AN OVERVIEW OF OECD’S GOING DIGITAL PROJECT

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Session T1, Berkeley CA
30 November 2017
Going Digital Project

Why?

1. To understand the digital transformation and its impacts on economy and society

2. To provide policymakers with the tools needed to develop a pro-active whole-of-government policy response to help their economies prosper in an increasingly digital and data-driven world.

3. To help overcome the large gap between technology and policy development.
How? A truly horizontal OECD project

• 14 “core” Committees
  – 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
What? Three pillars of work

1. Whole of gvt
2. Issue specific
3. Deep-dives
Core aspects ("vectors") of digital transformation?

To map cross-cutting impacts:

- **Scale, scope and speed** – enabling firms to reach global scale quickly with relatively little investment
- **Ownership, assets and economic value** – enabling to decouple value from ownership of physical capital
- **Relationships, markets and ecosystems** – enabling seamless flows across borders, independent of traditional physical borders
Pillar 1: Going Digital foresight scenarios

Forecast potential future dimensions of the digital transformation that could impact economies and societies in unexpected ways
Pillar 1: Using digital technologies in policy design

**Improve efficiency and targeting of existing policies**
- Monitoring of imperfectly observable outcomes
- Monitoring of dynamic phenomena and emerging risks
- Compliance and enforcement

**Improve policies: design and impact**
- Broaden suite of policy instruments
- Feedback to final users
- Policy experimentation and evaluation

**Expand stakeholder engagement**
- Data collection
- Participation in design and implementation

**Improvements**
- Fraud detection
- Nowcasting and rapid response
- Better service delivery
- Better policy design and evaluation
- Engagement with citizens and regulatees

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<table>
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<th>Pillar 1: Stocktaking of innovative policies</th>
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<td><strong>Reforming social security institutions for the digital age:</strong></td>
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<td>- The Austrian severance pay system</td>
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<td>- The French <em>Compte Personnel de Formation</em></td>
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<td><strong>Increasing access and fostering competition in the Mexican telecommunication sector:</strong></td>
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<td>- In 2012 a single company controlled 80% of the landline and 70% of the wireless phone market, while over three quarters of households lacked access to the Internet</td>
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<td>- Five years later, over 50 million mobile broadband subscriptions had been added, and prices of mobile broadband packages reduced by more than 70%</td>
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<td><strong>Skills for the digital era:</strong></td>
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<td>- The Portuguese National Initiative on Digital Competences 2030</td>
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<td><strong>Enabling regulatory flexibility for new, digitally-enabled innovations:</strong></td>
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<td>- “Regulatory Sandboxes”, i.e. “Project Innovate” of the British Financial Conduct Authority</td>
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<td><strong>Helping smaller firms improve their cyber security:</strong></td>
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<td>- “IT Security in Industry’ (<em>IT Sicherheit in der Wirtschaft</em>) in Germany</td>
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<td><strong>Well-being:</strong></td>
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<td>- Citizen-based analytics for better social investment in New Zealand</td>
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<td><strong>Future of work &amp; Digitalisaiton:</strong></td>
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<td>- Job Security Council in Sweden</td>
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Committee-specific work

• Over 80 projects, including more than 70 reports and 15 workshops
• Projects reflect the range of policy domains participating in the project, e.g.:

- Transport
- Energy
- Competition
- Tax
- Labour & Skills
- Digital Economy
- And many others.
Managing the Transition to Driverless Road Freight Transport

- Case study of level 4-5 automation (no driver)
- 30% cost reduction = forces a tipping point
- By 2030: 3-4m/6.4m displaced drivers;
- AV Permit funds used for assistance.

Digitalisation & Energy

- 5% savings in total power generation costs;
- Smart demand response could provide 185GW = electricity of ITA and AUS;
- Integrates variable renewables / enables distributed energy resources;
Pillar 3: Cross-cutting work

Jobs, skills and the nature of work

Productivity, competition & market openness

Well-being & inclusion

Measurement
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?
• Could this framework be **implemented** in the Canadean national context?
  – If not, how could it be made **more practical or effective**?
• How can the OECD have **the most impact** with this project? **What deliverables** would be best?
Thank you!

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Going Digital ONE site (OECD Members only):
https://community.oecd.org/community/going-digital-project

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