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LEMBAR PERNYATAAN LITERATURE REVIEW

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Judul Penelitian : Kerjasama Ekonomi Digital Amerika Serikat dalam Mendorong Ekonomi Digital Secara Global

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Peneliti,


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Screenshot Literature Review



Abstract

This paper, made possible by support from the Commerce Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), describes the work of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) to develop estimates towards the construction of a new digital economy satellite account. These estimates are the first step to a comprehensive measure of the contribution of the digital economy to gross domestic product (GDP). BEA's GDP statistics include economic activity associated with the digital economy, but they do not allow data users to separately identify the contribution of the digital economy to economic growth. These new estimates complement the official statistics by providing a targeted picture of the role of the digital economy in the overall U.S. economy.

BEA constructed the estimates presented in this paper within a supply-use framework following a three-step process. First, BEA developed a conceptual definition of the digital economy. Second, BEA identified specific goods and services categories within BEA's supply-use framework relevant to measuring the digital economy. Third, BEA used the supply-use framework to identify the industries responsible for producing these goods and services, and estimated output, value added, employment, compensation, and other variables for these industries.

This report presents BEA's initial work to lay the foundation for a digital economy satellite account. Conceptually, a digital economy satellite account should include all goods and services related to the digital economy. However, the preliminary estimates presented here are based on goods and services that are primarily digital. There are numerous challenges to estimating the economic contribution of "partially-digital" goods and services which are laid out in this report. These challenges are opportunities for future research to expand these early estimates into a complete digital economy satellite account.

From 2006 to 2016, BEA estimates that digital economy real value added grew at an average annual rate of 5.6 percent, outpacing the average annual rate of growth for the overall economy of 1.5 percent. In 2016, the digital economy was a notable contributor to the overall economy—it accounted for 6.5 percent of current-dollar GDP, 6.2 percent of current-dollar gross output, 3.9 percent of employment, and 6.7 percent of employee compensation.

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This document is a working paper and shares preliminary knowledge and statistics. The goal of the paper is to elicit feedback. The views expressed in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of BEA or NTIA.

A U.S. Grand Strategy for the Global Digital Economy

ROBERT D. ATKINSON | JANUARY 2021

For America to remain the global leader in IT, the U.S. government must formulate a grand strategy grounded in a new doctrine of “digital realpolitik.” The first priority should be advancing U.S. interests by spreading the U.S. digital innovation policy system and constraining digital adversaries, especially China. This will entail working with allies when possible—and pressuring them when necessary.

- U.S. IT and digital policy needs to be guided by a grand, overall strategy, focused first and foremost on maintaining U.S. global tech leadership.
- The United States faces a risk where much of the world, including the EU, could align against U.S. IT and digital interests, leading to a many-against-one environment, with detrimental consequences.
- In efforts to reestablish closer relations with the EU, the United States should not “give away the store” by allowing the EU to go forward with its increasingly aggressive technology mercantilism.
- The United States must enlist likeminded nations in a variety of ways to support U.S. interests—and it should not be reluctant to exert pressure to encourage these nations to come along.
- The overarching goal of U.S. strategy should be to limit China's global dominance and manipulation of markets in the IT and digital space.



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FINANCIAL CAPITALISM AND THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

A Potentially Explosive Combination

AT A GLANCE

A direct connection exists between the financialisation of the economy and the commercialisation of the internet. Since decades, the demand generated by the financial markets has been driving the development of digital technologies. The roots of some of the central new economy business models can be traced back to the financial sector. Another element the digital economy has inherited from the financial markets is the central role of private venture capital in financing digital start-ups– along with the associated systemic risks.

Silicon Valley likes to describe the rise of big tech as a story of creative, risk-taking entrepreneurs implementing daring "new combinations" (Schumpeter 1983). In this popular narrative the history of the commercial internet began around the mid-1980s, and unfolded largely independently of other developments in the political economy.

We know today that this narrative distorts the perspective on important drivers of digitalisation. First of all, the beginnings of the digital economy are intimately bound up, as Dan Schiller (2011, 2014), Mariana Mazzucato (2014) and others have demonstrated, with an entrepreneurial state supplying the seed capital behind most of the basic innovations associated with digitalisation. Additionally, the great restructuring trends within capitalism that began in the 1970s (automation, globalisation) were intimately bound up with the application of digital technologies and contributed to the rise of the technology sector.

What we still lack is a systematic understanding of what is probably the central – but long-ignored – driver of internet capitalism: the ties between digital commerce and the financial sector. The latter represented the most important source of investment in and demand for digital technologies, and formed the paradigm for central business models of the commercial internet. As such, it passed on a hefty portion of its own systemic risk to the digital sector.

A GROWTH TANDEM

The concept of financialisation is used in sociology and political science to describe changes in the patterns of capital accumulation in the developed economies since the late 1970s, as the growth of the financial markets outstripped agriculture, industry and non-financial services. Financialisation describes a process where the real economy, states and individuals incur increasing debt to finance their investments, while returns on financial investments have grown apace (Sahr 2017).

