Digital transformation How digital is changing the way we think, innovate and produce



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Apollo 11 guidance system



Cheaper Digital technology, everywhere

Sensing

Storing

Processing & connecting

Connecting





Accelerometer \$0.60 1 GB < \$0.01 / month 160 MIPS & Wireless \$2.00 Desktop/mobile/internet access

More and more data Healthcare example

Genome 202, 375,168 KB



Simple text 5 KB / record

Simple.

More productivity, everywhere

Asset Performance

Brilliant Manufacturing

> Digital Twin

Field Service



0.5% heat rate reduction

Material waste 12% to 4% ROI < 12 months

-50% unplanned events -4d of outage / year

+18 % staff productivity -8% service cost



IA beats experts but IA+experts beats IA

Artificial intelligence



Benign





21 specialists



IA beats specialists



Changing how we design, produce, interact



Skills shift



Source: McKinsey, Skill shift: Automation and the future of the workforce, Eric Hazan & alii

Policy implications 1- Maximizing the benefits from digital

Networks / infra / regulation

• Regulation competitiveness: free flow of data, ease to setup a cloud based business, intellectual property, standardize/easy to understand regulations

• Availability of networks: infrastructure investments, cost of access,...

Contents

- Talents: workforce development, technology hubs,...
- Ease to develop contents: partnerships
- Very often a global market: nothing significant is possible behind a close market

Uses

- Focus not just on hard & soft real value comes from actual utilization
- Monitoring uses in each domain & avoid digital divide

Policy implications 2- Supporting the digital transformation/avoiding digital divide

Statistics & fact based approach

- Rate of self-employment DECREASED in US & OCDE.
- *#* jobs for drivers INCREASED with the ride sharing / hailing platform
- 1000s of jobs created in the pipeline monitoring activity
- Impact of micropayments & microlending in developping countries

Anticipation & avoiding a lose / lose situation

- Usually more attention to (real or supposed) risks than opportunnities (e: Tensor Flow, Nov 9th 15)
- Different tools to adress different situations (ex: networks in dense areas versus rural)
- Actions (training, local devt, industrial strategy...) take time: need to anticipate potential difficulties & solutions.

Treating the root causes rather than trying to slow down progress

- Productivity or jobs creation / destruction happen for many more reason than digital (innovation, customer tastes evolution, experience curve). Traditional policies (education, training, ...) should adress this.
- Digital can also be an excellent solution tool (e-learning, assessment, offer / demand matching...)
- Sometimes regulations create the digital divide by making access to technology more complex / expensive

Thank you !

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