

ICT Indicators and Statistics

Of

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Sri Lanka

And

Questionnaire on Internet governance model

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Comparative indicators of Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Sri Lanka

	Bhutan	Bangladesh	Myanmar	Sri Lanka
GDP- current USD millions (2015) ⁱ	1,962.22	195,078.67	64,865.52	82,316.17
Population ('000s)	757 (2015) ⁱⁱ	160,995 (2015) ⁱⁱⁱ	51,486 (2014) ^{iv}	20,675 (2014) ^v
Literacy rate ^{vi} (%)	63.0 (2012) ^{vii}	61 (2015) ^{viii}	89.5 (2014) ^{ix}	95.7 (2012) ^x
Secondary school enrolment (%) ^{xi}	77 (2013)	58 (2013)	50 (2010)	99 (2014)
Tertiary school enrolment (%) ^{xii}	-	11 (2013)	13 (2012)	19 (2013)
Unemployment rate (%)	2.80 (2014) ^{xiii}	4.30 (2014)	4.0 (2014) ^{xiv}	4.7 (2015) ^{xv}
Youth unemployment rate (%)	7.3 (2012) ^{xvi}	10.3 (2013) ^{xvii}	9.9 (2013) ^{xviii}	21.7 (2015) ^{xix}
Poverty headcount ratio (%) ^{xx}	2.2	-	-	-
Urban population (%)	39 (2015) ^{xxi}	34 (2015) ^{xxii}	30 (2014) ^{xxiii}	18.2 (2012) ^{xxiv}
Males to 100 females ^{xxv}	116.1 (2014) ^{xxvi}	102.3 (2014)	93 (2014) ^{xxvii}	93.8 (2012) ^{xxviii}
Dependency ratio ^{xxix}	46.90 (2015) ^{xxx}	52.49 (2015)	52.5 (2014) ^{xxxi}	60.2 (2012) ^{xxxii}

Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 ^{xxxiii}	82 (2014)	80 (2014)	49 (2014) ^{xxxiv}	103.4 (2014) ^{xxxv}
Number of mobile operators	2 ^{xxxvi}	8 ^{xxxvii}	3 ^{xxxviii}	5 ^{xxxix}
Largest mobile operator	Bhutan Telecom ^{xl}	Grameenphone ^{xli}	MPT ^{xlii}	Dialog ^{xliii}
Internet users per 100- ITU method (2015) ^{xliv}	39.80	14.4	21.80	29.99
Facebook users per 100 (2016) ^{xlv}	15	4.9	9.7	9.1

Comparative performance on composite indices of Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Sri Lanka

	Bhutan	Bangladesh	Myanmar	Sri Lanka
Doing Business Index (2015) Out of a possible 189 <small>xlvi</small>	125	173	177	99
Network Readiness Index (2015) Out of 143 <small>xlvii</small>	88	109	139	65
ICT Development Index (2013) Out of 166 <small>xlviii</small>	123	145	150	116

