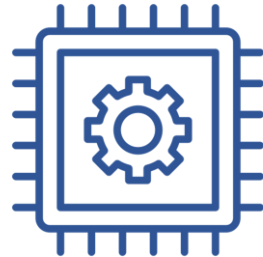# DIGITAL SOVEREIGNTY

Usulan Program Kerja Wantiknas

Digital Sovereignty

ability to have control over your own digital destiny

the data

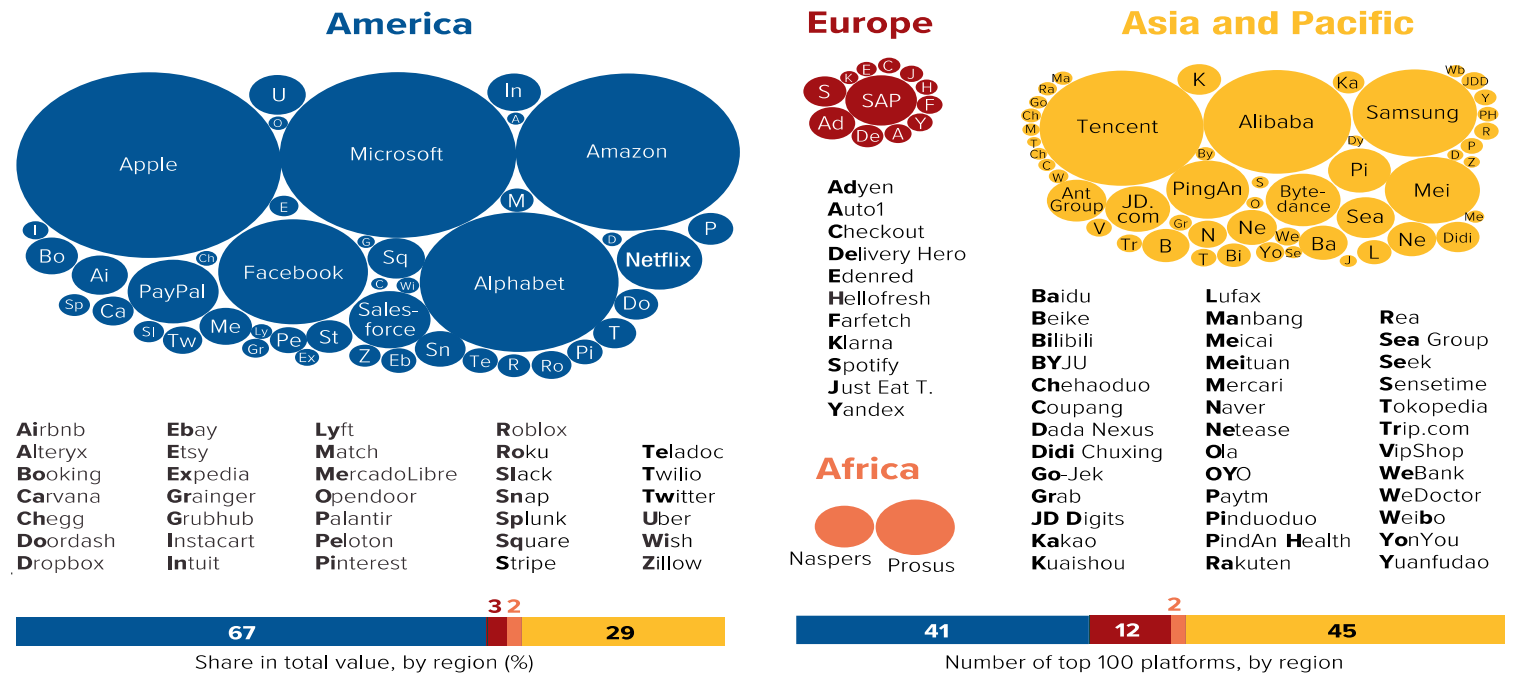hardware

software that you rely on and create

It has become a concern for many policy-makers who feel there is too much control ceded to too few places, too little choice in the tech market, and too much power in the hands of a small number of large tech companies.

https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/03/europe-digital-sovereignty/

Distribution of Top 100 Digital Platforms

Digital technologies are mostly developed outside of the EU," with **90 percent of EU data managed by US companies**, and EU-made micro- chips making up only 10 percent of the European market.

