INVESTMENT AND THE DIGITAL ECONOMY: DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

Trade and Development Board

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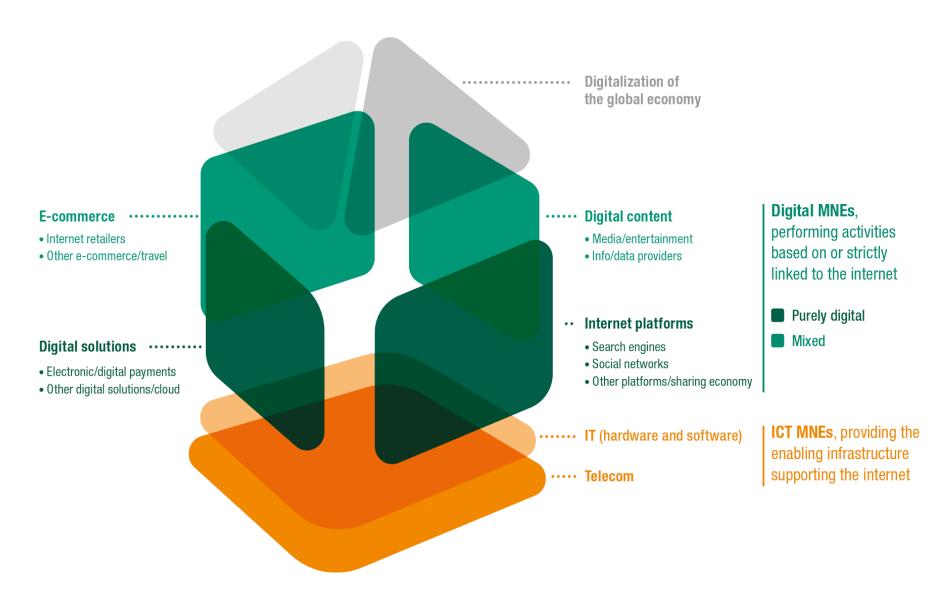
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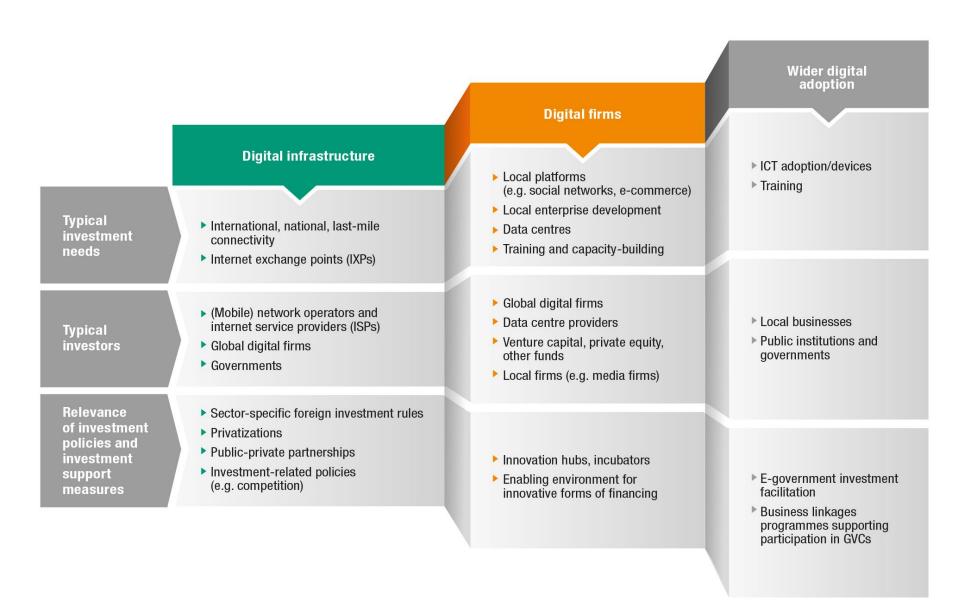
Digital firm-led coordination: the architecture of the digital economy



