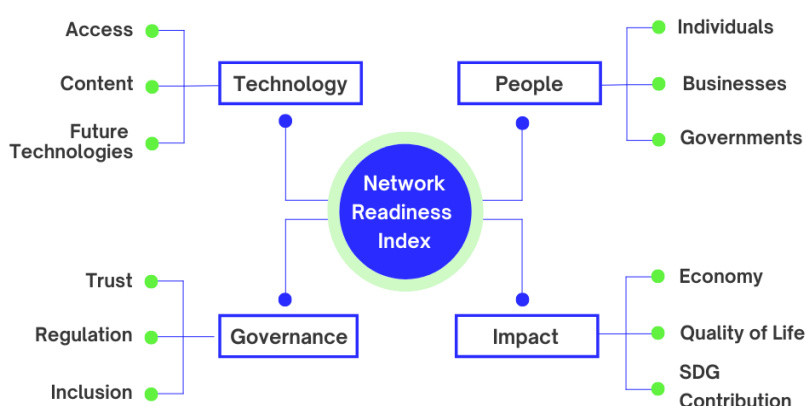


# Network Readiness Index 2022 Cambodia

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 2022 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 131 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 58 variables.

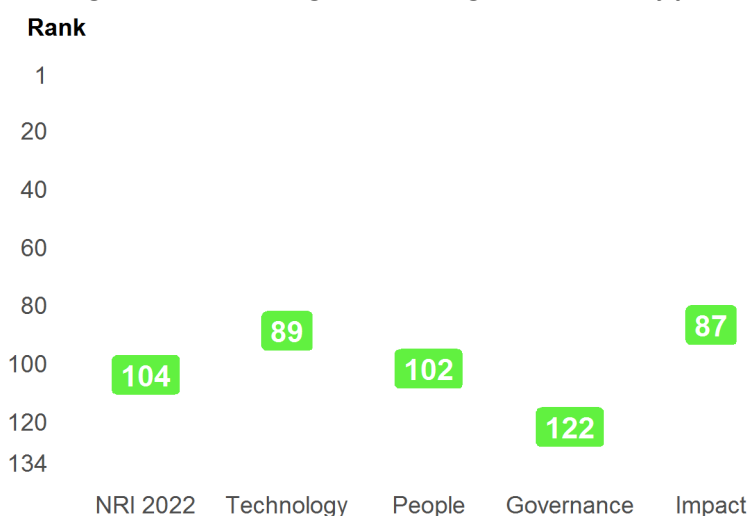
**Figure 1: The NRI 2022 model**



## Global NRI position of Cambodia

Cambodia ranks 104th out of the 131 economies included in the NRI 2022 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Impact. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Governance.

**Figure 2: Cambodia global ranking, overall and by pillar**



### Performance at sub-pillar level

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

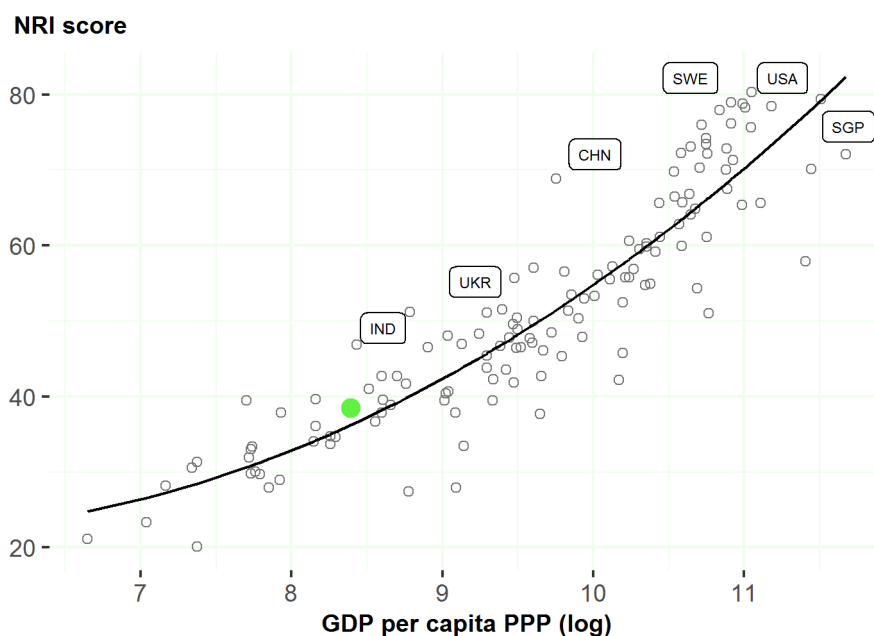
**Table 1: Cambodia rankings by sub-pillar**

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Quality of Life	73	Economy	101
SDG Contribution	80	Governments	104
Access	84	Inclusion	105
Individuals	86	Businesses	113
Content	90	Regulation	118
Future Technologies	95	Trust	122

### 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 well above the trend line, which suggests that it has a greater network readiness than would be expected given its income level.

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



Note: USA = United States (rank: 1), SGP = Singapore (rank: 2), SWE = Sweden (3), CHN = China (23), IND = India (61). Netherlands (NLD) is ranked 4th. Cambodia belongs to the group of lower-middle-income countries, where the best performer is Ukraine (UKR). The top performer of its region-Asia & Pacific-is Singapore (SGP).

