

Digital Platform Restrictiveness: A First Look

Erik van der Marel (ECIPE / ULB)

Union of Entrepreneurs and Employers in cooperation with the
Permanent Representation of the Republic of Poland to the EU

Breakfast meeting

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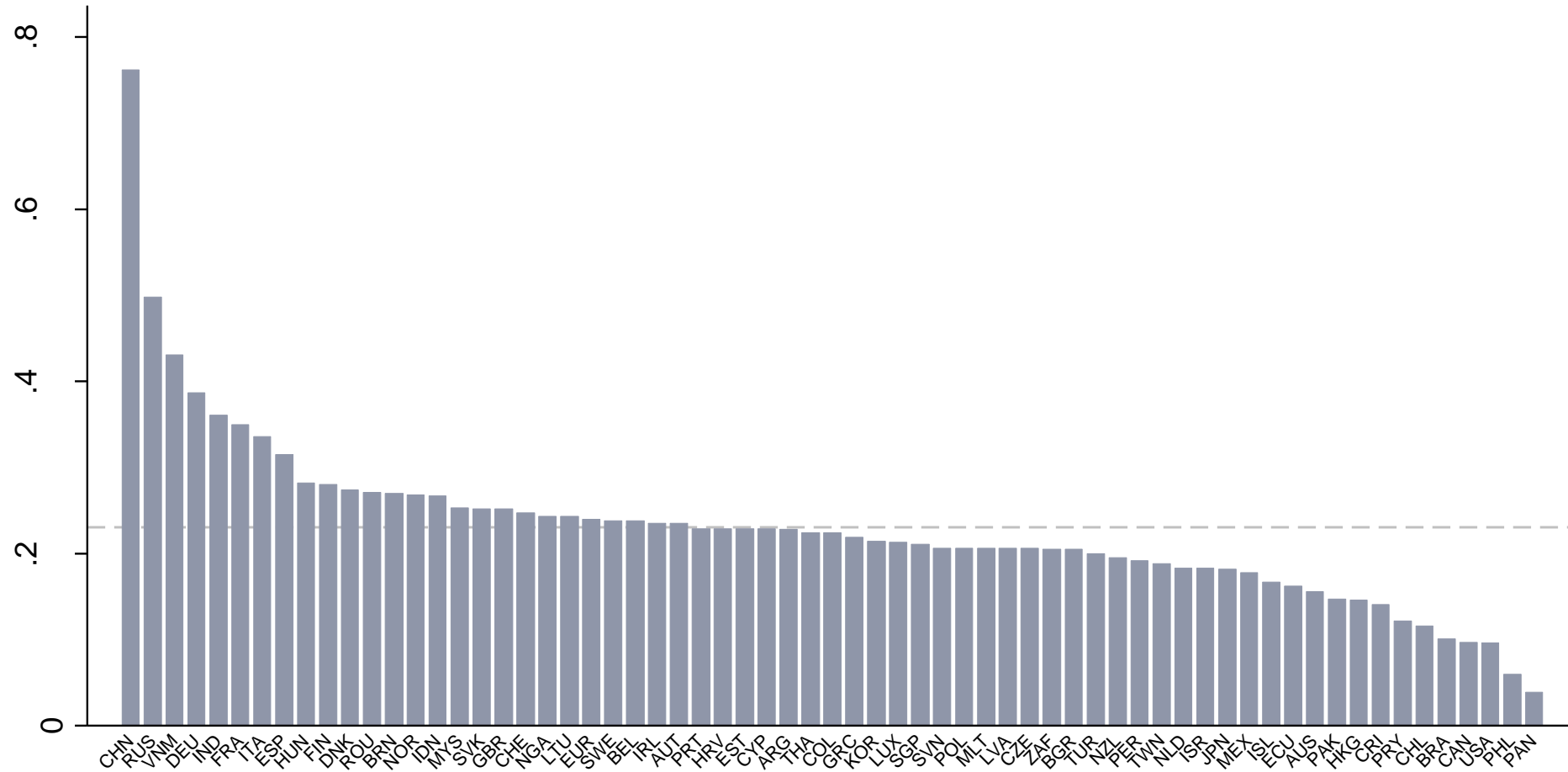
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Context

