

**Draft
Law
On
Digital Government
of the Kingdom of Cambodia**

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Chapter 1

General Provisions

Article 1 .__ Purpose

This law sets out the principles, rules, and mechanisms of building digital government through the use of information and communication technologies with the purpose of developing digital services, digital infrastructure, and data governance for the whole of government in order to improve the people's quality of life and build trust among the people through better public service provision.

Article 2 .__ Scope

This law applies to all ministries, institutions, and sub-national administration of the Kingdom of Cambodia except as otherwise provided by other legal provisions.

Article 3 .__ Definitions

The key terms used in this law are defined in the glossary annexed herewith.

Chapter 2

Competent Institutions

Article 4 .__ Digital Government Committee

The Digital Government Committee shall be established with the purpose of ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of performing the roles as executing body for the National Digital Economic and Social Council on technical work and policies in leading, facilitating, and promoting the building of digital government of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Digital Government Committee shall be led by the Minister of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications and be composed of members from relevant ministries and institutions. The Digital Government Committee shall have a General Secretariat as executing body.

The organization and functioning of the Digital Government Committee shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 5 .__ Digital Transformation Unit

Ministries and institutions shall establish a Digital Transformation Unit as a body under the structure of the ministries and institutions.

Digital Transformation Unit of ministries and institutions shall be established in accordance with the Sub-Decree on Principles of Organizing Digital Transformation Unit of Ministries and Institutions.

Chapter 3

General Principles

Article 6 . _ General principles

To implement this law, the Royal Government and the people shall be able to understand and follow the principles as follows:

- a) Digital government is about government processes and operations in relation to digital service provision rather than just developing digital systems.
- b) Digital government promotes causes of e-citizens and e-democracy.
- c) Digital government services should be accessible to all.
- d) Digital government is an integrated government systems.
- e) Digital government prefers open sources software.
- f) Digital government expects cooperation between ministries and institutions under the approach of Dynamics of Stakeholder System.

Chapter 4

Digital Infrastructure

Article 7 . _ Digital infrastructures

The Digital Government Committee shall prepare digital infrastructure for the work process of ministries and institutions and digital service provisions of the Royal Government. Digital infrastructure shall be a part of the state's property that shall be determined by separate regulation.

Digital infrastructure may be digital infrastructure which is owned by the state and/or digital infrastructure which is privately owned and leased by ministries and institutions.

Guidelines on the management and use of digital infrastructure shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 8 . _ Critical digital infrastructures

The critical digital infrastructures designated by this law include but not limited to:

- a) Government private network.

- b) Data center and government cloud infrastructure.
- c) Digital ID infrastructure.
- d) National data repository.
- e) Bulky data exchange platform.
- f) Payment gateway infrastructure.
- g) Other critical digital infrastructure designated by the Royal Government.

Article 9 ._ Government private network

The Digital Government Committee shall manage government private network. The government private network includes:

- a) National data repository.
- b) Any physical, virtual or cloud networks connectivity operated by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications or ministries and institutions approved by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications.
- c) Government common systems including digital infrastructure, internet and software as services to enhance network connectivity and data sharing among ministries and institutions.

Ministries and institutions shall not use any other network infrastructure rather than the government private network unless otherwise permitted by the Digital Government Committee.

If ministries and institutions intend to use alternative network infrastructure, they shall make a written request to the Digital Government Committee for approval.

Article 10 ._ Data center and government cloud infrastructure

The Digital Government Committee shall establish data center and government cloud infrastructure for connectivity of government private network and digital services for all ministries and institutions. The establishment of data center and government cloud infrastructure shall take into consideration the effectiveness of management, usage of resources, investment, cybersecurity, and human resources as well as the compliance with laws and regulations in force.

Government cloud infrastructure includes government leased cloud infrastructure and government private cloud infrastructure.

Ministries and institutions that need to use several digital platforms and have resources may establish private cloud infrastructure if necessary and shall follow Guidelines on Management and Use of Data Center and Government Cloud Infrastructure.

