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PUBLICACIONES DEL ONTSI

Observatorio Nacional de las Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información (ONTSI), España, & Red.es (Eds.). (2018). [Indicadores de la Sociedad de la Información por género: Marzo 2018.](#)



- El ONTSI publica en marzo de 2018 la actualización del dossier de Indicadores de la Sociedad de la Información por género, con los últimos datos publicados por INE y Eurostat sobre uso de las TIC por individuos. Este dossier facilita la comparativa de datos entre España, la Unión Europea (EU), los Estados miembros y las Comunidades Autónomas desde la perspectiva de género

Observatorio Nacional de las Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información (ONTSI), Red.es, & España (Eds.). (s. f.). [Indicadores Destacados de la Sociedad de la Información: Febrero 2018.](#) [ONTSI].



- Este dossier muestra los principales indicadores de las Tecnología de la Información y Comunicación (TICC) en España. En 2017 la cifra de negocios del sector de Información y Comunicación creció un 3,5 % respecto al año 2016. La variación media anual de la cifra de negocio para el sector de programación, consultoría y otras actividades relacionadas con la informática fue de un 6,1 %, mientras que la de telecomunicaciones fue de un 1,7 %. Sin embargo, la cifra de negocio para el sector audiovisual disminuyó un 0,9% con respecto al año anterior. En cuanto al empleo, el personal ocupado creció un 2,3 % en el sector de Información y Comunicaciones con respecto al año anterior. Por ramas de actividad, en las empresas de programación, consultoría y otras actividades relacionadas con la informática creció un 4,4 %, pero descendió un 3,7 % en las empresas de telecomunicaciones (INE 2017)

Observatorio Nacional de las Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información (ONTSI), Red.es, & España. Ministerio de Industria, E. y T. (Eds.). (2018). [Las TIC en los hogares españoles: Estudio de demanda y uso de Servicios de Telecomunicaciones y Sociedad de la Información : LVII Oleada Julio - Septiembre 2017.](#) Madrid: ONTSI.



- Los datos correspondientes a la LVII oleada del informe "Las TIC en los hogares españoles" hacen referencia al tercer trimestre de 2017, y recogen información tanto de gasto en servicios TIC de los hogares como del uso y las opiniones que la población tiene sobre las nuevas tecnologías. En concreto, los temas relacionados con las TIC analizados en el informe se refieren al equipamiento, el gasto, la conectividad, la comunicación, la información, el entretenimiento, la administración/gestión personal, la seguridad y privacidad, y las capacidades digitales de la población. Como novedad en este estudio, para esta oleada se ha incluido un apartado de capacidades digitales

PUBLICACIONES DEL SECTOR PÚBLICO

Agencia Española de Protección de Datos, & Agencia Española de Protección de Datos (Eds.). (2018a). [**GUÍA PRÁCTICA DE ANÁLISIS DE RIESGOS EN LOS TRATAMIENTOS DE DATOS PERSONALES SUJETOS AL RGPD.**](#)



- Las organizaciones que no puedan utilizar Facilita_RGPD deben llevar a cabo un análisis de riesgos. En este sentido, la Guía de Análisis de Riesgos recoge una metodología adecuada para evaluar el nivel de riesgo en relación con los tratamientos de datos personales que realizan. Esta guía también incluye plantillas y anexos de gran utilidad para empresas y profesionales. El análisis y la gestión de riesgos son procedimientos que permiten a las organizaciones hacer un diagnóstico sobre los riesgos para los tratamientos de datos personales y, en ocasiones, aportar información suficiente para decidir si es necesario o no llevar a cabo una Evaluación de Impacto en Protección de Datos

Agencia Española de Protección de Datos, & Agencia Española de Protección de Datos (Eds.). (2018b). [**GUÍA PRÁCTICA PARA LAS EVALUACIONES DE IMPACTO EN LA PROTECCIÓN DE LOS DATOS SUJETAS AL RGPD.**](#)



- La Evaluación de Impacto es un proceso que permite a las organizaciones identificar los riesgos que un sistema, producto o servicio puede implicar para los derechos y libertades de las personas y, tras haber realizado ese análisis, afrontar y gestionar esos peligros antes de que se materialicen. La Guía de Evaluación de Impacto en la Protección de Datos ayudará a las organizaciones a identificar las actividades que conllevan un alto riesgo y a establecer las medidas de control más adecuadas para minimizar el mismo antes de iniciar el tratamiento. Al igual que la Guía de Análisis de Riesgos, ésta también incluye plantillas y anexos que serán útiles para llevar a cabo la evaluación

Cadestin, C. (2018). [**Multinational enterprises and global value chains: New Insights on the trade-investment nexus.**](#) París: OECD Publishing.



