# **The Digital Economy**



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MEAC School on Internet Governance 2017 9 August 2017

## The Internet is no Longer Discretionary





## **Definition of Digital Economy**

An economy that is based on digital computing technologies. It is sometimes called the Internet Economy, the New Economy, or Web Economy. Increasingly, the "digital economy" is intertwined with the traditional economy making a clear delineation harder



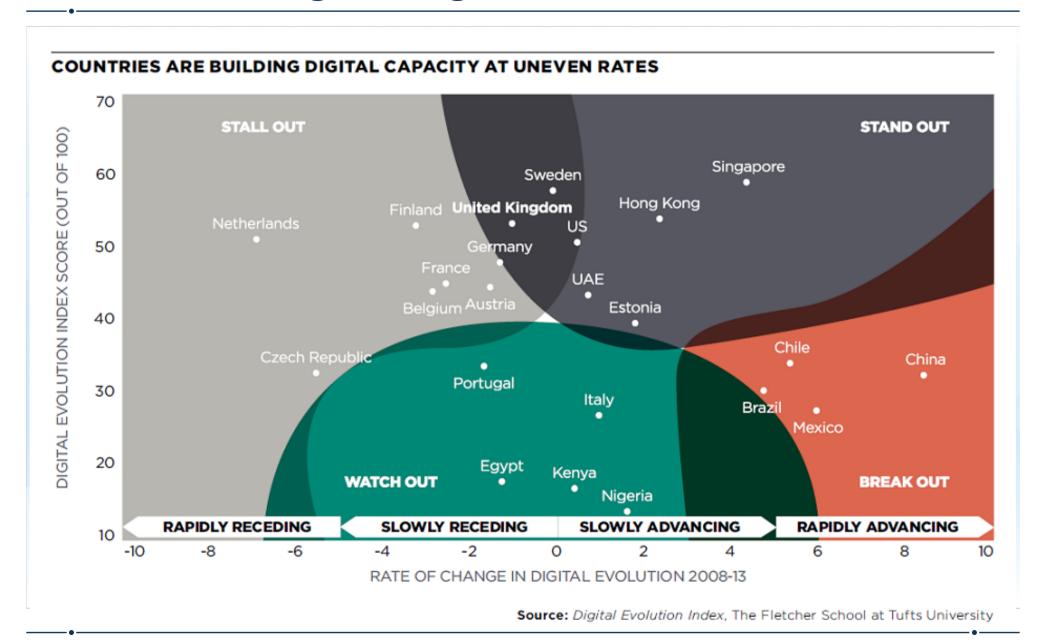
## **Components of the Digital Economy**

- Supporting infrastructure (hardware, software, telecoms, networks, etc.),
- e-business (how business is conducted, any process that an organization conducts over computer-mediated networks),
- e-commerce (transfer of goods online).

New components are being introduced such as Social Media, Internet Search, and others



#### Rate of Change in Digital Evolution 2008-2013





#### The Benefits of a "One Internet"

#### **Expands Trade**



30% Global GDP

Today world trade represents about 30% of global GDP, **up from 20%** form the early days of the Internet\*

\*Source: BCG, 2014

#### **Grows Business**



**75%** 

**Internet Benefits** 

Most of the economic value the Internet creates falls outside of the technology sector: companies in more traditional industries capture 75 percent of the benefits\*