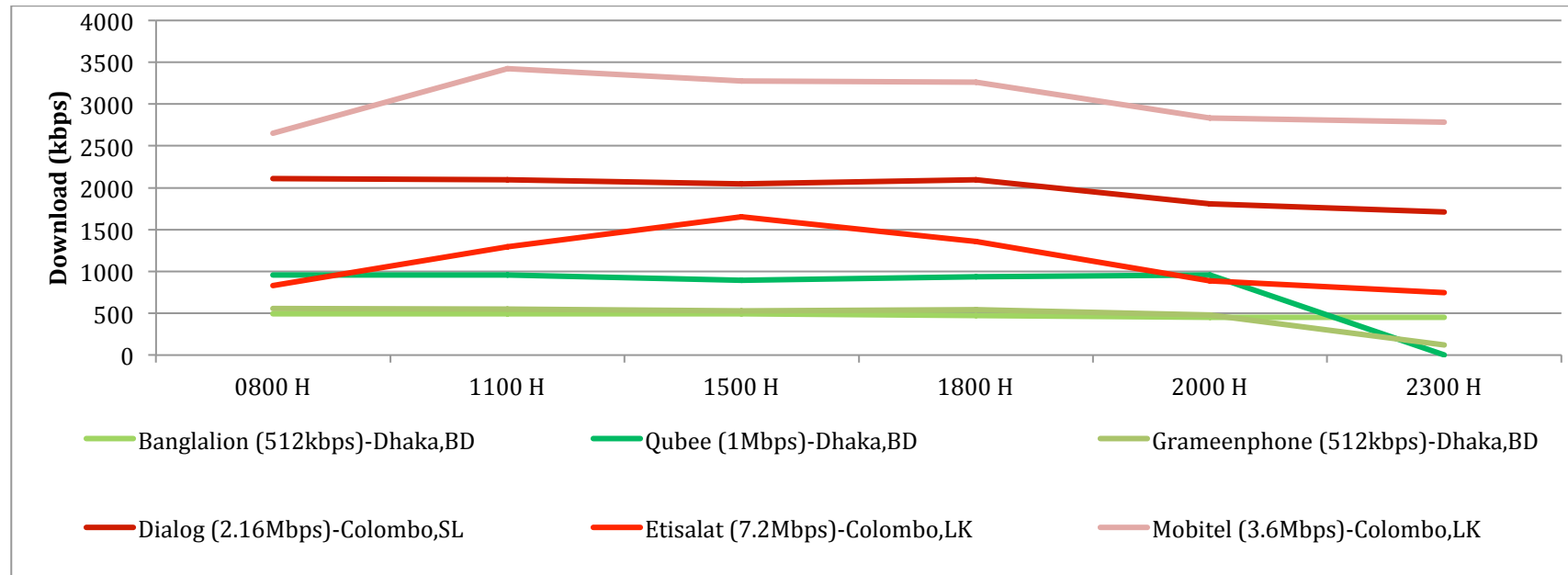
Broadband quality of service experience (QOSE) indicator^{xlix}: Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Bhutan, 2014 findings

LIRNEasia conducted a research study on Broadband quality of service experience (QOSE) indicator in 8 countries including Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Bhutan in 2014. Bhutan findings were separately represented in the survey because tests were carried out for a leased line to the regulatory agency (BICMA). Findings of the study on the three countries are as below:

