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OECD FORESIGHT FORUM

**NEXT GENERATION NETWORKS:
EVOLUTION AND POLICY CONSIDERATIONS**

Draft Programme

**To be held at Danubius Health Spa Resort Margitsziget in Budapest, Hungary on
3 October 2006 starting at 9.00 a.m.**

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**OECD TECHNOLOGY FORESIGHT FORUM:
NEXT GENERATION NETWORKS: EVOLUTION AND POLICY CONSIDERATIONS
DRAFT PROGRAMME**

1. Next Generation Networks (NGNs) can be defined as networks with a packet-based architecture, facilitating the provision of existing and new/emerging services through a loosely coupled, open and converged communications infrastructure. The advent of NGNs is bringing forward a series of innovative opportunities but also a greater array of challenges, touching upon competition, interconnection agreements and new business models.
2. The OECD Technology Foresight Forum on NGN will try to address these new issues, focusing on the benefits they can bring for social and economic development and on those aspects or situations which may constitute barriers to the development of IP-enabled networks and services.

“Next Generation Networks: evolution and policy considerations”

3 October 2006, 9:00 – 18:00

Danubius Health Spa Resort Margitsziget, Budapest.

9.00 – 9.30 Opening: Welcoming remarks and opening
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Hugo Parr, Chair of the Information, Communication and Computer Policy Committee - Mr. János Kóka, Minister, Ministry of Economy and Transport, Hungary - Vision: Brian Carpenter, Chair Internet Engineering Task Force
9.30 – 10.45 Session 1: NGN technologies evolution and characteristics.
<p>Next Generation Networks is a concept used to refer to a packet-based architecture that fosters the provision of existing and new or emerging services through a loosely coupled, open and converged communications infrastructure.</p> <p>In the NGN environment, a broadband managed IP network can carry voice, video and data over the same infrastructure.</p> <p>NGN has been described as a development of current networks, where different technologies and functional layers – access, transport, control, and services – can be combined to provide all players with innovative opportunities, new sources of revenues and improved quality of service. At the same time, NGN is not simply about Internet Protocol, but is claimed to constitute a paradigm shift when embedded in the economy and society at large.</p> <p>This session aims at identifying relevant characteristics and aspects of NGN so as to stimulate discussion on regulatory issues in the following sessions.</p>
<p>Chair: Martin Niekus, Manager Strategic Standardization EMEA, Lucent Technologies. Vice-chair, ETSI/TISPAN.</p> <p>Helmut Schink, VP Network Technology Strategy, Siemens. Vice-chair, ITU-T Study Group 13.</p> <p>David Levy, Controller, Public Policy, BBC Strategy, BBC, United Kingdom.</p> <p>Attila Koós, Director, Hungarian Telecom, Hungary.</p> <p>Denis Weller, Chief Economist, Verizon, United States.</p>
<p>Questions for discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the characteristics of the next-generation network and what services can it provide? - What are technological challenges in implementing NGNs? - What benefits could it bring to operators and end-users?
10.45 – 11.15 Coffee Break

11.15 – 12.30 Session 2 (Part I): The 3 C's: Convergence – competition – consolidation?

The technological change brought by NGN and the new opportunities for innovative services and applications have an impact on the present regulatory landscape.

Regulatory practices are generally related to specific networks (*e.g.* PSTN, cable, etc). However, with the shift towards NGN, some traditional regulatory requirements may become obsolete and less relevant, while others should remain, albeit adapted to a new environment.

This session, divided in two parts, aims to stimulate discussion and analysis of regulatory issues surrounding the impact of NGN on competition and investment, and will pay particular attention to the implications of network convergence, new issues surrounding quality of service and the control layer, interconnection approaches, and interoperability.

Chair: **Jens Arnbak**, Professor, Delft University, The Netherlands.

Davide Gallino, Secretary, European Regulators Group (ERG), Brussels, Belgium.

Felix Mueller, Legal & Regulatory, BT International, BT, United Kingdom (tbc).

Yoshihiro Katagiri, Deputy Director, Tariff Division, Telecommunications Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), Japan.

John Horrocks, Consultant, Department of Trade and Industry, UK.

