UNCTAD IGE

E-commerce and the Digital Economy

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Geneva, Switzerland 5 October 2017

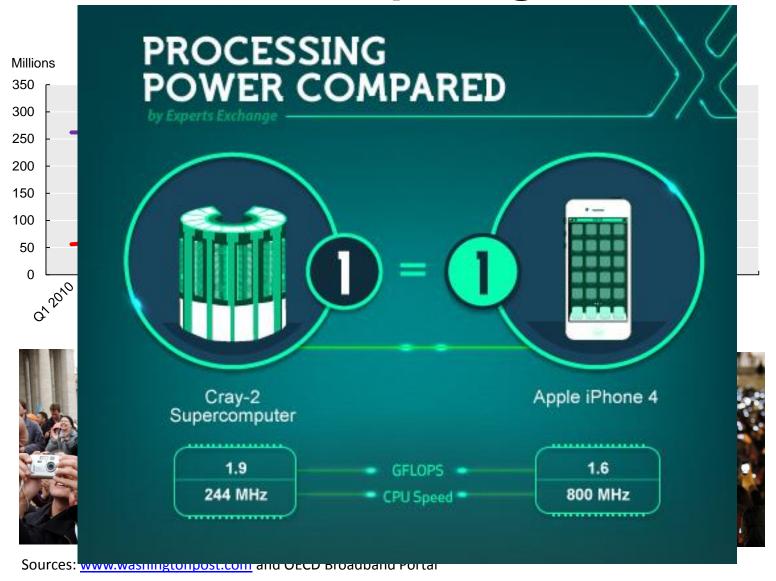


Digitalisation is not new...

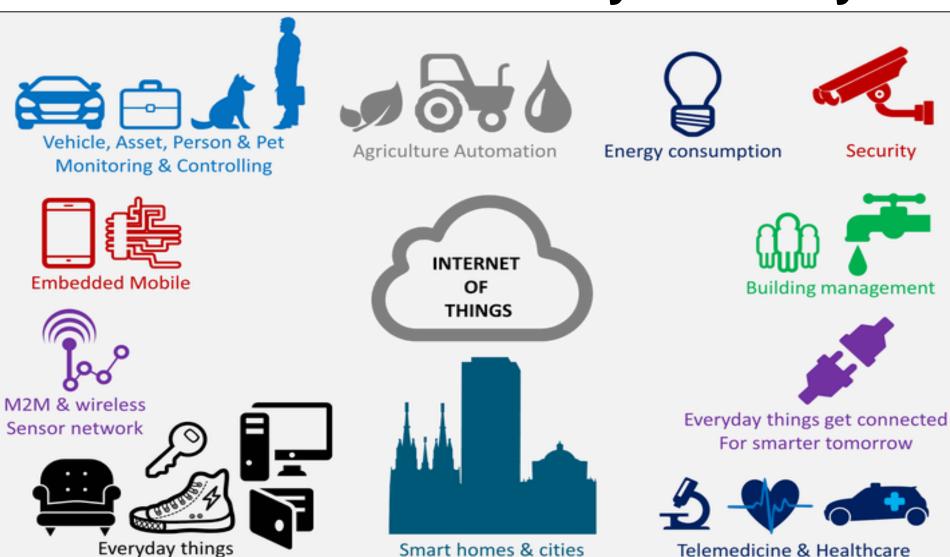
IBM 360 (1964) - the first commercial mainframe



...but the advent of ubiquitous computing is...



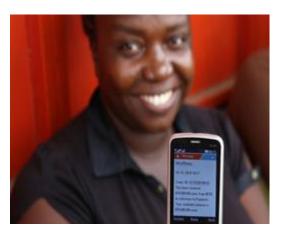
...and marks the ascent of the data-driven economy & society...



https://thepowerofus.org/2016/08/09/the-internet-of-things/

... fueling new types of disruptive innovation...









Note: 2013-14 based on estimates. Source: OECD based on *The Economist* (2012) and Aite Group; http://informedinfrastructure.com/1900/new-york-city-adds-sensors-to-manhole-covers-to-monitor-flow/; https://www.betterthancash.org/news/media-releases/sierra-leone-commits-to-digital-payments-to-encourage-growth

...providing new opportunities and enabling new business models...

I can afford this house, by renting it out.



I don't need a postman, drones can do the job.



I don't need a car,
I need mobility.



I don't need an employer, I can use a platform.



...that expose gaps in public policies designed for an earlier era...

Benefit rules for the self-employed vs. standard workers, 2010

	Old age, invalidity	Health	Accidents	Unemployment	Family
Australia					
Austria					
Canada					
France					
Germany					
Italy					
Japan					
Korea					
Mexico					
Portugal					
Turkey					
United Kingdom					
United States					

No benefit
Optional enrolment
Different rules from standard workers
Same rules as the general scheme

Source: OECD (2015), In It Together: Why Less Inequality Benefits All, OECD Publishing, Paris.