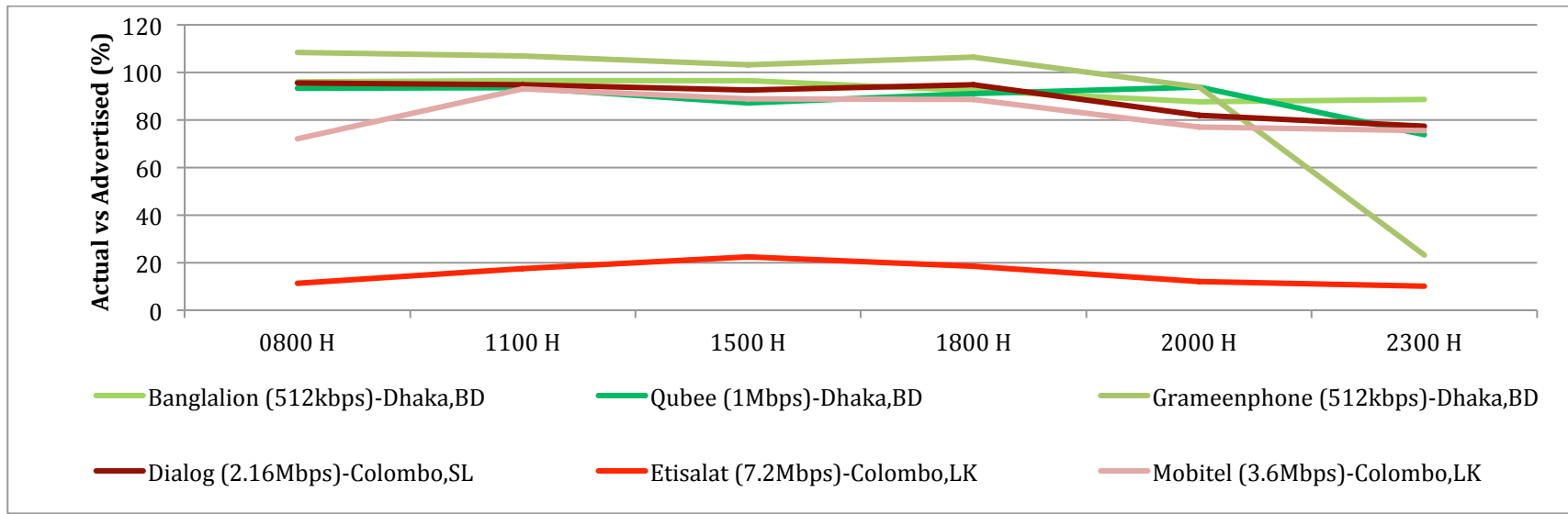
Fixed Broadband

Download Speed

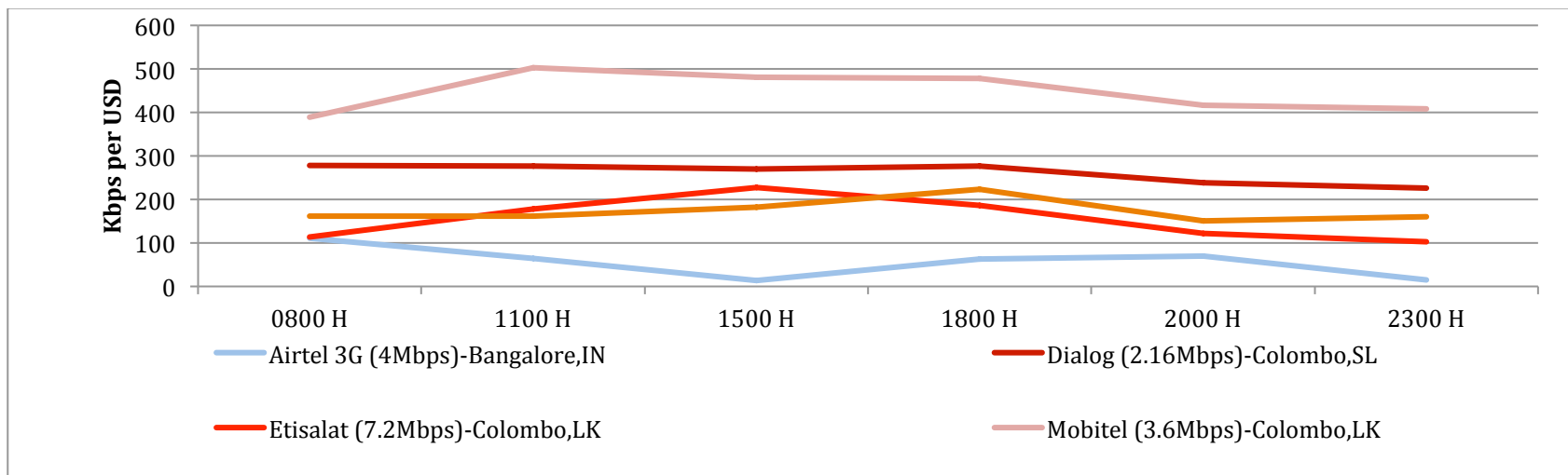
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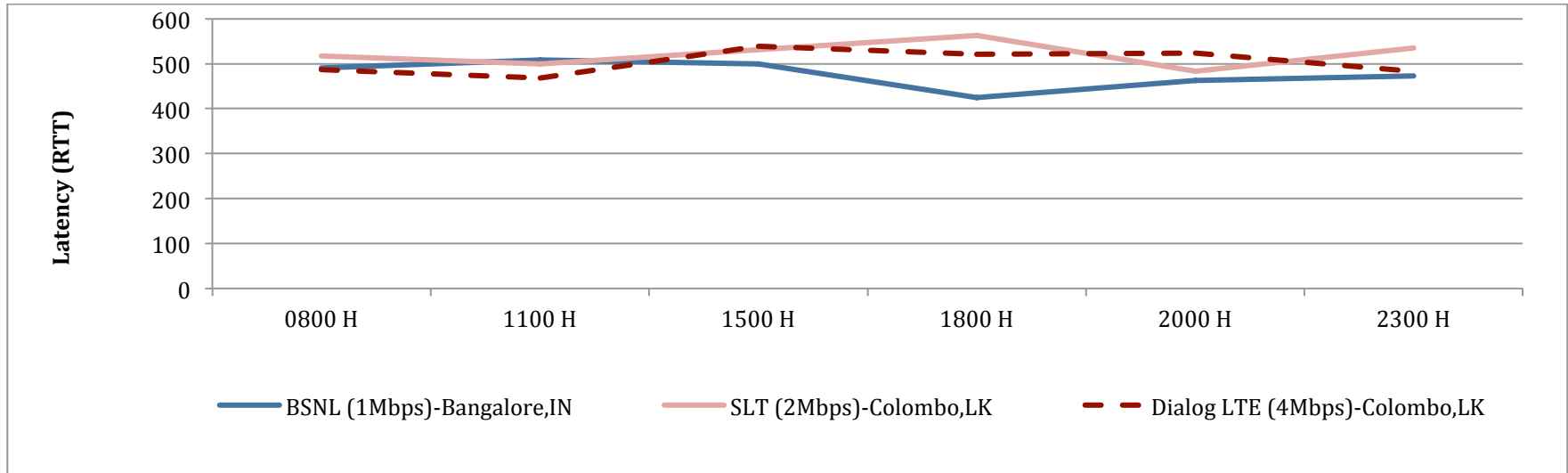
Download from an International server – Actual vs. Advertised



