



**ក្រសួងប្រៃសណីយ៍
និងទូរគមនាគមន៍**

MINISTRY OF POSTS
AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunication and ICT Development Policy

By Mr. TUM Yousos

Deputy Director of ICT Policy Department

General Department of ICT, MPTC, Cambodia

February 1, 2017

Vision

“Toward ICT Connectedness and Readiness”

Goals

- “ To provide vision, policy framework, coordination framework, and institutional arrangement for Telecommunication and ICT development in Cambodia.
- “ To address structural challenges and enhance business and investment environment in Telecommunication and ICT sectors.
- “ To provide interlock measures and specific interventions as needed.

Objective 1

To improve and expand Telecommunication infrastructure and usage

	2020
Broadband service coverage in urban areas	100%
Broadband service coverage in rural areas	70%
Mobile penetration rate	100%
Internet penetration rate	80%
Broandband internet penetration rate	70%
Percentage of households with internet access	30%
Percentage of households with computer	30%
Percentage of objects connected to the IoT	10%

Objective 2

To develop ICT human capacity

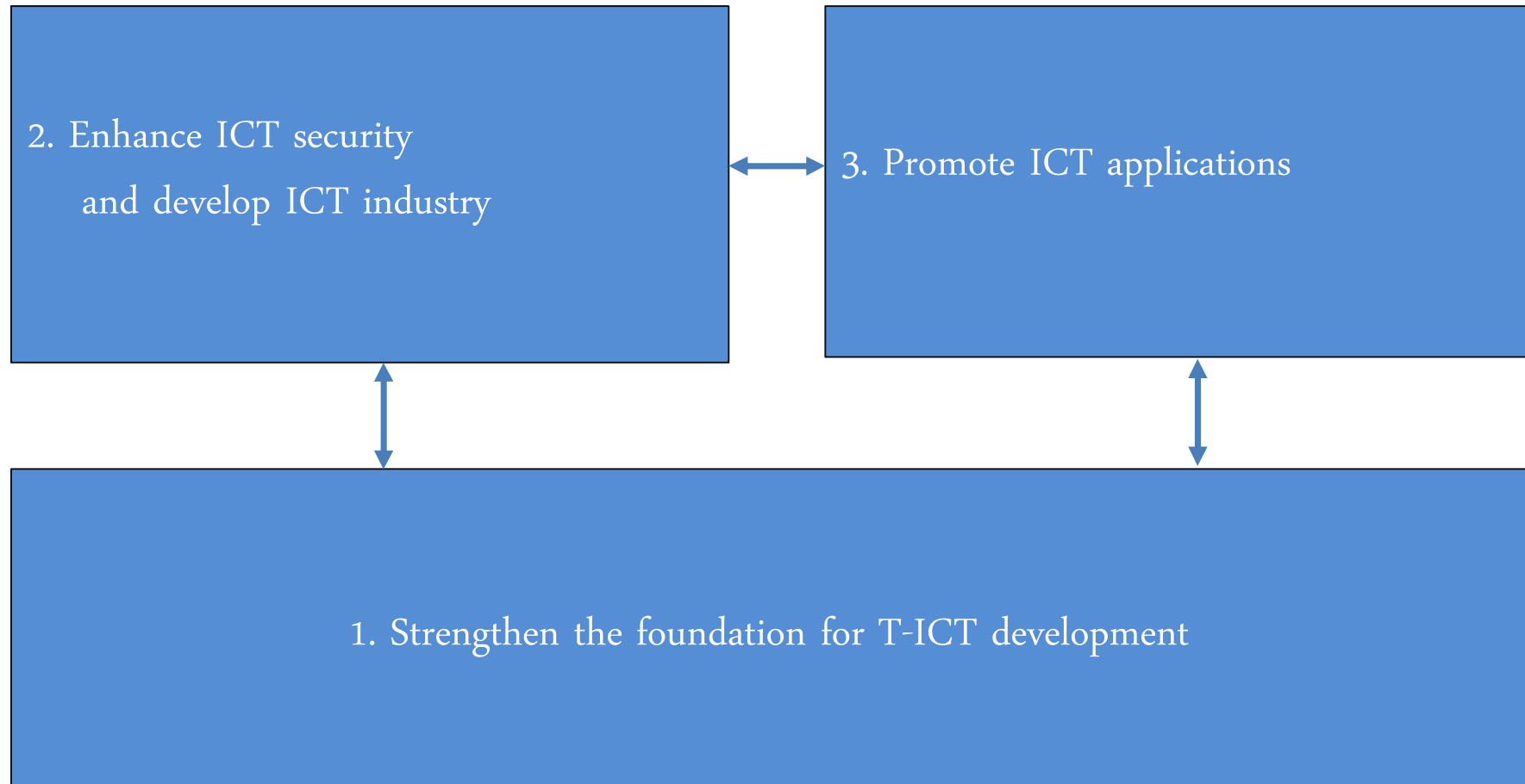
	2020
Percentage of central government officers having basic ICT skills	95%
Percentage of local government officers having basic ICT skills	75%
Percentage of students finishing high school equipped with basic ICT skills	100%
Percentage of ICT skill workforce of the total skill workforces	15%
Number of ICT specialist for Research and Development	30 people in a million
Number of ICT Researcher in ICT Sector	10 people in a million

