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## PUBLICACIONES DEL ONTSI

Urueña López, Alberto. **Estudio sobre Comercio Electrónico B2C 2016.** Madrid: ONTSI, 2017.

<http://www.ontsi.red.es/ontsi/es/content/estudio-sobre-comercio-electr%25C3%25B3nico-b2c-edici%25C3%25B3n-2017>.

El presente documento recoge la novena edición del Estudio sobre comercio electrónico B2C en España. Cubre, concretamente, las transacciones que se llevan a cabo entre empresas y consumidores finales. Las temáticas son las siguientes:

- Diagnóstico del sector de comercio electrónico B2C y evolución frente al pasado ejercicio.
- Madurez del sector en España.
- Formas alternativas de comercio electrónico en el mercado residencial/doméstico.
- Impulsores y frenos al desarrollo del comercio electrónico B2C.

**INDICADORES DESTACADOS DE LA SOCIEDAD DE LA INFORMACIÓN: Noviembre 2017.** [ONTSI], s. f.

<http://www.ontsi.red.es/ontsi/es/content/indicadores-destacados-de-la-sociedad-de-la-informaci%25C3%25B3n-en-espa%25C3%25B1a-noviembre-2017>.

En septiembre de 2017, las líneas de banda ancha fija en España crecieron un 4 %, superando los 14,16 millones de líneas. En la misma fecha, las líneas de telefonía fija superaron los 19,17 millones de líneas, mientras que las líneas de telefonía móvil alcanzaron los 51,86 millones de líneas, experimentando crecimientos anuales del 1,2 y 1,1 % respectivamente. Crece también la penetración de la telefonía móvil hasta un 111,5, un 1 % mayor respecto al mismo periodo del año anterior. El número de dominios registrados en octubre de 2017 a través de .es creció un 2,7 % respeto del de octubre de 2016, superando la cifra de 1,89 millones de dominios.

**Las TIC en los hogares españoles: Estudio de demanda y uso de Servicios de Telecomunicaciones y Sociedad de la Información : LVI Oleada Abril - Junio 2017.** Las TIC en los hogares españoles. Madrid: ontsi, 2017. [http://www.ontsi.red.es/ontsi/sites/ontsi/files/LVI\\_Oleada\\_Panel\\_Hogares.pdf](http://www.ontsi.red.es/ontsi/sites/ontsi/files/LVI_Oleada_Panel_Hogares.pdf).

## PUBLICACIONES DEL SECTOR PÚBLICO

### INTERNACIONAL

**A guide to ICT-related activities in WP2018-20.** European Commission, s. f.

<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/guide-ict-related-activities-horizon-2020-work-programme-2018-20>

The last phase of Horizon 2020, the EU's Research and Innovation programme, has been launched. Roughly EUR 6 billion out of the overall budget of EUR 30 billion will be spent on research and innovations in the ICT sector. ICT is present in many of the Horizon 2020 areas. This guide is designed to help potential proposers find ICT-related topics across the different parts of H2020 in work programme 2018-20

Blackman, Colin, y Simon Forge. **Data Flows – Future Scenarios.** Brussels: Policy Department A: Economic and Scientific Policy European Parliament, 2017.

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document.html?reference=IPOL\\_IDA\(2017\)607362](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document.html?reference=IPOL_IDA(2017)607362)

This report covers thirty-one countries across Europe – the EU 28, plus Norway, Iceland and Switzerland - and analyses the availability of nine broadband technologies (DSL, VDSL, cable modem, DOCSIS 3, FTTP, WiMAX, HSPA, LTE and satellite) across each market, at national and rural levels. In addition, various combination categories indicating the availability of one or more forms of broadband connection are also published. These cover overall fixed & wireless broadband and next-generation access (NGA) availability. Europe-wide overview, country comparisons and year-on-year trends are provided in this report. Additionally, broadband coverage developments are discussed in individual country chapters

***Broadband Coverage in Europe 2016: Mapping progress towards the coverage objectives of the***

***Digital Agenda.*** European Union, 2017. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/study-broadband-coverage-europe-2016>

This report covers thirty-one countries across Europe – the EU 28, plus Norway, Iceland and Switzerland - and analyses the availability of nine broadband technologies (DSL, VDSL, cable modem, DOCSIS 3, FTTP, WiMAX, HSPA, LTE and satellite) across each market, at national and rural levels. In addition, various combination categories indicating the availability of one or more forms of broadband connection are also published. These cover overall fixed & wireless broadband and next-generation access (NGA) availability. Europe-wide overview, country comparisons and year-on-year trends are provided in this report. Additionally, broadband coverage developments are discussed in individual country chapters

***Consumer Conditions Scoreboard: Consumers at home in the Single Market.*** Luxembourg:

Publications Office of the European Union, 2017.