- Because of their numerous and large activities across different countries, Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) are believed to be central and dominant actors in the global economy. In addition, it has been argued that the growing fragmentation of production within global value chains (GVCs) in the past decades is largely driven by MNEs. It is remarkable then that despite their acclaimed importance, empirical evidence on MNEs is not widely available and largely incomplete, with data only available for a subset of OECD economies. Based on the new OECD analytical AMNE database including information on MNEs across 43 industries and countries on a bilateral basis, this paper derives new insights on the importance of MNEs today. As the new database also allows the linking with the OECD TiVA database, the new evidence additionally discusses in detail the trade and investment nexus within GVCs and suggests that MNEs' role in GVCs goes beyond trade and investment policy

Davaki, K. (2018). ***The underlying causes of the digital gender gap and possible solutions for enhanced digital inclusion of women and girls: STUDY.*** (European Parliament, Ed.). European Union.



- Information and communication technologies (ICTs) are seen as necessary ingredients for economic and social development in the so-called 'knowledge society' and have attracted attention by governments, businesses, citizens and civil society organisations. They are tools with multiple functionalities providing ample opportunities for information and communication and having applicability in the entire sphere of economic, social, political and cultural life. Nonetheless, the availability of ICTs should not be taken for granted and their deployment presents variations according to individual, social and cultural characteristics. Disparities in access, capacity to use and ways of engagement with ICTs (the so-called digital divide) have also been on the EU and international policy agendas for quite some time. Such disparities have pronounced gendered dimensions and are generated by political, economic and socio-cultural factors but often by the nature of technology itself. They call for multi-level policy interventions in the areas of ICT access, education and digital skills, employment in ICT and related jobs, as well as matters related with the information content available and the ways of accessing it on the Internet

European Commission. (Ed.). (2018). ***FLA464: Fake News and Disinformation Online.*** European Commission.



- The Eurobarometer survey was conducted via telephone interviews early February in all EU Member States. Over 26.000 citizens were interviewed about their perception of fake news and their trust in news media sources. The first findings show a clear concern for the spread of disinformation online in Europe

European Commission. (Ed.). (2018). ***Mobile Broadband Prices in Europe 2017.*** Comisión Europea.



- The current study provides comprehensive data on 2017 retail prices of mobile broadband offers for consumers in the EU28, Iceland, Norway, Turkey, Japan, South Korea, and the USA. The two or three largest Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) in each country were included. Data was collected from ISP websites in February 2017 for offers including telephony and in July 2017 for data-only offers. Offers were analysed to determine the least expensive offer in each country for each of the standard mobile internet usage baskets defined by the OECD. To support valid cross-national comparison of retail prices of mobile broadband offers in respect of a usage basket, consistent price normalisation procedures were applied. These take full account of contractual features affecting usage costs such as one-off fees, discounts, contract duration, and limits for telephony call time, numbers of SMS, and data volumes. Applying the normalised prices in Euro, it was found that the least expensive countries for mobile broadband in the EU in 2017 were Poland, Austria, Italy, Lithuania, and Latvia. Prices differ considerably between the least and most expensive countries in the EU. The most expensive countries are Greece, the Czech Republic, Cyprus, and Hungary. With the exception of prices in one usage basket, prices for broadband mobile internet

usage in Europe have fallen significantly since 2016. Comparison of EU28 prices with prices in selected non-EU countries (Iceland, Norway, Turkey, Japan, South Korea, and the USA) in 2017 showed that, on average, mobile broadband in the EU28 is about as expensive as or more expensive than in the non-European countries for most of the OECD usage baskets

European Commission. , Deloitte (Firma), Time.lex, & Open Evidence (Eds.). (2018). [Long-term sustainability of digital service infrastructures : Final report - Study.](#) European Union.



