



## **Global Media Policy Working Group**

Abstracts of papers accepted for presentation in the Online Conference Papers of the  
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<sup>1</sup> These are the abstracts of the papers accepted by the IAMCR section or working group named above for presentation in the Online Conference Papers component of the 2020 annual conference. This publication will be updated prior to the conference to include the papers that are actually included in the final programme. To be included in the programme, authors must submit their paper by 19 June 2020 and register for the conference.

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# **On considering efficient media policies for news production around the globe**

## **Authors**

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## **Abstract**

Media economists say the government is supposed to intervene into a market only when market failures exist (Picard, 1989; Hoskin, McFayden & Finn, 2004; Albarran, 2010). These failures identified by Hoskin, McFayden and Finn (2004) are the existence of externalities, the insufficiency of public goods, and the abuse of monopoly power. Imagine the news as a product, symptoms that indicate market failures have emerged such as the penetration of fake news through social platforms which is very costly for the public to fend off (an external cost), the introduction of data analytics and advanced news production skills that need more diffusion among the press (an external benefit), the lack of independent, high-qualified news (a public good), and the vigorous consolidation of news distributors (the abuse of monopoly power). The whole news industry is struggling, leading to the insecurity of information sources and the loss of diversity views for the public. As the whole news industry is struggling, it's time to consider public policies that save the news industry.

Based on Freedman's (2008) media policy tool framework, this research project plans to analyze press-related legal documents of several countries, including the United States and Vietnam, in order to figure out which countries made it easy for the press to self-financialize, which countries directly subsidized the press, which countries do nothing, and which countries harmed the business side of the press. The countries chosen are countries that the researcher has experienced with their press-related legal documents.

Regarding the stage of this research project, I finished a full economic analysis of legal documents in Vietnam and found out complicated ways the Vietnamese government subsidize/controlled its 800 news organizations using a set of seven media policy tools (merging scheme, socialization of the press, multiplatform diversification, state subsidies, tax reductions, content regulations and advertising restrictions). Along with informants' accounts, besides having severe impacts on political content, direct and indirect state subsidies do help the press, both print, broadcast and online, survive vigorous media competition. Thanks to this preliminary study, I got a fair literature review of government intervention into media markets via media policy tools. Also, I developed a multistage process to collect data (legal documents) from governmental agencies in charge of the media, a coding protocol to classify data into 7 groups of media policy tools, and a set of six cost-and-benefit-analysis questions to inspect the efficiency of each media policy tool. The latter was developed based on Hoskin et al. (2004)'s economic analysis questions.

## **Submission ID**

1942

# **Les enjeux et la prospective de la souveraineté numérique : une comparaison entre le RGPD et la Loi chinoise sur la cybersécurité**

## **Authors**

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## **Abstract**

La notion « souveraineté » est essentielle de promouvoir la compréhension, le respect et la réciprocité à l'épreuve du numérique et de la mondialisation. D'un côté, si l'on regarde l'Internet comme un territoire complémentaire à part de celui d'eaux, d'aérienne et de spatial, l'indépendance de chaque État devenue plus complexe, puisque des informations transmettent sans frontières. De nouvelles dénominations s'ajoutent. Et de l'autre, il s'agit des enjeux des données privées, de la compétitivité industrielle et de la sécurité nationale à cause de l'économie mondiale, où de l'information prend un rôle important. Des nations se mettent à penser cette notion parce que l'échange international se base sur un consensus international. Cependant, ses contenus varient et cela n'a pas encore fait l'objet d'un consensus.

Cet article se compose de trois parties. Il a l'intention d'explicitier la notion souveraineté numérique et ses compréhensions divers selon des nations différentes, ce qui provoque des conflits entre des nations. Dans la première partie, il consiste à prouver sa légitimité théorique et politique dans un contexte de la mondialisation pour bien comprendre cette notion dans un monde numérique et mondiale. Aussi, nous étudions des cas pour expliquer la situation présente qui face maintenant aux défis de la souveraineté numérique. Ce sont ses trois enjeux : la protection des données privées, la compétitivité industrielle et de la sécurité nationale.

Dans la deuxième partie, nous comparons *Le Règlement Général sur la Protection des Données (RGPD)* et *La Loi chinoise sur la cybersécurité (La Loi)*, sous une analyse de document. Ces lois répondent aux défis de la mondialisation de l'information. Il nous interroge : il est suffisant à défendre la souveraineté numérique par publier des politiques? De plus, dans une certaine mesure, ils reflètent les similitudes et les différences d'attitudes des pays occidentaux et orientaux à l'égard des défis.

Même s'il est obligatoire d'observer la norme juridique, la coercition n'est pas la garantie d'une meilleure prospective de la souveraineté numérique, puisque la loi vient toujours plus tard que la réalité. Considérant que la mondialisation actuelle est principalement tirée par laquelle économique, nous pensons que le bénéfice est la motivation permanente pour obtenir une bonne prospective de la souveraineté numérique.

Pour mieux sauvegarder la souveraineté numérique, comment rédiger une loi qui soit acceptable et qui inspire la coopération est une question. En plus, une des similarités est la reconnaissance de

l'existence de la surveillance. Comment maintenir la liberté de l'internet sous la surveillance et faire des réseaux mondiaux dynamiques à encourager l'échange dans divers pays est la clé.

