

Annex II

**Sub-regional Workshop
on
Strengthening ICT Policies And Applications
to Achieve MDGs and WSIS Goals in South-East
Asia and the Pacific**

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Country Report

Cambodia

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Background

The Cambodia' information and telecommunications sector can be divided up in the following sub-sectors: telephone, cable, satellite, broadcasting and print/media. In accordance with the RGC's policy, the telecommunications sector has witnessed more private sector involvement than any other infrastructure industry. To date the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPTC) has issued five mobile licenses and one international gateway license to private companies and recently completed a 10 year co-operation agreement with another private company for the operation of the primary international gateway.

e-Government

In August 2000, the Government of Cambodia has decided to establish the National Information Communication Technology Development Authority (NiDA) in order to handle the information communication technology vision. The Government of Cambodia desires to bring the government closer to citizens and vice versa through the computerization of its administration. The government has introduced the basic ICT application services since 1992 and steadily upgraded. As mentioned above, the Government has launched the e-Government project in the earlier 2001 in order to pursue its ICT vision. The project has scope to all ministerial bodies of the central governmental administration and the Phnom Penh Municipality only.

Cambodia's e-Policies

Cambodia has an ambition to create conducive environment for ICT development, thus, the Government is drafting e-Policies and e-Strategies to address the human resource development and poverty alleviation. These national e-Policies are confirmed with the Millennium Development Goals that aimed to improve human capacity, living standard of citizens and the quality of the public services. The key policies focus on infrastructure, human capacity, enterprises, and contents and applications.

The ICT policy of the country, as is evident from the following statement made by the Prime Minister of the country rightly lays emphasis on "promoting the use of modern technology in Cambodia's e-mail systems to enable the country to respond to the current needs in all sectors, especially to the development of e-commerce. The top priority in the short run is to use ICT to serve and to meet the day-to-day needs of the people".

ICT is envisaged to become an efficient means for the public to exercise their rights to get information related to the decisions made by the government and the conduct of government business in accordance with the principles of transparency and good governance. In addition, the country will build up its policies on information and communication technologies to directly or indirectly address human development and poverty alleviation in particular.

ICT Statistics

To have a proper ICT development policy or master plan, the ICT evolution and ICT current status in the country should be acknowledged. In other words, there should be a proper mechanism for ICT data collection and proper data should be available for policy makers and decision makers. In case of Cambodia, Statistic is decentralized. Each ministry or institution collects its own specific data. Regarding to ICT and Telecom data, there are four institutions responsible to collect data including National Institute of Statistics (NIS), Ministry of Post and Telecommunication of Cambodia (MPTC), Ministry of Information (MOI), and National ICT Development Authority (NiDA).

NiDA is playing role as policy maker and dealing with the eGovernment matter. NiDA collects data that mostly related to ICT of the governmental agencies and private sector in purpose to produce ICT development policy, master plan and action plan. Furthermore, MPTC collects all data related to telecom

including telephony and Internet subscribers, ISPs, DNS, and Telephone operators through a systematic registration. However, MOI controls all televisions and media. NIS is also playing very important role in collecting all social and economic data. ICT data is collected through administration and survey, but this data is used as an asset counting not for other analytical purposes.

Conclusion

Cambodia has considered the policy to adopt ICT as a part of socio-economic development. The Government has promoted the establishment of the ICT infrastructure through encouraging public and private investments in the sector so that the country can possess the adequate network to improve the business activities. However, public communication means for village, provincial and central government has only very slowly developed in the last 10 years. Most public servants are unable to carry out their duties properly due to the lack of basic facilities such as phone or email services.

Cambodia Statistic is decentralized. Each ministry or institution collects its own specific data. Regarding to ICT and Telecom data, there are four institutions responsible to collect data. However, there are not completed ICT data available in the country nowadays.

Basic Country Data

Area:	181,035 sq km
Population:	13.4 million (2002 estimates) Female: 51.4% Male: 48.6%
Population density:	59.1 inhabitants per sq km Urban Population 12% Rural Population: 80%
Capital:	Phnom Penh
Principal languages:	Khmer (Official language)
Principal religions:	Buddhism (95 per cent)
Information Technology:	7.44 Internet users per 10,000 inhabitants 0.15 estimated PCs per 100 inhabitants
Education and literacy:	Literacy Rate: 68.7% Female: 58.0% Male: 81.8%
Currency:	Riel (\$1=4100 Riel)
Telecommunications:	Internet host per 10,000 inhabitants: 0.46%, Internet users per 10,000 inhabitants: 7.44%; estimated PCs per 100 inhabitants: 0.15% (2001)

ICT and Cambodia

Cambodia, is a case of the least developing countries, has considered the policy to adopt ICT policy as a part of socio-economic development through encouraging public and private investments in the sector so that the country can possess the adequate network to improve the business activities.

In response, the Royal Government has adopted a ICT policy that meets the Millennium Development Goals, aimed to improve human capacity, living standard of citizens and the quality of the public services. The key policies are to address the human resource development and poverty alleviation on infrastructure, human capacity, enterprises, and contents and applications.

National Information Communication Technology Development Authority (NiDA) Website: (www.nida.gov.kh) was established in August, 2000, with a vision to bring the government closer to citizens and through the computerization.

NiDA is playing a key role as policy maker and dealing with the e-Government matter. NiDA collects data that mostly related to ICT of the governmental agencies and private sector in purpose to produce ICT development policy, master plan and action plan.

Public Awareness

Promote mass education campaigns on ICT into the society mainstream development programs by mobilizing the private sector and the community to promote information-sharing.

Community Base ICT

- Public Library
- Information Center
- Government ICT website
- E-commerce
- E-employment

Telecommunications in Cambodia

Internet hosts

- 1,230 (2008)

Internet users

- 70,000 (2007)

Country code

- Top-level domain: KH

Mobile networks

- Cam GSM (MobiTel, 012, 092, 017, 089, 077)
- Cambodia Advance Communication Co.Ltd (Cadcomms (013,080,083, 084)
- Mfone Co. Ltd. (Mfone, 011, 099, 085)
- GT-Tell (Cambodia) Investment Company Ltd. - (Excell, 018)
- Metfone (097) one of the Viettel brand
- Star-Cell (098)
- Telekom Malaysia International (Cambodia) Co., Ltd - TMIC (Hello GSM, 016, 015, 081)
- Latelz Co.,LTD (010,093)
- Beeline (090)

Landline

- Main lines in use: 37,500 (2007)
- Mobile cellular: 2,583,000 (2007)
- Satellite earth station
- International access code: 855

Broadcast stations

Phnom Penh

- Apsara Radio FM 97 MHz
- National Radio Kampuchea (RNK)
- Phnom Penh Radio FM 103 MHz
- Radio Beehive FM 105 MHz
- Radio FM 90.5 MHz
- Radio FM 99 MHz
- Voice of America Khmer
- Radio Free Asia
- Radio Khmer FM 107 MHz
- Radio Love FM 97.5 MHz
- Royal Cambodia Armed Forces Radio FM 98 MHz
- Women's Media Centre (WMC) Radio FM 102 MHz

Internet service providers

Internet service providers in Cambodia include:

AsiateleNet

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/reportId=5_8226

