

# PAKISTAN

THE DIGITAL STATE



Digital Agenda Framework 2017

**ACCELERATE**  
TO THE DIGITAL STATE



## DIGITAL ACCELERATION ACROSS THE GLOBE

Networked Readiness Index (NRI) for 139 countries by World Economic Forum (WEF)

### CHINA

#### PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Alibaba's Alipay and Sina Weibo launched a new 'online city services platform' which allows for the payment of traffic fines, handling of immigration issues, or scheduling marriage registrations through mobile phones or computers

#### ADOPTION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY - INTERNET PLUS (+)

Goals to proliferate technology including - Fixed broadband household penetration ratio from 40% in 2015 to 70% in 2020; Mobile broadband subscriber penetration ratio from 57% in 2015 to 85% by 2020

### TURKEY

#### E-GOVERNANCE

e-Devlet provides citizens with a single point of access to over 1400 services of 216 different government agencies, with over 26.5 million current users

### PAKISTAN

#### PAKISTAN EMBARKING ON THE DIGITAL JOURNEY

Work already being done on creating a national digital policy, promoting public-private partnerships, and supporting e-governance efforts"

### PHILIPPINES

#### SECTOR DIGITALIZATION - BUSINESS PROCESS OUTSOURCING (BPO)

BPO industry experienced 5% higher growth than the global average from 2004-14, with total industry revenue at 6% of the country's GDP and employing over 1 million people by 2014

#### ADOPTION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY & PPP - BEYOND ACCESS

Beyond Access (an NGO) transformed libraries into community information hubs, with 14,500 people trained in digital skills and 16,500 people accessed to e-government services in 2015

### RUSSIA

#### E-GOVERNANCE

Launch of a centralized e-government website created a single window platform for access to government services, with 35% (2015) of the country's population using e-services, leading to high e-government development index in the UN's Index (between 0.5 and 0.75, with Russia's at 0.73 in 2014)

#### REGULATORY REFORM - LAW ON DIGITAL AND ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES

The Law, initiated in 2011, ensures that a digital signature on digital documents has the same legal value as a traditional paper signature

### INDIA

#### DIGITAL STRATEGY - DIGITAL INDIA

The "Digital India" dream, endorsed by Prime Minister Modi in 2015, consisted of Infrastructure as a utility to every citizen, Governance and services on demand, and Digital empowerment of citizens

#### GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

A governance structure was established which created a monitoring committee for Digital India, and Advisory Council and Chief Information Officers in certain Line Ministries

### USA

#### E-SERVICES - E-EDUCATION

The National Educational Technology Plan (NETP) titled "Transforming American Education: Learning Powered by Technology" was developed in 2010 and defined e-education goals for students

### MALAYSIA

#### REGULATORY REFORM - MALAYSIA MULTIMEDIA SUPER CORRIDOR

The national ICT project intended hosts over 3800 technology companies from 40 countries, generating high-income employment for 150,000 workers

## KEY FOCUS AREAS FOR DIGITAL ACCELERATION ACROSS COUNTRIES

#### DIGITAL AGENDAS & STRATEGIES

Working with a focused digital agenda or strategy, managed mostly at the highest level by a separate, dedicated body

#### POLICY & REGULATORY REFORMS

Cognizant of the need and importance of policy and regulatory reforms in light of new digital services and products

#### PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Giving consideration and due space to public and private sector partnerships in digital landscape

#### INFRASTRUCTURE & LITERACY INVESTMENTS

Investing in infrastructure, digital literacy, and digital skills development to meet the basic access needs of technology

#### E-GOVERNANCE & E-CITIZEN INITIATIVES

Focusing on multi-tier programs and initiatives in the areas of e-governance and e-citizen to bring the benefits of digitalization to the masses



- Reactive regulatory frameworks
- Inconsistent policies
- Isolated efforts across sectors and provinces
- Lack of ownership of digital agenda
- Limited access to digital services
- Limited identification of relevant stakeholders



- Improving governance structure
- Aligning towards holistic policy making
- Proliferating public-private partnerships
- Delivering e-governance services
- Enhancing capabilities for digital adoption
- Evolving the regulatory frameworks



- Establishing the ownership of digital agenda
- Installing the right governance structure
- Building enabling frameworks
- Providing digital services to citizens
- Expanding on sectoral digital development

Pakistan can Accelerate to the Digital State through