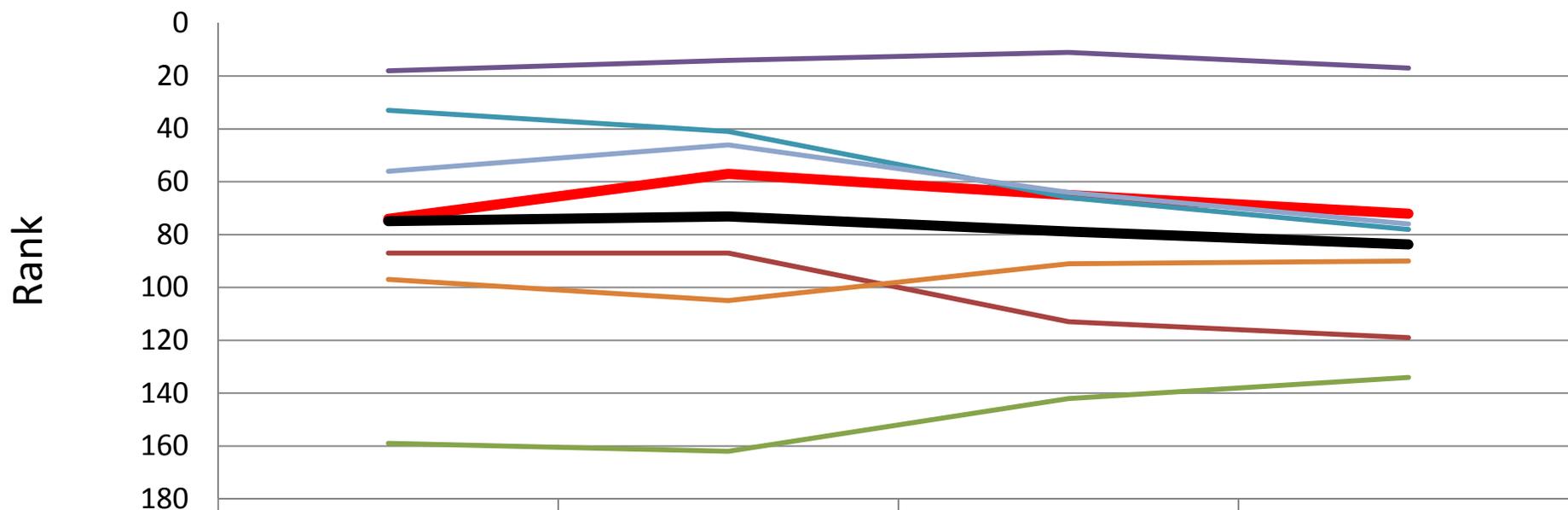


e-Government Experiences in Small and Big Countries

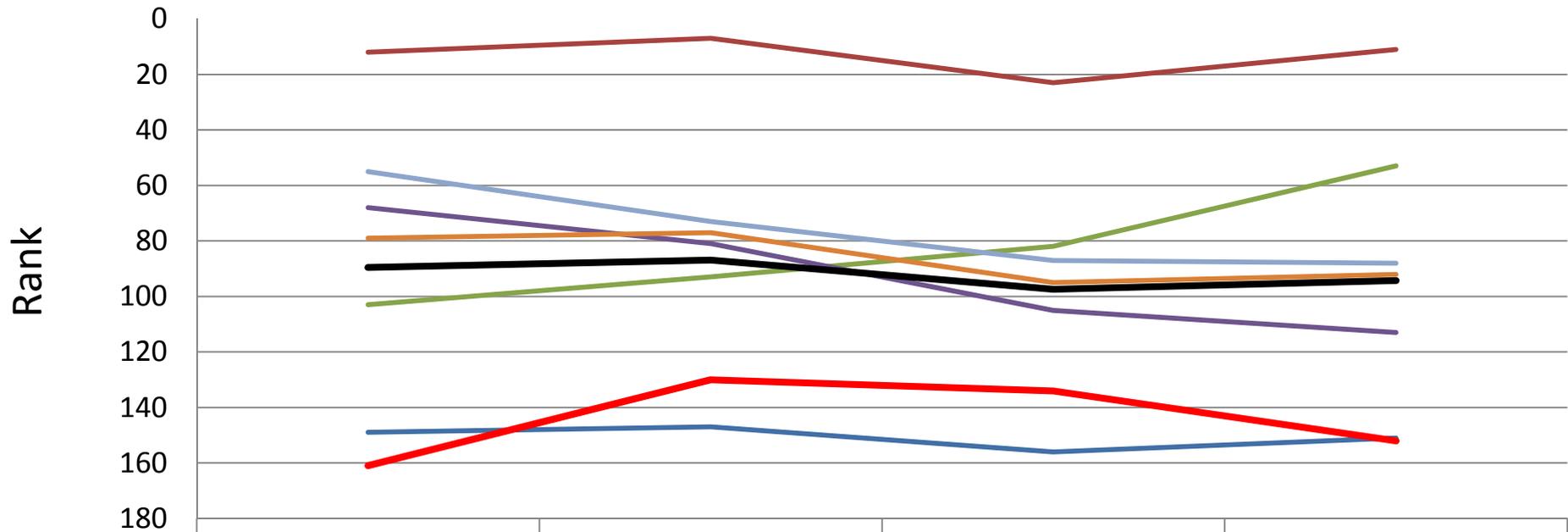
Size as a Factor?

