

Part IV

Regulating Data Capital in the Twenty-First Century

Abstract The data confirmed to be capital may reinvent the current global economy. This part presents a feasibility study with three steps. The first is to imagine a future society with data capital. Regarding this global society, next is to give a set of schemes relating to worldwide taxation on data capital for the regulation purpose. Lastly, this plan is discussed based on the latest technique of data self-governing openness.

In the first three parts of this book, I analyzed the evolution of capital forms from tangibles to intangibles and the rise of data capital. I offered multiple examples (and a brainstorm) of the hopes brought from data capital, and provided potential responses to the challenges science, industry, and government need to solve alone or together. From the analysis, I must now try to conduct a feasibility study for regulating this emerging capital. The new data economy has brought with it both immense hopes (such as data-rich markets, better coordinate human activity, and the appearance of more free will) and equally tremendous inequities (such as the individuals' privacy problem, and inequitable data profit distribution). It is impossible for this regulation to no involves political or democratic issues. The ideal plan for avoiding the two points would be from a perspective on taxation. After all, the dream of world harmony is somewhat through the complementarity that depends on the difference. Centralization aims to efficiency, while decentralization is equity and resilience. Capitalism has many flaws in itself, and socialism cannot be achieved overnight. Seeking common ground while reserving differences and meet each other halfway to develop is the theme of globalization.