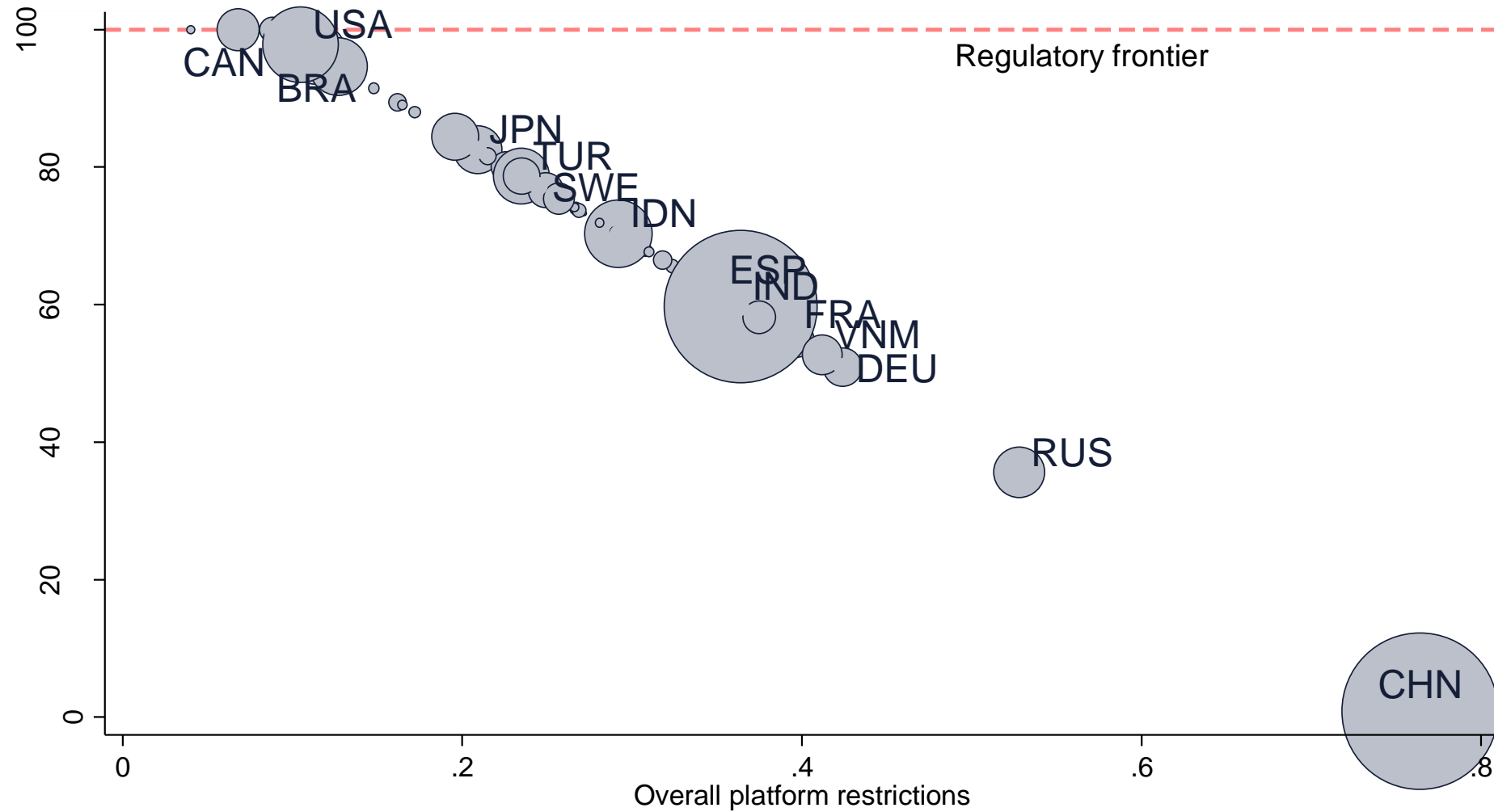
- EU a big player in digital services trade
- ICT technology, telecom, **platforms**, etc.
- Used as inputs into other services (and goods)
 - Big bang of future economic benefits (AI, data, etc.)