In historical terms financialisation has gone hand in hand with the rise of the commercial internet: On the one hand, digital technologies played an enormous role in enabling the rise of the financial sector; on the other the financial sector invested enormous sums in digital and internet technologies to develop its own infrastructure and drive innovation. One such innovation was automated high-frequency trading, which required investment in computing power, programming and hardware: products and services from the technology sector. And the search for opportunities in growth markets represented another reason for the steady expansion in investment in information and communication technologies by banks, investment funds and venture capitalists since the 1970s.

During the 1980s, when the financial markets were deregulated, US banks' spending on digital terminals and software rose at an annual rate of 19 percent (Schiller 2014: 50). Even until quite recently the financial sector represented the second-largest source of demand for IT products and services (Schiller 2011: 925). In other words, financialisation and digitalisation co-evolved. The functioning of the financial system is characterised "by electronic and digital technologies, by

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ACCJ EVENT

New Digital Agenda Policy Seminar

Setting the course for the next decade of US–Japan cooperation on the digital economy

By Jim Foster

The American Chamber of Commerce in Japan (ACCJ) New Digital Agenda (NDA) White Paper Task Force convened a special webinar on July 1 that brought it together with representatives from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), the Economic and Science Affairs section at the Embassy of the United States, Tokyo, and Keidanren (the Japanese Business Federation).

The purpose was to discuss new initiatives to enhance cooperation between the US and Japanese governments, as well as the respective private sectors, on commercial opportunities and shared policy issues in the rapidly growing bilateral and global digital economy.

Joining from the Japanese government side was MIC Deputy Director General for International Economic Affairs Mitsuhiro Hishida. Keidanren was represented by Toshinori Kajiura, acting chair for the Subcommittee on the Digital Economy, and Makoto Yokozawa, chair of the subcommittee's Global Strategy Working Group. Timothy Cipullo from the US Embassy's Economic and Science Affairs section also joined, as did ACCJ members Yoshitaka Sugihara, chair of the Digital Economy Committee, and James Miller, chair of the NDA Task Force. As the senior advisor to the task force, I moderated the discussion.

MARKING A MILESTONE

The webinar was organized to mark the 10th anniversary of the ACCJ white paper *Achieving the Full Potential of the Internet Economy in Japan*, published in November 2009, and to bring

attention to the recent launch of the NDA Task Force, which has been tasked by the ACCJ Board of Governors to research and draft a successor to the 2009 paper.

The new document will make recommendations for accelerating the deployment and utilization of new digital technologies in key sectors of Japan's economy, enhanced cooperation between the United States and Japan in third-country markets, and how international institutions can help develop the global digital economy.

The webinar covered a wide range of topics reflecting the diversity of issues in the digital economic space. Yet, what was most striking during the 90-minute session was the convergence in the positions taken on these issues by Japan and the United States, based on a set of shared values and interests that have been forged and tested over the past decade.

This was neither accidental nor inevitable. It is the result of a relationship carefully nurtured through the most significant of the 70-plus recommendations included in the 2009 white paper.

CREATING DIALOGUE

The annual US–Japan Policy Cooperation Dialogue on the Internet Economy, the creation of which was recommended in the 2009 white paper, brings together representatives of the two governments with leaders from the ACCJ and Keidanren to discuss bilateral and global developments in the digital economy. The habits of cooperation developed through these exchanges and joint actions, over the course of a decade of meetings held

National Role Conceptions in the Study of Foreign Policy

K. J. HOLSTI

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Introduction**

Historians, officials, and theorists of international relations often characterize foreign policy behavior by terms which suggest patterned or recurring decisions and actions by governments. Typical classifications would include "non-aligned," "bloc leaders," "balancers," and "satellites." When we classify a state as "non-aligned," we imply that in a variety of international contexts and situations, its diplomatic-military actions and decisions will be consistent with the "rules" subsumed under the general category or class of states called "non-aligned." The term summarizes a broad but typical range of diplomatic behaviors and attitudes. These include anti-colonial predispositions and policies, unwillingness to enter into bloc-sponsored military alliances, receipt of foreign aid from a variety of sources, prohibition against maintenance of other countries' forces on the state's territory, and practicing independent judgment on most world issues. Not everyone agrees upon all the rules or kinds of decisions and actions that are consistent with the non-aligned na-

* This study was made possible through a Canada Council Senior Research Fellowship. Most of the empirical work in the middle section was carried out

2000

Understanding the Digital Economy: Challengers for New Business Models

Hans-Dieter Zimmerman

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DIGITAL ECONOMY REPORT 2019

VALUE CREATION AND CAPTURE:
IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



UNITED NATIONS

A ROADMAP TOWARD A COMMON FRAMEWORK FOR MEASURING THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

*Report for the G20 Digital
Economy Task Force*

SAUDI ARABIA, 2020

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

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DIGITAL ECONOMY REPORT 2021

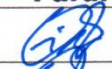


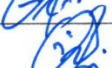




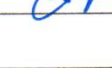
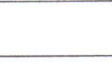
Cross-border data flows and development:
For whom the data flow



UNITED NATIONS

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Pembimbing Pertama : Intan Kinanthi Damarin Tyas, S.IP., M.A

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