Distribution of Top 100 Digital Platforms by Market Capitalization, 2021

America

Europe

Asia and Pacific

Adyen
Auto1
Checkout
Delivery Hero
Edenred
Hellofresh
Farfetch
Klarna
Spotify
Just Eat T.
Yandex

Africa

Naspers   Prosus

America						Asia and Pacific		
Airbnb	Ebay	Lyft	Roblox			Baidu	Lufax	Rea
Alteryx	Etsy	Match	Roku	Teladoc		Beike	Manbang	Sea Group
Booking	Expedia	MercadoLibre	Slack	Twilio		Bilibili	Meicai	Seek
Carvana	Grainger	Opendoor	Snap	Twitter		BYJU	Meituan	Sensetime
Chegg	Grubhub	Palantir	Splunk	Uber		Chehaoduo	Mercari	Tokopedia
Doordash	Instacart	Peloton	Square	Wish		Coupang	Naver	Trip.com
Dropbox	Intuit	Pinterest	Stripe	Zillow		Dada Nexus	Netease	VipShop
						Didi Chuxing	Ola	WeBank
						Go-Jek	OYO	WeDoctor
						Grab	Paytm	Weibo
						JD Digits	Pinduoduo	YonYou
						Kakao	PindAn Health	Yuanfudao
						Kuaishou	Rakuten	

67	3	2	29	

Share in total value, by region (%)

41	12	2	45

Number of top 100 platforms, by region

Source: UNCTAD Digital Economy Report 2021. Holger Schmidt, available at www.netzoekonom.de/vortraege/#tab-id-1 (data as of May 2021). *Note:* As a reference, the market capitalization of Apple is $2.22 trillion, while for Mercado Libre it is $88.7 billion, $80.2 billion for Baidu and $59.7 billion for Spotify.
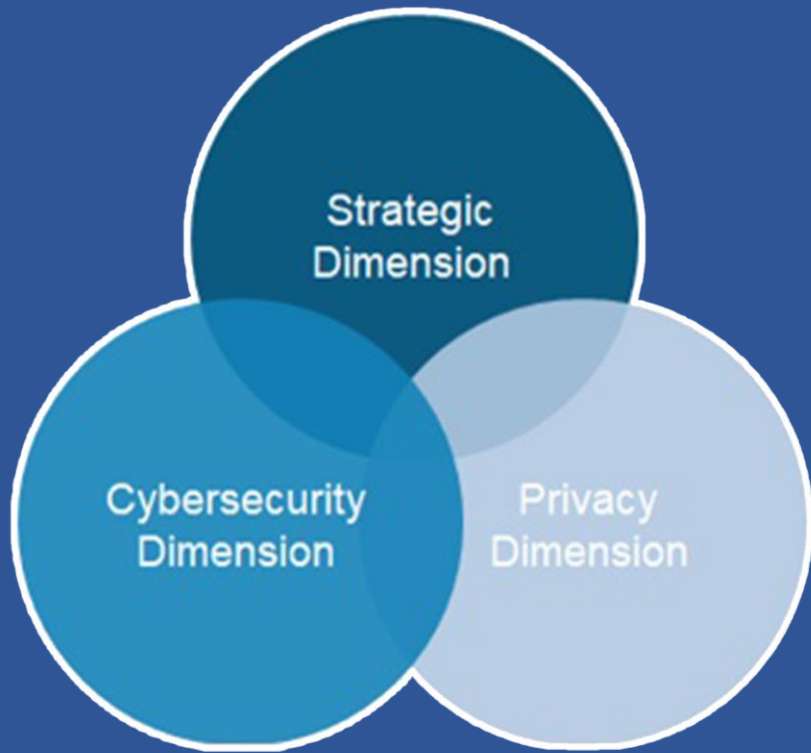
The EU Model of Digital Sovereignty

significant support in terms of resources and policy for the development of indigenous EU capabilities in emerging technologies.

an explicit ambition to create global norms and "gold standards" .

rules at both the EU and member-state levels designed to reduce exposure to external decision-makers.

