Bridging the Digital Divide Through an E-business Development Strategy

Zhongzhou Li
Officer-in-Charge
Division for Services Infrastructure
and Trade Efficiency

This presentation

- E-business: what changes?
- Digital opportunities
- National E-commerce strategies
- UNCTAD's initiatives
- E-business in the WSIS
- Elements of a plan of action

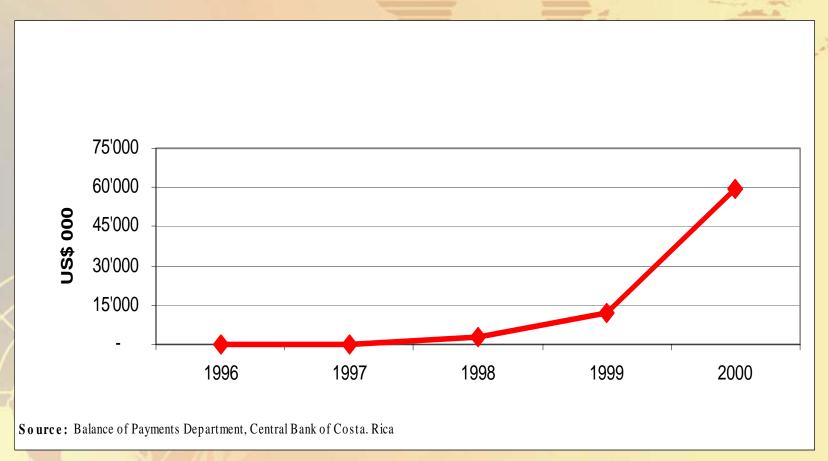
E-business: What changes?

- ICT applications to business are a major factor in the globalisation of the economy
- ICT enhances productivity and competitiveness, abroad and at home
- ICT helps emerge new ways to organize enterprises and to interact with outside players: new forms of collaboration

Digital opportunities

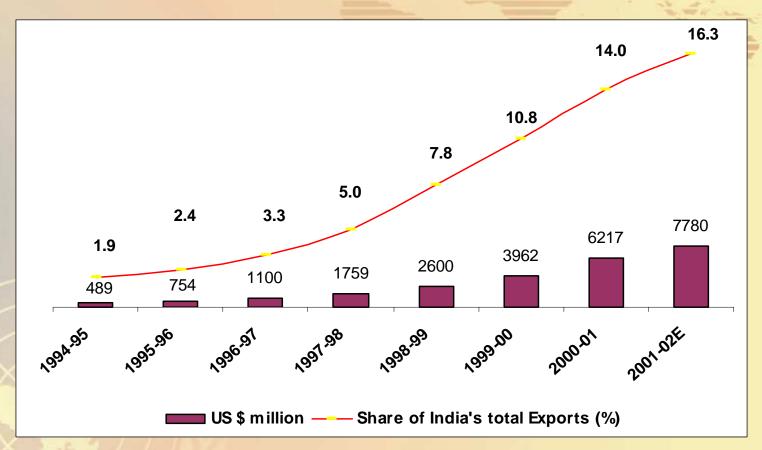
- Productivity and competitiveness, new markets, new sectors
- Changes in industries of specific interest to developing countries: etourism, e-services
- Business process outsourcing
- Examples of Costa Rica and India

The Costa Rican case



Exports of computer-related services

The Indian case



Software and services exports

National e-business strategies

Developing countries need to put in place national strategies to:

- Raise awareness about e-business, its benefits and requirements
- Create an enabling environment for ebusiness: access, regulations, payments...
- Build capacity and skills for the digital economy

Designing e-strategies

- They should be integrated in the overall national economic development strategy
- Adapted to local needs and context, but
- Based on international best practice
- Strategies should be technology-neutral and based on effective competition.

Basics of e-business strategies

- Adapt legal framework: trust and security, IPRs, consumer protection, privacy
- Competiton in support services: telecom, payments
- Education and training
- E-government: incentives, transparency
- Benchmark and monitor: develop internationally comparable indicators
- Participate in international discussions with potential impact on commercial uses of ICT

UNCTAD's initiative on e-commerce strategies for development

- Global policy dialogue on e-strategies
- Regional high-level seminars to generate awareness and political support for ecommerce strategies for development
- Indentify and share best practices
- Build broad international consensus about the role of e-business in bridging the digital divide

E-business in the WSIS

- E-business should received more attention in the preparations for WSIS
- E-business, essential for the benefits of ICT to spread across developing economies
- E-business helps overcome traditional limitations to competitiveness and forge new trade links
- E-business can help economic diversification: new e-services
- Adopting e-business makes developing economies more attractive to FDI

E-business issues for the Plan of Action (I)

- Support design and implementation of national e-business strategies
- Support benchmarking and monitoring of e-business adoption
- Support adaptation of legal framework
- Support participation in international discussions on e-business

E-business issues for the Plan of Action (II)

- Support for development and implementation of ICT applications in sectors of specific interest to developing countries
- Support the adoption of e-government applications which enhance business efficiency

Conclusion

- The contribution of ICT to economic development should be a key component of the outcome of WSIS
- National strategies are needed to address bottlenecks and to realize the potential of ebusiness in developing countries
- The WSIS should set the course for international support for e-business strategies for development

Thank you

E-commerce and Development Reports 2002, 2001 and 2000 can be freely downloaded at

www.unctad.org/ecommerce

or

http://r0.unctad.org/ecommerce/ecommer ce_en/edr02_en.htm

Contact:

Zhongzhou.li@unctad.org