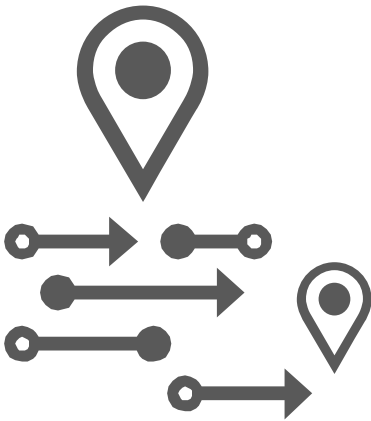# Working Group on the Digitalization Scorecard

We are in a digital revolution which touches almost every community in the world

Digital technology is today touching the lives of individuals and businesses across the world. A social and economic revolution is enabled by digital technology, often underlined by the power of the Internet. The emergence and accelerated adoption of technologies including Internet of Things, cloud computing, artificial intelligence, connected and autonomous cars, smart cities, big data analytics, digital commerce, virtual and augmented reality and smart manufacturing is promising social and economic transformation, positive impacts on education, health and wellbeing. But as digitalization unfolds, policy makers and regulators are faced with an unfamiliar challenge: how can they capture the benefits of digitalization by removing blockages and introducing initiatives that enable the pace and scale of digital change.

Globally countries are at different stages of implementing policy frameworks for digitalization enablement

Policy makers all over the world are grappling with common questions around how to balance and guide the path to digitalization. From a global perspective, digitalization is scaling quickly in some countries, yet moving more slowly and unevenly in others. In a world where the experience of digitalization is new and as yet untested in many fields, there is scope for all countries to observe what is happening to their peers and exemplars, to implement good practice and to learn from each other.
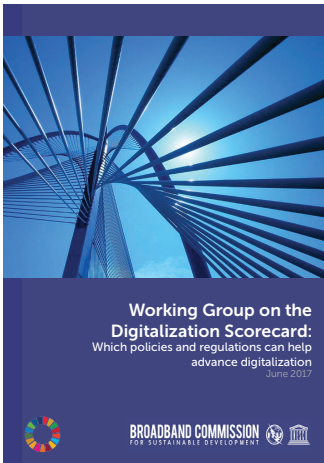
The digitalization scorecard explores the differences in readiness from a policy and regulatory perspective

The scorecard presents a first assessment of policy and regulatory frameworks which encourage digitalization on an economy-wide basis. It takes into account relevant legislations, but also their implementation and more generally governmental interventions. The purpose of this study is to encourage a critical revision of the policy and regulatory frameworks, to map where regulations may create obstacles to the digitalization of a country's priority sectors – or where necessary policies and regulations are missing.

The Broadband Commission's Working Group on the Digitalization Scorecard, with the chairmanship of Nokia and data research provided by PwC, has prepared this scorecard to evaluate the policy and regulatory readiness for digitalization identifying specific enablers and bottlenecks.

The study covers 5 sectors...

Agriculture **Education** **Healthcare** **Government** **Transportation**

Working Group on the Digitalization Scorecard:
Which policies and regulations can help advance digitalization
June 2017

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...across 6 countries

Indonesia **Singapore** **Kenya** **Pakistan** **Colombia** **Finland**

Which policies and regulations can help advance digitalization **?**

Foundation	Verticals				
Digital foundation	Agriculture	Education	Government	Healthcare	Transportation
Colombia					
Finland					
Indonesia					
Kenya					
Pakistan					
Singapore		Not assessed			

Findings

1 Most countries will benefit from a clear designation of a body responsible for digitalization through interdepartmental collaboration

2 Responsible data sharing should be enabled by adequate policy frameworks

3 Public funding can accelerate kick-starting digitalization

4 National strategies provide clarity of vision on digitalization's critical elements

5 Education and awareness raising are critical to effectively implement digitalization policies

6 There is no room for complacency in driving digitalization

The scorecard report results in a series of recommendations how countries can remove blockages and encourage enablers to digitalization in each sector.
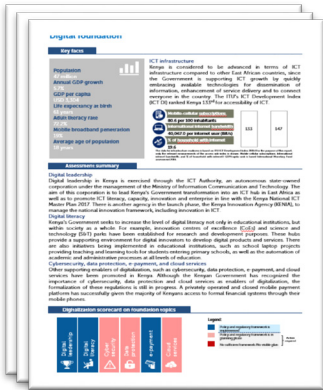
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The Digitalization Scorecard uses different colors to indicate the level of readiness of a country's policy and regulatory framework to support digitalization across digital foundation topics and sectors.