Digital Platform Restrictiveness Index (DPRI)

Overall



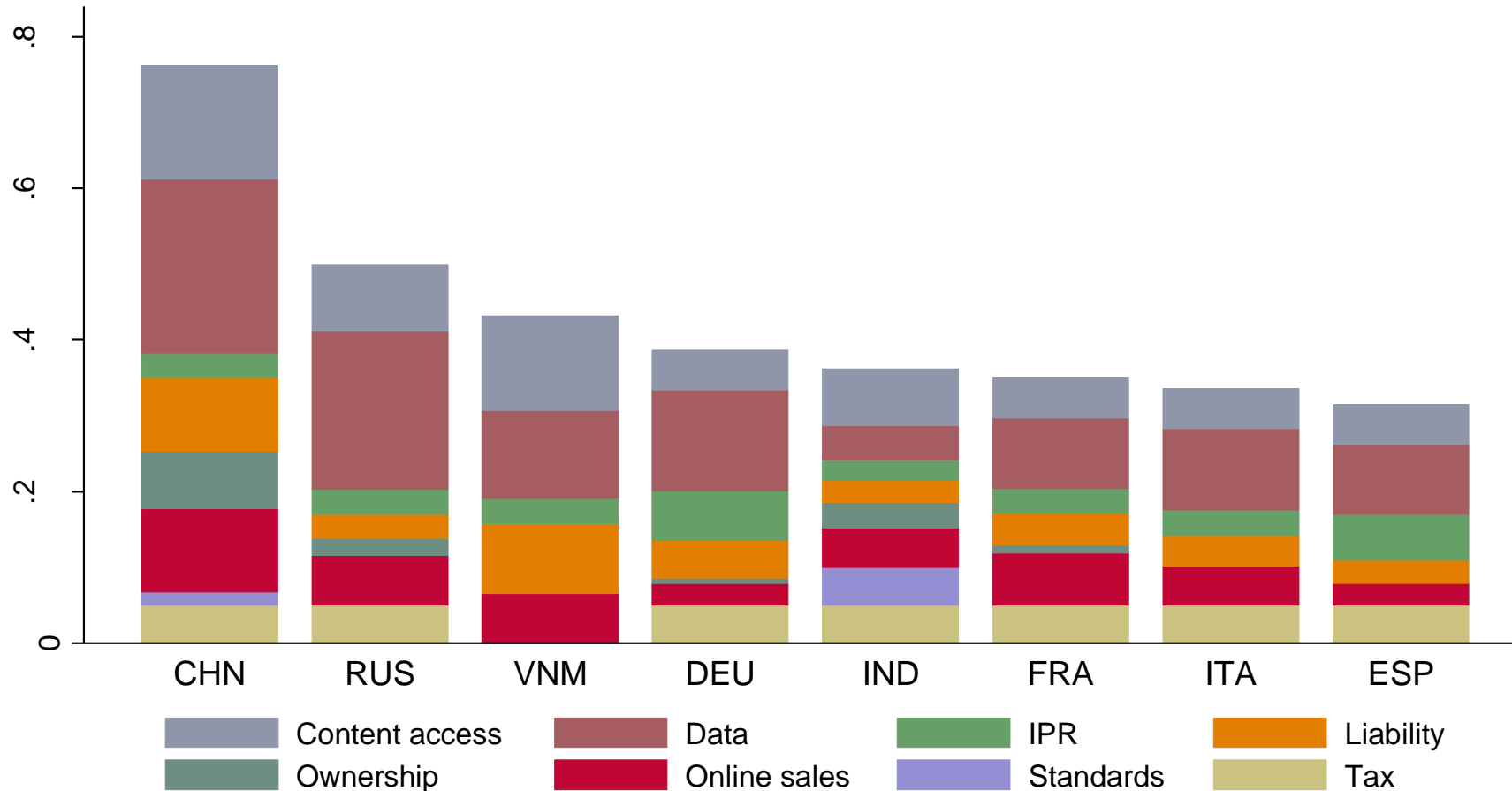
Digital Platform Restrictiveness Index (DPRI)