...across nearly all policy domains...

Trade Policy

 Rules of origin, goods vs. services vs. information and trade facilitation / customs

Tax Policy

 Concept of nexus and permanent establishment, transfer price of digitised intangibles and a value to data

Transportation

Cyber security, public vs. private data and liability

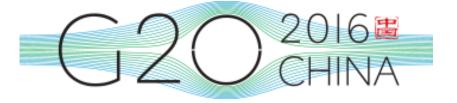
...propelling it to the top of the global policy agenda.



"Shaping Digitalisation for an Interconnected World."



"Embrace Technological change to ensure a prosperous Europe."



"To unleash the potential of digital economy ..."



" ... to ensure everyone benefits fromt the digital revolution."

GOING DIGITAL

Making the Transformation Work for Growth and Well-being



Going Digital Objectives



 Provide policymakers with the tools needed to develop a forward-looking, whole-ofgovernment policy response

Help overcome the gap between technology and policy development

OECD's "Horizontal" project approach



- CTP: Committee on Fiscal Affairs
- DAF: Competition Committee, Insurance and Private Pensions Committee, Committee on Financial Markets
- ECO: Economic Policy Committee
- **EDU**: Education Policy Committee
- ELS: Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee
- GOV: Public Governance Committee
- STD: Committee on Statistics and Statistics Policy
- STI: Committee on Consumer Policy, Committee on Digital Economy Policy (lead Committee), Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Committee on Scientific and Technological Policy
- TAD: Trade Committee

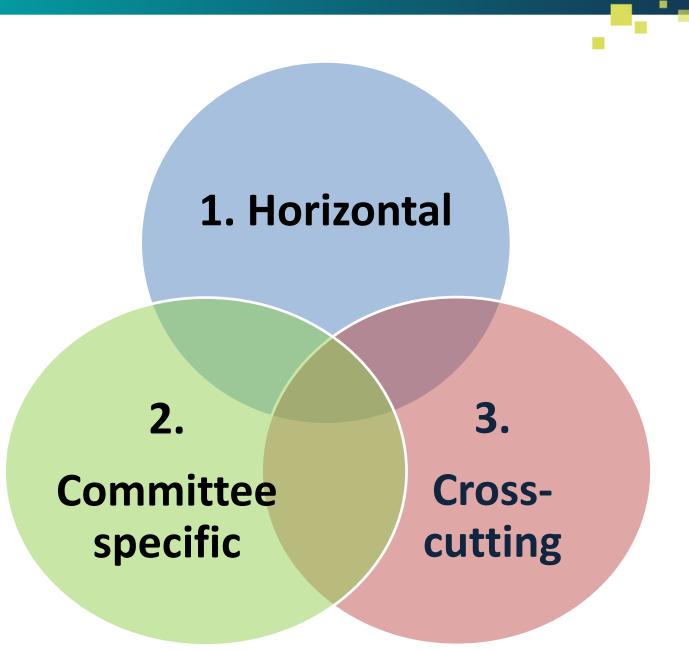
Other interested bodies actively participating

- CFE: Working Party on SMEs and Entrepreneurship
- DAF: Investment Committee
- **ELS**: Health Committee
- ENV: Environment Policy Committee
- GOV: Regulatory Policy Committee
- International Energy Agency (IEA)
- International Transport Forum (ITF)
- SGE: Foresight, NAEC & Inclusive Growth

Why a horizontal approach?: the need for an integrated policy framework

- The digital transformation cuts across traditional sectoral boundaries and challenges established categories of actors
- Working in the silos of Policy 1.0 will not enable economies and societies to adapt to the changes promised by Technology 4.0
- Policies must be co-ordinated and integrated both within and across tiers of government

Three Pillars of Work



Going Digital: Pillar 1: Horizontal

Developing an integrated policy framework



1. Improving policy design, implementation, evaluation and enforcement through digital tools

4. Adressing digital risks

2. Foresight scenarios for the digital transformation

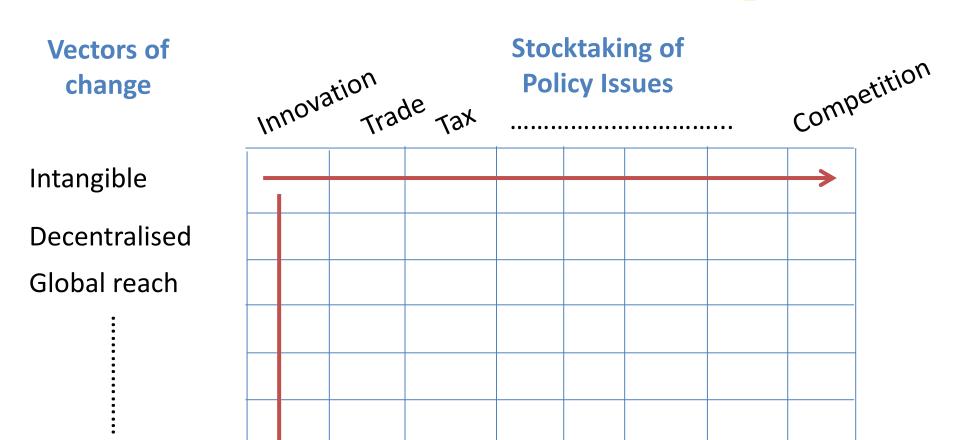
5. Vectors of digital transformation – understanding the fundamental changes