\*Source: McKinsey, 2011

#### **Reaches Billions**



**51%**Internet Penetration

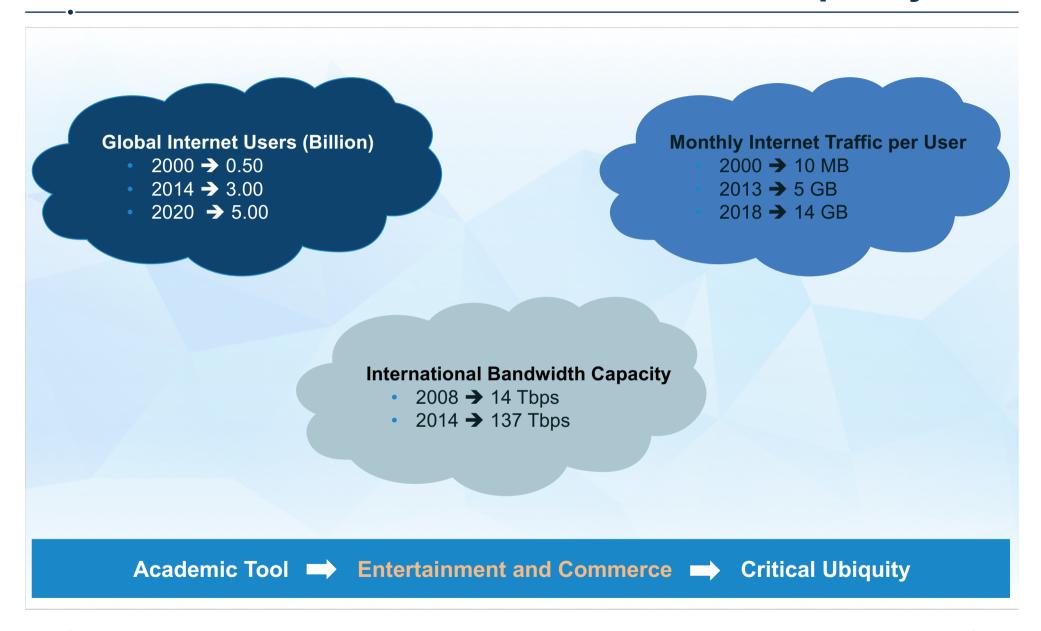
By 2019, there will be about **3.9 billion Internet users**, or 51 percent of the world's projected

