

Information Economy eport 2017

gitalization, Trade nd Development

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On the cusp of a new digital economy



The digital evolution has major implications for the implementation of

the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



Reduced cost

of hard drive storage



Robotics



Artificial intelligence



Internet of Things (IoT)



Cloud computing



Big data analytics



3D printing

Both opportunities and risks for developing countries







Empowerment of women



Greater participation in global market & value chains





Widening digital divides with increased

with increased income inequality



Elimination of jobs and tasks due to automation



Consumer protection, data privacy & cybercrime

Both opportunities and risks for developing countries



The impacts depend on:

- the readiness of countries
- the enterprises and people to take advantage of digitalization

Preparing for the digital economy requires:

a concerted, holistic, cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to policy making.



Governments



Technical and academic community





Private sector

Digital economy is evolving fast...

Developing economies accounted for nearly 90% of the 750 million people that went online for the first time 2012-2015, India (177 m) China (122m).

Sources: UNCTAD, Cisco, ITU



66 Global Internet higher traffic

in 2019 than in 2005







\$189 billionin 2015

Crossborder B2C e-commerce:



100 million

people
are employed
in the ICT
services sector

ICT services exports rose by

40%

between 2010 and 2015







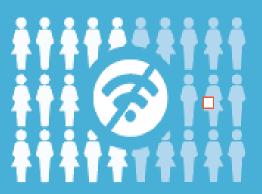
But at different speeds and there are gaps ...



Global connectivity gap

50% remains offline

only
1 in 6
in LDCs
is connected



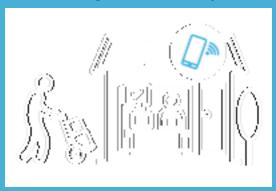
Gender gap

in Internet use is most pronounced in developing countries



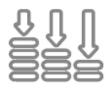
MSMEs are less prepared

to take advantage of the digital economy



The Internet can enable more inclusive trade

Better access to global trade for MSMEs / optimized supply chain



Digital technologies enable to **Cut costs**



Streamline supply chains, market products and services with greater ease

More gains if SMEs:

 Obtain capacity-building, training and other technical assistance UNCTAD

 Serve a well-defined niche market rather than competing in mass markets

...but digitalization does not remove all barriers

Online labour platforms and cloud work





Benefits of cloud work

Risks of cloud work

Independence and flexibility 🕞



on where, how much and when to work

People in remote locations



are offered new labour market opportunities

People with disabilities



are offered possibility to perform digital tasks

Race to the bottom of working conditions and more precarity



Oversupply of jobseekers



No maternity and paternity leave



Lack of overtime compensation



No paid sick leave



No minimum age protection



No ability to engage in collective action



Absence of health insurance

Digitalization changes jobs and skills

4 key changes due to increased digitalization

Labour

market



1.

New jobs and occupations created

2.

Some jobs will disappe as a result of automatic

3.

The conditions of work will be affected

4

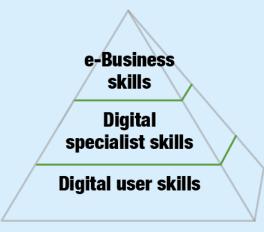
More work will involve digital skills

New skills needed in

the digital eco



New skills & educatio adjustments required



Skills needed

Strong non-cognitive, adaptive and creative skills

Strategic jobs needed

Data scientists & analysts

Challenges:

- Cybersecurity vacancies: 1 million now; 1.5 million in 2019
- Changes in labour regulations may be needed to facilitate new jobs and skills transitions

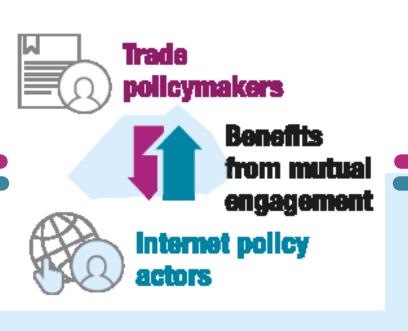
Sources: Melguizo and Perea, European Commission, van Welsum and Lanvin

Trade negotiations are government to government



Connecting trade policies

and Internet policies



New ways should be explored to strengthen the dialogue

Internet governance discussions are multi-stakeholder

The policy challenge is multifaceted

Coordination

Effective cross-sectoral collaboration needed within the government and with other stakeholders.

A better measurement

Need to build the capacity of developing countries, and especially LDC, to collect more and better data on relevant aspects of the digital economy.



The policy challenge is multifaceted

Expand ICT Connectivity (

- Secure an open, transparent telecommunications market
- Attract investment

Adapt trade promotion policies to the digital economy

 Trade promotion organizations can embed digital tools in their services offered to small businesses

Education and skills



- Retrain and upgrade the skills of workers and teachers
- Make use of redistribution policies



- Adapt to tsunami of parcels
- New technologies
- Cross-border data flows

Boost international support



To prevent widening digital divides and greater income inequalities, the international community will need to expand its support on a massive scale.

Current levels of support are inadequate

1.2% Share of ICT Total aid for trade

in total aid for trade declined from 3% in 2002-2005 to 1.2 % in 2015

Boost international support to developing countries

Make use of the eTrade for all initiative (etradeforall.org)



Source: WTO

Discover the Information Economy Report 2017 on unctad.org/ier

Save the date!



- E-COMMERCE WEEK 2018
- 16-20 APRIL 2018 in GENEVA
- Second session of the UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group of Experts (IGE) on E-commerce and the Digital Economy

Key facts

More than 1'000 participants in 2017 5 day-event including a 3-day dedicated meetings of experts (IGE 2018) on leveraging platforms and digital entrepreneurship for development

1 high-level conversation, eTrade for all private partners meeting, networking opportunities ... and much more...



hank you!