

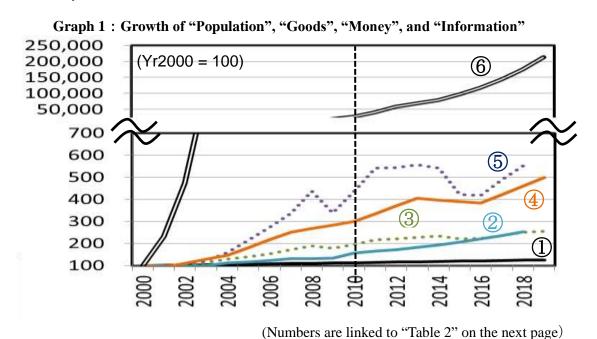
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Will BigTech Continue to Make Progress? (Looking Back on the 2010s)

Kazuyuki Shiba, Principal Economist Institute for International Monetary Affairs

The "2010s" will end in about two weeks with the end of "2019". How will future generations summarize this decade? Key words to explain global trends may be "National Particularism ("Me First" Doctrine)", "Anti-immigration", "European Debt Crisis", "Brexit", "Arab Spring", "US-China Frictions", etc. And in Japan, "Great East Japan Earthquake (3.11)", "Fukushima Nuclear Plant Accident", "Abenomics", etc. are among the candidates. But, I would also like to recommend the word "BigTech".

Graph 1 is a graph of changes in the numbers of people, goods, money, and information in the world since 2000. Since the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s, regulations have been relaxed, free competition has been promoted, and communication technology has been established. They encouraged a quick development of so-called "Globalization". The figure confirms that various things have come and go more and more freely and vigorously across countries and regions. Above all, it can be seen that the "Flow of Information" has grown dramatically.



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Table 2: Growth Rate Change (Index)

(Colored are figures of 2018)

			(COIDIE	u ale ligule	5 01 2010)
	(Year 2000=100)	2005	2010	2015	2019
1	World Population	106.5	113.2	120.1	125.5
2	Air Transport	117.7	157.0	207.1	252.8
3	World Nominal GDP	140.5	195.1	220.9	255.8
4	Foreign Exchange Turnover	181.4	300.4	390.3	498.3
(5)	World Exports	215.5	436.6	422.1	553.1
6	World Information Traffic	2,396	26,779	96,373	213,370

Growth Rate								
2000	2010	2000						
→ 2010	→ 2019	→ 2019						
+13.2%	+10.9%	+25.5%						
+57.0%	+61.0%	+152.8%						
+95.1%	+31.1%	+155.8%						
+200.4%	+65.9%	+398.3%						
+336.6%	+26.7%	+453.1%						
+26,678.7%	+696.8%	+213,270.1%						

(Source: "Graph 1" and "Table 2" both based on various materials¹)

The trend of "Digitalization" (that has continued) since the end of the 20th century is roughly divided into "1990s-2000s" and "2010s". In the former phase (first step), "Digitalization" was promoted to convert analog data into digital data to increase the added value of existing businesses and products and improve business efficiency. In the latter phase (second step), it further evolved, and "Digital Transformation ("DX")" emerged, in which life, labor, and company management are fundamentally transformed by new values and services created by utilizing digital data. (Table 3)

Table 3: "Digitalization" and "Digital Transformation ("DX")"

[First Step] 1990s - 2000s

Digitalization

<Example>

Application	OLD (Analog)	⇒	NEW (Digital)		
Photos	Camera with Films		Digital Camera & Smart Phones		
Processing Technology	Mold		3D Printer		
Recording / Music	Record (Analog Signal)		mp3∕mp4 (Digital Signal)		
Transmission	Letter		E-mail		

[Second Step] 2010s
Digital Transformation, "DX"

<Example>

Image Data Taken	Ву а	⇒	Used to Check Crop Condition and Pesticide Application Status						
Location Information Collected by Smartphone Apps	+	E-mail Service	⇒	Realize Efficient Taxi Dispatch					

(Source: Various Materials)

¹ ①World Population: United Nations, "World Population Prospects (The 2017 Revision)"

②Air Transport: World Bank, WDI "WD Air Transport, Passengers Carried"

③World Nominal GDP: IMF, "World Economic Outlook Database (October 2019)"

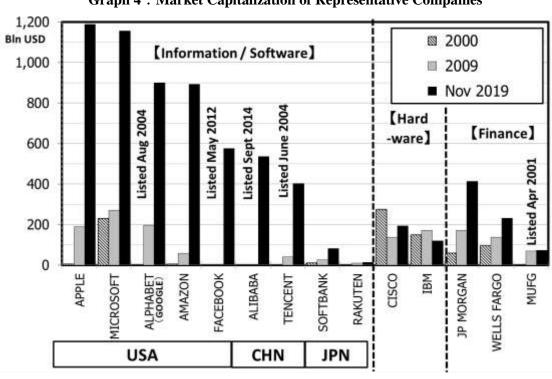
⑤World Exports: World Bank, WDI "DL Merchandise Exports"

[®]World Information Traffic: Cisco VNI "Global IP Traffic"

The advance of digitalization is largely due to advances in computer development (small size, high performance, electric power saving) and the development of computer / communication technologies such as "Cloud", "Big Data", "AI", and "High-Speed Communication". Utilizing these devices and technologies, it has become possible to improve production efficiency, refine demand forecasts, and efficiently operate supply chains including business partners.