population of 7.6 billion\*

\*Source: Cisco, 2015

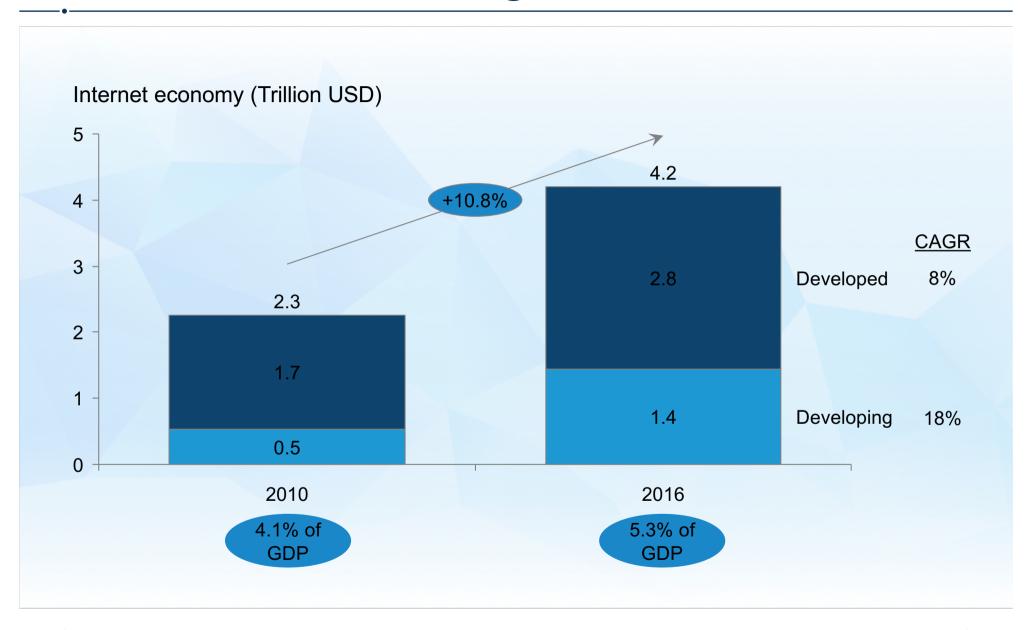


#### Internet Users, Traffic, & International Capacity



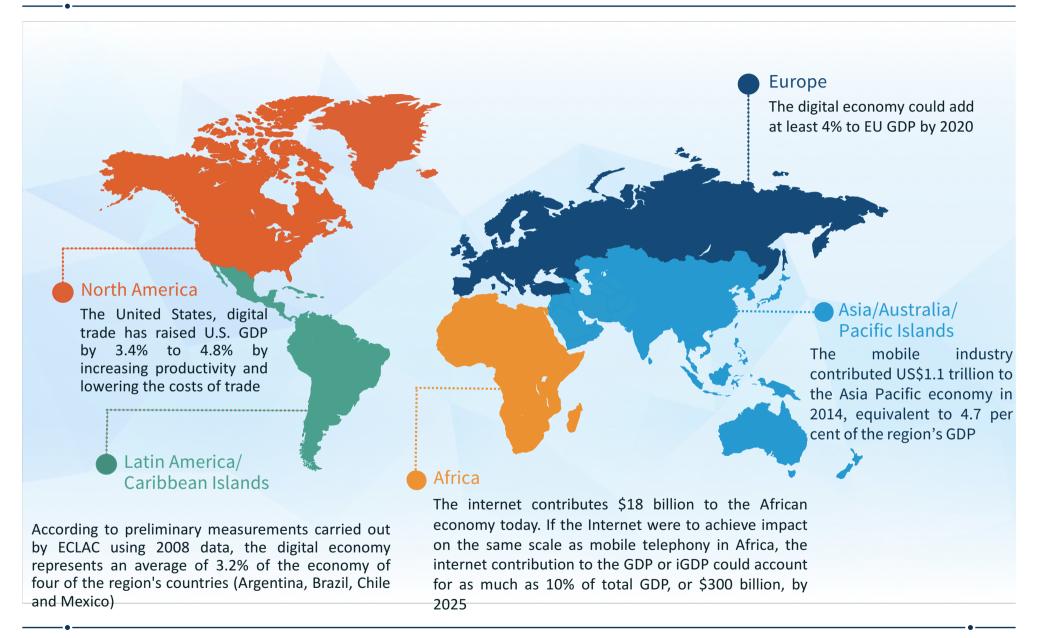


## **A Pervasive and Growing Economic Force**





#### **A Regional Perspective**





## The Internet Economy is Not Frictionless



"Is there network coverage?"



"Do I have an access device?"



