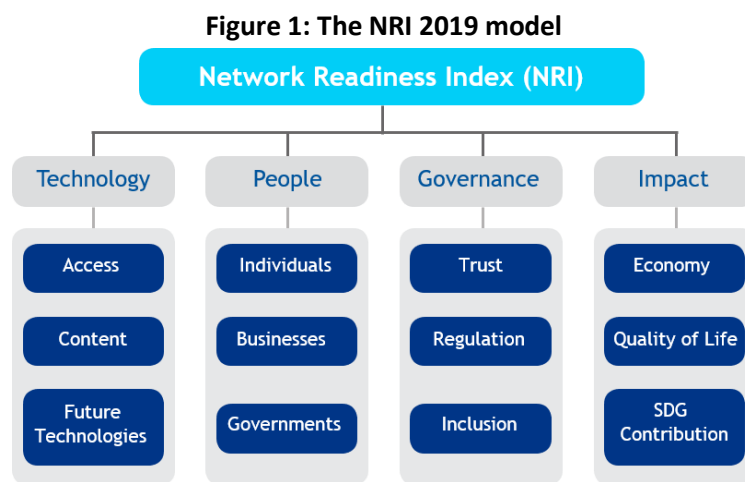


Network Readiness Index 2019

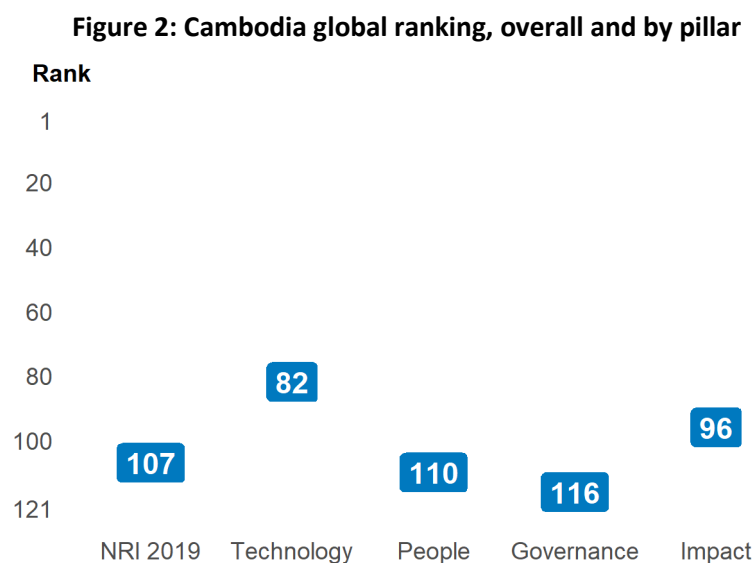
Cambodia

The Network Readiness Index (NRI) is one of the leading global indices on the application and impact of information and communication technology (ICT) in economies around the world. In its latest version of 2019 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 121 economies based on their performances in four different pillars: Technology, People, Governance, and Impact. Each of these pillars is itself comprised of three sub-pillars (see Figure 1) that have been populated by a total of 62 variables.



Global NRI position of Cambodia

Cambodia ranks 107th out of the 121 economies included in the NRI 2019 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Technology. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Governance.



Performance at sub-pillar level

When it comes to sub-pillars, the strongest showings of Cambodia relate to Quality of Life, Future Technologies and Access, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Businesses, Trust and Economy sub-pillars.

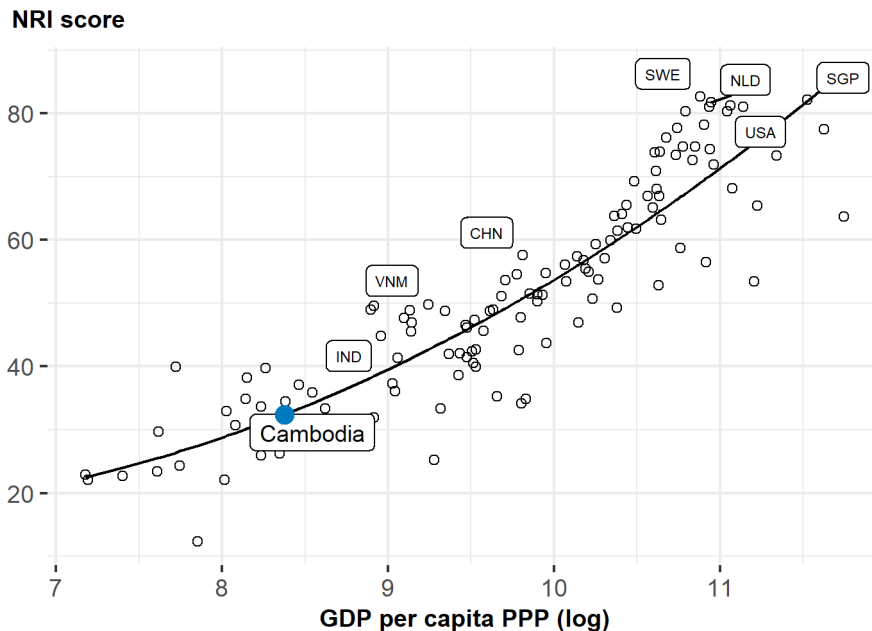
Table 1: Cambodia rankings by sub-pillar