Ministries and institutions that need to use digital platforms and have limited resources shall use data center and government cloud infrastructure established by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications or the data center and government cloud infrastructure that is approved by the Royal Government. Within one year of the date of establishment of data center and government cloud infrastructure, ministries and institutions that use a cloud infrastructure outside the government cloud infrastructure shall migrate and operate within the government cloud infrastructure. If ministries and institutions intend to continue its operation outside the government cloud infrastructure, they shall within 90 (ninety) days from the date of establishment the government cloud infrastructure apply in writing for approval from the Digital Government Committee.

Guidelines on Management and Use of Data Center and Government Cloud Infrastructure shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 11 . _ Digital ID infrastructure

The Digital Government Committee shall establish digital ID infrastructure to verify people conducting online transaction in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The digital ID infrastructure shall be established for access to digital services including but not limited to requesting and paying for public services, social security services, national postal services, subscribing to water services, electricity services, and other services as decided by the Royal Government.

Every person may create a Verified Digital ID Account to be used for online transactions in the Kingdom of Cambodia. People who wish to create a Verified Digital ID Account shall attach one of the following documents:

- a) Natural persons of Cambodian nationality:
 - 1) Cambodian identity card.
 - 2) Passport.
 - 3) Driver's license.

4) Birth certificate.

5) National Social Security Fund membership card.

b) Foreign natural persons:

1) Passport.

c) Legal entities established in accordance with the laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia:

1) Certificate of registration in the commercial register.

2) Registration documents of associations or non-governmental organizations.

3) Other documents confirming the establishment or registration in accordance with the laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The organization, management, and use of digital ID infrastructure and Verified Digital ID Account shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 12 . _ National Data Repository

The Digital Government Committee shall establish and manage national data repository that has high security system in accordance with international standards to store and backup national data, government data, and data of ministries and institutions.

The establishment and management of national data repository shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 13 . _ Bulky data exchange platform

The Digital Government Committee shall prepare bulky data exchange platform that is a government digital platform used to exchange bulky data or big data.

The preparation, management, and use of bulky data exchange platform shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 14 . _ Payment gateway infrastructures

The Digital Government Committee shall prepare a master plan for the development of the comprehensive and interoperable national payment gateway infrastructures, which have wide coverage on the digital payment in every sector and aspect to ensure reliable and trusted interoperability as well as the high efficiency and security of the system.

The preparation, management, and use of national payment gate infrastructures shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Chapter 5

Digital Services

Article 15 . _ Digital services

Ministries and institutions shall determine types of digital services to be provided through the internet or through the government's common systems.

The digital services include but not limited to:

- a) Applications, registrations, reporting, monitoring, renewals, evaluation and payments;
- b) Any government-for-citizen digital services.
- c) Any government-to-business digital services.
- d) Any government-to-government digital services.
- e) Any other services delivered or accessed using the internet system such as PaaS or SaaS.

Article 16 . _ Government common systems

The Digital Government Committee shall develop government common systems that facilitate centralized services and seamless access to digital services as well as supporting ministries and institutions and relevant stakeholders in providing digital services altogether.

The preparation, management, and use of government common systems shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 17 . _ Providing and receiving digital services

Ministries and institutions that provide digital services may complete all or any of the following conditions:

- a) Make the service accessible as a digital service.
- b) Deal with any data, information or documents relating to the service in electronic form.
- c) Use one or several systems.
- d) Use open APIs, closed APIs or hybrid APIs appropriate in the circumstances.
- e) Ensure business processes enhance digital services
- f) Use appropriate channels, documentation and languages, both spoken and sign,

and use audible instructions.

- g) Ensure accessibility to people with disabilities and people with limited access to digital services.
- h) Ensure adequate system support for all users.
- i) Maintain and promote integrated, interoperable and transparent and accountable systems.

Guidelines on standards and specifications of provision and accessibility of digital services shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 18 . _ Cambodia Digital Government Interoperability Framework

The Digital Government Committee shall prepare digital government interoperability framework for the process and implementation of works of the Royal Government.

Cambodia Digital Government Interoperability Framework shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 19 . _ Payment through digital system

All taxes, public service fees, water fees, electricity fees, waste fees, fines and other service fees shall be paid through digital payment determined by the Royal Government.