"How much is this going to cost me?"



"No connectivity



"I don't speak Thai!"



"Will my bid go through in time?"



"Can I trust
Online payments?"



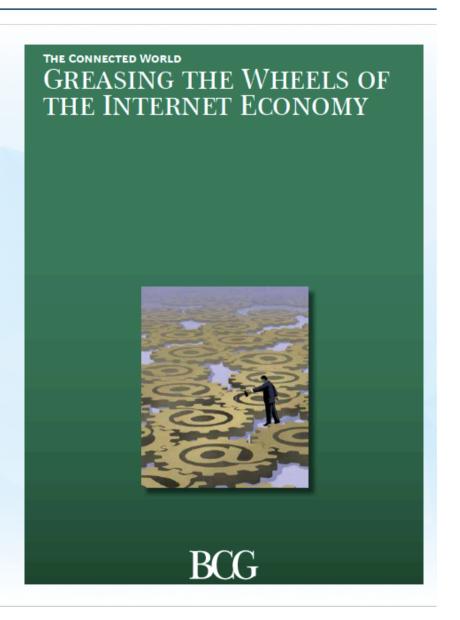
"Can it be delivered here?"



## Greasing the Wheels of the Internet Economy

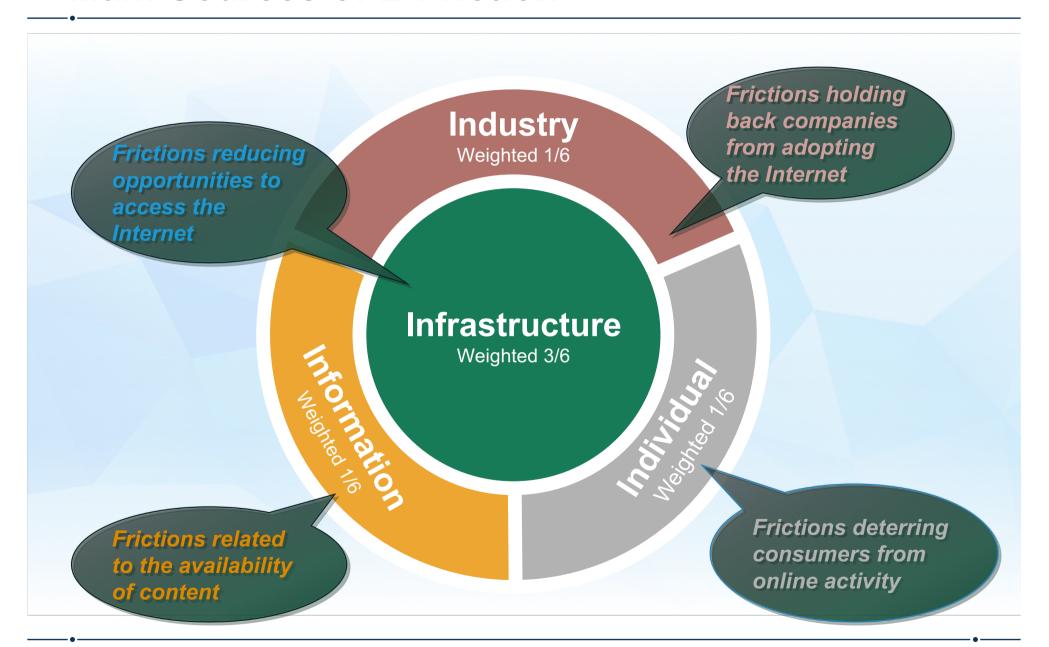
 ICANN Commissioned the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) to conduct this study in 2014

