KEY FINDINGS
Comparing with other lower-middle income countries reviewed, Cambodia scored quite low in the report. Despite this, there is evidence of civil servants training by the National Institute of Statistics that is part of a sustainable strategy plan, as well as a legal framework with force of law in terms of data protection. Cambodia does not show evidence of open data initiative and data management capabilities, although there are datasets on public finance and land data, which is available through NGO websites.

CAPABILITIES
There is some evidence of civil servants training on data matters, although are not widespread. The National Institute of Statistics has jurisdiction to coordinate statistical development activities.

In terms of open data, there is no evidence of an initiative. There is also no evidence of sub-national capacity in managing data.

However, there is little evidence of government support for data reuse by policy decision-makers, citizens, academics and civil society as outlined in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2019-2023.

GOVERNANCE
Cambodia has data available for company register, land tenure, existing land use, budget and spend data, and COVID-19 vaccination.

However, there is low availability of data in areas such as beneficial ownership, political finance data, asset declarations, lobbying data, public consultation data, RTI performance data, public procurement data, emission, biodiversity, climate vulnerability, vital statistics and real-time healthcare system capacity.

AVAILABILITY
Malaysia has data available for company register, existing land use, asset declarations, budget and spend data, public procurement data, climate vulnerability, vital statistics and COVID-19 vaccinations. Most of these data are also updated timely, available free of charge and openly licensed, with exception to company register data. However, there is low availability of data in areas such as biodiversity, beneficial ownership, lobbying data, public consultation data, political finance data and vital statistics.

USE AND IMPACT
There is no evidence of use cases of open data in the four identified areas which are impactful. In the case of political integrity, international and national NGOs have used some to highlight failures of the government but arguably with little effect. Other than this, although public procurement data is not publicly available, procurement practises were analyzed in a very general sense through NGO advocacy.
Cambodia is a country located in the southern portion of Indochinese Peninsula in South East Asia with population of 16.8 million and urban population of 25%. The government is a constitutional monarchy operated as a parliamentary representative democracy. Based on an overview by the World Bank, Cambodia reached lower middle-income status in 2015 after two decades. Driven by garment exports and tourism, Cambodia’s economy sustained an average annual growth rate of 7.7 percent between 1998 and 2019, making it one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. The economy contracted 3.1% in 2020, but grew 3.0% in 2021.

**SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND**

The Global Data Barometer is a collaborative project that aims to measure the state of data in relation to urgent societal issues. Building on the Open Data Barometer, which has been used to drive policymaking, advocacy, and academic research, the survey was implemented from May 2019 - May 2021 to create a benchmark encompassing data governance, capability, availability, and use and impact of data for public data.

**NOTES:**


**GLOBAL DATA BAROMETER 2022 FIRST EDITION**

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Full report and downloadable datasets can be found here: https://globaldatabarometer.org/.