3. Ensuring policy coherence

6. Policy assessment by OECD Committees

Applying the horizontal approach

Acceleration



Going Digital: Pillar 2: Committee Specific

Committee-specific work

- Over 80 projects, resulting in more than 70 reports and over 15 workshops;
- Projects include the range of policy domains participating in the project



Transport Energy STI Tax Labour

Going Digital: Pillar 3: Cross-cutting

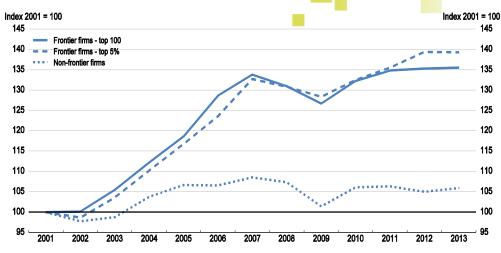
Cross-cutting work: addressing the big policy questions



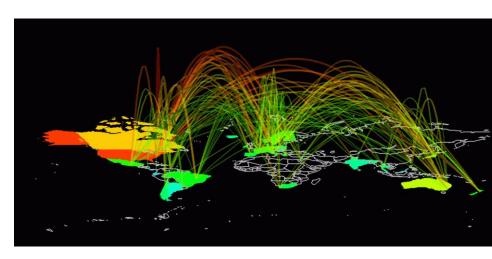
Jobs, skills and the nature of work



Well-being & inclusion



Productivity, competition & market openness



Measurement

Expected deliverables

- Stand-alone reports and policy notes;
- Report to the 2018 OECD Ministerial Meeting;
- Final synthesis report at the end of the project;
- "Beyond the book":
 - Roundtables and national discussions to help develop national digital strategies.
 - One or more OECD Council Recommendations related to the digital transformation may be undertaken.
 - A Going Digital toolkit, including a final integrated policy framework that will provide countries with practical examples and good practices.

Engaging UNCTAD: not just a developed country phenomenon

"Leapfrog" opportunities and lessons-learned







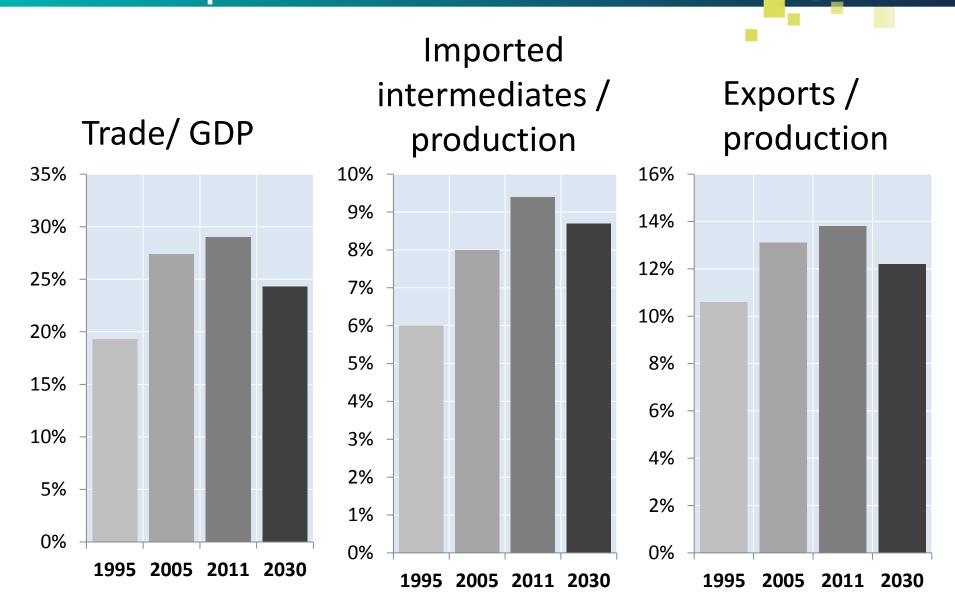








Engaging UNCTAD: What is the Future of GVCs? impact of BaU and "new normal"



Source: De Backer, K. and D. Flaig (2017), "The Future of Global Value Chains", STI WP No.41

A request for feedback and input

- Have we identified the right building blocks?
- Are there any gaps in the proposed framework?
- Are they any further extensions or interconnections that should be considered?
- How do we further collaboration with UNCTAD work?



Thank you

http://oe.cd/goingdigital

Twitter: @OECDinnovation

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<u>www.oecd.org/sti/news.htm</u>