## Performance against its income group and region

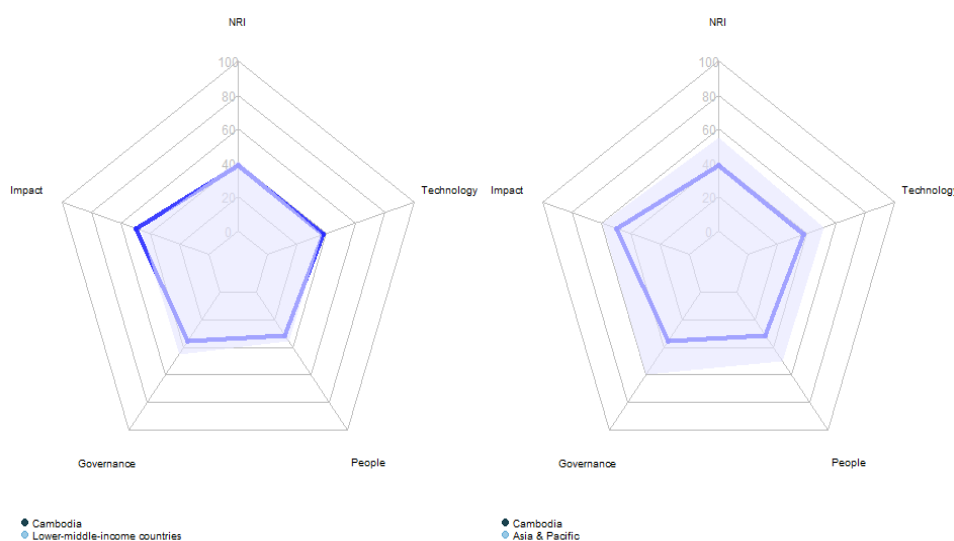
### Lower-middle-income countries

Cambodia is ranked 25th 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 two of the four pillars: technology and impact. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms lower-middle-income countries in five of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Individuals, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

### 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	38.48	40.94	55.18
Technology	38.03	37.28	51.78
People	31.25	35.42	50.21
Governance	35.37	45.00	59.66
Impact	49.29	46.09	59.07

### Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Cambodia performs particularly well include 4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices, 2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country, and 1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content, 3.1.3 Online access to financial account, and 3.1.2 Cybersecurity.

**Table 3: Strongest and weakest indicators of Cambodia**

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	1	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	87
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	32	2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	106
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	33	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	117
3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	33	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	118
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	50	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	123
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	55		
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	61		
4.1.2 High-tech exports	65		
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	66		
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	70		

# NRI 2022 At-A-Glance: Cambodia

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 104 (out of 131)

Score: 38.48

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	89	38.03	C. Governance pillar	122	35.37
1st sub-pillar: Access	84	57.69	1st sub-pillar: Trust	122	17.45
2nd sub-pillar: Content	90	30.29	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	118	41.82
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	95	26.10	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	105	46.82
B. People pillar	102	31.25	D. Impact pillar	87	49.29
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	86	42.53	1st sub-pillar: Economy	101	20.64
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	113	25.27	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	73	66.72
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	104	25.95	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	80	60.50

## The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	89	38.03	<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	122	35.37
1st sub-pillar: Access	84	57.69	1st sub-pillar: Trust	122	17.45
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	92	44.93	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	92	41.83
1.1.2 Handset prices	103	37.08	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	117	17.70 ○
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	33	37.84 ●	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	118	5.27 ○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	85	98.57	3.1.4 Internet shopping	98	5.02
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	70	70.05 ●	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	118	41.82
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	NA	NA	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	105	24.53
2nd sub-pillar: Content	90	30.29	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	106	62.74
1.2.1 GitHub commits	97	1.78	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	87	30.00
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	99	0.79	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	87	66.67 ○
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	94	66.81	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	123	25.18 ○
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	50	51.77 ●	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	105	46.82
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	95	26.10	3.3.1 E-Participation	108	39.51
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	98	32.06	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	106	43.37
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	55	43.75 ●	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	95	45.19
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	33	73.53 ●
1.3.4 Computer software spending	108	2.49	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	109	32.51

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>B. People pillar</b>	102	31.25	<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	87	49.29
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	86	42.53	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	101	20.64
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	32	24.59	• 4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	NA	NA
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	92	35.50	4.1.2 High-tech exports	65	22.97 •
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	61	68.74 •	• 4.1.3 PCT patent applications	86	1.03
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	99	8.87	4.1.4 Domestic market size	91	42.34
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	78	74.96	4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	97	27.62
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	NA	NA	4.1.6 ICT services exports	107	9.23
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	113	25.27	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	73	66.72
2.2.1 Firms with website	107	16.98	4.2.1 Happiness	99	42.32
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	66	24.01 •	• 4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	1	100.00 •
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	113	10.21	4.2.3 Income inequality	NA	NA
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	77	74.72	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	96	57.83
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	83	0.41	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	80	60.50
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	104	25.95	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	95	53.95
2.3.1 Government online services	110	43.63	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	NA	NA
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	NA	NA	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	95	64.91
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	87	31.10	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	91	71.93
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	106	3.11 ○	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	85	51.22

NOTE: • a strength and ○ a weakness.

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