UN e-Government Ranking – Big Countries



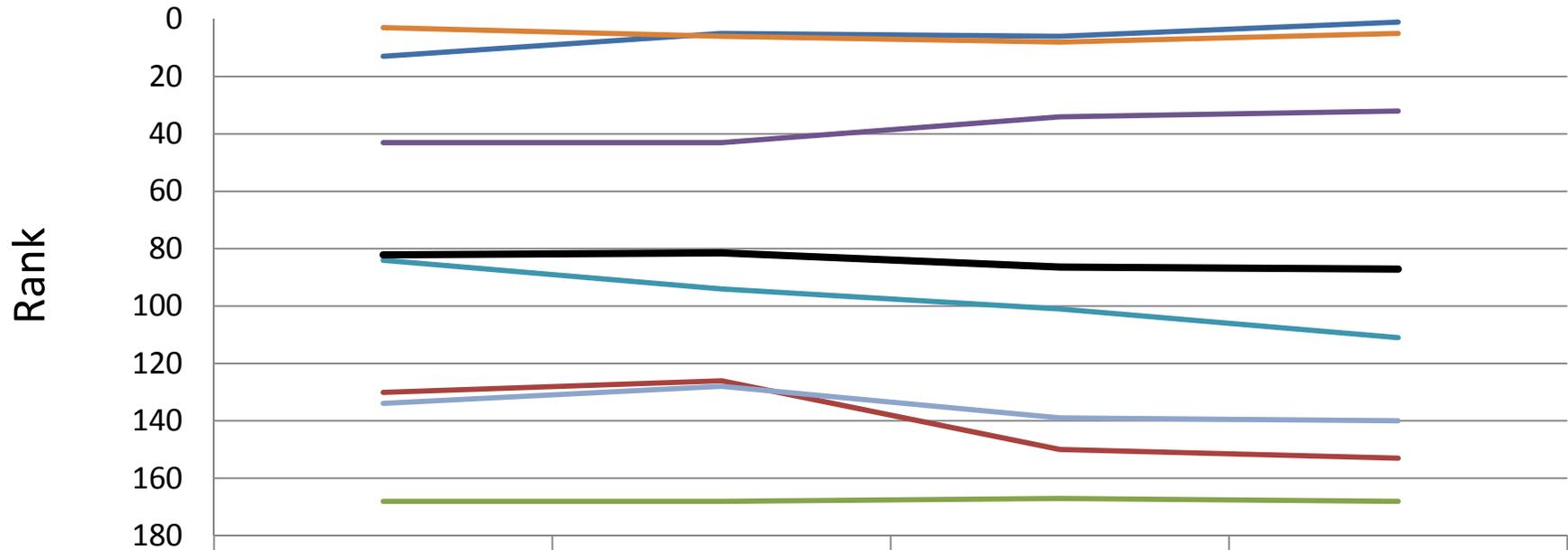
	2003	2005	2008	2010
China	74	57	65	72
India	87	87	113	119
Bangladesh	159	162	142	134
Japan	18	14	11	17
Phillippines	33	41	66	78
Vietnam	97	105	91	90
Thailand	56	46	64	76
AVERAGE	75	73	79	84