#### **ENGLISH:**

This article aims to clarify the concept « sovereignty » in this age of digitalization and globalization through presenter the challenges it faces and the solutions the government takes. However, this isn't enough because of the lack of consensus of digital sovereignty of different countries. How to promote the benefits of international digital industries and the freedom of the Internet by publishing the policies will be important in the future.

#### **Submission ID**

2208

### **Media Policy Studies: Towards a Deliberative Policy Ecology**

#### **Approach**

#### **Authors**

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#### **Abstract**

Media policy studies is under-theorised and is now coming up as a distinct sub-field in the larger canvas of communication and media studies. In such a scenario, theoretical impetus to this growing sub-field is but warranted. In an effort to fill this gap, my paper seeks to present a theoretical framework to the study of media policy, called the Deliberative Policy Ecology Approach. The Approach draws on literature from studies in deliberation as a praxis of communication in politics and policymaking, and on the idea of ecology as a heuristic device to house the policy continuum that we experience as a process. The Approach has been subject to practical applicability to study media policymaking, and extends itself as useful to the critical study of such a process. This paper seeks to outline this practical utility of such an Approach, seeking to bridge the gap between media policy theory and practice.

*Keywords:* media policy studies, media theory, ecology, deliberation

#### **Submission ID**

2275

# **Freedom of Expression: A methodological proposal to operationalize the international standards of United Nations**

## **Authors**

Ana Jacoby - Universidad Autónoma de Campeche

## **Abstract**

This paper aims to present the first results of a research project oriented to: a) operationalize inter-American standards on freedom of expression in an indicator matrix and b) use this matrix of indicators as a roadmap for the design and evaluation of public policies on freedom of expression of the Mexican State.

Beyond the importance of this material to detect the most urgent problems in the Mexican public policy on freedom of expression, we believe that the the matrix can be useful for researchers from other regions, interested in comparative analysis and comparative public policy. It may also contribute to address one of the questions of this panel, related to the usefulness of the international standards of the United Nations as an input for the elaboration of transnational regulatory frameworks on freedom of expression.

In order to contribute to this last objective, we will focus our presentation on the presentation of the methodological framework of the project. After presenting the methodology, we will describe in a second section the matrix, which contains about seventy indicators organized in ten analysis dimensions. In a third section we will present a fragment of our empirical work, in order to illustrate the methodology and discuss its usefulness.

The project “Freedom of Expression in Mexico: A proposal to evaluate public policies on freedom of expression from a Human Rights perspective”, started 18 months ago with financing of the Mexican Secretary of Public Education.

## **Submission ID**

3925

# **The Need for Open Research Data and Research Data sharing Policy to Enforce Collaboration for Global Emergency Response: The Fight against Infectious Diseases**

## **Authors**

Muhamad Prabu Wibowo - Florida

## **Abstract**

During the early part of 2020, the deadly 2019 corona virus (COVID19) outbreak shocked the world. The spread, which started in a small city of Wuhan in China, moved beyond China's borders affecting an increasing number of nations around the world. The impact of the outbreak has not been limited to the public health realm, including social aspects of our lives such as politics and the economy. In an effort to mitigate a possible major impact, all nations are currently working together with the aim of providing necessary supports (information/resources) that might help contain the effects on the population. Such efforts include enacting policy (i.e., travel bans/closure of borders), as well as indirect policies such as open research data and data sharing policies aimed at ensuring that scientists collaborate and are able to share data. Open research data and data sharing policies might be crucial in order to find a cure and contain the outbreak in the shortest amount of time possible. Given the severity of the problem, ensuring the enactment and implementation of open research data and research data sharing policies might be crucially important to effectively fight against the current Corona virus outbreak, particularly considering that the issue is incredibly time sensitive.

The practice of research data sharing and collaboration might be of critical importance in the fight against virus outbreaks, more specifically because research data sharing and data reuse, would increase transparency and reproducibility in collaborative efforts. Finding a cure for global virus outbreaks is data-intensive and requires ample collaborative experimental practices. Additionally, open research data and research data-sharing policies incentivizes collaboration, ability to redefine verification, ability to develop further hypotheses, and possibly better coordinated research efforts in the search of a timely cure when outbreaks occur. (Institute of Medicine of the National Academies, 2015).

Given the complex nature of the corona virus (COVID19) outbreak, the aim of this study is to utilize policy analysis for those enacted in countries that have implemented open research data initiatives such as United States, United Kingdom, and many European countries (Joseph, 2016) (Kim, 2017) (Kelli et al., 2018). Findings indicate thus far that policies are encouraging researchers and institutions to open their research data in order to support efforts and thus influencing publication practices for journals. However, all of the policies have shown that there is a lack of focus on the outbreak as global emergency and pandemic condition. In addition, technical differences such as accessibility, lack of resources (time, skills, facilities), and/or appropriate infrastructure, have not being accounted for in current policies. Furthermore, given the value that research data represents, data sharing practices have not being adopted by all researchers given desire to maximize professional and/or economic benefits, perceiving data sharing as a threat to intellectual property (Piwowar et al., 2008). Open research data and research data-sharing policies should account for and address access to resources and intellectual property protection.

## **Submission ID**

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