


# Chapter 10

## Strategic Roadmap for DPI in 2030: Vision and Implementation

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### ABSTRACT

*The 2030 Strategic Roadmap to Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) is an image of a worldwide, inclusive, and secure digital ecosystem that alters the character of its communication of the governments, businesses, and citizens. It presents the vision of the situation when technology will be treated like a kind of a public good because it will be able to provide universal access to the digital infrastructure, trusted identity, financial inclusion, and effective governance. Interoperability, privacy and ethical*

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*use of data are highlighted in the roadmap as the pillars of sustainable digital transformation. By 2030, DPI will endeavour to incorporate new technology like artificial intelligence, blockchain and cloud computing in delivery of its services to the people with accountability and empowerment of the citizens. Its adoption must be a gradual process that encompasses the development of infrastructures, the harmonization of the policies, and the cooperation of both the state and the business worlds. The chapter discusses the strategic pillars, implementation framework and expected delivery that will determine the way DPI will emerge as a robust and people-focused digital platform in the next 10 years.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

In the 21st century, the digital world has become the foundation of government, economic development and societal inclusion. DPI is a kind of digital commons—a common infrastructure like roads, electricity or water networks—on which public and private innovation rides (Openfuture, 2025; United Nations Development Programme, 2025). DPI is not just a technological construct; it is a revolutionary form of governance, which supports contemporary delivery of services in the public (World Bank Group, 2025). It incorporates essential digital elements including digital identity, payment platforms, data exchange platforms and information repositories which enable governments to better provide citizen services (Digital Cooperation Organization & Access Partnership, 2025; United Nations Development Programme, 2025). DPI establishes a digital environment with interoperable and secure services and with open APIs, making services accessible (International Telecommunication Union, 2025). Besides making it efficient, this architecture democratizes digital opportunities (Digital Cooperation Organization & Access Partnership, 2025).

Within the past 10 years, it is only through the transformative influence of DPI that many countries have experienced inclusive growth (Center for Social and Economic Progress, 2025). The Digital India program with its India Stack, including Aadhaar as a digital identity, UPI as a payment system, DigiLocker as a document repository, and e-KYC as an authentication solution is a global model (Center for Social and Economic Progress, 2025; World Bank Group, 2025). All these systems are able to allow citizens to transact digitally, receive welfare programs and handle their identities in real time. DPI has increased transparency and efficiency in the governance by reducing transaction costs, eliminating access barriers (Center for Social and Economic Progress, 2025). On the same note, the e-Governance model adopted by Estonia allows citizens to vote, pay taxes, and receive healthcare completely online (European Commission, 2025), whereas the Smart Nation model adopted by Singapore incorporates the IoT and AI to streamline urban planning, healthcare,

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