UN e-Government Ranking – Small Countries



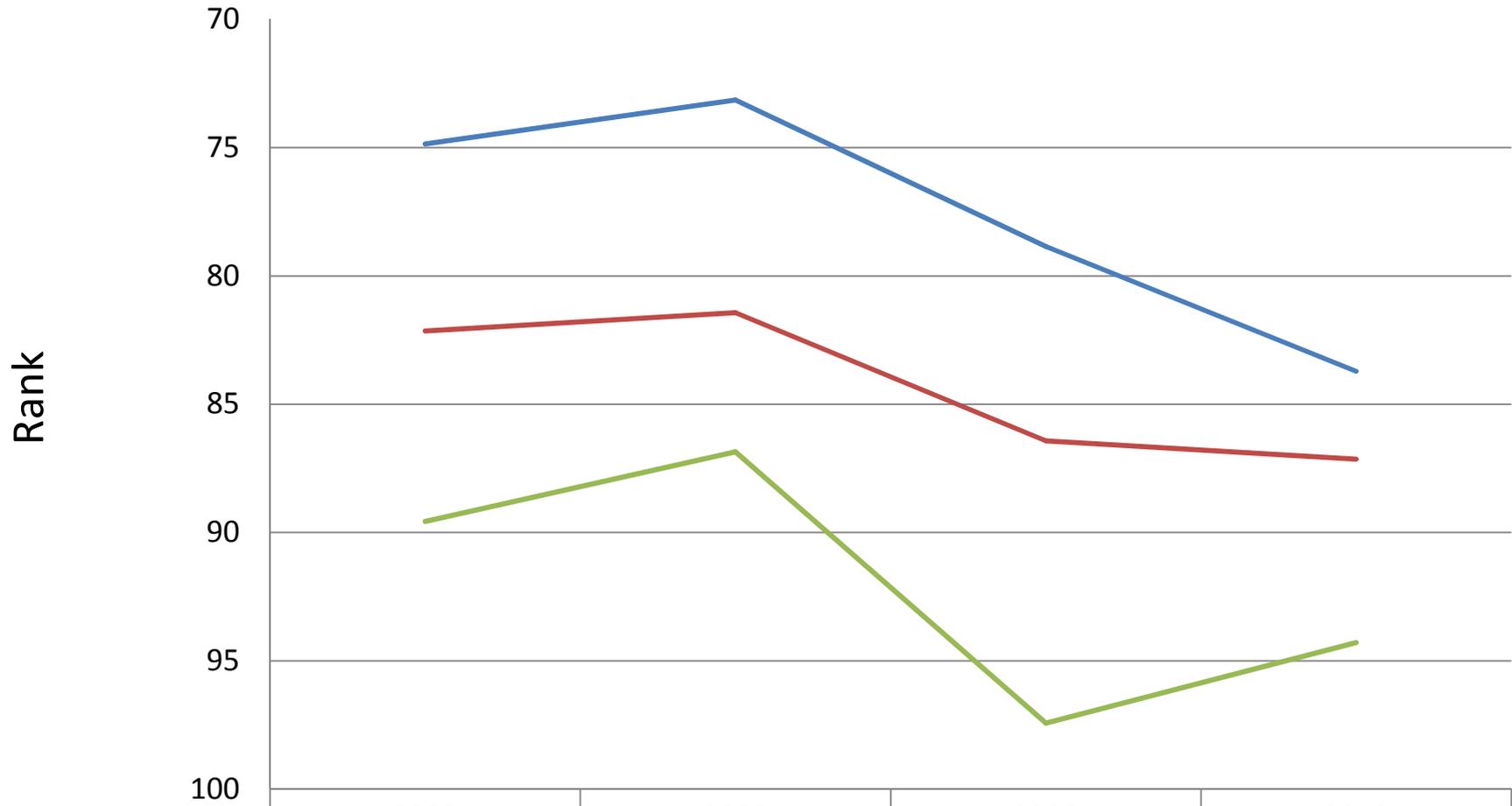
	2003	2005	2008	2010
Laos	149	147	156	151
Singapore	12	7	23	11
Mongolia	103	93	82	53
Fiji	68	81	105	113
Bhutan	161	130	134	152
Maldives	79	77	95	92
Brunei	55	73	87	88
AVERAGE	90	87	97	94

UN e-Government Ranking – Medium Countries



	2003	2005	2008	2010
— Republic of Korea	13	5	6	1
— Nepal	130	126	150	153
— Afghanistan	168	168	167	168
— Malaysia	43	43	34	32
— Sri Lanka	84	94	101	111
— Australia	3	6	8	5
— Cambodia	134	128	139	140
— AVERAGE	82	81	86	87

