

Official Launch  
**Max Planck research Partner Group**  
 At Virtual university of Senegal

Ecole Doctorale UVS

The Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competition

Mackenzie

1982-2022

**From march 16th to 17th, 2022**

**At Good Rade hotel, Dakar**

- **Inaugural conference:** "Digital markets, competition law and economic development"
- **Workshop-conference:** "Access and data sharing and sustainable development: an overview from the perspective of Senegal"

**YouTube**

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## Agenda

### Day 1 - march 16<sup>th</sup> 2022

Time	Themes	Speakers/Institutions
	Conference: Launch of the Max Planck Research Partner Group	
9.00 a.m. 10.00a.m	Welcome remarks  Opening Ceremony	Dr. Mor BAKHOUM, Interim Director, UVS Doctoral school, Head of the Max Planck Research Partner Group of UVS (7mn)  Pr. Ousmane SALL, Director, PIED, UVS (7mn)  Pr. Josef DREXL, Director, Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competition, Munich (7mn)  Pr. Vicente BAGNOLI, Mackenzie University, Bresil (7mn)  M. Theodor PROFFE, Representative of the German Embassy, Dakar (7mn)  Pr. Moussa LO, Coordinator, UVS (7mn)  Representative of MESRI (7mn)
10.00 a.m. 10.15a.m	Presentation of UVS	Adama DIALLO, DCM, UVS
10.15 a.m. 11.00 a.m	Coffee break/Press Interview	

11.00 a.m. 11.45 a.m.	<b>Keynote speech:</b>  Digital markets, competition law and economic development	<b>Chair: Dr. Minata SARR, UVS</b>  <b>Pr. Josef DREXL, Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competition, Munich</b>
11.45 a.m. 12.45 p.m.	Discussions	
12.45 p.m. 14.30 p.m.	Lunch Break	
14.30 p.m. 14.40 p.m.	<b>Topic 1: Introduction</b>  · Introduction to access and data sharing and sustainable development · Methodological approach of the project	<b>Dr. Mor BAKHOUM, UVS</b>
	<b>Panel 1: Data sharing, digital agriculture and SDG</b>	<b>Chair: Pr. Maïssa MBAYE, UGB (TBC)</b>
14.40 p.m. 14.50 p.m.		<b>M. Aboubacar Sidy SONKO, MLouma</b>
14.50 p.m. 15.00 p.m.	Perspectives of Business : digital services providers and farmers	<b>M. Daouda SECK, TOLBI</b>
15.00 p.m. 15.10 p.m.		<b>Mme Maman Dicko SY, DICTAF Corporation</b>
15.10 p.m. 15.20 p.m.		<b>Dr. Laure TALL, IPAR</b>
15.20 p.m. 15.30 p.m.	Perspective of research Institutions	<b>Dr Mamadou CISS, ISRA</b>
15.30 p.m. 15.40 p.m.		<b>Mme Mariama DRAME, UVS, AgriBrainSN</b>
15.40 p.m. 15.50 p.m.	Perspective of International organization	<b>Mme Anna Prisca SOW, CIRAD</b>
15.50 p.m. 16.00 p.m.		<b>ANSD</b>
16.00 p.m. 16.10 p.m.	Perspective of government Institutions	<b>Ministry of agriculture (TBC)</b>
16.10 p.m. 17.30 p.m.	Discussions	

16.10 p.m. 17.30 p.m	Speaker diner (for Panelists) - <b>Pullman hotel</b>  End of day 1	
<b>Day 2 - march 17<sup>th</sup> 2022</b>		
	<b>Panel 2: Data access and sharing, financial inclusion and SGD</b>	Chair : Dr. Alpha DIA, UVS
9.00 a.m. 9.10 a.m.	Introduction of the Topic (Chair)	
9.10 a.m. 9.20a.m.	Perspective of businesses	Mme Ndeye Aïssatou GNINGUE, Orange
9.20 a.m. 9.30a.m.		Wave
9.30 a.m. 9.40a.m.		Free
9.40 a.m. 9.50a.m.		M. Samba SENE, Wiss Africa
9.50 a.m. 10.00a.m.		M. Christian PALOUKI, Paydunya
10.00 a.m. 10.10a.m.	Perspective of the professional organizations	Ibrahima Kane GUISSÉ, OPTIC
10.10 a.m. 10.20a.m.	Perspective of regulators	ARTP
10.20 a.m. 10.50a.m.	Coffee Break	
10.50 a.m. 11.00a.m.	Perspective of data protection institutions	M. Mouhamed DIOP, CDP
11.00 a.m. 11.10a.m.	Perspective of Banks	Central Bank (TBC)
11.10 a.m. 11.20a.m.	Perspective of consumer associations	Consumer associations (TBC)
11.20 a.m. 13.00a.m.	Discussions	
13.00 p.m. 14.30p.m.	Lunch Break	