- With the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) programme coming to an end in 2020, the question of the long-term sustainability of the CEF-funded Digital Service Infrastructures (DSIs) beyond the programme needs to be addressed. The objective of this study was to assist policy makers in selecting the most relevant and credible solutions to ensure the sustainability of all DSIs post-2020. The assignment therefore focused on identifying the long-term needs and requirements of each DSI and across DSIs. It established a list of possible solutions and assessed those from an individual and cross-DSI perspective and according to the characteristics of groups of DSIs, by means of a sensitivity analysis. All these steps were also summed up into a Pugh analysis comparing the benefits and weaknesses of the most promising solutions in order to provide policy makers with a menu of options for the future. It emerged that handover of DSIs to an EU Regulatory Agency would be the most suitable solution taking all DSIs together, but that inclusion in a new programme to take over from the CEF from 2021 would also be a very viable option. The study also explains which solutions could suit individual DSIs or clusters of DSIs best

European Parliament. (Ed.). (2018). [The impact of new technologies on the labour market and the social economy: Study: IP/G/STOA/FWC/2013 - 001/LOT 8 /C 1 : February 2018.](#) Brussels:

European Union.



- This STOA study investigates the potential employment effects of new information and communication technologies, by examining the relationship between innovation, new technologies, employment and inequality. It reviews the existing literature and experiences of previous technological revolutions, and argues that the race between job creation through new products, and job destruction from process innovation, has been won in the past by the job-creating effects of innovation. It concludes that there is an uneven distribution in the costs of digitalisation, because of the skills-biased nature of technological change - so the challenge of the future lies in coping with rising inequality from technological change. The study also proposes a set of policy options for dealing with the employment effects of digitalisation

Iclaves S.L., European Commission. , & Iclaves S.L. (Eds.). (2018). [Women in the Digital Age](#). European Union.



- This new study on Women in Digital Age reports that there is a growing gap between men and women's participation in the digital sector in education, career and entrepreneurship. The study, launched by the European Commission, found that, despite the growing demand of ICT specialists and digital profiles, the percentage of Europeans with ICT-related education is decreasing.

Although this is a common trend for both genders, there are lesser women than men who are taking up ICT related jobs and education

Netexplo, Unesco, & Netexplo (Eds.). (2018). [***Human decisions: thoughts on AI***](#). París: UNESCO, Netexplo Advisory Board.



- The idea for a UNAB publication focused on Artificial Intelligence (AI) stems from a brief yet intense digital deep dive held in April 2017 at the annual Netexplo Forum. Looking at the near horizon for global societies generated serious debate and discussion on the challenges and potential impact of AI, Machine Learning and accelerated Automation across the public and private sectors. Without getting into the question of the absolute definition of AI, the consensus of the UNAB think tank was that AI is already having an effect on societies and communities. We acknowledge that there has been use and development of modern AI for over 70 years, with increasing design and application over the last decade of digital disruption and transformation. Today we acknowledge that AI is here to stay as a key dimension of human existence. What does this mean for the near future? Are we about to arrive at singularity, where Human Intelligence and AI become totally integrated? We can think of surface reasons where AI informs the greater good for society, particularly for medical research. Yet not enough is currently known to genuinely forecast if the greater good will be the dominant direction we decide on. More importantly, will we as a global society, be making that choice ourselves?

Organización de Cooperación y Desarrollo Económico (Ed.). (2018). [***Main Science and Technology Indicators Volume 2017 Issue 2***](#). Paris: OECD Publishing.



- This biannual publication provides a set of indicators that reflect the level and structure of the efforts undertaken by OECD member countries and seven non-member economies (Argentina, China, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Chinese Taipei) in the field of science and technology. These data include final or provisional results as well as forecasts established by government authorities. The indicators cover the resources devoted to research and development, patent families, technology balance of payments and international trade in R&D-intensive industries. Also presented are the underlying economic series used to calculate these indicators. Series are presented for a reference year and for the last six years for which data are available; Esta publicación bianual proporciona un conjunto de indicadores que reflejan el nivel y la estructura de los esfuerzos realizados por los países miembros de la OCDE y siete economías no miembros (Argentina, China, Rumania, Federación de Rusia, Singapur, Sudáfrica, Taipei Chino) en el campo de ciencia y Tecnología. Estos datos incluyen los resultados finales o provisionales, así como los pronósticos establecidos por las autoridades gubernamentales. Los indicadores abarcan los recursos dedicados a la investigación y el desarrollo, las familias de patentes, la balanza de pagos de tecnología y el comercio internacional en industrias intensivas en I + D. También se presentan las series económicas subyacentes utilizadas para calcular estos indicadores. Las series se presentan para un año de referencia y para los últimos seis años para los cuales hay datos disponibles.

Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económico (OCDE)., & Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económico (OCDE). (Eds.). (2018a). [**How can we effectively use technology in classrooms?**](#). París: OECD.