The Digital Government Committee shall develop digital payment gateway infrastructure to facilitate payment through digital system.

The development and management of digital payment gateway infrastructure shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 20 . _ Government domain name

The Ministry of Post and Telecommunications shall manage government domain name (.gov.kh). Ministries and institutions shall use government domain name.

The management and use of government domain name (.gov.kh) shall comply with the Sub-Decree on the management and use of national domain name.

Article 21 . _ Government Website and Email

Ministries and institutions shall use government domain name (.gov.kh) for their official websites.

The government domain name (.gov.kh) shall be freely provided to ministries and institutions. Ministries and institutions shall be responsible for creating their own websites or use website templates created by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications.

Ministries and institutions shall create email of ministries and institutions based on government domain name (.gov.kh) and use it for official purposes.

Persons who not use government website and email with government domain name (.gov.kh) for official purposes shall be penalized in accordance with Article 38 of this law.

Guidelines on the use of website and email with government domain name (.gov.kh) shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 22 . _ Social Media Account of Ministries and Institutions

The Ministry of Post and Telecommunications shall manage the list of social media accounts of ministries and institutions.

Ministries and institutions shall notify the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications about their social media accounts.

Content published on the official social media account of the ministries/institutions shall be considered as official information of the government and shall be backed up in the National Data Repository.

Persons that create fake social media account of ministries and institutions and publish fake news shall be penalized in accordance with Article 40 of this law.

Guidelines on the use of social media account of ministries and institutions shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 23 . _ Moving to Paperless

Ministries and institutions shall examine the current usage of paper and prepare a paperless workplan through the use of digital technologies.

The Digital Government Committee shall prepare guidelines, standards, and specifications for paper reduction by taking into consideration the following conditions:

- a) the use of electronic identification of public officers and software-based document management systems;
- b) electronic filing of paper-based records;

- c) reduce reliance on excessive printing of documents;
- d) use of electronic forms and online or cloud storage;
- e) electronic note taking and reporting;
- f) other conditions based on the needs of the ministries/institutions.

Guidelines, standards, and specifications for paper reduction shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 24 . _ E-Participation

Ministries and institutions shall develop a system that enables the people to provide feedback and resolve complaint through digital system.

The development of feedback systems and complaint handling through digital system shall be determined by particular regulations.

Chapter 6

Data Governance

Article 25 . _ Data Governance

Government data shall be considered as state property.

Data, under this law, shall be classified as top-secret data, confidential data, and open data.

The Digital Government Committee shall be vested additional function to lead and manage government data.

The Digital Government Committee shall prepare Guidelines on Data Governance and provide oversight on data infrastructure such as data architecture, data registry, interoperability and integration, APIs, usage of cloud technologies, and other infrastructure related to data governance.

Guidelines on Data Governance shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 26 . _ Data Collection, Storage, Reproduction, Modification, Dissemination, and Use

Ministries and institutions shall collect and store data in form by utilizing any electronic device capable of collecting, processing and storing data in accordance with guidelines on collecting and storing data.

The reproduction, modification, dissemination, or use of data classified as top-secret data is prohibited.

The reproduction, modification, dissemination, or use of data classified as confidential data shall be authorized by the Digital Government Committee or ministries/institutions who own the data.

Guidelines on collecting and storing data shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 27 . _ Electronic Systems Integration

Ministries and institutions shall comply with guidelines for electronic system integration.

The guidelines for electronic system integration must:

- a) prescribe matters relating to the use of APIs to share data for digital service delivery;
- b) prescribe matters relating to specifications of APIs that are
 - i. machine readable;
 - ii. publicly accessible;
 - iii. stable and scalable;
 - iv. available to other public bodies;
 - v. able to function on different platforms using multiple languages;
 - vi. be consistent with government policy on cybersecurity.