Ferenc Bánhidi, Board Member of the National Communications Authority, Hungary.

Questions for discussion:

- How will the emergence of NGN alter the nature of competition?
- What balance should we seek in order to both enable competition and address competitive bottlenecks on one hand, while encouraging innovation and investment on the other?
- Do differences between the NGN and the traditional telecommunication environment require a reconsideration of ex-ante and ex-post regulation?
- How should interconnection be approached in an NGN world?
- Are there bottlenecks to the development of NGN services and applications in an NGN environment, and if so where? How can they be addressed?
- How can non-discriminatory access and quality of service be ensured in an NGN environment?

12.30 – 14.00 Lunch Break

14.00 – 15.00 Session 2 (Part II): The 3 C's: Convergence – competition – consolidation?
<p>Richard Stastny, Senior Analyst, OeFEG, Telekom Austria.</p> <p>Ilkka Lakaniemi, Senior Manager, Fixed-Mobile Convergence (FMC), Nokia Networks, Finland.</p> <p>Claire Alexandre, Regulation Senior Manager, Vodafone Group Public Policy.</p> <p>Francesco de Leo, Director Strategy and Development, Wind, Italy.</p>
15.00 – 16.00 Session 3 NGN applications, use and impacts
<p>NGNs will have major impacts on the creation, delivery and use of digitised goods and services, and the development trajectories for NGNs will be driven by the commercial, practical and popular uses to which they are put. Most projections suggest that NGNs will be driven by major increases in video applications, both fixed and mobile, and ever-increasing data-intensive applications.</p> <p>The development of different access, cost, pricing and distribution models for digitised content of all kinds across the economy, including applications for health, education, government and personal uses as well as business uses, will be crucial in shaping NGNs.</p>
<p>Chair: Richard Simpson, Director General, Electronic Commerce Branch, Industry Canada, Canada.</p> <p>Gianni Colombo, Head of Long Term Research, Telecom Italia, Italy.</p> <p>Jong-Sung Hwang, Executive VP, IT Strategy Division, National Computerization Agency (NCA), Korea.</p> <p>Matthieu Coutière, Direction de la Stratégie et du Développement, Vivendi, France.</p>
<p>Questions for discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the major needs of users from NGNs? How will new uses drive the development of NGNs? - What will be the new services that will justify new investment? - What are likely new applications? Specialist? And mass-market?
16.00 – 16.30 Coffee break

16.30 – 17.30 Session 4: Security in NGN

The attributes of the Internet's architecture that are most currently lacking are arguably those relative to security. With the growing integration of electronic communications in the information society, NGN increasingly will be a critical information infrastructure that will need to guarantee resilient and dependable availability and constitute a trustworthy environment.

Chair: **Keith Besgrove**, Chief General Manager, Department of Communications, Information Technology, and the Arts (DCITA), Australia.

Thomas Skordas, Deputy Head of Unit, ICT for Trust and Security, DG Information Society, European Commission.

Graham Ingram, General Manager, AusCERT, Australia.

Problematic factors for NGN:

- Connectivity to open public communication network infrastructure.
- Nomadic users and providers.
- Uncontrolled access.
- Broader playing field for cybercrime to develop.

17.30 – 18.00 Conclusions : visions of the world to come

There are different possible visions of the future of the Internet. The new IP-enabled, multi-layered, converged communication landscape is stirring significant interest among providers, as well as changing users' expectations.

On the basis of the questions and discussions in the previous sessions, this last panel will identify which are the priority issues which should be addressed in the near future as well as in the future work of the OECD.

Chair: **Hugo Parr**, Chair of the Information, Communication and Computer Policy Committee

Panel: **Brian Carpenter**, Chair Internet Engineering Task Force; **Martin Niekus**, Manager Strategic Standardization EMEA, Lucent Technologies. Vice-chair, ETSI/TISPAN; **Jens Arnbak**, Professor, Delft University, The Netherlands; **Richard Simpson**, Director General, Electronic Commerce Branch, Industry Canada, Canada; **Keith Besgrove**, Chief General Manager, Department of Communications, Information Technology, and the Arts (DCITA), Australia.

Conclusion and closing by the chair