

# Workshop on Regulation and Competition in light of Digitalisation

 31 January 2018  10:00 – 17:30

 Registration by email to:  
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 Paris, OECD Conference Centre - Room CC12  
or distant participation by WEBEX

 Documentation: [oe.cd/wrcd](http://oe.cd/wrcd)

## AGENDA

The ongoing digitalisation of the economy deeply affects how existing markets and sectors operate. New products and services can deliver important consumer benefits and moving to a digital economy is widely seen as “a necessary condition for boosting more inclusive and sustainable growth and enhancing overall well-being” (OECD, 2017).<sup>\*</sup> In the fast-moving reality of digitalisation, existing regulatory frameworks designed for traditional products and services may not be suitable for the digital economy. In some cases, they may even prevent or slow down the development of new digital products and services. Conversely, new policy measures might be needed to enable digitalisation. The sharing economy is at the centre of the debate on digitalisation and regulation, with many countries considering changes to applicable legislation in the accommodation and the transport sectors. Financial services, e-commerce, healthcare, professional services and electricity are among the other sectors where regulatory changes are sometimes necessary in light of digitalisation.

The workshop will include two focus areas: (i) Presentations by participants on their experiences with existing regulations that have proved restrictive for digitalisation, or with the challenges posed by lack of regulations; and (ii) A discussion of how the most common issues can be dealt with by a standard competition assessment methodology, such as the OECD toolkit, or whether modifications and examples are necessary.

The objective of the workshop is to discuss competition assessment of regulatory barriers in the context of digitalisation. The workshop will include practical examples of how common restrictions, arising in a digital context, are identified and analysed by competition authorities and other agencies. Building on these experiences and on contributions from other OECD Directorates, the workshop will provide an opportunity to consider whether the details of the OECD’s Competition Assessment Toolkit need adapting and, if so, how.

<sup>\*</sup> OECD (2017), *Key issues for digital transformation in the G20, Report prepared for a joint G20 Germany Presidency / OECD conference*, <http://www.oecd.org/internet/ieconomy/key-issues-for-digital-transformation-in-the-g20.pdf>

10:00 – 10:10	<b>Welcome and opening remarks from Alberto Heimler, Chairman, Working Party No. 2 on Competition and Regulation</b>
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10:10 – 10:20	<b>Remarks by BIAC</b>
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### PART I: Sharing Economy and Platforms

The sharing economy is at the centre of the debate on digitalisation and regulation, with many countries considering changes to applicable legislation in the accommodation and the transport sectors. In the accommodation market, most countries have seen the fast development of platforms that allow peer-to-peer rentals of private homes and of hotel booking websites, enabling users to compare prices of a number of properties and book more easily. The digitalisation process in the transport sector includes the application of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) to transport networks and vehicles, the trend towards vehicle automation and the growth of applications enabling vehicle sharing and / or taxi booking

10:20 – 11:20	<b>Presentation by Spain</b> (regulations on accommodation and transport) <b>Presentation by Italy</b> (regulations on accommodation and transport) <b>Presentation by Norway</b> (study on sharing economy)
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11:20 – 11:45	Q&A on the presentations
11:45 – 12:00	Coffee break
<b>PART I: Sharing Economy and Platforms (continued)</b>	
12:00 – 12:20	<b>Presentation by Korea</b> (regulation of platforms)
12:20 – 13:00	Discussion by <b>David Stallibrass</b> (Fingleton Associates) Q&A on the presentations
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch break
<b>PART II: Healthcare</b>	
Innovation in the digital economy can improve quality and access to healthcare and can be particularly important in rural and remote areas by enabling innovative models of care delivery, such as by telemedicine and mobile health. The legal framework sometimes needs amendment in order to allow the electronic exchange of test results and other medical documents or to enable consultation over the phone or the internet.	
14:30 – 14:50	<b>Presentation by the US</b> (professionals/licences)
14:50 - 15:20	Discussion by <b>Martin Wenzl</b> (OECD Health Division) Q&A on the presentations
15:20 – 15:40	Coffee break
<b>PART III: Financial Services</b>	
Disruptive innovation in the financial sector has affected a wide range of services, such as those where technological change has expanded the range of possibilities (e.g. virtual currencies, mobile payments) or services for which margins are typically high (e.g. peer-to-peer lending and currency exchanges).	
15:40 – 16:20	<b>Presentation by the UK</b> (banking) <b>Presentation by Canada</b> (market study on FinTech)
16:20 - 17:00	Discussion by <b>Miguel de la Mano</b> (Compass Lexecon) Q&A on the presentations
<b>CLOSING REMARKS</b>	
17:00 – 17:30	Final comments by external speakers Closing remarks by <b>Antonio Gomes</b> , Head of the OECD Competition Division