://www.med.govt.nz/about-us/ministry-of-business-innovation-and-employment and http://www.dpmc.govt.nz/cabinet/portfolios/communications

SOUTH ASIA

India	**Department of Electronics and Information Technology (formerly Department of Information Technology*)**
	Mission of the Department e-Development of India through multi pronged strategy of e-Infrastructure creation to facilitate and promote e-governance, promotion of Electronics & Information Technology- Information Technology Enabled Services (IT-ITeS) Industry, providing support for creation of Innovation / Research & Development (R&D), building Knowledge network and securing India's cyber space. Objective of the Department of Electronics and Information Technology • e-Government: Providing e-infrastructure for delivery of e-services. • e-Industry: Promotion of electronics hardware manufacturing and IT-ITeS industry. • e-Innovation / R & D: Providing Support for creation of Innovation Infrastructure in emerging areas of technology. • e-Education: Providing support for development of e-Skills and Knowledge network. • e-Security: Securing India's cyber space. * Govt renames Department of IT to Department of Electronics and Information Technology (http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-04-20/software-services/31373594_1_electronics-kapil-sibal-cabinet-secretariat)
Source	http://www.mit.gov.in/content/vision-mission

Pakistan	**Ministry of Information Technology**
	Ministry of Information Technology (MoIT) is the national focal Ministry and enabling arm of the Government of Pakistan for planning coordinating and directing efforts to initiate and launch Information Technology and Telecommunications programs and projects aimed at economic development of the country. The national focal point for Information Technology (IT) which was previously either missing or diffused was rectified with the creation of a new Information Technology and Telecommunications Division in March, 2000 under Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST). All Telecom and IT related organizations have been placed under this Division. The MoST was constituted of two divisions i.e. Science and Technological Research Division (S&TR) and IT & Telecom (IT&T) Division. The S&TR Division is focused on Science and Technology areas other than IT & Telecommunications. In November 2002, a separate ministry for Information Technology was created and IT & Telecommunications Division became a part of the Ministry of Information Technology (MoIT). The principal agenda of the Ministry of Information Technology (MoIT) is building Pakistan s Information Technology competency in the twenty first century. The major objectives are: Transformation to Electronic Government, Development of Software Industry, Building a state of art Infrastructure and Development of a qualitative pool of Human Resource.

	The Ministry of Information Technology (MoIT) is working on the national agenda to have a sound and sustainable Information Technology and Telecommunications base which will result in the socio economic development of the country and the attainment of the vision for a better Pakistan. The Ministry is maintaining consistency with the policy and achievements made in the IT & Telecommunications sector since its inception and to cope with modern challenges and meeting requirements of the IT and Telecommunications, the policy is regularly updated.
Source	http://www.moitt.gov.pk/