Value for money (kbps per USD)



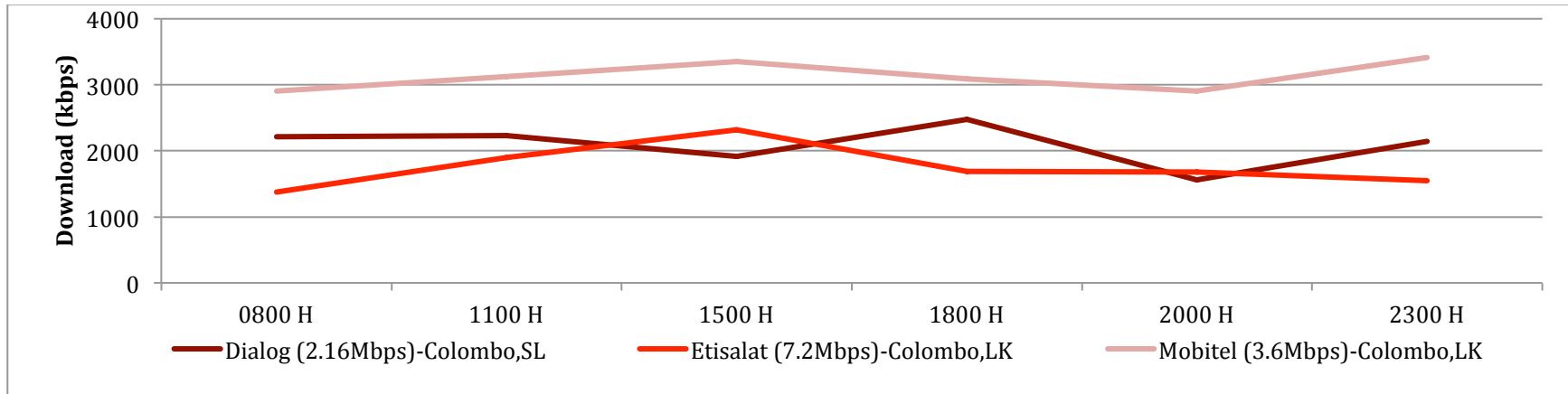
Fixed Broadband – Latency / Round Trip Time (RTT)