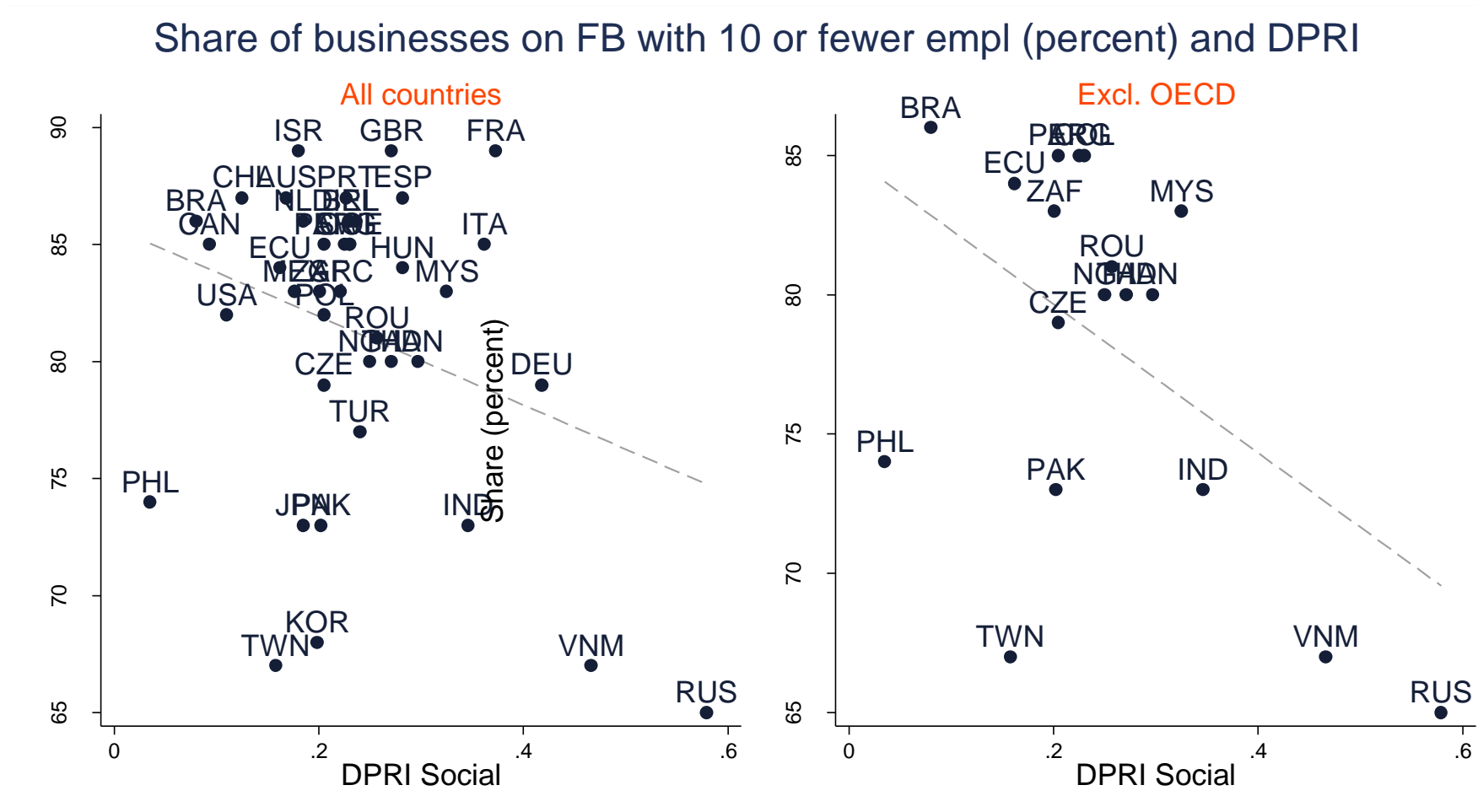
Patterns in DPRI

- China restricted in anything; Russia in e-commerce and social
- Some **EU countries** restrict search engines relatively more
- **Asian** and **L-American** restrict e-commerce platforms relatively more
- **BRN, MYS, TUR, PAK** social media restrictions more present