[http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/just/document.cfm?action=display&doc\\_id=45983](http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/just/document.cfm?action=display&doc_id=45983).

The Consumer Conditions Scoreboard monitors the consumer environment across Europe through three key dimensions: knowledge and trust; compliance and enforcement; complaints and dispute resolution. It also examines progress on the EU Digital Single Market from a consumer perspective

***Cross-border data flow in the digital single market: study on data location restrictions: FINAL REPORT.*** European Union, s. f. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/facilitating-cross-border-data-flow-digital-single-market-study-data-location-restrictions>.

The objective of the study (study reference: SMART 2015/0054) was to provide evidence on the scope and magnitude of legal and non-legal barriers in Member State practices which hinder the free flow of non-personal data within the European Union in order to contribute to the sustainable development of a Digital Single Market. It should also give evidence about the costs of these barriers for private and public sector

***Data Driven Cities: 20 Stories of Innovation.*** Geneva: World Economic Forum, 2017.

<https://www.weforum.org/whitepapers/data-driven-cities-20-stories-of-innovation>

The need for cities to fully harness the potential of data constantly flowing through them has never been more urgent. Data Driven Cities: 20 Stories of Innovation, highlights examples from around the world of how cities are doing exactly this: using new technology, data collection and analysis to improve services and liveability for their citizens. The report is part of a wider initiative by the World Economic Forum to empower city leadership in employing 4IR

technology to improve the urban experience and using data to define and measure their preparedness for the transformation of the 4th Industrial Revolution

**eGovernment Benchmark 2017: Taking stock of user-centric design and delivery of digital public services in Europe.** European Commission, 2017. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/new-study-egovernment-services-europe-improving-cross-border-availability-services>

The latest eGovernment benchmark report shows significant improvement on cross-border availability of digital public services and accessibility of public websites from mobile devices in EU Member states. The study also indicates a need for improvement in transparency of public services delivery and use of supporting technology like eIDs or eDocuments

**EU public consultations in the digital age Enhancing the role of the EESC and civil society organisations.** European Economic and Social Committee, 2017. <https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/a3e564c1-cf37-11e7-a7df-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-51173942>.

EU online public consultations are used as a tool to foster transparency at EU level and offer an opportunity to both civil society and European citizens to participate in the EU decision-making process. They are generally run by the European Commission, which tries to legitimate its actions and reduce the democratic deficit by taking into account the opinions of stakeholders and citizens. In EU online public consultations, the exercise is facilitated by the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), which allows stakeholders and citizens to directly express their opinions on specific topics and engage in an interactive dialogue. As a consequence of the potential for new technologies to enable more direct participation and foster citizens' civic engagement at EU level without the intervention of intermediary or representative organisations, civil society organisations are called upon to rethink their traditional role as mediators between citizens and EU institutions. In the case of EU online public consultations, however, they can still play a crucial role in improving the consultation processes. The present study aims to provide an analysis of current consultation practices at the European Commission as well as to examine the potential of the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) as an intermediary body in reaching out to citizens.

**Fast-forward progress: Leveraging tech to achieve the global goals.** Geneva: International Telecommunication Union, 2017. <http://www.itu.int/en/sustainable-world/Pages/report-hlfp-2017.aspx>.

This report offers insights into the risks and opportunities in using Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

**Fixed Broadband Prices in Europe 2016: FINAL REPORT and EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.** European Union, 2017. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/fixed-broadband-prices-europe-2016>.

This study provides comprehensive data on the 2016 retail prices of fixed broadband offers for consumers in the EU28, Iceland, Norway, Japan, South Korea, Canada and the USA

**Measuring the Information Society Report: 2017.** Geneva: International Telecommunication Union,

2017. <http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/pub/80f52533-en>

The 9th edition of the Measuring the Information Society Report, an annual report published by ITU since 2009, features key ICT data and benchmarking tool to measure the information society, the ICT Development Index (IDI). The report presents a quantitative analysis of the information society and highlight new and emerging trends and measurement issues. The MISR 2017 assesses IDI findings at the regional level and highlight countries that rank at the top of the IDI and those that have improved their position in the overall IDI rankings most dynamically since 2016. It also uses the findings of the IDI to analyze trends and developments in the digital divide. It includes for the first time individual country profiles providing a snapshot of the latest ICT landscape and efforts made to increase the ICT access, use and proficiency of their citizens. The analytical report is complemented by a series of statistical tables providing country-level data for the indicators included in the IDI.