UN e-Government Ranking – Country Groupings



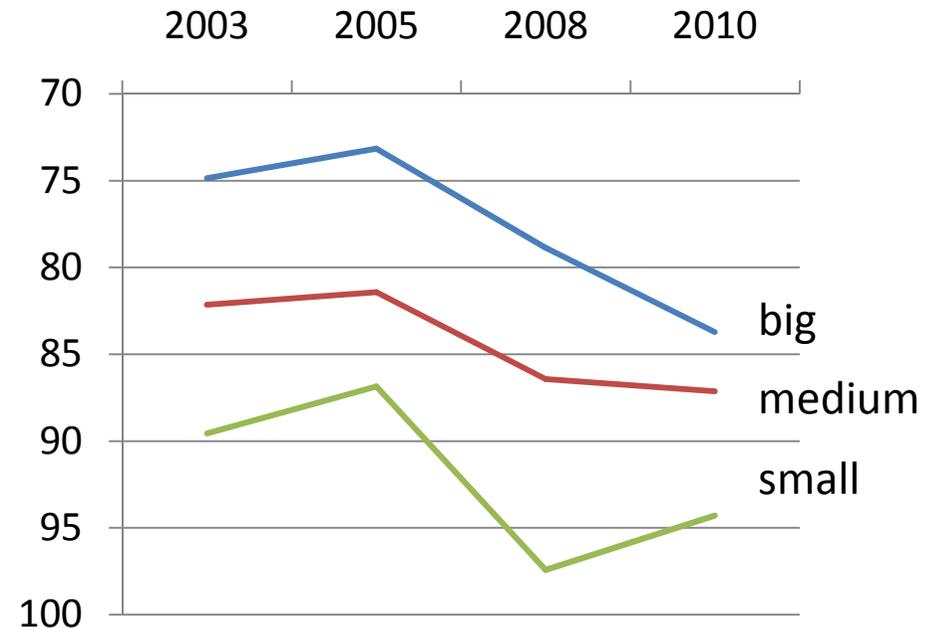
	2003	2005	2008	2010
Big-Size Countries	75	73	79	84
Medium-Size Countries	82	81	86	87
Small-Size Countries	90	87	97	94

Explaining Size-Related EGOV Ranking Trends 1?

We can observe

1. ascending trend in rankings during 2003-2005 across all three categories
2. different rates of improvements in 2003-2005 - fast for small countries, and slow for the medium-size and big countries
3. descending trend across all categories during 2005-2008, with exceptions

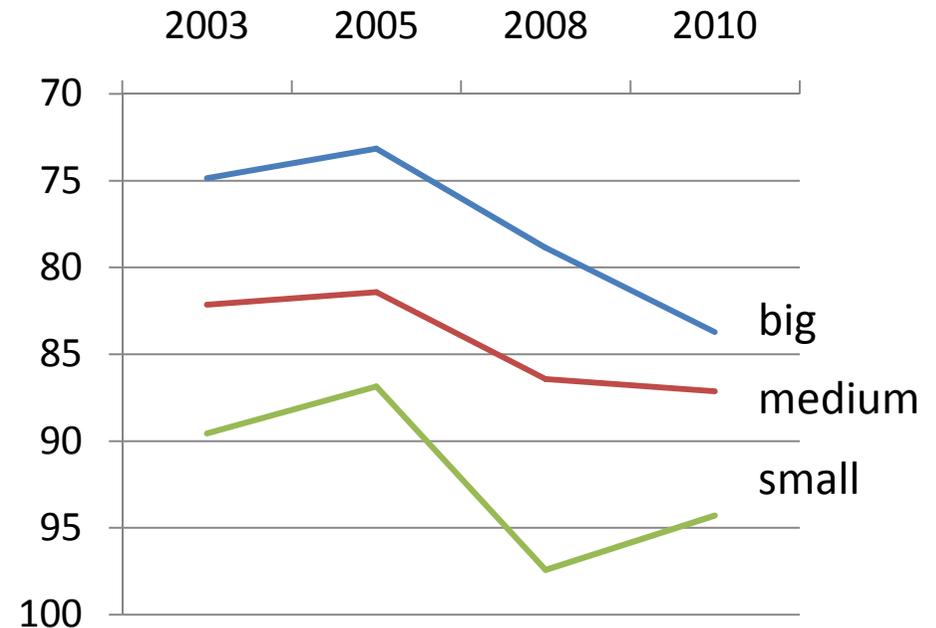
What could be possible reasons?



Explaining Size-Related EGOV Ranking Trends 2?

We can also observe

4. ascending trend for small countries during 2008-2010
5. continuing descend of the big and medium-size countries in 2008-2010
6. different rates of decline for big and medium-size countries in 2008-2010 - fast for big countries and slow for medium-size countries



What could be possible reasons?

Size-Related Factors Affecting EGOV Development

More generally:

- How to ensure diffusion ICT for large populations, including e-literacy?
- How to ensure the delivery of services to various groups in a large, diverse population, despite the presence of cultural and language differences?
- How to develop e-government for a complex, multi-level government structures serving large populations?
- How to divide coordination and implementation responsibilities in small countries with one or two levels of government only?
- How to sustain e-government in small countries, lacking economies of scale and business opportunities to invest by the private sector?
- More?

How are such general factors/trends explained by the cases of China and Bhutan?