Objective 3

To diversify ICT industry and promote the applications of ICT

	2020
Percentage of Telecommunication and ICT companies that formally registered with MPTC	70%
Percentage of central and local government officers using government e-mail system	100%
The availability of government institution websites	100%

Strategic Framework



1. Strengthen the foundation for T-ICT

development

- 1.1 Providing a trusty and clear legal and regulatory framework
- 1.2 Further developing T-ICT infrastructure
- 1.3 Bridging Digital Divide
- 1.4 Enhancing ICT literacy, HRD, and R&D

1.1 Legal and Regulatory Framework

- “ Formulate policies on Broadband , Radio communication, USO, e-Government, and other related ICT policies.
- “ Prepare legislation and regulation on e-Commerce, Cyber Crime, Radio Communication, Digital Signature, e-Government, Women and Children Online Protection, and the other related ICT regulations.

1.2 T-ICT Infrastructure

- “ Promote the investment on submarine cable, satellite, and broadband network infrastructure.
- “ Build and expand Internet Exchange Points, improve National Information Infrastructure, build National Data Center, enhance Internet Address Resource Management, and encourage infrastructure sharing, digital broadcasting and ICT convergence.
- “ Update the National Numbering Plan.
- “ Assess the risks of climate change on telecommunication infrastructure and create a technical framework for climate resilience.

1.3 Bridging Digital Divide

- “ Develop USO mechanism.
- “ Promote localization of ICT contents and applications.
- “ Establish Cambodian ICT glossary.
- “ Promote ICT for rural development, assistive technology for people with disabilities, ICT for gender equity and the role of women in ICT development.

1.4 ICT Literacy, HRD, and R&D

- “ Establish an ICT literacy framework.
- “ Raise public awareness on the benefits of ICT.
- “ Establish an ICT literacy plan, ICT yearly skill test mechanism, and effective T-ICT curriculums.
- “ Establish ICT human resource database, ICT certification examination center, and ICT research and development masterplan.
- “ Promote ICT professionalism and
- “ Promote public-private partnership for ICT innovations.

2. Enhance ICT security

and develop ICT industry

2.1 Enhancing ICT Security

2.2 Diversifying T-ICT industry

2.1 ICT Security

- “ Raise public awareness on ICT security.
- “ Develop and implement ICT security technical guidelines, standards, and best practices.
- “ Develop national technical framework on ICT security.
- “ Enhance the capacity of CamCERT and the security of government websites.
- “ Establish digital forensic laboratory and national public key infrastructure.
- “ Identify and establish mechanism to protect critical information infrastructure.
- “ Enhance national and international collaboration and cooperation on ICT security.

2.2 Diversifying ICT Industry

- “ Promote investment on ICT solution, software development, hardware production, and ICT industry parks.
- “ Facilitate business registration and ICT licensing regime.
- “ Ensure fair and transparent competition.
- “ Establish national T-ICT standard and ICT industry development plan.
- “ Establish ICT indicators database and statistics.
- “ Encourage private sector involvement in government ICT projects.
- “ Enhance the competitiveness of the ICT industry, and
- “ Prepare yearly ICT Expo (locally and internationally)

3. Promote ICT Applications

3.1 Developing and promoting e-Government

3.2 Promoting e-Commerce

3.3 Promoting the use of ICT for Environmental
Protection, Climate Change Adaptation and
Mitigation, and Disaster Management

3.1 e-Government

- “ Develop a common technical framework for e-Government
- “ Prioritize software applications for government and develop a short, medium and long term plan for the deployment of e-government systems.
- “ Establish a government CIO framework
- “ Promote the use of human resource, administrative, financial management information systems for government agencies, and the trade facilitation systems such as the national single window system.
- “ Setup a national data center using cloud technology.

3.2 e-Commerce

- “ Raise public awareness on benefits and risks of e-commerce.
- “ Promote e-payment and e-transaction.
- “ Enhance the quality of logistic system.
- “ Develop applications for e-commerce taxation.

3.3 ICT for Environmental Protection, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, and Disaster Management

- “ Establish national climate change action plan for telecommunication and ICT sectors.
- “ Establish database for disaster management, environmental protection, and climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- “ Promote green ICT and the use of ICT for natural resource management, waste management, energy management, early warning and disaster management, and the climate change awareness raising.

Coordination and Implementation Mechanism



Coordination and Implementation Mechanism(Cont.)

“ **Sources of Financing:**

Royal Government of Cambodia, Private Sectors, Development Partners, Dialogue Partners, USF, Grant Aid and other cooperations.

“ **Monitoring and Evaluation:**

- . Output based evaluation.
- . Target based evaluation.
- . Bi-annual reports on the progress and challenges in implementing T-ICT development policy to the Office of the Council of Ministers.
- . Midterm review in 2018 on the progress of T-ICT development policy implementation or any suggested revisions.

Implementation Risk Management

“ Institutional coordination risk

Strogly commit to implement the policies, strategies and measures that have been put in place.

“ Technology obsolescence risk

Formulate short and medium term development plans to cope with the rapid evolution of the technology.

Thank You