Digitalization scorecard on foundation elements

The level of readiness of a country's policy and regulatory framework in supporting digitalization with regard to the digital foundation elements.

Strong digital foundations are essential to supporting digitalization. Getting digital foundations right will be critical to progress any sectorial initiative, to improve inclusion across sectors and countries. For example, we recommend that every country should have an up-to-date cybersecurity strategy that includes incident response, mitigation measures and preventative controls for cyber-attack/crime to ensure all electronic activities and transactions are secure.

Digitalization scorecard on sectorial policy and regulatory framework

The level of readiness of a country's policy and regulatory framework in supporting digitalization with regard to the five sectors selected.

Intervention on sectorial policy and regulation is required to realize the significant benefits of digitalization, including its positive economic and societal impact. For example, standards and guidelines that support interoperability of health management systems (EHR, EMR) and devices should be established, so that innovative e-health services can be fully utilized.

For More information:
The full report is accessible online at www.broadbandcommission.org

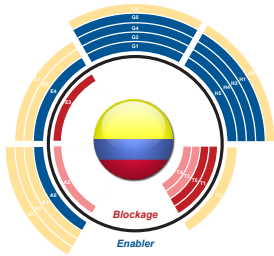🐦 @UNBBCom; @nokia; @ITU   f Nokia; Broadbandcommission

in Nokia, International Telecommunication Union   #digitalization #ICT4SDG
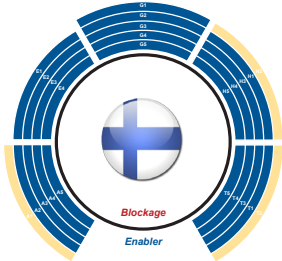
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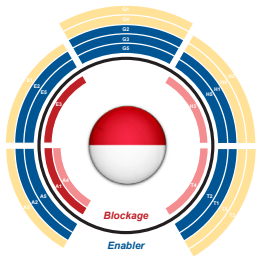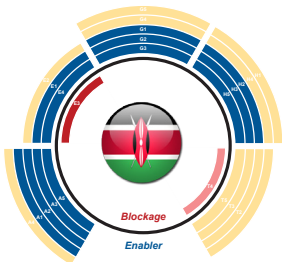FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Colombia aims to establish itself as a digital nation, guided by its Live Digital Plan - a strategy developed by the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications, with continues efforts to strengthen its readiness to implement digitalization across sectors. Good progress in enabling e-government and digital health.
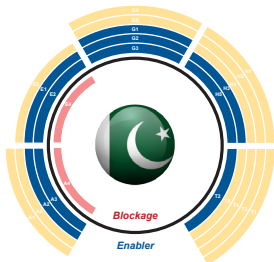
Finland has put a strong focus on digitalization of multiple sectors of its economy, which makes it one of the most advanced digitalized countries today. The Government's active involvement with the private sector contributed to its success across multiple sectors.
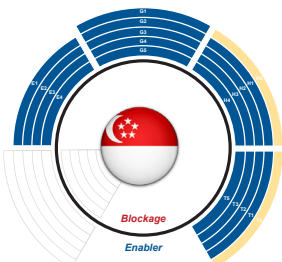
Indonesia has ambitious plans to digitalize multiple sectors, and harmonise its key digital initiatives into a coherent set across the economy. The Government advances digital infrastructure improvement and has introduced some positive policy initiatives in different sectors.

Kenya is one of the digitally advanced countries in the East Africa. The Government is supporting ICT uptake by quickly embracing available technologies for dissemination of information, enhancement of service delivery and to connect everyone in the country. Worth noting Kenya's policy initiatives to advance e-agriculture.

In order to drive **Pakistan**'s economic growth through the mass adoption of ICT, the Government has put in place initiatives to build the capacity of its citizens to utilize digital technologies and assigned a dedicated body to execute digital-related policies in some sectors, such as education.

Singapore strives to become a "Smart Nation" and build a digitally inclusive society, encouraging the adoption and usage of ICT across sectors. This ambition is supported by continuous development of advanced and reliable ICT infrastructure by the Government.

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