Digital Sovereignty Europe

Strategic Dimension

Cybersecurity Dimension

Privacy Dimension

- Digital sovereignty – not a uniform concept. Based on published positions, statements and reports on the EU-level as well as for each of the 27 Member States and the UK, we find that digital sovereignty is not a uniform concept.

- Our analysis, however, suggests that despite marked differences three common dimensions of digital sovereignty exist:

  1) Privacy,

  2) Cybersecurity and

  3) Strategic.

  Whilst the first dimension revolves predominantly around the individual ability to control their digital lives and data, the second and third dimensions refer mostly to the collective level of states' as well as the EU seeking to (re-)gain control and leadership in the digital age.
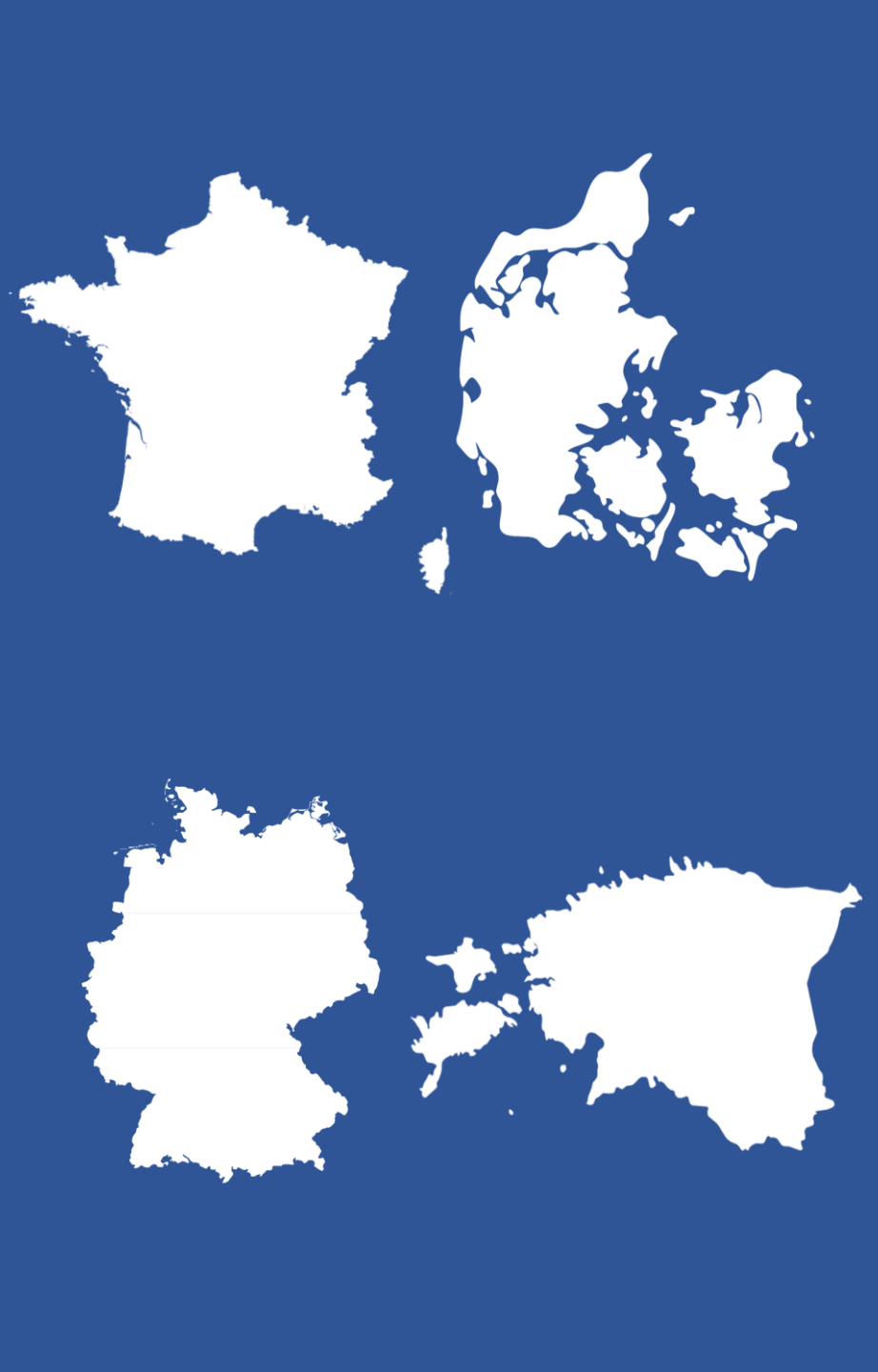
France, Germany, Denmark and Estonia The Concept Of Digital Sovereignty