<p>14.30 p.m. 16.30p.m.</p>	<p><b>Panel 3: Lessons Learned and Takeaways for Legal Data Sharing Policy Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Sector specific</li> <li>· Implication for regulations</li> <li>· Policy orientation for legislative changes</li> <li>· Related to data governance issues</li> <li>· Market/regulatory failures in relation to SDG</li> <li>· Do we need intervention?</li> </ul>	<p>Chair : Prof. Josef DREXL, Max Planck Institute Pr. Mamoudou NIANE, CDP Dr. Minata SARR, UVS Pr. Vicente BAGNOLI, Mackenzie University Pr. Moritz HENNEMANN, University of Passau Dr. Begonia OTERO, Max Planck Institute M. Jörg HOFFMANN, Max Planck Institute</p>
	<p><b>End of day 2 End of the workshop</b></p>	



## SCIENTIFIC ORIENTATION OF THE WORKSHOP

### Introducing the international project “Regulating the Data Economy in Emerging Economies”

The data economy has great potential for emerging economies to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs). Yet, data-sharing policies need to be accordingly framed to leverage this potential. This is the departing premise of the international research project led by the Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competition, in collaboration with international partners, named «Regulating the Data Economy in Emerging Economies». The project aims to define a holistic normative regulatory theory on promoting data sharing, which helps the fulfillment of SDGs. Furthermore, to shape more targeted policies for data sharing in emerging economies; and ultimately, to assist jurisdictions in the context of legal reforms. The emerging economies taking part in the project are Senegal, India, and Brazil.

The first step of the project aims at identifying the current state of play of each country vis-à-vis a taxonomy developed by the research group for emerging economies. In this regard, Senegal takes the lead with the first workshop. It focuses on two sectors, agriculture and finance, that have a substantial weight for the country and where to a different extent, digitalization is taking place, bringing to the front data access and data sharing related matters.

#### Data Sharing in the Agricultural Sector

Senegal lies on the edge of the Sahel and is therefore affected by climate change. Senegal’s agriculture sector, employing 60% of the country population, depends on rain-fed crops, which are vulnerable to adverse weather conditions. Additionally, according to the latest data from the Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN), Senegal imports around 70 % of its food needs. Digital technology and agriculture data for better decision-making and innovation can be a powerful lever to guaranteeing food security and nutrition for a growing population while providing incomes and livelihoods for people involved in farming and other segments of the agriculture value chain.

As a self-evaluation exercise, the session starts by assessing the role different public and private actors play toward the digitalization of the agriculture sector. In this regard, the session focuses on the specific role of data access and data sharing



in this process of digitalizing the agricultural sector. This may lead to fine-tuning specific existing policies and tackling future actions.

The Senegalese Government has shown a clear commitment to promoting greater ICT penetration in the agriculture sector, to improve productivity through easier access to information on prices, soil quality, weather and new farming techniques via mobile and internet. Likewise, there is an increasing number of startups, such as mLouma or Dictaf Corporation, specializing in digital solutions for the agriculture supply chain. The second part of the panel will reflect on the hurdles farmers face. Recent studies show that although farmers are inclined to use digital solutions, several constraints may limit the adoption and success of innovative solutions in Senegal: illiteracy, fragmented and unclear data governance frameworks, or a lack of access to telecommunications and networks, among others. Particularly the fear of the digital divide (fracture numérique) may trigger or exacerbate social and economic inequalities, for instance, in the Sahel. Here, the link between agriculture and the financial sector (access to digital payments, microloans, etc.) is also relevant. The panel will assess the role of public institutions in managing relevant PSI in the agricultural sector and the legislative and policy framework in place to facilitate data access and data sharing. In this regard, participants will discuss the role of ANSD. Of course, the discussion will include research institutions involved in the digitalization of the agricultural sector.

From this local perspective, the panel will also turn into accounting the international one. Senegal is among the few economies where FDI investments have increased in the agriculture sector despite the COVID-19 pandemic, with the risk of growing such a digital divide. Insights provided by international bodies (FAO), national research institutions (IPAR, among others), and international NGOs will help assess and identify these and other issues. Thus, this varied number of stakeholders will reflect on three central realities: (1) current and envisioned market realities, business models; (2) the technological and regulatory hurdles; and (3) their envisioned role of the lawmaker for any necessary legislative action.



## Data Sharing in the Financial Services Sector

Data sharing in the financial services sector plays a key role in accelerating growth and development in Senegal. Supporting the payments digitization is part of a national-level financial inclusion strategy and addressed internationally within International Organizations and other national development strategies. The sessions starts by assessing the role data sharing plays for accelerating the sustainable development goals. This public welfare approach may give rise to a particular need of adopting existing policies and setting different political priorities. The important role of digital financial inclusion for Senegal has been heightened since the coronavirus pandemic hit. For instance, authorities incentivized the use and acceptance of electronic transactions to promote social distancing and public health. This included more efficient mobile money account openings by remotely conducting identification and client verification protocols. Senegal might well provide an example for other countries under the purview of the Central Bank of West African States (Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, BCEAO). This is then followed by gaining more insights in the existing market realities and regulatory framework regarding data sharing between mobile communication devices, access to financial data in the retail payments sector, and access of the government to financial data.

Different stakeholders will be asked to reflect on the three different parts: (1) business models used and market realities (2) existing legal and technical impediments (3) their envisioned role of the lawmaker for any necessary future legislative action. Against this backdrop, the session seeks to identify the issues regarding a furtherance of financial inclusion and innovation and growth in the financial services market and tries to translate them into concrete policy recommendations.



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