CICC Forum
“ICT Development in Cambodia”
Tokyo, 12-17 October 2015

By Mr. Chhy Sokha
Deputy Director General of ICT
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MPTC)
Kingdom of Cambodia
Content

1. Country Profile
2. Organizational Structure of Ministry of Post and Telecommunications
3. MPTC’s Structural Changes
4. Organizational Structure of Directorate General of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
5. ICT Status in Cambodia
6. Digital Divide in Cambodia
7. Policy Agenda
8. ICT Strategies
9. Way Forward
1. Country Profile

**Surface Area:** 181,035 km²

**Population (2013):** 15.14 million

**Work force:** 68% (below 30 years old)

**Minimum wage:** relatively low

**Geographical advantages:**
- **Market:** >600 million
- **Location:** Hub of ASEAN
- **Disaster risk:** Not prone

**Growth Rate (2014):** 7 %
2. Organizational Structure of MPTC
3. MPTC’s Structural Changes

- General Department of ICT under Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (Ex - National ICT Development Authority, NiDA)
- Telecom Cambodia (state-owned enterprise)
- Telecom Regulator of Cambodia
- National Institute of Post, Telecommunications, and ICT (NIPTICT)
4. Organizational Structure of General Department of ICT

- Directorate General of ICT
  - Secretariat
    - Department of Contents and Applications
    - Department of ICT Industry
    - Department of ICT Security
  - Department of e-Government
  - Department of ICT Policy
  - Department of Rural ICT
  - Department of National Information Infrastructure and Video Conference
## 5. ICT Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of Licenses</th>
<th>Licenses in Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>International Telecommunication Gateway</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mobile Phone Services (2G/3G/4G)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fixed Phone (Wire Line &amp; WLL)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Internet Service Provider (ISP)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tower Sharing</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Submarine Optical Cable Infrastructure</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>National Optical Cable Infrastructure</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Value Added Network</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>73</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. ICT Status (cont.)

Å Subscribers:
  - Mobile: 21.8M (as of June 2015)
  - Fixed: 363K Subs.
  - Internet: 5.9M (ASEAN rank: 8th)

Å DNS: 2563

Å Internet Cafe: 289 sites

Å Local TV Channels: 15

Å Local Radio Channels: 160
5. ICT Status (cont.)

- Total length of fiber optic backbone: 26,411 km
  - TC (State Owned): 1,600 km
  - CFOCN: 7,611 km
  - Viettel Cambodia: 17,200 km

GDICT/MPTC (2003)

- GAIS: 165 km (UTP Cable)
- PAIS: 366 km
Fiber Optic Backbone in Cambodia
5. ICT Status (cont.)

Applications provided to line ministries, agencies:

- Web hosting, e-mail services (30 Gov. agencies)
- Vehicle, motorcycle and driving license registration (MPWT)
- Single Window Service System (Sea Port)
- e-meeting (CoM), e-schedule (MPTC, Municipality)
- Drag-drop system for civil servant pay-rolls
- HRMIS for MPTC
6. Digital Divide in Cambodia

- Low ICT penetration in rural area
- Lack of electricity
- Low income
- Relatively expensive bandwidth
- Low digital literacy rate
- Lack of local contents and applications (in Khmer)
- Projects for facilitating the use of ICT in rural area:
  - Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Small holder Development Project  TSSD (2010-2018)
7. Policy Agenda

Strategic objective - Priority areas:

1. Policy formulation
2. Telecom Act, related ICT laws such as e-commerce, cyber crime.
3. Regulations enforcements
4. Oversight Mechanism (Institutional capabilities)
5. National Broadband Plan formulation
6. USO roll-out
7. ICT literacy, HRD, R&I
8. e-government
8. ICT Strategies

Vision:
Ensuring connectedness and efficient, state-of-the-art services provision throughout Cambodia, thus contributing to socio-economic development and poverty alleviation.

Values:
Effectiveness, Transparency and Equity.
8. ICT Strategies (cont.)

Challenges:
- Legal frameworks
- Institutional capabilities (technical, regulatory)
- Infrastructure
- e-services (education, health, banking, tourism...)
- ICT literacy (Trainers training, training equipments, facilities)
8. ICT Strategies (cont.)

Targets by the year 2020:

- Physical infrastructure development (70% internet coverage, 100% BB in urban areas)
- ICT & HRD (basic ICT skill 95%, ICT skill penetration 15%)
- ICT applications, industry (100% government agencies having websites, 65% ICT startups registered)
8. ICT Strategies (cont.)

Strategic frameworks and measures:

1. ICT development pillars:
   - Policy, legal frameworks
   - ICT infrastructure development
   - Bridging digital gaps
   - Enhancing ICT literacy, skills training (workforces)

2. Information security and industry promotion
   - Bolstering cyber security
   - Diversifying services, products (ecosystem)

3. Enriching e-services
   - Developing platforms, software programs (e-government)
   - Promoting e-commerce
   - ICT for disaster relief, environmental protection, climate change.
9. Way Forward

- Formulating National T-ICT policy 2015-2020
- Harmonization of 700 Mhg
- Diversify ICT services
- Cloud Fusion Desktop
- Infrastructure Development (New data centers, OSPs)
- ICT Applications & Awareness
  - Traffic lights and CCTV for Municipality (Phnom Penh)
  - Resident registration system
  - Training (CIOs)
- Enterprise Architecture (e-government framework)
- National Information Security Framework
- Telecom bill in process (end 2015)
THANK YOU