| Sub-pillar | Rank | Sub-pillar | Rank |
|---------------------|------|-------------|------|
| Quality of Life | 60 | Inclusion | 103 |
| Future Technologies | 67 | Governments | 113 |
| Access | 75 | Regulation | 113 |
| Individuals | 98 | Businesses | 118 |
| SDG Contribution | 99 | Trust | 119 |
| Content | 101 | Economy | 119 |

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Cambodia in terms of both NRI score and GDP per capita (PPP). The trend line shows the expected NRI score given an economy's income level. As can be seen, Cambodia is slightly below the trend line, which suggests that its network readiness is more or less in line with what would be expected given its income level.

Figure 3: NRI score and GDP per capita PPP (log)



Note: SWE = Sweden (rank: 1), SGP = Singapore (2), NLD = Netherlands (3), CHN = China (41), IND = India (79). USA is ranked 8th. Cambodia belongs to the group of lower-middle-income countries, where the best performer is Vietnam (VNM). The top performer of its region—Asia & Pacific—is Singapore (SGP).

Performance against its income group and region

Lower-middle-income countries

Cambodia is ranked 19th in the group of lower-middle-income countries (Figure 4, left panel). In terms of pillar performance, it has a score higher than the income group average in one of the four pillars: Technology. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms lower-middle-income countries in three of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Future Technology and Quality of Life.

Asia & Pacific

Cambodia is ranked 20th within Asia & Pacific (Figure 4, right panel). It lags behind its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it trails the regional average in each of them.

Figure 4: Performance of Cambodia against its income group and region, overall and by pillar



Table 2: Cambodia scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

| Dimension | Cambodia | Lower-middle-income countries | Asia & Pacific |
|------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| NRI | 32.29 | 37.18 | 52.44 |
| Technology | 36.24 | 32.15 | 48.56 |
| People | 21.28 | 30.04 | 44.85 |
| Governance | 32.92 | 46.17 | 61.84 |
| Impact | 38.71 | 40.35 | 54.50 |

Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Cambodia performs particularly well include Freedom to make life choices, Gender gap in internet use, and Fixed-broadband subscriptions (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include Medium and high-tech industry, E-Participation, Rule of law, and E-commerce legislation.

Table 3: Top-ranked and bottom-ranked indicators of Cambodia

| Strongest indicators | Rank | Weakest indicators | Rank |
|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| Freedom to make life choices | 2 | Professionals | 106 |
| Gender gap in internet use | 20 | Use of clean fuels and technology | 106 |
| Fixed-broadband subscriptions | 41 | Ease of doing business | 111 |
| Company investment in emerging technology | 54 | Cybersecurity | 113 |
| Active mobile-broadband subscriptions | 55 | Technicians and associate professionals | 114 |
| ICT skills | 57 | Government online services | 116 |
| Extent of staff training | 65 | Rule of law | 117 |
| Use of virtual social networks | 69 | E-commerce legislation | 117 |
| Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models | 69 | E-Participation | 118 |
| International Internet bandwidth | 72 | Medium and high-tech industry | 119 |

NRI 2019 At-A-Glance: Cambodia

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 107 (out of 121)

Score: 32.29

| Pillar/sub-pillar | Rank | Score | Pillar/sub-pillar | Rank | Score |
|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| A. Technology pillar | 82 | 36.24 | C. Governance pillar | 116 | 32.92 |
| 1st sub-pillar: Access | 75 | 58.00 | 1st sub-pillar: Trust | 119 | 20.23 |
| 2nd sub-pillar: Content | 101 | 21.37 | 2nd sub-pillar: Regulation | 113 | 34.59 |
| 3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies | 67 | 29.33 | 3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion | 103 | 43.93 |
| B. People pillar | 110 | 21.28 | D. Impact pillar | 96 | 38.71 |
| 1st sub-pillar: Individuals | 98 | 34.07 | 1st sub-pillar: Economy | 119 | 2.16 |
| 2nd sub-pillar: Businesses | 118 | 9.70 | 2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life | 60 | 62.03 |
| 3rd sub-pillar: Governments | 113 | 20.06 | 3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution | 99 | 51.95 |