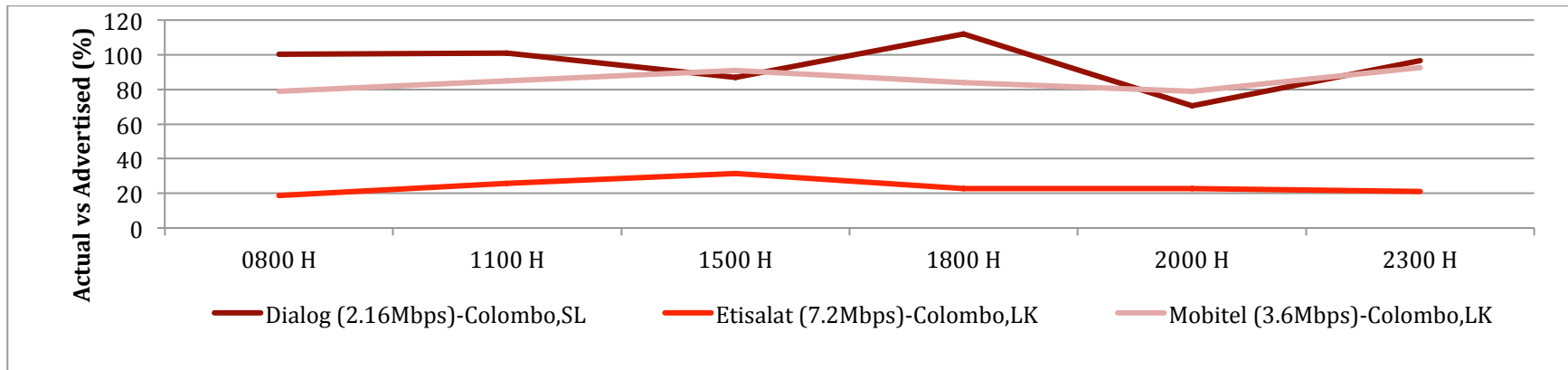
Mobile Broadband

Mobile Broadband via USB Modem – Download Speeds

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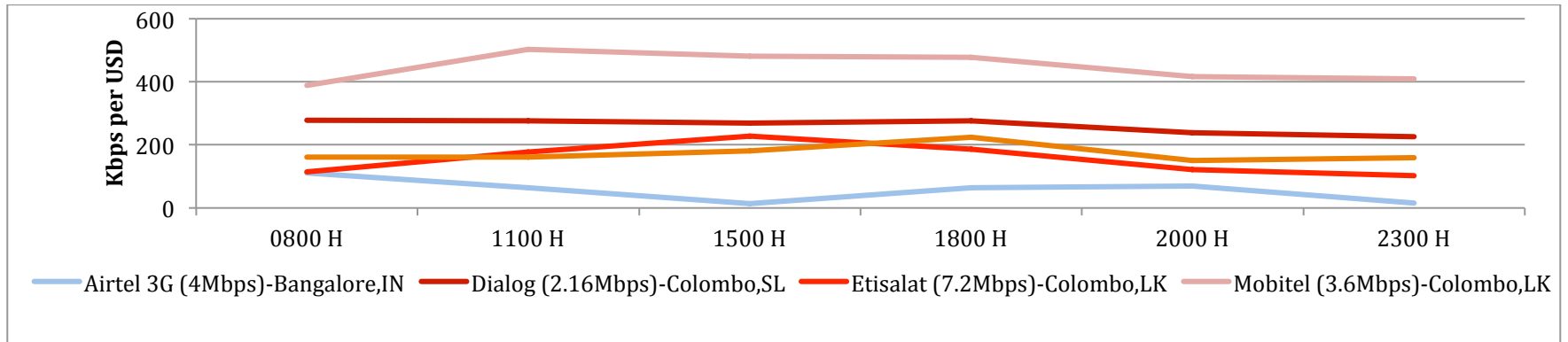


