

## **Principles**

- open standards/interoperability
- privacy protection
- common OECD policy framework on intellectual property law, less restrictive than current laws which are tailored to specific business models, and anti-competitive
- strong competition policy for

## **Convergence**

Key barriers to benefits from convergence are regulatory - converged businesses end up being either under- or over-regulated, as they either fall between regulators or are covered by more than one. Regulatory convergence is also needed for consumers to benefit, and appropriate institutional models require thinking carefully about what the aims of regulation ought to be. In addition, all regulations should have sunset clauses as the markets are changing so quickly.

Secondly, privacy protection is essential for consumers to benefit and also to trust internet businesses. Regulators are at present shockingly lax about this aspect of consumer protection.

## **Creativity**

The main barriers to new forms of business are those created by government - regulation which favours existing business models/companies; inflexible tax and pensions laws making it impossible to experiment with new structures; costs to starting up new businesses or closing old ones.

Economies of scale are the main non-government/regulatory barrier. There is probably an important role for governments in co-ordinating assistance to start-ups in a way which enables them to overcome the scale barrier, possibly as an active industrial policy to support firms in one specific area so a national market at scale can be formed.

Public sector information should be made available online either free (most used series) or at marginal cost. US is great, Australia too, New Zealand going the right way, other countries not so good. My own government is much worse than it ought to be on this.

## **Confidence**

Time to regulate against spam! Or an email tax levied via ISPs on any bulk-senders - would work if applied across whole OECD.

Privacy protection urgent and vital.

Time also for governments to give all citizens from birth a proper (and safeguarded) digital identity, integrating all data including mobile phone records, and giving people sufficient access to their own data to prevent errors and abuses.

## **Other material**

**Principles**

- Net Neutrality
- Business grounds for use and development (no biased message of FOS but different business models)
- Public access for infrastructure
- Balanced provision of free and payed services
- Complementary to traditional economy (not substitute)b

**Convergence****Creativity****Confidence****Other material**

## **Principles**

1. Since the internet is a global means of communication without real borders it should be managed on centralised level. Country borders are NOT suitable anymore in this context.
2. Rules for access ( ex ante) plus checking ex post have become indispensable.
3. The legal reality and environment have to be adapted rapidly since "trust" ( fidei) is a sine qua non for doing business all over the globe.
4. Criminal use has to be abandoned as well. Heavy penalties both financial and personal if we want to improve the situation.
5. Cyber space police with full competences have to be created.
6. Pollution on the internet has to be avoided and /or capacity has to be extended.
7. With the use of the internet more and more hardware will be used as well. The pollution that goes hand in hand with that has to be taken care of .
8. Education has to be extended and become part of development aid as well.
9. Positive awards at all levels have to be invented to award and show Best practices.
10. All important stakeholders should sign ( underwrite) sound principles and train their staff in accordance.

## **Convergence**

Yes overarching principles for the convergence and the transition to the next generation of high speed networks are needed. In the context of what has been written under question 1. This is indispensable. With the speed there will be a need for " societal guidance" by self regulation and control. Standards will be needed to make proper communication within and between the high speed networks work.

Training and education of the "users" in general is already needed now and will be even more needed in the future. A large group of consumers however will be following the directions followed by the market leaders. Policy has to adapt even "pro-actively" in order to stimulate innovation and to "guide" changes on both producer and consumer side.

## **Creativity**

It is obvious that the internet is a means "par excellence" for lots of geographic and product markets.

Concerning "growth and employment" : it is not evident that "formal" ( quantitative and relative) growth will still automatically lead to an increase in employment! It could mean improvement of the quality of employment.

NEW ways of analysis and thinking are needed to develop models in an open ( internet) economy.

Public sector knowledge is NOT by definition more advanced than data available in the market. So the question is not rightly put! In an ever globalising world and economy "protection" is not just about quantitative restrictions. It is about "quality" and can be "justified" ( objectively) if the market is transparent.

I would go for "think tanks" with an obligation to disseminate results if these are co-financed with public funds as well. And even if it is privately financed there should be a "obligation" to inform authorities of outcome with a direct public interest impact.

## **Confidence**

Confidence building depends on the "environment" ( social, economic and environmental). Trust ( fidei) will stimulate economic activity so this is csqn for future developments , progress and prosperity.

This will be crucial. If not well managed people will tend to " economic conservatism".

The sensitivity of the "electronic" systems should be lowered as well. Direct action from users ( supply and demand side!!) vs the opponent(s) should become possible. The legal systems will have to adapt by creating 'online' or 'electronic' courts, arbiters etc. Compare "sports" games.....: on the spot and immediate decisions are needed in speedy business ( f.i.; financial markets!

## **Other material**

**Principles**

Creating a framework of trust and security for transactions.

**Convergence**

Programmes of wide education are needed, possibly through national television and radio networks to educate the public in both the opportunities and the hazards of working on line.

In the same way that we educate people in the safe use of roads we must educate them in the safe use of the Internet

**Creativity**

Let the market drive these developments. Markets are good at finding out quickly what people do and do not want. Government central planning does not work so well.