Vollers, Heleen, Wendy Carrara, y Cosmina Radu. ***Open Data Maturity in Europe 2017: Open Data for a European Data Economy***. European Union, 2017.

<https://www.europeandataportal.eu/en/dashboard#2017>

This report is the third in a series of annual studies and explores the level of Open Data Maturity in the EU28. The report reveals that governments across Europe have not only prioritised Open Data more strongly in 2017, but are actually engaging in a race to the top. The majority of the countries demonstrate a solid understanding of the impact of Open Data in paving the way for the data economy.

Sartor, Giovanni. ***Providers Liability: From the eCommerce Directive to the future***. Brussels: Policy Department A: Economic and Scientific Policy. European Parliament, 2017.

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/es/document.html?reference=IPOL\\_IDA\(2017\)6141\\_79](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/es/document.html?reference=IPOL_IDA(2017)6141_79)

The study addresses the secondary liability of Internet intermediaries, namely, the issue of whether and to what extent, intermediaries — who bring together or facilitate transactions between third parties on the Internet — should be liable for, or in dependence of, illegal activities by their users. The report discusses the main issues related to the application of the Directive, and makes some suggestions for future improvements. It argues that the exemption should be maintained, since it is needed to ensure the diverse revision of intermediation services and the freedoms of the users of such services. Some updates to the current regulation may provide better guidance to Internet intermediaries, their users, and legal professionals.

***REPORT ON CONTRACTUAL CLAUSES FOR THE ONLINE DISTRIBUTION OF CONTENT***. European Commission, s. f. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/report-contractual-clauses-online-distribution-content>.

The study explores some contractual aspects in copyright licencing linked to cross-border issues. The study, which was drafted in 2014 by the Law Firm De Wolf & Partners, analyses the cases of licences between rightholders and the distributors and the contracts between the distributors/licensees who acquire a multi-territorial or pan-European licence from the rightholders and their customers

**The Global Innovation Index 2017: Innovation Feeding the World.** Ithaca, Fontainebleau, and Geneva: Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization, 2017.

<https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/gii-2017-report>

Now in its 10th edition, the GII 2017 focuses on innovation in agriculture and food systems. In the coming decades, the agriculture and food sector will face an enormous rise in global demand, increased competition for limited natural resources, and the effects of climate change. Innovation is key to sustaining the productivity growth required to meet this rising demand and to helping enhance the networks ("food systems") that integrate sustainable food production, processing, distribution, consumption, and waste management

## PUBLICACIONES DEL SECTOR PRIVADO

### INTERNACIONAL

**Towards City 4.0: Analysis and outlook of Spanish Smart Cities**, s. f.

[http://w5.siemens.com/spain/web/es/Evento\\_Siemens/eventos-2017/Pages/Ciudades40.aspx](http://w5.siemens.com/spain/web/es/Evento_Siemens/eventos-2017/Pages/Ciudades40.aspx).

### ESPAÑA

Lupiñez Villanueva, Francisco. **Ciudades Inteligentes: Evaluación social de proyectos de Smart Cities**.

Centro de Estudios de Telecomunicaciones de América Latina, 2017. <http://cet.la/estudios/cet-la/ciudades-inteligentes-evaluacion-social-proyectos-smart-cities/>

El concepto de Ciudades Inteligentes o Smart Cities ha adquirido en los últimos años una marcada notoriedad en el sector académico, las administraciones municipales o el mundo de los negocios. Una Smart City es aquella ciudad que busca abordar los asuntos públicos a través de soluciones basadas en las TIC. En este sentido, existen distintos indicadores para medir la situación de las municipalidades en las dimensiones características de las Ciudades Inteligentes: Smart Economy, Smart Governance, Smart Mobility, Smart Environment, Smart People, y Smart Living. Sin embargo, todavía son escasas las publicaciones centradas en la evaluación de estos proyectos, y no existe un marco metodológico que sea aplicable al conjunto de ellas.

**Modelos de negocio disruptivos**. Fundación Innovación Bankinter, s. f.

<https://www.fundacionbankinter.org/documents/20183/156075/Modelos+Negocio+Disruptivos+Informe+2.pdf/e29a4961-1e52-4cfa-9de5-cc5576fab1d2>

Innovación disruptiva es aquella que supone una ruptura en relación con los procesos, productos y servicios existentes hasta el momento. La innovación disruptiva era poco frecuente hasta la irrupción de los últimos desarrollos tecnológicos. Esto está creando nuevos modelos de negocio disruptivos como la digitalización, la economía de plataforma, la economía colaborativa, modelos descentralizados o modelos pop-up, que están cambiándolo todo. Esta tendencia analizará los últimos desarrollos tecnológicos, el detalle de los modelos de negocio resultante y su impacto socioeconómico

**LA REUTILIZACIÓN DE DATOS ABIERTOS : UNA OPORTUNIDAD PARA ESPAÑA : La contribución del sector público a la economía del dato.** ALBERTO ABELLA ; MARTA ORTIZ-DE-URBINA CRIADO ; CARMEN DE PABLOS HEREDERO. COTEC, 2017.