For the European economic heavyweights France and Germany as well as digital leaders such as Denmark and Estonia the concept of digital sovereignty encompasses all three dimensions whilst the strategic dimension appears to dominate at the moment. The same is true on the EU-level. However, France and Germany stand out and apply the broadest scope of digital sovereignty as their strategy papers lift the concept even to

being a matter of defending European values such as freedom, solidarity and tolerance.

Reactive Approach

is characterised by adopting a reactive stance against cyberattacks and/or following EU policy.

Proactive Approach

"Proactive approach" in this context means that **extensive economic policy** or geopolitical measures are taken to reduce dependency on foreign or rather non-European providers (examples include the creation of European cloud services, exclusion of certain providers of infrastructure and services and the establishment of data embassies , etc.)

- In line with their emphasis on the strategic dimension of digital sovereignty, France and Germany follow a proactive approach. So do Denmark and Estonia.

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Digital Legislative Agenda

01 Increase digital access and skills across Europe

02 Protect employees working in the digital economy

03 Boost EU funding for key technologies

04 Enhance the security and resilience of networks and infrastructure

05 Establish restrictions on market-dominating companies

06 Set rules for the use of new technologies, including AI

07 Ensure the removal of illegal content and goods from online platforms

08 Establish a European market for non-personal data

Source: "Shaping Europe's Digital Future," compiled by the Atlantic Council.