**Confidence**

Treat e-crime as seriously as any other form of organised crime. Invest in specialist crime prevention and detection organisations that work across national boundaries (given that the Internet does not recognise international boundaries).

Educate the public in the risks of crime and the measures they should take to avoid it.

**Other material**

**Principles**

IT Professionalism is a critical component

**Convergence**

Policy has NOT even come close to catching up with the changes that have happened, much less with the ones that are anticipated in the next few years.

The Google initiative with wireless spectrum in the U.S. is just the tip of the iceberg.

**Creativity**

There still remains a huge gap between the have's and the have nots. Have nots exist in rural areas of developed countries like Canada as well as in much of the developing world.

**Confidence**

Current mechanisms are not working. One of the prime drivers is out of date practices by the video, audio, videogames, and software industry.

**Other material**

**Principles**

- Security and privacy: A safe Internet.
- Coexistence of both copyright and creative commons models.

**Convergence**

Consumers should benefit from broader competition basis. In Mexico broadband adoption has been lowered by high prices and low competition.

Private efforts should concentrate in better pricing policies, and customer satisfaction goals.

Public efforts should provide a better consumer protection laws and enforcement of them.

Local (domestic) capitals should find better finance options to compete.

**Creativity**

More cooperation should be made among private investments, public sector and research institutions.

The government should extend tax exemptions to private research that creates new technologies.

**Confidence**

Internet users should be better educated in privacy/security issues online.

Technological capabilities should become a subject in public and private educations, at every level.

**Other material**

**Principles**

The security issues are important. If the economy is based on the Internet what will happen if there is a cyber attack against these services that are becoming more and more crucial.

There will be two worlds: the otherone using the Internet and the other world (majority of people) wihtout any services of that kind. I guess those people who have not heard anything about the Internet might even live happier life altogether if their living conditions are ok otherwise.

**Convergence**

The future communities might have a lot in common with the society that Orwell described. The privacy of individuals is an issue that has to be quaranteed.

**Creativity**

Wikipedia, open source etc. will prospect even if policymakers don't do anyghing. Innovations will evolve from people in the Internet community. Networking of individuals will promote creativity. Big companies will find out that they can not prospect without these innovations that can not be patented.

**Confidence**

As I understand there are several pretty good and strong identity check up systems that are competing with each others in popularity. However these systems are not yet commonly used. Estonian government provided all citizens a electronic ID card. That kind of approach might be the solution...

**Other material**

<http://www.openxades.org/ues/uescard.html>

## **Principles**

- 1.) net neutrality is paramount to making sure that corporate censorship of the internet doesn't take place via filtering and other techniques aimed at restricting access to information based upon political or philosophical affiliation of the users.
- 2.) as the MSM has become 'irrelevant' as a source of information to the public, it is paramount that the internet remain a viable means of obtaining information that is necessary for the electorate to effectively assess and make decisions based upon informational assessment done solely by research done on internet news sources.
- 3.) government must return to some semblance of competency to ensure that electronic privacy is not only assured to the users, but is not violated by breaches of F.I.S.A. and other protections which restrict warrantless searches conducted by governmental intelligence gathering apparatus, ie: NSA.
- 4.) adequate safeguards of information must be implemented to ensure that transactional security is not strictly limited to the transaction itself, but the safeguarding of information after the transaction has occurred. without this, there cannot be any meaningful commerce without exceptional exposure to fraud and identity theft.

## **Convergence**

I am a firm believer in the fact that RFID and other technologies which compromise privacy, go way beyond any reasonable boundaries and make my own personal use of any of this 'enhanced' (allegedly enhanced) technology in the future, if my privacy is not guaranteed.

therefore, without privacy, these so called 'convergences' as you talk about them, mean that people like me will 'abandon' and 'shun' them rather than accept them as transitional compromises to the end goal of much better technology availability for my own use.

privacy trumps capability. I've already begun to roll back my use of technology due to privacy concerns.

## **Creativity**

all of these questions are 'irrelevant' as far as I am concerned, without the implicit promise of user privacy and security / freedom of search without warrant.

## **Confidence**

once again, the government (U.S. government, as well as others) have failed to adequately address the erosion of confidence in security of information, and without taking much stronger steps to remedy this, technology alone is not going to be enough to prevent the further erosion and 'stepping away' from the technology as a commerce means.

many people I know are using the internet far less for transactions, due to privacy and government spying concerns.

## **Other material**

just based on real world experience.

**Principles**

- 1) data, privacy protection, safety and security
- 2) e-skills development in education systems throughout the world
- 3) cross-border policy legislative cooperation
- 4) focus on more R&D investments in ICT
- 5) Remove barriers for SMEs and startups to start ventures in ICT

**Convergence**

Technicians and techn. experts to comment.

**Creativity**

e-skills improvement  
R&D spending  
SME start-up support

**Confidence**

Agree with all 4 points above

**Other material**