 Digitally-driven economic growth continues to be one of the few bright spots in a sluggish global economy



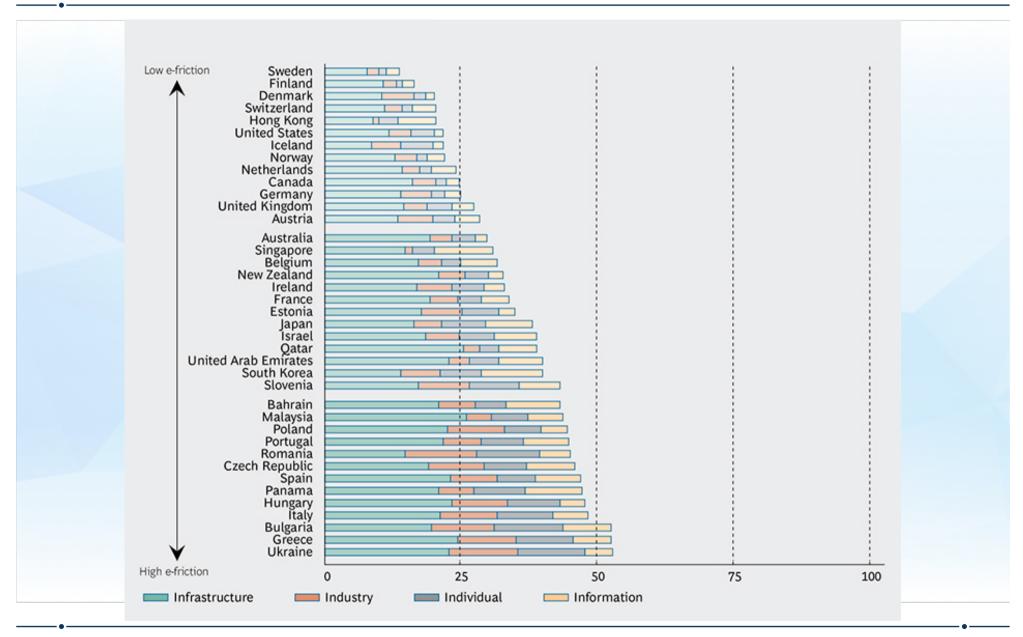


#### **Main Sources of E-Friction**



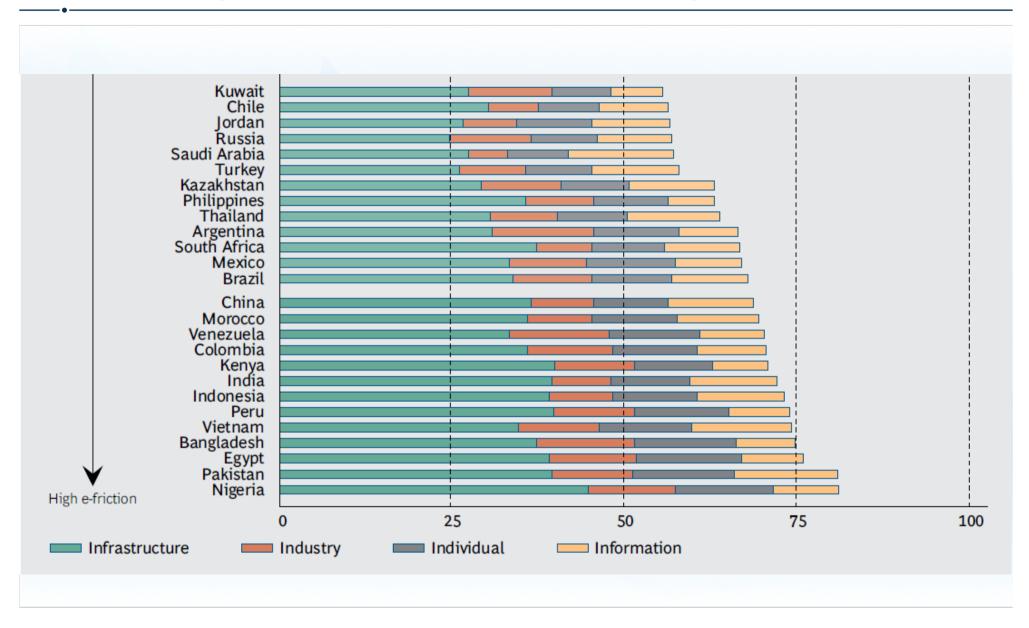


#### The BCG e-Friction Index



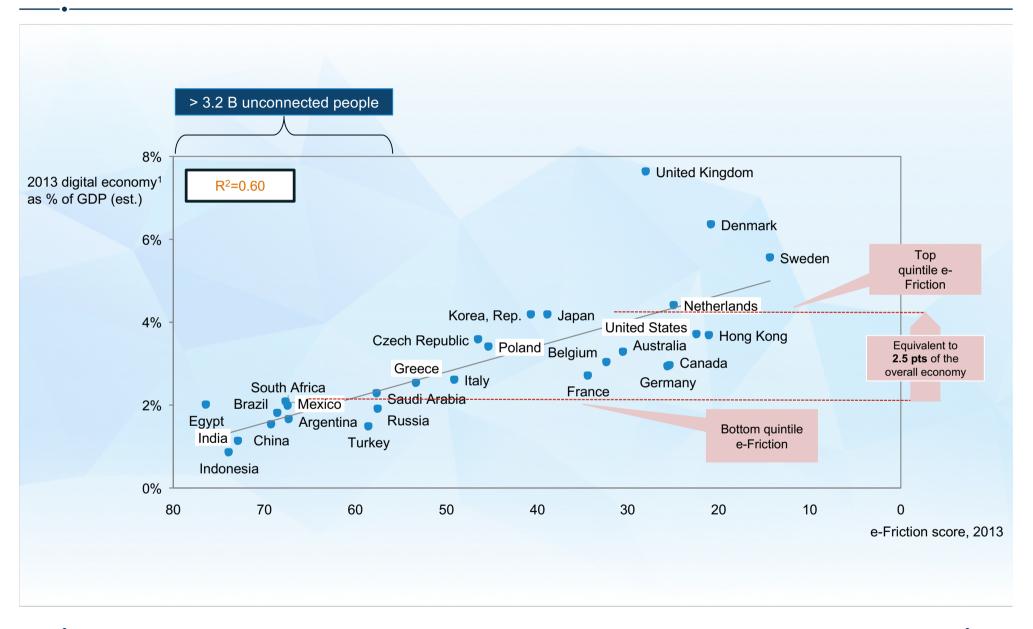


## ... cont. (The BCG e-Friction Index)



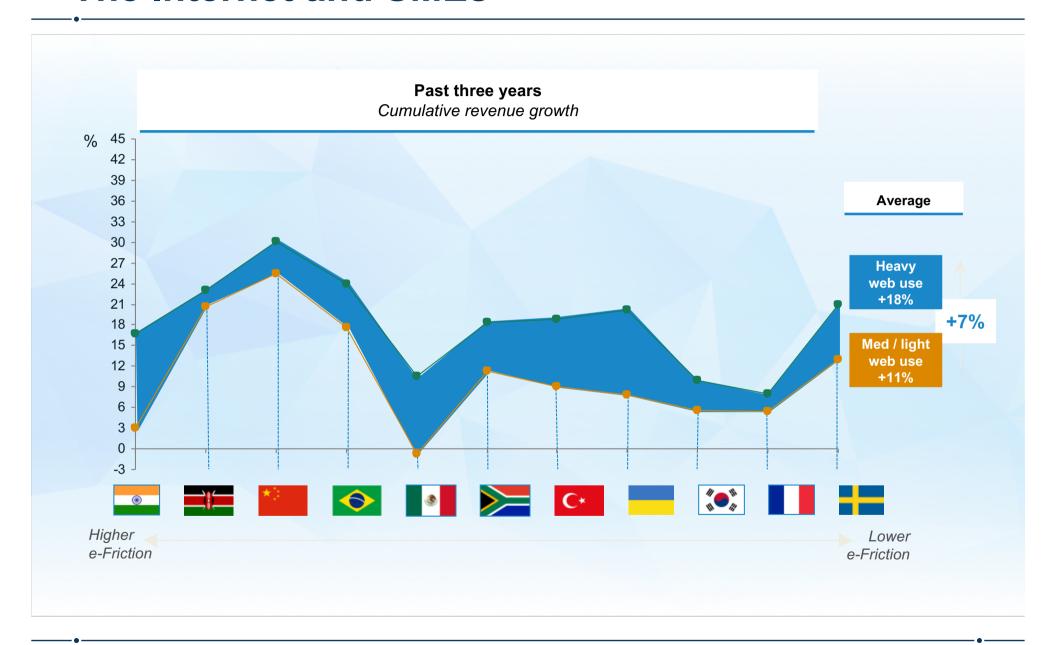


## Significant Positive Economic Impact



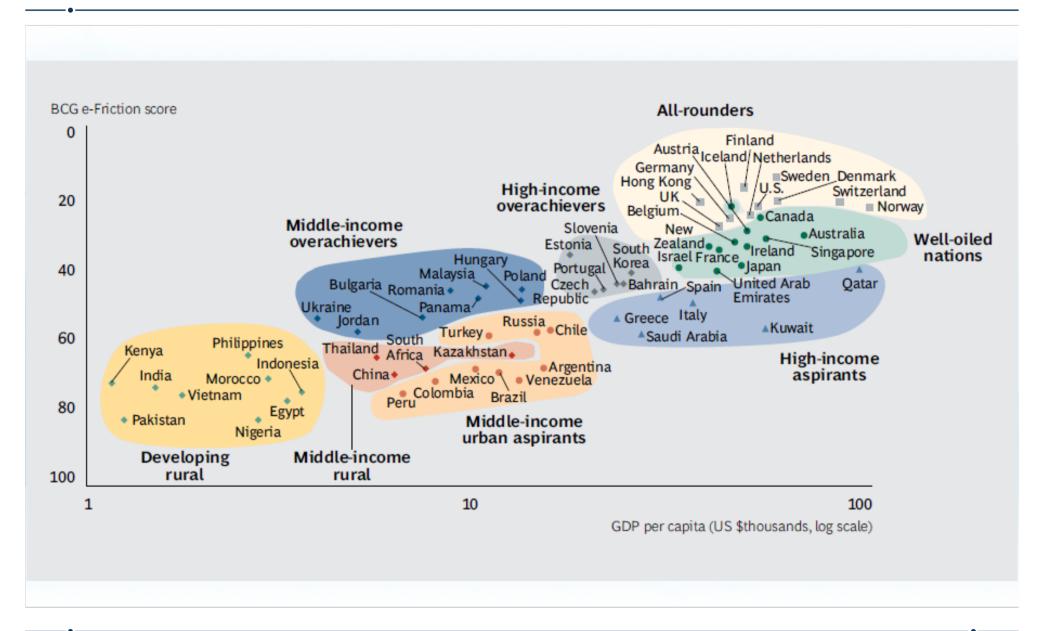


#### The Internet and SMEs





#### E-Friction Score vs. GDP Per Capita





## The Way Forward

- Many levers exist to reduce e-Friction, what ever the level of GDP currently is
- Population density and large rural populations make infrastructure deployment more challenging, requiring important policy choices and technological experimentation
- Basic literacy and ICT skills all help reduce e-Friction
- Local content in local languages drives usage, requiring encouragement of local ecosystems, including e-government services
- SMEs that use the Internet intensively grow faster, employ more people than those that don't, and trade more internationally
- Encourage multistakeholder policy making



## Where to Find the Report?

http://goo.gl/lmBDtr

and

https://goo.gl/20BlSy



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