INTUG
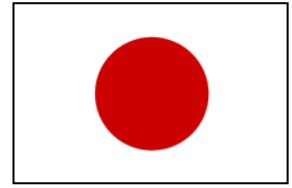
the ubiquitous network society

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INTUG contents

- INTUG
- some principles
- competition
- a word on roaming
- conclusions and issues

INTUG what is INTUG?

- members:
  - national associations
  - corporations
  - individuals
- activities:
  - ITU and WTO
  - OECD
  - APEC TEL, CITEL and EU

INTUG our aims

- real and effective competition
- genuine choice for users
- lower prices
- higher quality
- more innovative services
- constructive co-operation with:
  - international bodies
  - governments
  - regulators

INTUG ubiquitous principles

- economic growth:
  - innovation
  - removal of barriers to adoption
  - achieving confidence in use
- horizontal legislation includes:
  - competition and contract law
  - privacy and data protection
  - health and consumer protection
- technological neutrality:
  - the issues are ubiquitous

INTUG threats

- spam, spim, viruses, trojan horses, worms, hacking, phishing, pharming, etc.

- fraud and identity theft

- surveillance

- public fears of these threats

- weaknesses:
  - inadequate design
  - poor explanation

INTUG competition and access

- only competition can drive the benefits through to:
  - individual productivity gains
  - economic growth
  - social welfare
- where will the bottlenecks be?
  - fibre networks?
  - residential wireless LAN?
- parallels with carrier (pre-)selection and local loop unbundling suggest difficult negotiations
- which services will have access to:
  - personal area network?
  - car network?
  - home network?

INTUG the interworking of services

- will the service you want be available on the networks you have access to?

- will the devices and networks interwork?

- how will the network be selected?
  - the cheapest? (for the user or the provider?)
  - the best quality?

- what happens if you have no billing relationship?

- will all services be available on all networks?

INTUG access questions

- many cities, towns and villages are building single networks :
  - how does this fit into the model?
  - does it compete or collaborate or die?
- many content providers have market power or "must have" content?
  - will they make it available to all?
- some network operators have essential facilities:
  - will they be required to provide access to services?
  - will a price be negotiated?
  - many are determined to avoid becoming a commodity business

INTUG the question of liability

- multiplicity of:
  - networks, devices and sensors
  - network operators and service providers
  - third parties (aggregator, portals, etc)
- we need to be clear about:
  - who controls and manages the service
  - who ensures security to minimise misuse
- ultimately, if something goes wrong, who is it that goes to gaol?

INTUG   the economic value of ...

- telecommunications

- mobility

- nomadicity

- proximity

- location

Only telecommunications has been thoroughly studied. It has a strong contribution to economic growth and productivity. There is a lot of work to do on the others.

INTUG international roaming

- you will be in a different legal jurisdiction:
  - so there will be differences in:
    - consumer rights
    - service provider duties
    - opt in and opt out for commercial communications
  - split/overlapping responsibilities
- severe legal problems in complying with cross-border data protection obligations
- potentially greater value of information when abroad
- there is a long history of over-charging based on abuse of market power

INTUG conclusions

- threats and risks are everywhere
- devices are smaller and weaker
  - every device will have an IP capability
- responsibilities can be equally diffuse
- we must avoid a repetition of spam:
  - vast scale of the problem
  - long delay in its suppression
- we must act quickly to get economies of scale to enable widespread availability

INTUG issues

- how do we ensure competition?
- how do we avoid decades of arguments on access to networks?
- how do we ensure service portability?
- how do we ensure customer confidence?
- can integrity really be maintained across several networks?
- can vendors keep up with the hackers?
  - they innovate very rapidly
- can the law keep up?
  - Where will they find evidence to show in court?

INTUG thank you

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