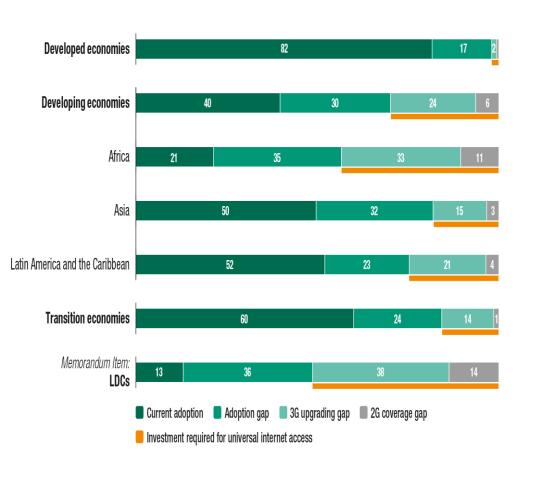
Four salient features of GVCs in the digital era

Scenario	Descriptive elements	Possible international production implications
Distributed production	 Localized manufacturing closer to the point of consumption Factory replication (digital twins) under centralized control 	Patterns of investment and modes of governance: More, smaller production locations, rather than few, large locations Sophisticated centralized coordination and quality control
Accelerated servicification	 Product servitization (power-by-the-hour models) Increased use of contract manufacturing and outsourcing of ancillary operations across more industries 	Types of investment: More investment in services More non-equity modes of production
Extended disintermediation	Direct delivery of products and services to end users Branded manufacturers reaching out to end users; "Intel inside" model	Investment impact: Increased value capture by MNEs Fewer local distribution partnerships, new service partnership opportunities
Flexible production	 Automation to support Customization (increased product variety) Production to order (volume flexibility) 	Investor behaviour: More fluctuations in output and use of labour More footloose production

Three dimensions for digital development



Internet adoption and connectivity gaps



The SDG connectivity target is attainable with the right policies:

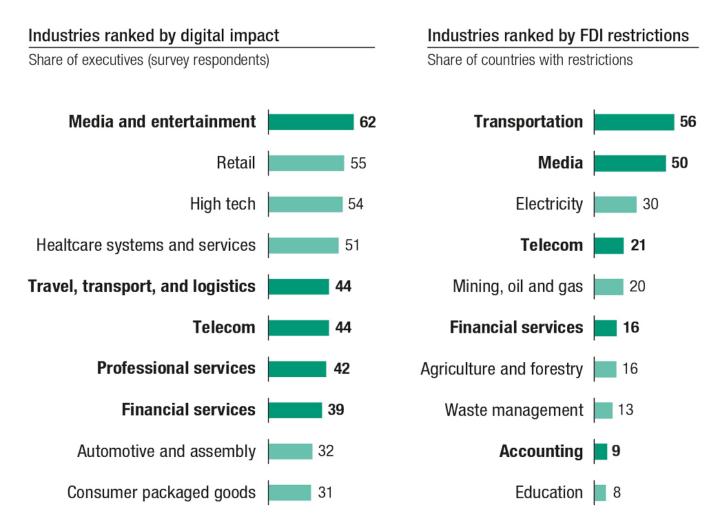
- The initial investment required for universal 3G broadband coverage in developing and transition economies is estimated at close to \$100 billion.
- However internet connectivity investment should be supported by power supply infrastructure.
- Furthermore handset availability, skills development and content supply are needed to narrow the significant adoption gap.

All this requires public-private partnership in investment.

Three challenges for attracting digital FDI: a. Openness

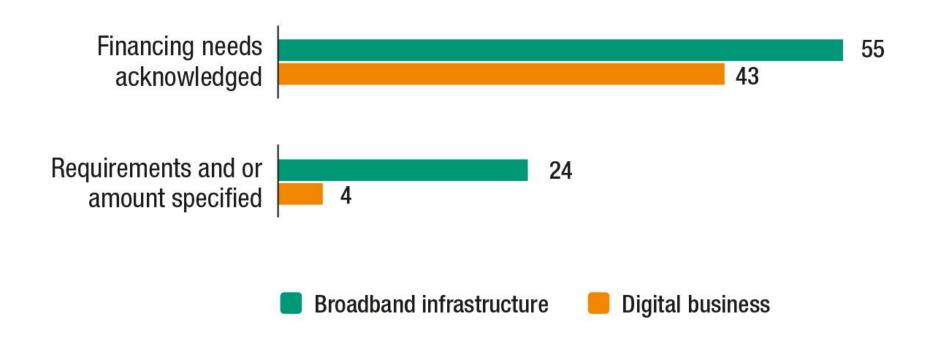
Top 10 industries affected by digitalization and by FDI restrictions