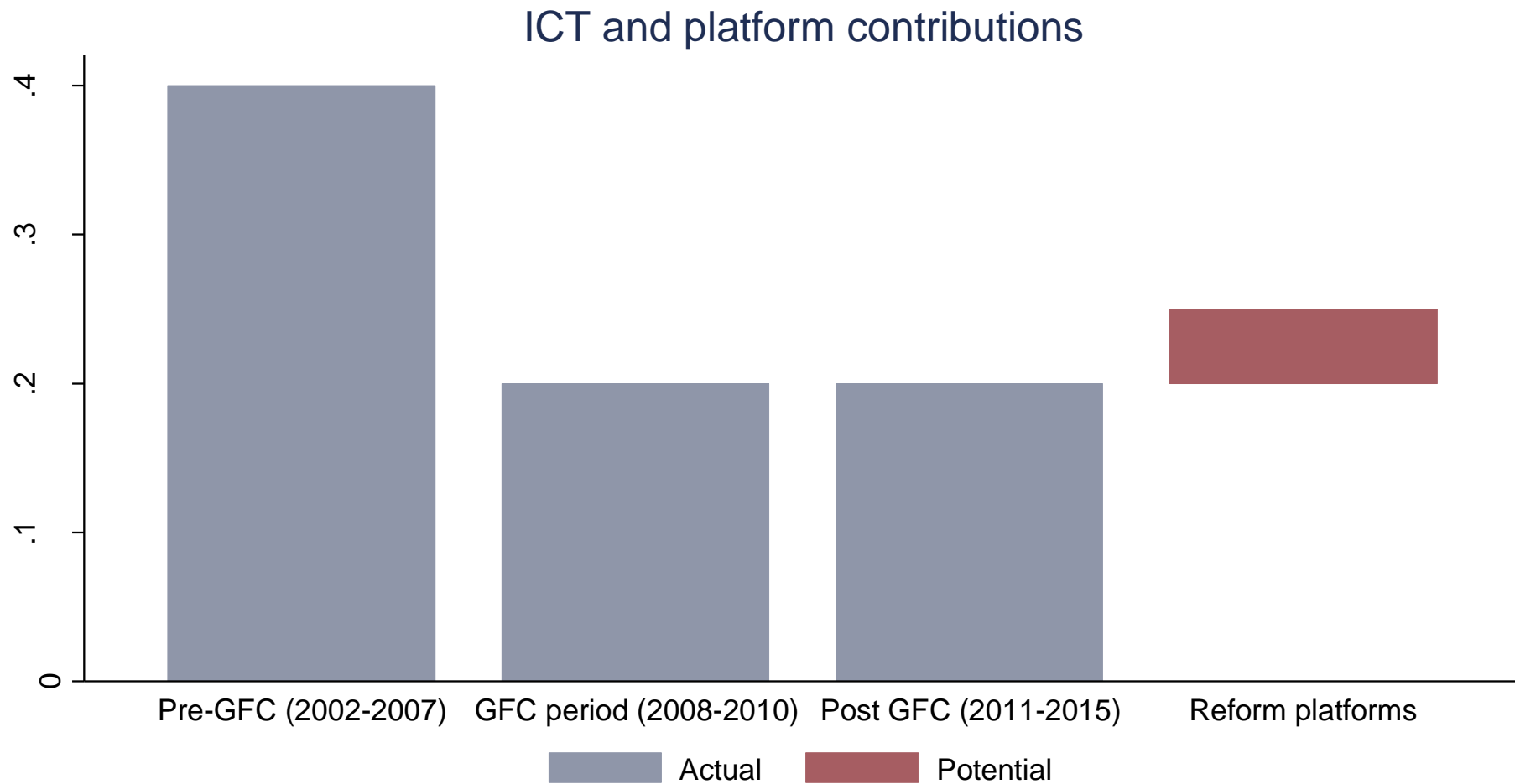
Top 8 most restricted countries in DPRI



Patterns in DPRI for social media and trade