Under such circumstances, BigTech companies quickly realized that collecting and accumulating such digital information would become a future source of revenue, pioneered platform business. They have built a business model that provides customers with comprehensive and seamless services such as sales, logistics, information services, and finance by simply accessing them, and have expanded their own economic zone (enclosure of customers).

Their expansion is apparent from their market capitalization. Graph 4 shows the market capitalization of representative companies by industry ("information / software", "hardware", "financial institutions") at three points of time (end of (year) 2000 / end of (year) 2009 / end of November 2019), and we can see that there was a big increase in BigTech companies in the 2010s. In the world market capitalization ranking (as of the end of November 2019), BigTech companies occupied 7 out of the top 10 companies. This is a big change from about 20 years ago (end of 2000) when companies in various industries were ranked in a more balanced manner. (Table 5)



Graph 4: Market Capitalization of Representative Companies

(Source : Bloomberg)

Table 5: Change of the World Market Capitalization Ranking (Unit: Bln USD)

End of 2000						End of 2009				November 2019(X)				
	Company	Country	Industry	Market Cap		Company	Country	Industry	Market Cap		Company	Country	Industry	Market Cap
1	GE	USA	ELECTRICITY	475		PETRO CHINA	CHN	OIL	353		1 APPLE	USA	Information	1,187
2	EXXON MOBIL	USA	OIL	302	,	EXXON MOBIL	USA	OIL	324		2 MICROSOFT	USA	Software	1,155
3	Pfizer	USA	MEDICINE	290		MICROSOFT	USA	SOFTWARE	271		3 ALPHABET (GOOGLE)	USA	Information	900
4	CISCO	USA	HARDWARE	275	,	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	CHN	FINANCE	269		4 AMAZON	USA	Information	893
5	CITI	USA	FINANCE	257	!	WALLMART	USA	RETAIL	204		5 FACEBOOK	USA	Information	575
6	WALLMART	USA	RETAIL	237	(China Construction Bank	CHN	FINANCE	201		6 Berkshire Hathaway	USA	Insurance	539
7	VODAPHONE	UK	COMMUNICATION	237		7 BHP	AU/UK	MINING	201		7 ALIBABA	CHN	Information	535
8	MICROSOFT	USA	SOFTWARE	231	(HSBC	HKG	FINANCE	199		8 JP MORGAN CHASE	USA	Finance	413
9	AIG	USA	INSURANCE	228	(Petrobras	BRA	OIL	199		9 TENCENT	CHN	Information	403
10	MERCK	DE	CHEMICAL	216	10	ALPHABET (GOOGLE)	USA	INFORMATION	197		10 VISA	USA	Finance	363

(※) Saudi Aramco (Saudi Arabia's national oil company) is listed on December 11th, 2019. Its market capitalization is said to be over \$ 2 trillion.

(Source: Bloomberg)

However, there is no guarantee that the existing BigTech companies can enjoy prosperity overo the next 10 years. Looking at Table 2 on the second page, the increase rate of "Information" in the 2010s was clearly decelerating from that of the 2000s, although it still increased about eightfold over the previous decade, and overwhelmingly rapidly as compared to other items. The volume of information traffic is expected to continue to increase due to introduction of new technologies such as "5G" in the future, but its axis in the next generation seems to move toward leading the way in "providing services that match better the needs of users and society" utilizing collected and accumulated data.

In addition, it is anticipated that there will be some restrictions on the activities of BigTech companies in the future due to concerns about hindering fair competition² caused by biased information collection and growing need for appropriate use of data.³.

² Taxes on international companies that provide consumption services are collected only in the countries where the headquarters and offices are located so far. But, currently introduction of a system (digital service tax) that collects and distributes tax revenues according to the sales in each country is being considered..

³ For example, the GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) was enforced in the EU in May 2018, and strict handling of personal information and penalties for violations were established. On the other hand, there is a move to establish rules for promoting free distribution of data. A typical example is the "Digital Trade Agreement" between Japan and the US (to be implemented in January 2020).

Table 6: Resignation Time of the Founder / Co-Founder (colored are founders who retired in the 2010s)

Company	Established	Main Founder / Co-Founder	Retired		
MICROCOET	A mail 1075	Bill Gates	Feb 2014		
MICROSOFT	April 1975	Paul Allen	Nov 2000		
APPLE	April 1074	Steve Jobs	Oct 2011		
APPLE	April 1974	Stephen Wozniak	Feb 1985		
AMAZON	July 1994	Jeffrey Bezos	(Not Retired)		
ALPHABET	Sept 1998	Larry Page	Dec 2019		
(Holding Company of GOOGLE etc)	(GOOGLE)	Sergey Brin	Dec 2019		
FACEBOOK	Feb 2004	Mark Zuckerberg	(Not Retired)		
ALIBABA	April 1999	Jack Ma	Sept 2019		
TENCENT	Nov 1998	Pony Ma	(Not Retired)		

(Source : Various Materials)

It cannot be said that this change in the business environment is unrelated to the fact that the retirement of the founders of BigTech companies has become prominent in the 2010s. As companies grow and eventually reach maturity, BigTech companies have also grown and reached maturity phase and they are now in the midst of a change in the management from "Dream Speaker" founders to practitioners who can "Manage the Company Well". (Table 6)

<End>

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