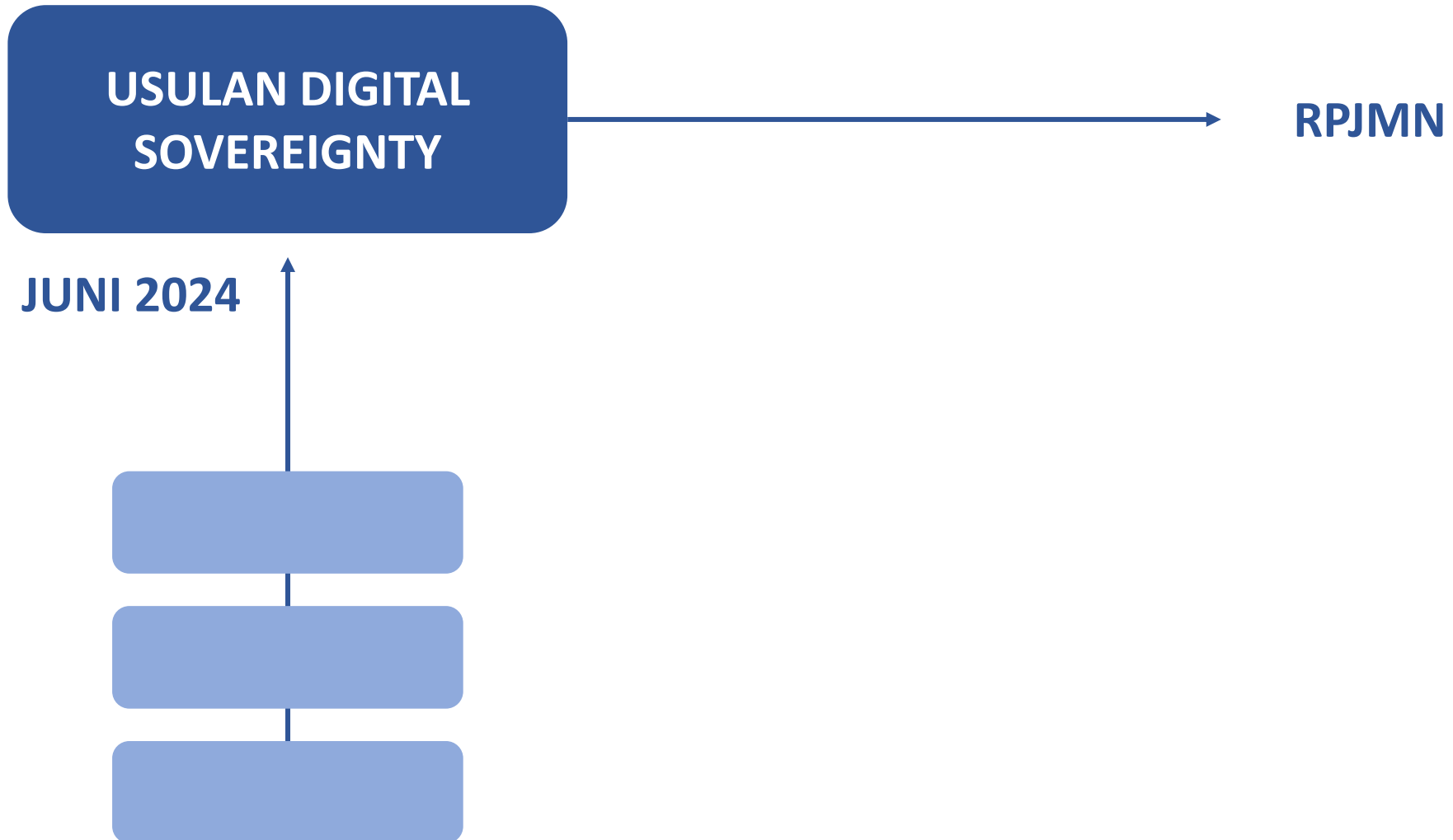| INITIATIVE	PURPOSE	STATUS
General Data Protection Regulation	Governs the collection, processing, and transfer of personal data located in EU territories	Regulation entered into force May 2018
Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market	Requires online platforms to provide remuneration for creators and publishers when their content is used online	Directive entered into force June 2019
EU Cybersecurity Act	Establishes a cybersecurity certification framework and expands remit of the EU's cyber agency, ENISA	Regulation entered into force June 2019
Communication on a European Strategy for Data	Outlines the European Commission's plans to create a single market for data that will enable EU innovation and competitiveness	Published February 2020
Communication on a New Industrial Strategy for Europe	Outlines the EU's plan to use the green and digital transitions to make EU industry more competitive globally and to enhance the EU's strategic autonomy	Published March 2020
Data Governance Act	Facilitates the sharing of public sector, non-personal data to enhance innovation in the EU	Regulation entered into force June 2022
European Democracy Action Plan	Outlines anticipated proposal for legislation governing political ads and other rules intended to safeguard democratic processes, including elections	Published December 2020
Digital Services Act (DSA)	Retains intermediate liability protections for online platforms but also established common rules for platforms' content moderation and reporting requirements	Regulation published in the Official Journal October 2022
Digital Markets Act (DMA)	Establishes specialized competition rules for large digital platforms identified as "gatekeepers"	Regulation published in the Official Journal October 2022
Artificial Intelligence Act	Aims to regulate the development and use of AI, especially "high-risk" AI, to ensure a human-centric and trustworthy technology	Regulation proposed April 2021
Common Chargers Rule in Radio Equipment Directive	Establishes common charging ports for manufacturers of portable electronic devices to improve consumer welfare and reduce waste	Directive provisionally agreed June 2022
Directive on Security of Network and Information Systems (NIS2)	Updates cybersecurity and reporting requirements for companies providing critical infrastructure and services, including online marketplaces, search engines, and cloud services	Directive provisionally agreed May 2022
Data Act	Aimed at stimulating EU innovation and competitiveness through the development of a market for non-personal, industrial data	Regulation proposed February 2022
European Chips Act	Would develop the EU's semiconductor capacity with government subsidies and public and private investments	Regulation proposed February 2022
Cyber Resilience Act	Would establish cybersecurity rules on connected products and services for manufacturers and vendors	Regulation proposed September 2022
Product Liability Directive Revision	Would update liability rules on product risks associated with digital and green transitions	Proposed September 2022
Artificial Intelligence Liability Directive	Would establish uniform rules for civil liability of damages caused by AI systems	Proposed September 2022