API used by ministries and institutions to enable access to open data must:

- a) be properly documented with sample code and sufficient information for developers to make use of it
- b) have the APIs' life-cycle made available by the ministries and institutions owning it;
- c) be compatible with at least three versions;
- d) enable ministries and institutions to use an authentication mechanism to enable service interoperability on a single sign-on system;
- e) promote easy and transparent integration and interoperability of data;
- f) promote safe and reliable sharing of data and information to enable delivery of digital services;
- g) encourage and enable innovation;

- h) promote open standards of software interoperability across ministries and institutions;
- i) ensure easy access of information collected by ministries and institutions;
- j) comply with any other requirements prescribed by the standards and specifications.

Ministries and institutions using one or more systems shall make available to the Digital Government Committee the specifications of the APIs used by the ministries and institutions to deliver digital services.

The Digital Government Committee shall establish and maintain a register of APIs used by ministries and institutions.

The Digital Government Committee shall issue API standards for different digital infrastructure levels, application level, network level and server level to govern the flow of government data.

Guidelines on API standards for different digital infrastructure levels, application level, network level and server level shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 28._ Data Sharing

Ministries and institutions shall comply with the standards and specifications for data sharing.

When sharing data, ministries and institutions shall take necessary precautions to ensure that the sharing of the data is done in a secured manner without causing data privacy violations or leaving data open to being hacked.

Guidelines on Data Sharing shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 29 ._ Access to Data

Ministries/institutions shall manage access to data in accordance with this law.

A person shall not access any data stored by ministries and institutions unless ministries and institutions grant permission.

In the case of accessing personal data of an individual stored by electronic means by ministries and institutions shall have permission by ministries and institutions and the data subject's consent.

Persons who wish to access data shall apply in writing to ministries and institutions for permission.

Ministries and institutions shall grant permission in writing and specify reasons, types, time period, and other requirements for data access.

Provisions of this Article shall not prevent or limit rights of data subject access to personal data stored by ministries and institutions.

Guidelines on Accessing to Data shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 30 . _ Data of Sub-National Administration

Ministries/institutions that delegate public services to sub-national administration shall collaborate to take reasonable steps with respect to the generation, collection, processing, storing, securing, using and sharing of data.

The management and use of data at the sub-national level shall comply with Guidelines on Data Governance as determined by Sub-Decree.

Chapter 7

Projects Budget and Digital Government Fund

Article 31 . _ Digital Government Projects

The Digital Government Committee shall prepare plans and directions for implementing digital government projects and request a decision from the Chief of the Royal Government. Ministries/institutions shall participate in preparing digital government projects in accordance with the plans and directions of digital government.

Digital government projects shall prioritize projects as short, medium and long-term. Digital government projects shall follow the Standard Template on protocols, including but not limited to, specifications, interoperability, cybersecurity and portal design to ensure consistency of data interoperability between systems and the efficiency of public service delivery.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance shall determine and allocate national budgets for digital government projects that have been approved by the Royal Government. In addition to the national budget, ministries/institutions may mobilize legal resources to implement projects through development partners or as investments.

The management and implementation of government projects shall be determined by a decision of the Royal Government.

Article 32 ._ Digital Government Fund

The Digital Government Fund shall be established for the operation of digital government projects.

The sources of digital government funds shall derive from the national budget, private sector, development partners, national organizations, international organizations, and other legitimate sources.

The management and use of Digital Government Fund shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Chapter 8**Cooperation and Digital Government Development Index****Article 33 ._ Cooperation with Development Partners and Private Sector**

The Digital Government Committee shall strengthen and expand international cooperation with development partners, private sector, and relevant stakeholders in developing digital skills to promote the development of digital government in Cambodia in line with international trends and developments.

Article 34 ._ Digital Government Development Index

The Digital Government Committee shall conduct a survey on the development of Cambodia's digital government every two (2) years.

The development of digital government shall also include the role of artificial intelligence to be consistent with the framework for developing digital government in the era of artificial intelligence.

The guidelines on the use of artificial intelligence for digital government shall be determined by sub-decree.

Article 35 ._ Digital Government Day

The Digital Government Committee shall organize Digital Government Forum at least once a year in cooperation with private sector, development partners, and relevant stakeholders in order to discuss for the promotion, operation, and awareness on digital government as well as public service provision.

