



The track on international issues will address how different governments and economies address issues relating to a global infrastructure.

Dr. Makoto Yokozawa, Nomura Research Institute/Kyoto Univ., Japan

USAGE TRENDS

- What is the international context of the Internet?

There are two implications. Firstly, the Internet has served as a global media and has brought borderlessness of communication, culture, economy and business in the world. This fact is relatively well-known and will continue to exist.

On the other hand, the Ubiquitous Network, which heads to the other direction, is likely to provide the environment to keep the culture of each region or community in the raw. The trend gives a focus on intrinsic issues in a region together with global issues. It is found that the policy development of some OECD countries based such a way of thinking.

It is important to have a context mutually influencing "global" and "local", which often described as "glocal", and to design policies "glocally" with familiarity and simple structure of communication.

- What are the broader social drivers for the development of "ubiquitous societies" or "pervasive societies" across different cultures?

How to reduce digital divide, how to promote more effective use of knowledge and intellectual property even among different cultural backgrounds, and how to secure the safe and peaceful social environment coexisted with different values are discussed regarding the Ubiquitous Network Society. These points will also be the factor to progress a cross-cultural society in the future of the internet.

All the technologies have different stage in diffusion, from their early steps to the well-established form as commodity. And all the countries or regions are on the different stage of the long developing process.

Considering the situation mentioned above, it is required to allow inconsistency or diversity over the countries when we talk about the future of the Internet.

The strategic plan for telecommunication policies in Japan has a section to discuss "Universal Communications", which is a conceptual policy design on how new communication technology and its functionality requirements should look like. This includes the development of cross-cultural communication utilizing intelligent integration of functions in the Ubiquitous Network. It is essential to go beyond the negative aspect of cultural differences, and to encourage a beneficial mutual understanding and innovative collaboration.

ROLE OF GOVERNMENTS AND OF INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

- How do different governments view their role in balancing the needs and interests of users, service providers, industry, online content creators, and encouraging an environment that enables innovation, investment and growth?

Basically and historically, applications on the network which have the power to influence personal life or culture were formed from unrestricted mind-set of the private sectors. Recent examples are globally



expanded services such as iTunes, Google, and eBay who survived from competitions and trial-and-error process in the market.

So the role of the government is, first of all, to take an active interest in the application development on the government market such as e-Government etc. Secondly, it is important to make an effort to fulfill the gap between the leading-edge research & invention and advanced technology development, so-called "Darwinian Sea", through publicly supported fundings. Thirdly, the government should have a coordinating function to facilitate cultural, technological, and industrial exchanges within the same field as a national representative window. Fourthly, it is necessary to address the negative aspect of technological industry development, which cannot be (effectively) addressed by private sector alone.

"100 challenges in the Ubiquitous Network Society", which is analyzed by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan would serve as a useful reference to understand the negative aspect mentioned as the fourth role. The paper is to reach the common understanding among involved stakeholders from industry, government, academia and civil society, through listing thoroughly the challenges for the governance on upcoming issues like spam mails, cyber security, or network privacy. And also this list aims at facilitating an effective discussion among multi-stakeholders. It is an essential role to open and maintain the visual whiteboard approach for common challenge for each government and intergovernmental organizations.

- What role for international partnerships between countries and funding agencies in developing new architectures?

Governmental funding facilitates R&D of new architecture and also its allocation process is a significant procedure to check, find and evaluate the overlaps of research resource. And also those process can encourage collaborations with the developments in the other fields or technology layers.

It is adequate to carry out "C: Check" and "A: Act" of Professor Deming's PDCA cycle on the step of project selection for the development of new network architecture in order to check if there is a same project in anywhere in the world or if the project only generates the limited outcome.

It is worth to consider integrating globally-harmonized evaluation procedure into it of each country, having the respect to country-specific policies.

- What role for international co-operation between countries on security, privacy and law enforcement?

It is necessary to examine which challenge cannot be addressed by a certain country alone among "100 Challenges" mentioned above. Depending on each challenge, appropriate international cooperation should be considered.

To illustrate computer security issue as an example, it is required to cooperate among CERTs/CSIRTs in all countries. Also it is required to support countries at early stage without corresponding organizations with knowledge and recourses from well experienced countries.

It is a key to have discussion table for the cross-border management of "privacy" since leaks and undue use of personal information might happen in various ways due to the difference of network use allowances in each country.

Unification of intellectual property rules is the most important issue as well as described above. To give iTunes case as an example, available titles differ in USA and Japan due to the difference of copyright management, and this lead to the inconvenience of consumers.

It is required to develop a scheme enabling to reflect consumer needs in a faithful manner, with giving priority to the convenience for customers, in order to stimulate international content distribution..



- What are the political challenges to the Internet as it has evolved?

Although there are many discussions in the field of digital democracy or freedom of speech, it is essential to look into the success of the multi-stakeholder discussion style in the last year IGF.

- Is there a role for long-term technological development in addressing some of today's concerns in respect to the Internet?

It is important to seek the technological solution for "100 challenges" mentioned previously.

MULTILINGUALISM

-How can multilingualism and the fact that many people worldwide do not use ASCII scripts be taken into account in the designing of a future infrastructure?

Solely considering technological aspect, there are only limited issue for the multilingualization of domain name of the internet. However, it is necessary to have discussion among many experts and intellectuals including cross-cultural studies and sociologies, because it is required to solve not only the diversity of the language code for TLD

Besides, multilingualization is definitely not the issue only for target countries or regions, but also for the other countries in the world maintaining the cooperation and coordination with such countries.