ICT contributions value-added from platforms



Other slides

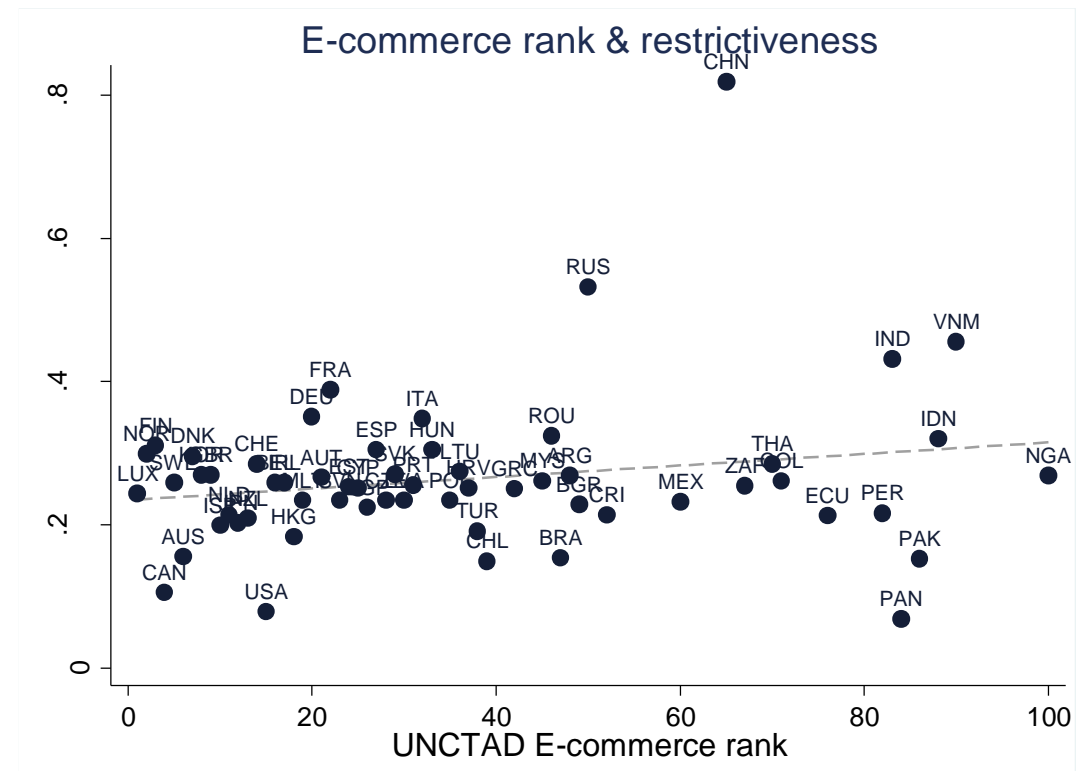
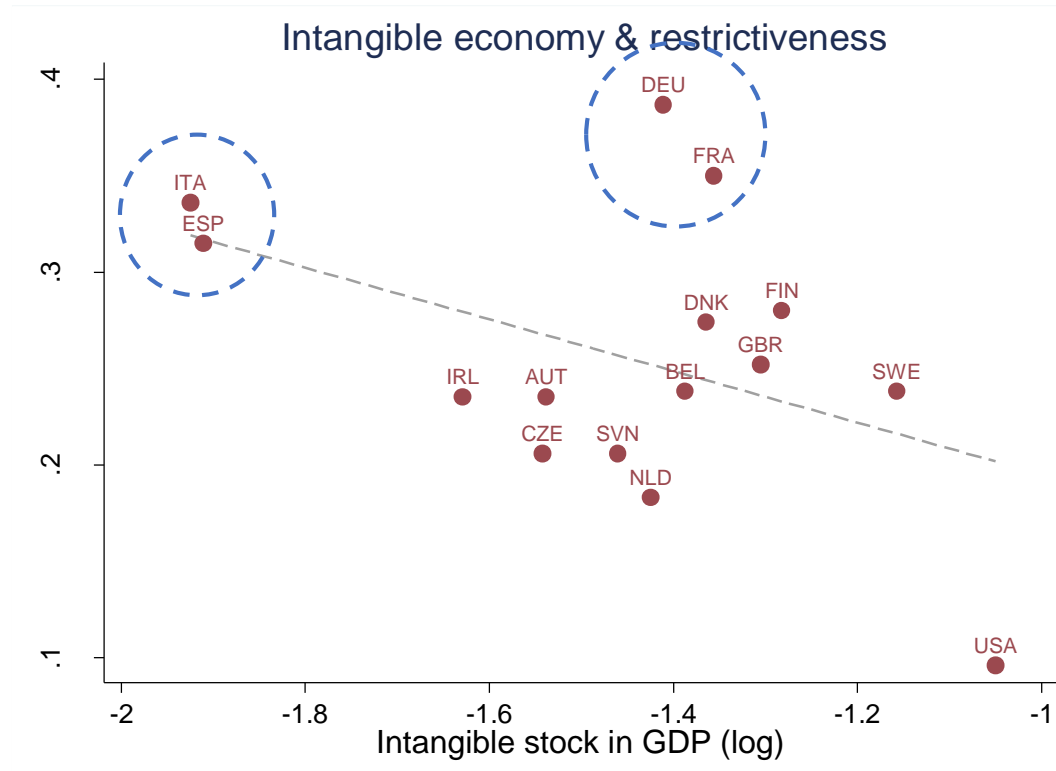
- Optional slides