Chapter 9

Enforcement

Article 36 .__

Upon the entry into force of this law, the Royal Government shall issue a Sub-Decree on the Implementation of the Law on Digital Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia for an effective and comprehensive implementation of the provisions of this law.

Chapter 10

Penalty Provisions

Article 37 .__ Penalty

Persons who do not comply with the provisions of this law shall be penalized as stipulated in Chapter 10 of this law with additional administration measures for civil servants and criminal penalties.

Article 38 .__ Offence of not using government email or website

A person who does not comply with the provisions under Paragraph 4 of Article 21 of this law shall be liable for administrative fines not exceed the maximum of 200,000 (two hundred thousand) Riels.

Article 39 .__ Offence of creating fake social media account of ministries/institutions and fake news

A person who does not comply with the provisions of Article 22 of this law shall be liable for administrative fines as follows:

- not exceed the maximum of 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels for each natural person involved
- not exceed the maximum of 100,000,000 (one hundred million) Riels for each legal person involved.

Article 40 .__ Offence of reproduction of data without authorization

A person who does not comply with the provisions under Paragraph 2 and Paragraph 3 of this Article 26 of this law shall be liable for administrative fines as follows:

- For each natural person involved:
 - not exceed the maximum of 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels for top-secret data

- not exceed the maximum of 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels for confidential data
- For each legal person involved
 - not exceed the maximum of 500,000,000 (five hundred million) Riels for top-secret data
 - not exceed the maximum of 100,000,000 (one hundred million) Riels for confidential data

Article 41 . _ Offence for Non-Payment of Fines

Any person who has been administratively fined but fails to pay the fines for more than:

- a) 30 (thirty) days from the date of receiving the order to pay the fine, shall be administratively fined twice the amount of the unpaid fine.
- b) 60 (sixty) days from the date of receiving the order to pay the fine, shall be fined three times the amount of the unpaid fine.
- c) 90 (ninety) days from the date of receiving of the order to pay the fine, there shall be a case filed to the competent courts of the Kingdom of Cambodia in order to take measures in accordance with the procedures.

Article 42 . _ Criminal Liability

A legal person shall be declared criminally liable in accordance with the conditions set forth in Article 42 (Criminal Responsibility of Legal Entities) of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the offenses as specified in this law.

A natural person who still commits the same offense shall be punishable by imprisonment from 6 days to 2 years and a fine up to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

A legal person who still commits the same offense shall be punishable by a fine up to 100,000,000 (one hundred million) Riels, and one or more additional penalties set forth in Article 168 (Additional Penalties Applicable to Legal Entities) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Chapter 11

Transitional Provisions

Article 43 . _

All existing current regulations that are related to the operation of ministries/institutions shall continue to be valid until replaced by new regulations.

Chapter 12

Final Provisions

Article 44 . _ Abrogation

All provisions contrary to this Law shall be abrogated.

Article 45 . _

This law shall be promulgated immediately.

This law was enacted by the National Assembly of
the Kingdom of Cambodia
on day... month ... year ...
at the National Assembly session... Legislature ...
Day ... month ... year ...
Phnom Penh Day ... Month ... Year ...
President of the National Assembly

Annex to the Law on Digital Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia

Glossary

1. **Ministries/institutions** refers to ministries, state secretariats, committees, councils, authorities, sub-national administrations or similar public entities established by law or other legal instruments.
2. **Verified digital ID account** refers to digital account that verifies identity of a natural person or a legal person in digital space.
3. **Government Domain** refers to the second-level national domain used by ministries and institutions at both national and sub-national levels, as well as the diplomatic missions of the Kingdom of Cambodia abroad.
4. **Bulky data exchange platform** refers to digital government platform for exchanging bulky data or big data.
5. **Government's common systems** refers to digital platform of government that is developed and operates which can be connected and shared among ministries and institutions.
6. **Government data** refers to electronic numbers, letters, symbols, messages, images, audios, videos, information, or programs that are designed applicable in database or over the electronic system.
7. **Top-secret data** refers to data that has significant level of risk to the government if it is unauthorized use, disclosure, alteration or destruction by the government or ministries/institutions. For example, data related to national security, national secret, or other top-secret data determined by law.
8. **Confidential data** refers to data that has moderate level of risk to the government if it is unauthorized use, disclosure, alteration

or destruction by the government or ministries/institutions. For example, data related to internal affairs of government or ministries/institutions or other secret data determined by law.