- Teachers are the most important school-related factor influencing student learning. Teachers can help level the playing field and provide opportunities for success to all their students. They can inspire students to innovate; to think and reflect and to work in collaboration with others. Good teachers can also stimulate and guide students' development so that their achievements go beyond their own expectations. Therefore, how teachers achieve this in the classroom is important to understand. Teaching for the Future: Effective Classroom Practices To Transform Education links research and data on key issues facing teachers today with teachers' own experiences to overcome challenges and create an effective classroom. This report builds on the discussions and stories shared at the Qudwa Global Teachers' Forum, organised by the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi on 7-8 October 2017. It captures the efforts made by teachers, from across the world, to facilitate student learning and transform education to build a fairer, humane and inclusive world. The report provides an in-depth analysis of issues that teachers encounter in their day-to-day professional life, particularly those around equity and reducing personal and social disadvantage, building academic, social and emotional well-being of students through parental engagement and integrating information and communication technology in classroom

Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económico (OCDE). (2018b).

[**Tax Challenges Arising from Digitalisation – Interim Report 2018: Inclusive Framework on BEPS**](#). Paris: OECD Publishing.



- This interim report of the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS is a follow-up to the work delivered in 2015 under Action 1 of the BEPS Project on addressing the tax challenges of the digital economy. It sets out the Inclusive Framework's agreed direction of work on digitalisation and the international tax rules through to 2020. It describes how digitalisation is also affecting other areas of the tax system, providing tax authorities with new tools that are translating into improvements in taxpayer services, improving the efficiency of tax collection and detecting tax evasion

Switters, J. M., & Pujol Priego, L. (2018). [**Impact of EU-Funded Research and Innovation on ICT for Active and Healthy Ageing: The Top 25 Most Influential Projects**](#). (European Commission. , Ed.). European Union.



- The purpose of this study was to identify and consolidate the key findings from the research and innovation projects addressing ICT for Active and Healthy Ageing funded under FP7, the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP) and the Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme. While the total number of relevant projects from these 3 programmes account for more than 100, the contractor selected the top 25 most relevant, to extract the key findings on results achieved, i.e. regarding impact in the sense of: 1. improved quality of life, 2. increased efficiency of health and long -term care, 3. market growth and expansion of the EU industry. In addition, the study summarized the main lessons learned and recommendations for policy makers for future research and innovation agenda on ICT

for Active and Healthy Ageing. It also developed a showcase of success stories to exemplify the outcomes to a wider public audience

PUBLICACIONES DEL SECTOR PRIVADO

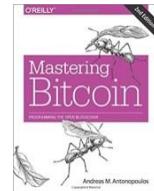
Android (Ed.). (2018). [***Android Security 2017 Year In Review: March 2018.***](#) android.

- Android platform features, metrics that informed our view of Android security, and security trends for Android devices in 2017. In 2017, we improved Android security in a variety of ways, such as reducing the number of PHAs on devices and in Google Play, improving security visibility



Antonopoulos, A. M. (2017). [***Mastering Bitcoin : programming the Open Blockchain.***](#) Sebastopol: O'Reilly.,

- Join the technological revolution that's taking the world of finance by storm. Mastering Bitcoin is your guide through the seemingly complex world of bitcoin, providing the knowledge you need to participate in the internet of money. Whether you're building the next killer app, investing in a startup, or simply curious about the technology



Capgemini (Ed.). (s. f.). [***Digital Transformation : Review : Artificial Intelligence Decoded.***](#) Capgemini Digital Transformation Institute.

- The Digital Transformation Institute is Capgemini's in-house think-tank on all things digital. The Institute publishes research on the impact of digital technologies on large traditional businesses. The team draws on the worldwide network of Capgemini experts and works closely with academic and technology partners. The Institute has dedicated research centers in India, the United Kingdom, and the United States



Cisco Systems, I. ., & Cisco Systems, I. . (Eds.). (s. f.). [***Cisco 2018: Annual Cybersecurity Report.***](#)

- What if defenders could see the future? If they knew an attack was coming, they could stop it, or at least mitigate its impact and help ensure what they need to protect most is safe. The fact is, defenders can see what's on the horizon. Many clues are out there—and obvious we present data and analysis from Cisco threat researchers and several of our technology partners about attacker behavior observed over the past 12 to 18 months. Many of the topics examined in the report align with three general themes



GSMA (Organization) (Ed.). (s. f.). [***The Mobile Economy 2018.***](#) GSMA.