Per cent



Three challenges for attracting digital FDI: b. Embedding

The investment dimension in digital development strategies, by objective Results of a survey of 102 strategies (Per cent)

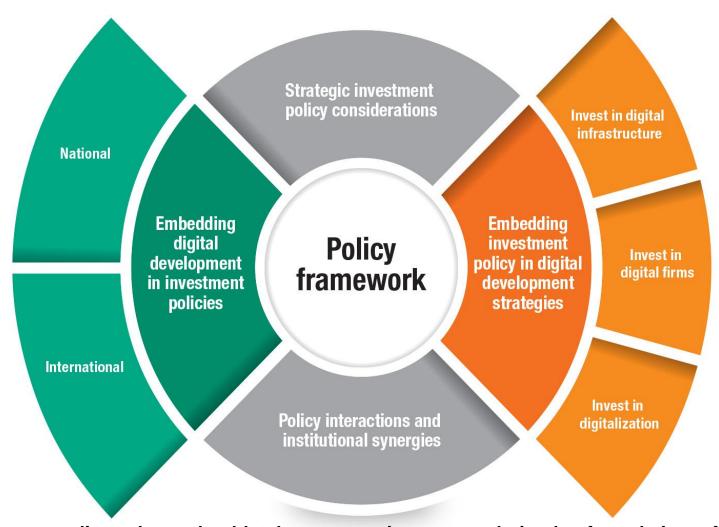


Three challenges for attracting digital FDI: c. Balancing

Selected determinants	Public policy concerns	Investor concerns
Data protection, localization laws	PrivacyNational securityIndustrial development	Scale economiesFree flow of data
Content restrictions	 Politically sensitive (dis-)information National security Cultural or religious values 	 Predictability of the business environment
Intermediary liability rules	Illegal content distribution	Legal certaintyOperating costs
Telecommunication and media regulations (applied to online services)	Public service responsibilities	Network accessOperating costs
Mandatory source code disclosure policies	 National security Technology dissemination Industrial development 	 Intellectual property protection
Sector regulations in other sectors of the economy	 Professional standards Social protection	Market access

As countries promote investment in the digital economy to harness its benefits, they will have to mitigate its potential negative impact and protect public interests. This requires up-to-date regulations — and the ability to implement them — in such areas as data security, privacy, intellectual property protection, consumer protection and the safeguarding of cultural values.

Four building blocks for Policy framework



Investment policymakers should take a proactive approach in the formulation of digital development strategies. A comprehensive investment policy framework for the digital economy should ensure not only that digital development is embedded in investment policies but also that investment policy is embedded in digital development strategies

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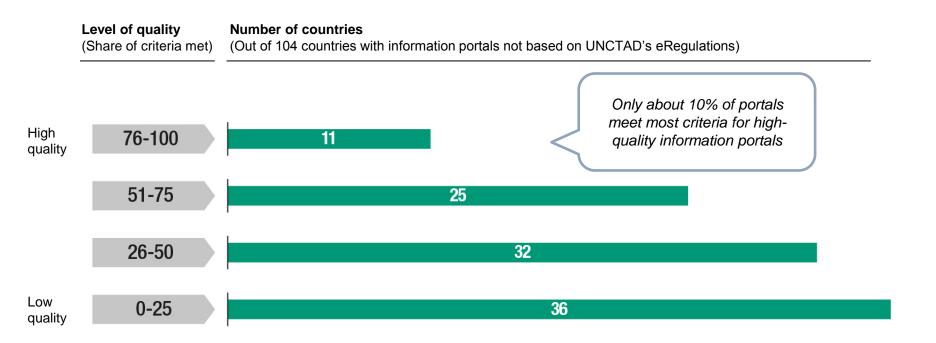
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