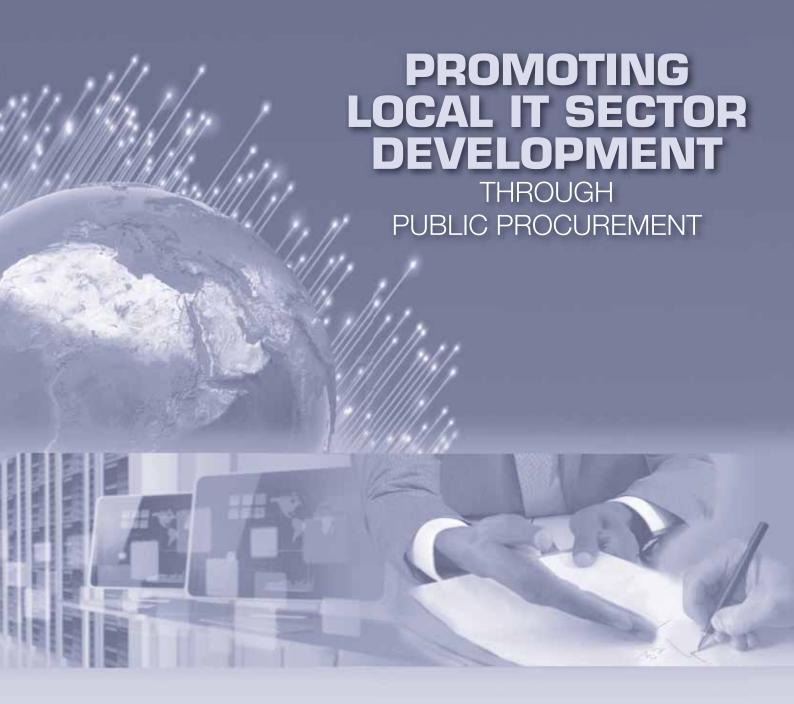


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NOTE

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Developed countries: the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (other than Mexico, the Republic of Korea and Turkey), plus the new European Union member countries that are not OECD members (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania), plus Andorra, Israel, Liechtenstein, Monaco and San Marino. Countries with economies in transition: South-East Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. Developing economies: in general, all the economies that are not specified above.

Reference to companies and their activities should not be construed as an endorsement by UNCTAD of those companies or their activities.

The following symbols have been used:

A dash (–) indicates that the item is equal to zero or its value negligible;

Reference to "dollars" (\$) means United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated;

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PREFACE

The contribution that a dynamic local information technology (IT) industry makes to national economic development – as a productive sector in itself and, more importantly, as an enabler of productive use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) throughout the economy and society – has encouraged policy makers all over the world to put in place public policies and programmes that facilitate its development.

A wide range of instruments are available to policy makers in this context. Designing and implementing public procurement practices that help to increase the participation of local IT firms when the public sector acquires IT goods and services represents one such instrument. However, successful use of public procurement policies requires a clear vision of the overall policy objective and a good understanding of the local IT sector's strengths and weaknesses.

Until now, relatively little attention has been paid to the link between public procurement and local IT sector development in developing and emerging economies. This joint UNCTAD-BMZ study seeks to address this gap and to provide decision makers with an improved basis for understanding when and how public procurement can be leveraged for the development of a vibrant IT sector. The report builds on the analytical and practical experience of UNCTAD and German development cooperation in designing and implementing measures to promote ICT sector development and build local ICT capacities in developing and emerging economies.

The report identifies seven main strategies countries may consider in this context. Based on a review of the experience of Kenya, Senegal and Sri Lanka in this area, it distinguishes between elementary measures – such as establishing open and competitive procurement processes or regular public-industry dialogues that all countries should adopt – and more advanced measures that may be appropriate once a country reaches a certain threshold level of maturity in its public procurement practices and IT sector capabilities. Policy makers need to identify a balanced mix of strategies suitable to their specific context, encompassing complementary interventions at the macro, meso and micro levels.

The successful application of public procurement for the promotion of local IT sector development is complex but can be a powerful policy tool. Our expectation is that the findings and policy recommendations included in this report will help public procurement officials, promoters of the ICT sector, e-government programme managers, local IT/software associations and the donor community to identify more effective strategies in this field.

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The study was prepared by a team led by Torbjörn Fredriksson (UNCTAD), Bernd Friedrich (GIZ) and Pierre Lucante (GIZ), which included Johanna Diecker, Anja Kiefer, Marta Pérez Cusó (coordinator), and Thorsten Scherf.

Helani Galpaya provided inputs for chapters 1 and 2, conducted the case study on Sri Lanka and coordinated the inputs for the case studies of Kenya and Senegal. Lishan Adem prepared the case studies of Kenya and Senegal. The case study of Senegal draws largely on a previous study conducted for GIZ by Volker Brunsiek and Hannes Restel on interoperability of IT systems in the Senegalese public sector and the promotion of IT SMEs in Senegal.

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ADB Asian Development Bank

ADIE State Agency for Informatics (Agence de Développement de l'Informatique de l'État – Senegal)

ARMP Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (Autorité de Régulation des Marchés Publics - Senegal)

BMZ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)

BPO Business process outsourcing

CMMI Capability maturity model integration

CMP Public procurement code (Code des marchés publics – Senegal)

DCMP Central Directorate of Public Procurement (Direction Centrale des Marchés Publics – Senegal)

EGDI E-Government Development Index

ERP Enterprise resource planning
FOSS Free and open source software

FDI Foreign direct investment

FITIS Federation of Information Technology Industry Sri Lanka

GDP Gross domestic product

GIC Government Information Centre (Sri Lanka)

GIZ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

HR Human resources

HRM Human resources management

ICT Information and communication technology

ICTA ICT Agency (Sri Lanka)

ID Identification document

IFMIS Integrated Financial Management Information System

ISIC International Standard Industrial Classification
ISO International Organization for Standardization

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