Download from an International server - Actual vs. Advertised



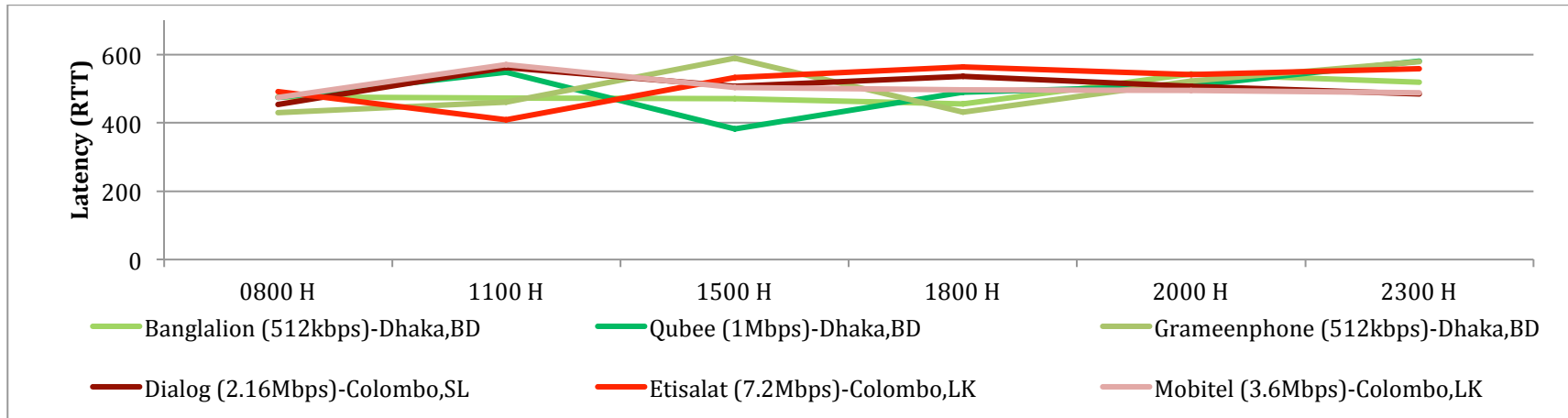
Value for money

Kbps per USD



Broadband via USB Modem - Latency/ Round Trip Time (RTT)

RTT when pinged to an International server



Bhutan Telcom International test results

	Download Speed	Latency	Jitter	Packet Loss
0800 H	6139.50	509.75	308.00	0.00
1100 H	5559.25	538.25	278.50	0.00
1500 H	3217.75	538.50	298.50	0.00
1800 H	4919.75	513.75	276.75	0.00
2000 H	4226.00	518.00	223.25	0.00
2300 H	3775.50	464.25	292.75	0.00

Questionnaire on Internet governance model

1. Who is involved in decisions with regard to Internet in your country and in what way?

1. Government
2. Private sector
3. Civil society
4. International organizations
5. Technical community (TLD (Top Level Domain) name registry etc.).
6. All of the above

2. Do you have a “National Internet Governance Forum (NIGF)” in your country?

1. Yes
2. No

If the answer is “Yes”,

2.1 When was the last NIGF?

2.2 How frequently and consistently have they held the NIGF?

2.3 Who has participated in NIGF? Can you see if diverse groups (government, private sector, civil society, international organizations, technical community etc.) participate in your countries NIGF? If so, what are the specific groups that participate in your NIGF? Please specify.

2.4 Who attended and who spoke in the NIGF? What’s the role of different participants of NIGF? What’s their background?

2.5 Who were in the last organizing committee of your NIGF? What was the role-played by the committee members?

2.6 Has there been any tangible result that came out of the NIGF in the past 5 years – for example, a declaration? Policy document that was taken to government or international forum? Comments or discussions that resulted in changes in policy/regulation/rules related to the Internet.

2.7 Do the members of your “National Internet Governance Forum” participate in “Regional Internet Governance Forum” and or “International Internet Governance Forum”? If so, how often? Who goes to these events? In what form do they participate? Do they attend or do they speak?

3. What are key laws/regulations/rules which govern the Internet and its use in the your country? E.g. could be (at a minimum) some kind of telecom sector law/regulation, broadcast/information policies, privacy laws, electronic commerce, and security related law?
4. What are the key institutions involved in the governance of the internet in your country? This could include one or more ministry which sets policy (e.g. information ministry, telecom ministry etc.), one or more regulators, TLD registry operator, CERT or other organizations (please specify)
5. How good is the quality of service of Internet in your country? Are you satisfied? Are the people in your country satisfied?
6. Who mediate Government Content Removal Requests (Discretionary Censorship) in your country? What is the process?
7. Is there a right to information or similar law/act in your country? If so, what is it?

