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**The Philippines**

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- 1. What are the key issues at stake for developing countries in relation to cross-border data flows?**
- 2. What would be needed to ensure that benefits of the digital economy are shared more equitably?**
- 3. What national and international policies and support measures can help address the challenges of developing countries in electronic commerce (e-commerce) and the digital economy?**
- 4. What are the implications of the cross-border data flows at the regional and international levels in relation to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda?**
- 5. What is the best way to contribute to the debate on data governance to maximize the development potential of data?**

1. In the context of cross-border data flows, developing countries face significant challenges that need to be addressed for their sustainable development. Some of the key issues at stake include issues related to data security, privacy, intellectual property rights, and the need to balance national sovereignty with the principles of free flow of information.

2. To ensure that benefits of the digital economy are shared more equitably, it is imperative to establish policies and measures that can promote access to digital infrastructure, enhance digital literacy, and encourage the development of digital skills among marginalized communities. In addition, there is a need to establish an enabling environment for the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the digital economy.

3. National and international policies and support measures can play a crucial role in addressing the challenges of developing countries in electronic commerce (e-commerce) and the digital economy. Such policies and measures could include creating an enabling regulatory environment, facilitating access to financing and technology, promoting innovation, enhancing digital skills, and promoting e-commerce development strategies.

4. Cross-border data flows have significant implications at the regional and international levels in relation to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. While cross-border data flows can facilitate trade and commerce, they can also create challenges related to data privacy, security, and national sovereignty. Therefore, there is a need to establish international norms and standards that can facilitate cross-border data flows while addressing these challenges.

5. The best way to contribute to the debate on data governance and maximize the development potential of data is to establish a multi-stakeholder approach that involves governments, civil society, private sector, and academia. Such an approach could facilitate the development of data governance frameworks that are inclusive, transparent, and participatory, taking into account the diverse needs and perspectives of stakeholders. It is also important to promote international cooperation and collaboration in the development of data governance frameworks

to ensure consistency and coherence in the approach taken by different countries and regions.

Examining the issues through a national perspective, it is imperative to emphasize that the Philippines, as a developing nation, confronts substantial hurdles concerning cross-border data flows, specifically with regard to data security, privacy, intellectual property rights, and national sovereignty. To guarantee the equitable distribution of the advantages of the digital economy, the country must establish policies and initiatives that facilitate access to digital infrastructure, augment digital literacy, and promote the development of digital competencies within underserved communities.

An enabling environment for the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the digital economy must also be established, and this can be achieved through the implementation of policies and measures that facilitate access to financing and technology, promote innovation, enhance digital skills, and promote e-commerce development strategies.

Cross-border data flows have significant implications for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, and the Philippines should actively participate in establishing international norms and standards that can facilitate cross-border data flows while addressing challenges related to data privacy, security, and national sovereignty.

A multi-stakeholder approach that involves governments, civil society, private sector, and academia should be established in the Philippines to contribute to the debate on data governance and maximize the development potential of data. This approach should facilitate the development of data governance frameworks that are inclusive, transparent, and participatory, taking into account the diverse needs and perspectives of stakeholders. International cooperation and collaboration in the development of data governance frameworks should also be promoted to ensure consistency and coherence in the approach taken by different countries and regions.”