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HOW TO WORK WITH SUPPLY SIDE DATA- ROHAN SAMARAJIVA, PHD.

- Mobile companies- GSM association- even those who don't use this are lining up to join them- read the document
    - What kind of arguments are they making?
    - What are the stories that they are telling? Can we contribute something on these future stories?- possibilities for research- but coming from a TRADE organization
    - What is the evidence they are using/data that they are using- can we get hold of this data- can I examine the veracity of the data that GSMA is using? Is it distorted/dishonest?
- *For evidence to be good, we should be able to check the evidence.*
- *For the most persuasive policy arguments- the data that people use has to be verifiable*
- Data on the sector comes from many sources- supply side data- comes from suppliers of service- they collect lots of data- give it to the government who needs it for planning- government then gives it to the ITU/other international organizations-
- Complaints (consumers will give- operators will have)- besides this we get from surveys- we do this since hard and costly to get information from them otherwise- operators are very few- need no surveys.
- *Simple stories that people tell have to be interrogated- question supply side data that people throw around*
- Are the data comparable? How do you reconcile different financial years?- for instance, in India- April to March- SL- January to December- Pakistan is July to June.- having quarterly data eliminates problem to a great extent.- this reconciliation is very important if benchmarks are used for mainstream regulatory work such as interconnection or retail tariff regulation
- *Built in biases in numbers that tell the growth story of a nation.*
- *Sometimes distortion of numbers may have been created as a result of something the government did- for instance, in India, spectrum on the basis of number of subscribers-this created incentive for operators to boast numbers.*

Prerequisites for comparison

- Internationally accepted definitions and procedures
- Make sure the definitions are adhered to
    - ITU has mobile broadband definition-use is inconsistent.
    - Sources of internationally accepted definitions?? (ITU…)

ITU Basic Indicators- What to Think About?

- Value/weakness of ITU data- operators generate data- report to 'national administrations' (but WHO ARE THEY?)- who then report to ITU- estimates are used… lags due to multiple links in the chain- definitions are not always consistently applied
- Given the easy availability and stature of ITU- very heavily used by international and national actors in decision making
    - Also feed into composite indices such as ICT Development Index, Network Readiness Index by WEF and E-Readiness Index
- Data (should) guide national level actions, international perceptions affect investment and other actions that influence domestic outcomes.
    - Therefore, important to pay attention to compilation of data, especially quality and timeliness
- Look at CAGRs- more accurate information?
- *Will you take numbers beyond a certain point seriously? For instance, number of SIMs per hundred- if the number is too high, there are some indicators that you are not taking into account- some people could have two SIMs- some sections of the population don't use cellphones- some sections of persons don't count at 'population' (example- UAE doesn't consider Expat population as 'population')*
- *You will get correlation from any two data sets*
- How do you question numbers?- Laos, for instance, is a communist country- possibly cooking its numbers.

How to use data?

- If surveys are available- use them
    - Have governments conduct surveys- If not;
    - If representative survey from regional organization is available- use their data- if not;

- If survey from current year not available- use earlier info with adjustment

What do you study on the supply side?

- Price
- Affordability
- Taxation?
- Quality

DEMAND SIDE RESEARCH- DR. CHRISTOPH STORK

- Primary data collection- surveys, automated recording (demand side data)
- Secondary data analysis- cross section, time series, panel data (supply side or demand size data)

Categorization

- Qualitative- non numerical data.- In depth understanding of human behaviour- why and how- Focus Group Discussions (need to focus on 'non'- quantities)
- Quantitative- numerical data- represents figures (what and when)
- *In order to have meaning for demand side research- need to combine quantitative and qualitative side research*- Qual to inform Quant. Methodology- Quant. to understand Qual.

Primary Data Collection (Surveys)

- Konrad Keller and the Viet. War Example (16,000 page document- interview with captured Viet. Cong. v. one single interview)- *Listening is a gift, but can be trained.*
- Representativeness-
- Sampling- *when you sample and want to speak about a particular region, your sample data has to be region specific- and you cannot extrapolate this data to anything lower than that unit…(or even higher than that unit)*

Quantitative Data Analysis

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LEGAL ANALYSIS FOR POLICY RESEARCH- PROF. MARCIO ARANHA

What is legal analysis all about?