Restrictions in online platforms

- Categories of trade restrictions
- **(1)** Taxation, **(2)** Investment restrictions, **(3)** IPR framework, **(4)** Data restrictions, **(5)** Intermediate liability, **(6)** Content access, **(7)** Standards, **(8)** Online sales and transactions

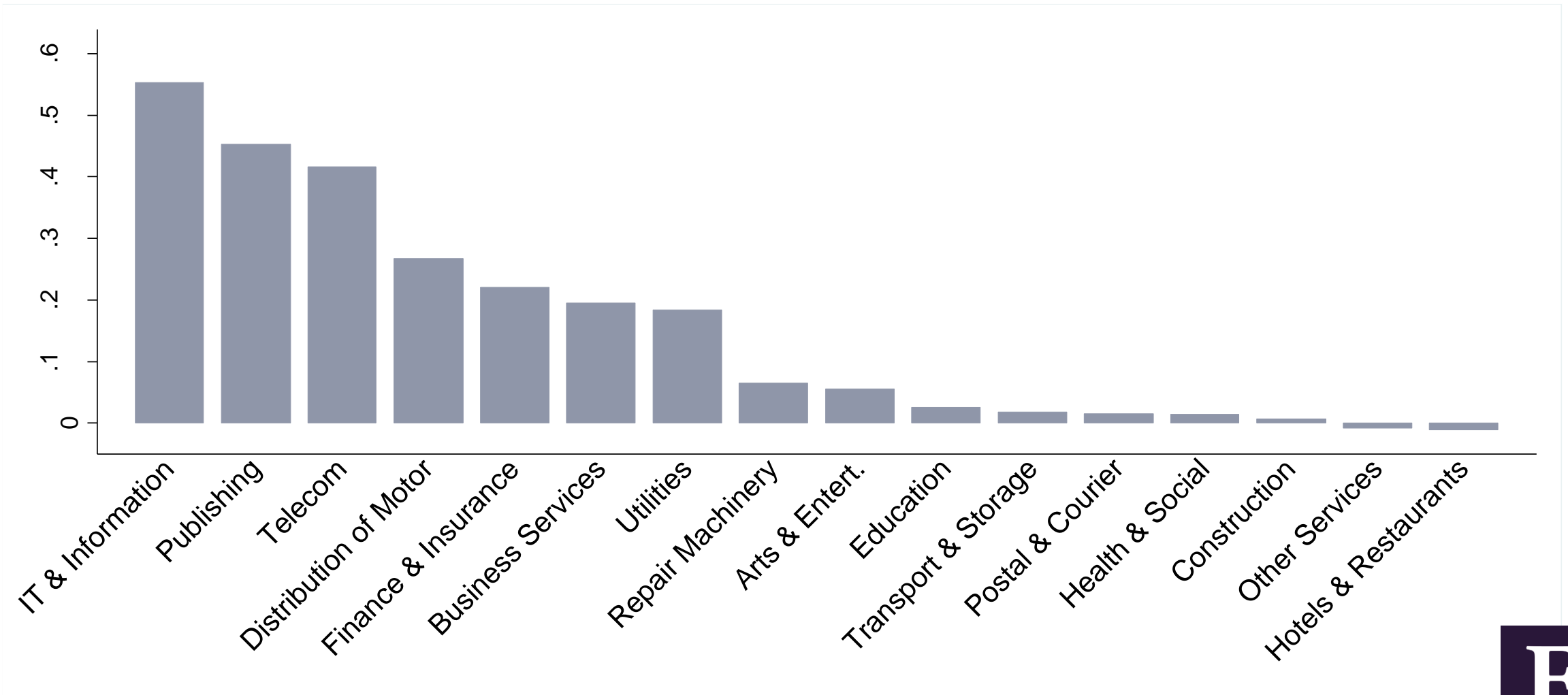
Patterns in DPRI



Patterns in DPRI for social media and trade

- McDaniels and Parks (2019) (AUS)
- Businesses trade propensity increase with being on FB
- Large share of SMEs (less than 10 employees) on FB | **DPRI Social**

Economic benefits for services



Economic benefits for services

- Benefits mainly falls on **services**
- Many services integrated in platforms, also e-commerce: financial services, transport, insurance, skill matching, etc. etc.