9. **Open data**

refers to data that has little or no risk to the government if it is unauthorized use, disclosure, alteration or destruction by the government or ministries/institutions. For example, data related to national budget, procurement data, or other open data determined by law.

10. **Bulky data**

refers to data with large file sizes that are difficult to change or store, such as medical image files, raw video footage, and satellite images.

11. **Big data**

refers to large quantities of datasets, with multiple sources and forms, that are fast-growing and require special methods and technology to manage and analyze all the data to assist in decision-making and serve other interests.

Example: Social media feeds, IoT sensor data

12. **National data repository**

refers to reservoir or repository to backup national, government, and ministries/institutions' data, which have high standard and safety to prevent against unforeseen events that may cause data loss.

13. **Cloud technology**

refers to technology that enables the use and sharing of computing resources, network resources, data storing resources, software resources, and software development platforms on the Internet, effectively meeting the needs of users, without having to manage these resources directly.

14. **Digital technology**

refers to the technology using electronic tools, smart devices, telecommunication systems, information technology systems, and computing resources, to

generate, store, process and analyze data

15. **Government private network** refers to a computer network organized separately from the Internet for the internal connection of ministries and institutions to ensure security and enhance efficiency of digital government systems.
16. **Data registry** refers to a centralized digital system used to collect, store, manage, and retrieve data which is structured based on sectors such as telecommunications data, health data, financial data ...
17. **Artificial intelligence** refer to an aspect of computer science that focuses on the creation of software, programs, or tools that are capable of making its own decisions or act on behalf of people
18. **Data center** refers to the infrastructures that provide services and store data and computing resources for the operations of information technology systems.
19. **Digital government** refers to the process of modernizing government system and public services using digital technology, including computers, smart devices, and internet systems, aimed at easing the management of public administration; the decision-making processes; and the provision of public services to the citizens, private sector and other stakeholders efficiently, transparently, accountably and inclusively.
20. **Application Programming Interface (API)** refers to the interface of interactions in data sharing between two or more ICT systems.
21. **Digital services** refers to internet enabled services that are delivered and accessed using digital infrastructure.

22. **Platform as a service (PaaS)** refers to a platform that provides tools and services for developers to build, test, and deploy applications. For examples: For web app development (Google App Engine, Microsoft Azure App Services...), For API management (AWS API Gateway...), For Machine Learning platform (Google AI Platform)
23. **Software as a service (SaaS)** refers to a complete software application delivered over the internet for end users. For examples: For email (Gmail, Microsoft Outlook...), for document and file storage (Dropbox, Google Drive...)
24. **Digital infrastructure** refers to any device or mechanism used to or capable of delivering data and digital services, and may be physical or virtual, or hardware or software and includes, but is not limited to the following:
- Government private network
 - Data center and government cloud infrastructure
 - Digital ID infrastructure
 - National data repository
 - Bulky data exchange
 - Payment gateway infrastructure
 - Government's common systems
 - systems
 - software applications
 - APIs and integration
 - endpoint devices
 - internet exchange points
 - servers, routers and modems
 - telecommunication infrastructures

25. **Government leased cloud infrastructure** refers to cloud infrastructure owned by a cloud service vendor and used by government.
26. **Government private cloud infrastructure** refers to cloud infrastructure owned by government.
27. **Government cloud infrastructure** refers to Government Leased Cloud Infrastructure and Government Private Cloud Infrastructure.
28. **Digital ID infrastructure** refers to information in the digital form for the identification of individuals or objects that may be natural persons, legal entities, programs, or devices. The Digital Identity allows for the automation of user identification and verification of user identities of the user who interacts with digital systems without the need for direct verification by humans.
29. **Payment gateway infrastructure** refers to digital infrastructure serving the digital payment for public services, tax- and non-tax revenue collection, and other digital businesses.
30. **Interoperability** refers to the ability of information technology systems that can interface to exchange and make use of information, which can automatically happen in general under clear conditions.