- There are many variables (indicators?) well connected to the juridical dimensions, but we have no methodology to ensure we are talking about the same thing? What is this same thing – not clear. =/

- When we deal with different countries and different kinds of regulation in the same country and legal framework- those words are meaningful forms- stimulate ideals that we have? We have to deal with differences in meanings of words- this is why it's difficult to do cross jurisdictional analysis?
- Same words could mean very different things in different legal spaces- need to break them down and check what their attributes are- else we will be comparing apples and oranges- not apples and apples
- Multiplicity of agencies and regulators

INTERNET GOVERNANCE: WHAT IS IT ALL ABOUT AND WHY SHOULD YOU CARE? – PROF. ANG PENG HWA

The Problem of the Root: The Root of the Problem

- Top level domain- .com/.org etc.
- Second level- .gov.in etc
- Third level- finmin.gov.in
- The request is processed in the order .com then google then www
- Levels of a domain name
    - . (this is invisible- after the domain name)- root server- tells you where the TLDs are
    - Top level domain (.com/.in)
- The root zone and root file system are in the hands of the USA
- What if the USA behaves as if it owned the internet?
    - Google bayen ilashi
- Not in the interests of the US to fracture the Internet- this way they ensure that their companies- Google, Amazon etc.- biggest internet companies (all from US) are protected and internet companies from other nations don't creep up- examples, companies from India/Africa etc.

What is internet governance?

- Rules and regulations for the internet + Process of governing the internet + Control of the internet
- Need private sector and civil society, not just governments- could be problematic- for instance, UN is United Nations- but ITU also has civil society and private sector- also

India's IT Act was earlier very good- then made mistakes with the same law- didn't have consultations the second time around.

Modes of Regulating life (and the Internet)

- Law- government and private sanctions and force, including self-regulation (different from co- regulation)
- Social norms- through expectation, encouragement or embarrassment- netiquette, e.g. no spam, on topic posts, no need for "welcome" response to "thank you"
- Markets- price and availability
- Architecture- what technology permits, dissuades or prohibits
    - Anti piracy software, Speed bumps, Software to block content
    - Refers to basic design- e.g., making a road winding to slow down drivers. E.g. is free speech built into the internet

(Source- Lessig, 1999)

Scope of internet governance issues

- Access and service provision
    - Technical standards, interconnection, pricing and service quality of information services, responsibilities and liabilities of access and service providers.
- Electronic commerce- legally recognize the electronic environment (admit electronic evidence and validity of digital signatures), encourage user of e-money
- Content regulation- how to block objectionable materials on the Internet- principally for children; how to protect national interests against foreign undesirable materials; how to reconcile conflicting cultural values
- Security- how to protect against breaches of security in computer systems and networks; how to guard against e-crimes.
- Intellectual property rights- acquire and manage rights in digital environment
- Privacy- necessity to comply with OECDs Guidelines on Privacy- EU Data Protection Directive demands that third parties have 'adequate level' of data protection before they can process data from the EU; How to regulate use of personal information by public and private institutions.

Application

- Policies should encourage a competitive environment so as to lower prices for the consumer and develop a healthy industry
- Update laws to enable e commerce transactions
    - Digital Signature Act
    - Evidence Act
- Train law enforcement in fighting online crime.
- Regulate content with an eye to solving problems; not just because the content has been regulated; try to use international norms; consult industry widely, both to educate and to be educated.
- Empower police to monitor and enforce law on the internet and pass such laws
- Update copyright laws to the extent necessary to modernize the country
- Look into privacy regulation

What is your data to do research in these areas?- depends on the problem. One of the areas could be best practice elsewhere

EVIDENCE IN THE POLICY PROCESS- ROHAN SAMARAJIVA, PHD.

- What is the evidence you take behind your recommendations?
- Types of policy influences (Lindquist)
    - Expanding policy capacities
    - Broadening policy horizons
    - Affecting policy regimes
- How does one intervene in the policy process?
    - Policy briefs
    - At expert fora and dissemination event
    - At conferences and events that policy makers, regulators and stakeholders attend.
    - Media
    - Interventions on draft regulations and consultations
    - Capacity building
    - Training programmes.
- *Research policy nexus is different in the developed and the developing world.*