Source: European Commission compiled by the Atlantic Council.

Digital Sovereignty in Practice: The EU's Push to Shape the New Global Economy

CLOUD & DATA LOCALIZATION
- Communication on a European Strategy for Data
- Cybersecurity Certification Scheme for Cloud Services

COMPETITION AND PLATFORM REGULATION
- Digital Markets Act
- Digital Services Act
- Common Chargers Rule

CYBER-SECURITY
- Cyber Resilience Act
- Directive on Security of Network and Information Systems
- Cyber Security Act

DATA PROTECTION
- General Data Protection Regulation
- Schrems II Judgment
- Trans-Atlantic Data Privacy Framework

THE EUROPEAN DIGITAL SOVEREIGNTY PUZZLE

INDUSTRIAL & INNOVATION POLICY
- Data Governance Act
- Data Act
- European Chips Act
- Artificial Intelligence Act

COUNTERING DISINFORMATION
- European Democracy Action Plan
- Code of Practice on Disinformation Framework

TRADE RULES
- Strengthened Export Control Regulation on dual-use items
- Investment Screening Regulation

GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT
- International Procurement Instrument (IPI)

Source: European Commission compiled by the Atlantic Council.

Time Line

USULAN DIGITAL SOVEREIGNTY

JUNI 2024

RPJMN

Digital Sovereignty and the von der Leyen Commission

President von der Leyen has made building "A Europe fit for a Digital Age" one of two key priorities for her commission (along with the Green Deal). Only a few months after taking office, the commission moved beyond rhetoric to outline its plans for a comprehensive legislative agenda, including measures to:

- increase digital access and skills across Europe;
- protect employees working in the digital economy;
- boost EU funding for key technologies;
- enhance the security and resilience of networks and infrastructure;
- establish restrictions on market-dominating companies;
- set rules for the use of new technologies, including AI;
- ensure the removal of illegal content and goods from online platforms; and
- establish a European market for non-personal data.[29]

European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen delivers the State of the European Union address in Strasbourg, France. "A Europe fit for the digital age" is one of the von der Leyen Commission priorities. September 15, 2021. REUTERS/Yves Herman/Pool.

"Kita harus melindungi kedaulatan digital kita dan betul-betul kita pertahankan yang namanya kandungan lokal, barang lokal. Kalau enggak bisa 100 persen barang kita, ya paling tidak 90 persen, 80 persen kandungan lokalnya. Jaga betul yang namanya aset digital kita, jaga betul data, informasi, akses pasar, semuanya,".

Presiden RI

Visi Indonesia Digital 2045 - **Kemkominfo**

Buku Putih Ekonomi Digital Indonesia- **Kemenkopereko nomian**

Making Indonesia 4.0 - **Kementerian Perindustian**

Cetak Biru Strategi Transformasi Digital Kesehatan - **Kementerian Kesehatan**

Rencana Induk Pengembangan Industri Digital Indonesia 2023-2045- **Kementerian PPN/Bappenas**

Perpres 82/2023 Tentang Percepatan Transformasi Digital dan Keterpaduan Layanan Digital Nasional

Perpres 95/2018 Tentang SPBE

White Paper Indonesia Digital Sovereignty Dewan TIK Nasional

Kedaulatan Digital bukan hanya tanggung jawab satu kementerian atau lembaga

Siapa yang harus memimpin kedaulatan digital?