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- i Data from the World Bank (already converted to USD)
- ii Population projection using 2005 census data <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/nsbweb/publication/files/pub0fi10137nm.pdf>
- iii World bank data
- iv <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B067GBtstE5TeUIIVjRjSjVzWlk/view>
- v http://www.statistics.gov.lk/national_accounts/Annual2014/Annual2014.pdf
- vi Of population 15+
- vii National statistics bureau, Bhutan <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/nsbweb/main/indicator.php>
- viii <http://businessnews-bd.com/bangladeshs-literacy-rate-reaches-61pc/>
- ix <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B067GBtstE5TeUIIVjRjSjVzWlk/view?usp=sharing>, pg 2
- x http://www.statistics.gov.lk/PopHouSat/CPH2011/index.php?fileName=Key_E&gp=Activities&tpl=3, pg 38
- xi <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.SEC.ENRR/countries>, refers to enrolment in secondary education, regardless of age, over the population of official secondary enrolment age.
- xii <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.TER.ENRR/countries>, refers to enrolment in tertiary education, regardless of age, over the population in the five years above the official secondary school leaving age
- xiii http://www.theglobaleconomy.com/rankings/Unemployment_rate/
- xiv <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B067GBtstE5TeUIIVjRjSjVzWlk/view?usp=sharing>, pg 2 (of population between 15 and 64)
- xv <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/samplesurvey/2015Q1report.pdf>
- xvi <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/bhutan/docs/MDGs/MAF%20-%20Youth%20Employment%20in%20Bhutan%2030%20Dec%202013.pdf>
- xvii <http://www.asianews.it/news-en/Bangladesh%E2%80%99s-youth-unemployment,-highest-in-South-Asia-35596.html>
- xviii <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.1524.ZS>
- xix <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/samplesurvey/2015Q1report.pdf>
- xx <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.DDAY> . Refers to the % of population living below the USD 1.25 a day line (from WB, country info available but not comparable)
- xxi <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS>
- xxii <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS>
- xxiii <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B067GBtstE5TeUIIVjRjSjVzWlk/view>, pg 1
- xxiv http://www.statistics.gov.lk/PopHouSat/CPH2011/index.php?fileName=Key_E&gp=Activities&tpl=3, pg 10 (definition of urban area- areas that fall under the purview of Municipal Councils and Urban Councils)
- xxv Ratio of males to females in a population. Based on the latest national census.
- xxvi <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Bhutan>
- xxvii <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B067GBtstE5TeUIIVjRjSjVzWlk/view>, pg 1
- xxviii http://www.statistics.gov.lk/PopHouSat/CPH2011/index.php?fileName=Key_E&gp=Activities&tpl=3, pg 14
- xxix Refers to the number of dependents (ages<15,>65) for every 100 individuals in the working age population (between 15 and 65)
- xxx <https://knoema.com/atlas/Bhutan/topics/Demographics/Dependency-Ratios/Total-dependency-ratio-0-14and65-per-15-64>
- xxxi <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B067GBtstE5TeUIIVjRjSjVzWlk/view>
- xxxii http://www.statistics.gov.lk/PopHouSat/CPH2011/index.php?fileName=Key_E&gp=Activities&tpl=3

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- xxxiii Calculated by author based on the latest govt. data available. Mobile subscriptions per 100= (mobile subscriptions/ population)*100. In the absence of govt. data, World Bank data was used
- xxxiv <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.CEL.SETS.P2>
- xxxv Calculated by author based on the latest government data available. http://www.trc.gov.lk/old_site/information/statistics.html, March 2014
- xxxvi <http://www.telcomatraining.com/list-of-mobile-operators-in-bhutan/>
- xxxvii <http://www.budde.com.au/Research/Bangladesh-Mobile-Market-Overview-Forecasts-and-Broadcasting.html>
- xxxviii <http://lirneasia.net/2015/03/incumbent-advantage-in-myanmar-mpt-not-doing-badly/>
- xxxix http://www.trc.gov.lk/old_site/information/statistics.html, March 2014
- xl <http://www.alepo.com/bhutans-largest-telecom-operator-bhutan-telecom-taps-alepo-for-wi-fi-monetization-and-offload/>
- xli <https://www.telenor.com/about-us/global-presence/bangladesh/>
- xlii <http://lirneasia.net/2015/03/incumbent-advantage-in-myanmar-mpt-not-doing-badly/>
- xliii http://www.itu.int/net/newsroom/GSR/2012/reports/reg_snapshot.aspx
- xliv <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx>
- xlv Facebook user numbers obtained via the advertising portal. Normalised using the latest population figures from government sources (above)
Facebook users per 100= (Facebook users/population)*100
- xlvi <http://www.doingbusiness.org/~media/GIAWB/Doing%20Business/Documents/Annual-Reports/English/DB15-Chapters/DB15-Report-Overview.pdf>
- xlvii http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Global_IT_Report_2015.pdf
- xlviii https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/publications/mis2014/MIS2014_without_Annex_4.pdf
- xliv http://lirneasia.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/BBQoSE-Report_Final.pdf