The Network Readiness Index in detail

| Indicator | Rank | Score | Indicator | Rank | Score |
|--|------|-------|---|------|-------|
| A. Technology pillar | | | C. Governance pillar | | |
| <i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i> | | | <i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i> | | |
| 1.1.1 Mobile tariffs | 87 | 49.89 | 3.1.1 Rule of law | 117 | 27.91 |
| 1.1.2 Handset prices | 100 | 29.07 | 3.1.2 Software piracy rate | NA | NA |
| 1.1.3 Internet access | 85 | 35.99 | 3.1.3 Secure Internet servers | 100 | 37.46 |
| 1.1.4 4G mobile network coverage | 78 | 80.30 | 3.1.4 Cybersecurity | 113 | 15.57 |
| 1.1.5 Fixed-broadband subscriptions | 41 | 85.21 | 3.1.5 Online trust and safety | 88 | 0.00 |
| 1.1.6 International Internet bandwidth | 72 | 67.57 | <i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i> | | |
| 1.1.7 Internet access in schools | NA | NA | 3.2.1 Regulatory quality | 98 | 40.29 |
| <i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i> | | | 3.2.2 Ease of doing business | 111 | 41.76 |
| 1.2.1 Digital participation and content creation | * | * | 3.2.3 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models | 69 | 40.83 |
| 1.2.2 Mobile apps development | 91 | 46.55 | 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation | 117 | 0.00 |
| 1.2.3 Intellectual property receipts | 85 | 0.06 | 3.2.5 Social safety net protection | 104 | 21.71 |
| <i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i> | | | 3.2.6 ICT regulatory environment | 104 | 62.93 |
| 1.3.1 Availability of latest technologies | 86 | 41.39 | <i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i> | | |
| 1.3.2 Company investment in emerging technology | 54 | 39.10 | 3.3.1 E-Participation | 118 | 6.37 |
| 1.3.3 Government procurement of advanced technology products | 72 | 36.85 | 3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments | 84 | 50.34 |
| 1.3.4 ICT PCT patent applications | NA | NA | 3.3.3 Availability of local online content | 77 | 43.24 |
| 1.3.5 Computer software spending | 97 | 0.00 | 3.3.4 Gender gap in internet use | 20 | 66.71 |
| 1.3.6 Robot density | NA | NA | 3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments | 89 | 52.97 |
| B. People pillar | | | D. Impact pillar | | |
| <i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i> | | | <i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i> | | |
| 2.1.1 Internet users | 95 | 33.61 | 4.1.1 Medium and high-tech industry | 119 | 0.00 |
| 2.1.2 Active mobile-broadband subscriptions | 55 | 31.48 | 4.1.2 High-tech exports | 99 | 3.51 |
| 2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks | 69 | 50.10 | 4.1.3 PCT patent applications | NA | NA |
| 2.1.4 Tertiary enrolment | 97 | 9.07 | 4.1.4 Labour productivity per employee | 99 | 2.96 |
| 2.1.5 Adult literacy rate | 76 | 69.85 | <i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i> | | |
| 2.1.6 ICT skills | 57 | 10.30 | 4.2.1 Happiness | 87 | 43.00 |
| <i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i> | | | 4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices | 2 | 99.51 |
| 2.2.1 Firms with website | 103 | 7.27 | 4.2.3 Income inequality | NA | NA |
| 2.2.2 Internet shopping | 98 | 3.88 | 4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth | 97 | 43.59 |
| 2.2.3 Professionals | 106 | 6.95 | <i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i> | | |
| 2.2.4 Technicians and associate professionals | 114 | 3.28 | 4.3.1 Access to basic services | 103 | 58.94 |
| 2.2.5 Extent of staff training | 65 | 36.44 | 4.3.2 Pollution | 78 | 79.40 |
| 2.2.6 R&D expenditure by businesses | 81 | 0.40 | 4.3.3 Road safety | 78 | 52.81 |
| <i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i> | | | 4.3.4 Reading proficiency in schools | NA | NA |
| 2.3.1 Government online services | 116 | 16.93 | 4.3.5 Maths proficiency in schools | NA | NA |
| 2.3.2 Publication and use of open data | NA | NA | 4.3.6 Use of clean fuels and technology | 106 | 16.67 |
| 2.3.3 ICT use and government efficiency | 76 | 39.19 | | | |
| 2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education | 101 | 4.07 | | | |

* Confidential data

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