

Service through policy research

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Comments on House Bill No. 68, entitled: "An Act Providing for a Comprehensive Policy to Accelerate and Harness the Digital Revolution to Foster Inclusive Economic Growth, Sustainable Development and Participatory Governance" (Digital Philippines Act) and House Bill No. 7773, entitled: "An Act Providing for a National Digital Transformation Policy, and for Other Purposes" (National Digital Transformation Act).

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The underlying theme of the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028 is economic and social transformation (NEDA 2023). In line with the agenda to transform economic and social sectors and institutions, accelerating digitalization was highlighted as a key cross-cutting strategy. The other strategies to facilitate transformation include the servicification of Philippine industries, supporting innovation ecosystems, improving digital and physical connectivity, promoting greater local and national government collaboration, and enhancing public-private partnerships (p. 14-16).

The two HBs aim to accelerate digital transformation in the country by formulating an overarching policy framework and identifying related strategies. The bills encompass various aspects of digitalization, such as skills, technologies, smart cities, infrastructure, and entrepreneurship. An institutional framework, in the form of the National Digital Council (HB 68) and the National Digital Transformation Council (HB 7773), is also proposed.

Improving digital policy governance in the country is necessary (Bayudan-Dacuycuy and Serafica 2023). Smart city development requires a policy framework and strategic plan to ensure policy coherence (Ballesteros and Ancheta 2023). In the absence of an integrated and holistic approach, individual departments build ad-hoc applications with little regard for city-wide impacts on costs, infrastructure, and data. Without a unified framework, the development of smart cities will be supplier-driven, increasing the risks in data sharing, system compatibility, and data privacy and security.

In other areas identified in the two HBs, the legal, policy, and high-level institutional frameworks already exist. These include:

- The Philippine Digital Workforce Competitiveness Act (RA 11927) creating the Inter-Agency Council for Development and Competitiveness of Philippine Digital Workforce,
- The Philippine Creative Industries Development Act (RA 11904) creating the Philippine Creative Industries Development Council (PCIDC),

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- The Philippine Innovation Act (RA 11293) creating the National Innovation Council (NIC), and
- The Innovative Startup Act (RA 11337) which involves three agencies to implement the Philippine Startup Development Program.

It may be useful to clarify how the proposed laws relate to existing digital initiatives and, equally important, how the creation of a high-level council will complement existing institutional frameworks to avoid unnecessary overlaps or duplications while addressing gaps or weaknesses in digital policy governance.

Another serious issue is the slow implementation of laws promoting seamless transactions with the government, which reduces the impact of initiatives and affects the delivery of other digital services (Serzo 2023). The rollout of the national ID system and the Ease of Doing Business Act requiring all cities and municipalities to automate their business permitting and licensing systems have experienced delays. Failed digitalization projects, including simple procurement of computers, are widely known and reported in the media.

Other countries may offer viable approaches. Australia's Digital Transformation Agency (DTA) was created to act as an advisor on ICT and digital investment decisions and to oversee the alignment of implementation with digital strategies and priorities (Australian Government DTA n.d.). It is involved in direction-setting and implementation oversight. A more ambitious program, perhaps more aligned with the objective of the HBs, is Digital India. It is "a flagship programme of the Government of India to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy" (Digital India n.d.). It should be noted that Digital India is supported by a program management structure.

Apart from introducing new initiatives, updating relevant laws to improve and strengthen the enabling environment for digitalization should be prioritized. These include updating the Public Telecommunications Policy Act of the Philippines enacted in 1995 (RA 7925), a National Broadband law to institutionalize the National Broadband Plan as recommended in the PDP 2023-2028 (NEDA 2023), as well as reviewing the functions of DICT (RA 10844). Upgrading regulatory institutions and frameworks is also needed (Serafica and Oren 2022a; 2022b; 2023).

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