[http://informecotec.es/media/INFORME\\_REUTILIZACION-DE-DATOS.pdf](http://informecotec.es/media/INFORME_REUTILIZACION-DE-DATOS.pdf)

La progresiva digitalización de nuestras ciudades (ciudades inteligentes<sup>1</sup>) y de los objetos que nos rodean (Internet de las Cosas<sup>2</sup>, objetos llevables<sup>3</sup>) dibuja una sociedad donde el tratamiento masivo de los datos abre la puerta a una nueva era. Los datos abiertos, datos masivos o innovación basada en datos, se perfilan actualmente como las vías por las que la sociedad digitalizada resolverá desafíos basados en el conocimiento y la reutilización de datos. Desafíos anteriormente inabordables, como la sostenibilidad pública y medioambiental, el transporte, la salud o el empleo. Las instituciones públicas y las empresas generan importantes cantidades de datos abiertos<sup>4</sup> que pueden reutilizarse para crear valor en múltiples dimensiones: economía, sociedad, medio ambiente, etc.

Unidos, Gurises. **PENSAMIENTO COMPUTACIONAL: UN APORTE PARA LA EDUCACIÓN DE HOY**, s. f.

[https://www.fundaciontelefonica.com/arte\\_cultura/publicaciones-listado/pagina-item-publicaciones/itempubli/618/](https://www.fundaciontelefonica.com/arte_cultura/publicaciones-listado/pagina-item-publicaciones/itempubli/618/).

Esta obra muestra la implementación del Pensamiento computacional (PC) en escuelas y liceos de Uruguay, lo que implica la incorporación en la educación de niños, niñas y adolescentes de una serie de habilidades y competencias útiles para la búsqueda de soluciones y el desarrollo personal. Además de la definición de lo que es el Pensamiento Computacional y cómo puede contribuir a proporcionar una educación de calidad, se incluyen proyectos prácticos llevados a cabo en programación, robótica y electrónica (con materiales útiles para profesores que quieran adaptar estas prácticas en sus aulas), y las lecciones aprendidas y las conclusiones de la implementación de este proyecto.

**Telos: Revista de pensamiento sobre Comunicación, Tecnología y Sociedad. Nº 108.** Madrid:

Fundación Telefónica, s. f. <https://telos.fundaciontelefonica.com/mas-allá-de-la-tierra-proxima-parada-exoplanetas/>

**Things Matter: La experiencia del usuario de Internet de las Cosas en España : octubre 2017 : INTERNET OF THINGS.** Telefónica, 2017. <https://iot.telefonica.com/multimedia-resources/things-matter>.

## PUBLICACIONES DE OTROS SECTORES

Earp, Madeline, Adrian Shahbaz, Mai Truong, y Sanja Kelly. **Freedom on the Net 2017: Manipulating Social Media to Undermine Democracy : November 2017.** Whasthinton ; New York: Freedom House, 2017. [http://predipubcn.sistemaip.net:8096/intranet-tmpl/prog/img/local\\_repository/koha\\_upload/FOTN\\_2016\\_BOOKLET\\_FINAL.pdf](http://predipubcn.sistemaip.net:8096/intranet-tmpl/prog/img/local_repository/koha_upload/FOTN_2016_BOOKLET_FINAL.pdf).

Governments around the world have dramatically increased their efforts to manipulate information on social media over the past year. The Chinese and Russian regimes pioneered the use of surreptitious methods to distort online discussions and suppress dissent more than a

decade ago, but the practice has since gone global. Such state-led interventions present a major threat to the notion of the internet as a liberating technology

Pew Research Center. ***The Fate of Online Trust in the Next Decade, 2017.***

<http://www.pewinternet.org/2017/08/10/the-fate-of-online-trust-in-the-next-decade/>.

Many experts say lack of trust will not be a barrier to increased public reliance on the internet. Those who are hopeful that trust will grow expect technical and regulatory change will combat users' concerns about security and privacy. Those who have doubts about progress say people are inured to risk, addicted to convenience and will not be offered alternatives to online interaction. Some expect the very nature of trust will change.