- The reports provides the latest insights on the state of the mobile industry worldwide. Produced by our renowned in-house research team, GSMA Intelligence. It contain a range of technology, socio-economic and



financial datasets, including forecasts out to 2025. The global version of the report is published annually at Mobile World Congress, while regional editions are published throughout the year

Mobile Economy - DW Watch March 2018: What are the main takeaways from the Mobile World Congress? (s. f.). IDATE DIGIWORLD Research.



- As it is every year, IDATE DigiWorld was on hand as a partner analyst during the Mobile World Congress in Barcelona. This issue of our DigiWorld Watch Service offers a summary of what stood out most for our experts, through interviews with Florence Le Borgne, Lead 'TV & Digital Content' analyst, Frédéric Pujol, Lead 5G analyst, Samuel Ropert, Lead IoT analyst, and Deputy CEO, Jean-Dominique Séval. It also includes the latest wireless market trends including: LTE and 5G rollout, 5G Monetisation, IoT market forecasts, autonomous cars... as well as a chronicle of the latest industry news.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Microsoft, & PricewaterhouseCoopers (Eds.). (2018). **Bots, Machine Learning, Servicios Cognitivos: Realidad y perspectivas de la Inteligencia Artificial en España, 2018**. pwc.



- El informe tiene como objetivo ofrecer una perspectiva realista del nivel de desarrollo de la Inteligencia Artificial en el mercado español a partir de partir de encuestas a una treintena de grandes compañías españolas líderes en su sector. El documento concluye que aunque la falta de talento y de un modelo de negocio claro obstaculizan el desarrollo de iniciativas en IA entre las empresas españolas, más de la mitad ya está intentando, en mayor o menor medida, sacar partido de la IA. Además, para una amplia mayoría de los participantes, la Inteligencia Artificial no es un conjunto de iniciativas aisladas sino una tecnología que, en el largo plazo, supondrá cambios muy disruptivos para los negocios. El documento concluye que el análisis predictivo y el reconocimiento por lenguaje y voz son las dos aplicaciones de la IA con más potencial para estas compañías, y los sectores telecomunicaciones, financiero, sanitario y de turismo, los que más partido pueden sacar de este tipo de iniciativas

The Malicious Use of Artificial Intelligence: Forecasting, Prevention, and Mitigation. (2018).



- Artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities are growing at an unprecedented rate. These technologies have many widely beneficial applications, ranging from machine translation to medical image analysis. Countless more such applications are being developed and can be expected over the long term. Less attention has historically been paid to the ways in which artificial intelligence can be used maliciously. This report surveys the landscape of potential security threats from malicious uses of artificial intelligence technologies, and proposes ways to better forecast, prevent, and mitigate these threats. We analyze, but do not conclusively resolve, the question of what the long-term equilibrium between attackers and defenders will be. We focus instead on what sorts of attacks we are likely to see soon if adequate defenses are not developed

Vosoughi, S., Roy, D., & Aral, S. (2018). [***The spread of true and false news online.***](#)

- There is worldwide concern over false news and the possibility that it can influence political, economic, and social well-being. To understand how false news spreads, Vosoughi et al. used a data set of rumor cascades on Twitter from 2006 to 2017. About 126,000 rumors were spread by ~3 million people. False news reached more people than the truth; the top 1% of false news cascades diffused to between 1000 and 100,000 people, whereas the truth rarely diffused to more than 1000 people. Falsehood also diffused faster than the truth. The degree of novelty and the emotional reactions of recipients may be responsible for the differences observed. *Science*, this issue p. 1146 We investigated the differential diffusion of all of the verified true and false news stories distributed on Twitter from 2006 to 2017. The data comprise ~126,000 stories tweeted by ~3 million people more than 4.5 million times. We classified news as true or false using information from six independent fact-checking organizations that exhibited 95 to 98% agreement on the classifications. Falsehood diffused significantly farther, faster, deeper, and more broadly than the truth in all categories of information, and the effects were more pronounced for false political news than for false news about terrorism, natural disasters, science, urban legends, or financial information. We found that false news was more novel than true news, which suggests that people were more likely to share novel information. Whereas false stories inspired fear, disgust, and surprise in replies, true stories inspired anticipation, sadness, joy, and trust. Contrary to conventional wisdom, robots accelerated the spread of true and false news at the same rate, implying that false news spreads more than the truth because humans, not robots, are more likely to spread it