

Unclassified

DSTI/ICCP(2007)12

Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Economiques  
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

08-Mar-2007

English - Or. English

DIRECTORATE FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRY  
COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION, COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

DSTI/ICCP(2007)12  
Unclassified

**"SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS SHAPING THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNET"**

**Workshop proceedings**

**31 January 2007, Washington D.C.**

*This document contains a summary of the proceedings of the OECD Workshop on "Economic and Social Factors Shaping the Future of the Internet", co-organised by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the US National Science Foundation, held in Washington D.C. on 31 January 2007. The document is made available for the information of delegates.*

*The position papers submitted by participants at the workshop are available at:  
<http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/FutureInternet2007>*

Contact: Karine Perset; tel + 33-1 45 24 19 83; E-mail: [karine.perset@oecd.org](mailto:karine.perset@oecd.org)

JT03223350

Document complet disponible sur OLIS dans son format d'origine  
Complete document available on OLIS in its original format

English - Or. English

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

FOREWORD .....	3
Acknowledgements .....	4
MAIN POINTS .....	5
INTRODUCTION .....	7
TRANSPARENCY AND DATA .....	8
Transparency .....	8
Measurement of the Internet .....	9
FRAMEWORK AROUND TRUST AND TRUSTWORTHINESS .....	10
The difficulty of security and options for a more secure future .....	10
Privacy .....	12
Consumer empowerment and disclosure .....	14
PARTICIPATORY NETWORKS AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS .....	15
Openness and participation .....	15
Participation of all, including the developing world .....	16
Challenges to openness .....	16
Values, creativity and culture .....	17
COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE AND POLICY .....	19
Minimalist regulation approach versus critical infrastructure status .....	19
Globalisation and societal needs .....	19
Economic or social externalities .....	20
Investment in infrastructure .....	21
Convergence and Internet traffic exchange .....	22
Identification and addressing .....	23
ROLES OF DIFFERENT STAKE-HOLDERS .....	24
Role of governments .....	24
Role of technologists .....	25
Cooperation of technologists and policy makers .....	25
NOTES .....	27
ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP AGENDA .....	29
ANNEX 2: PRIORITISATION QUESTIONNAIRE .....	36

## FOREWORD

1. An international workshop entitled “*Social and Economic Factors Shaping the Future of the Internet*” was held at the United States National Science Foundation in Washington D.C., on 31 January 2007. The workshop was co-organised by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the US National Science Foundation (NSF) and was sponsored by the NSF. The event attracted some 35 speakers and 100 participants. Participants had a shared goal of discussing longer term strategic directions for the future of the Internet, from both a technological and a policy viewpoint. The workshop brought together a group of experts including economists, policy makers, social scientists and technologists, to consider a broad range of issues and questions relating to the future of the Internet, such as:

- i) **Convergence between previously distinct networks and services toward the use of TCP/IP generates new demands on the Internet and places strains on existing regulatory models:**
  - While business models are in flux and as previously distinct industries such as broadcasting and traditional telecommunications converge on the Internet, are there criteria that can help guide policy makers and researchers?
  - How can we ensure there is sufficient investment to meet the network capacity demands of new applications and of an expanding base of users?
  - Could the current commercial solutions used for Internet traffic exchange be used as a model for traffic exchange between convergent networks? How can naming and addressing be improved so as to improve efficiency of inter-networking?
  - How can growth of the Internet be measured?
- ii) **The openness that the Internet was a clear factor in fostering competition and innovation, and is increasingly enabling users to develop, collaborate and distribute content and customise applications, driving a range of new social and economic opportunities:**
  - What do different people mean by “openness” of the Internet? Is openness the Internet’s key success factor?
  - Is it possible to make sure the conditions are in place for innovation to continue to take place at the edges of the network and how can this be enhanced? Are there practices that hinder innovation at the edges?
  - How can experimentation with new models for the economic use and creation of new digital content be encouraged?
- iii) **Security threats endanger network operation and a trusted online environment at a time when an increasing number and variety of communities and businesses critically rely on the Internet:**

- Can a coherent layer for security be deployed in the Internet’s architecture to help address trust issues? How can incentives be aligned with the roles of different stakeholders to increase Internet security *e.g.* with technical standards, regulation and peer pressure?
- How can the privacy concerns of individuals and industry be balanced with the information requirements of the public sector and academia?
- How can we reconcile the needs to share personal information with the need to safeguard individual rights, in particular the right to privacy and the protection of personal data?

2. This paper summarises discussions at the workshop and an exercise in which participants were invited to rank 30 issues according to their urgency, complexity and importance (see annex 2), as well as drawing from position papers of participants (see <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/futureinternet2007>).

3. For the ranking exercise, a list was developed prior to the meeting of several leading social, economic, regulatory and ethical considerations relating to the future of the Internet, which could be considered from public policy and/or technology perspectives. The purpose of this list was to provide a high-level view on the major trends affecting the “connected” world, and to begin to build a common understanding of the interaction of trends, potential options and priorities (annex 2).

4. Each participant was asked to consider a small set of specific questions from the list in more detail (annex 1). This provided an opportunity to reflect on today’s Internet, its achievements and any unintended consequences or outcomes of its existing design. Examples of questions addressed during this process were “Why are trust and identity such difficult concepts in relation to use of the Internet”? Why has multilingualism been so hard in respect to Internet addresses? Was network manageability an afterthought? Why do some consider Quality of Service across different networks as a commercial failure? Could a different Internet model be conceived that would have led to better outcomes?<sup>1</sup>

### **Acknowledgements**

5. The OECD appreciates the support and participation of the US NSF which was the sponsor of the Workshop on which this paper is based.

6. All participants are to be thanked for their expert, thoughtful, and stimulating contributions that provided a rich source of discussion at the Workshop.

7. For the NSF, the objective of the workshop and this paper is to provide information for technical research planning for its Global Environment for Networking Innovations (GENI) facility. The GENI project aims to enable the research community to invent and demonstrate a global communications network and related services, which will be qualitatively better than today's Internet.

8. For the OECD’s ICCP Committee, the objective of this paper is to help inform its programmes of work on Internet-related policy issues, in view of an OECD Ministerial meeting, which is to take place in Seoul, Korea, 17-19 June 2008.

## MAIN POINTS

9. Today's Internet is the sum of all the private and public investment, activities, decisions, inventions and creativity of a billion users, over 20 000 autonomous systems<sup>2</sup>, and countless creators and innovators.

***“The Future of the Internet is too important to be left to chance or random developments”***  
***David Clark***

10. The Internet has, in a relatively short time, become a fundamental infrastructure for our economies and societies and, as a result, is an increasingly important policy issue across a broad range of economic and social dimensions. Three main trends are increasingly influencing the current Internet's ability to meet the requirements of users:

- Convergence between previously distinct networks and services towards the use of the Internet protocol generates new demands on the Internet and places strains on existing regulatory models.
- The openness of the Internet has been a clear factor in fostering competition and innovation, and is increasingly enabling users to develop, collaborate and distribute content and customise applications. This openness is driving a range of new social and economic opportunities and deepening the role of the Internet as a key part of our economic infrastructure.
- Security threats endanger network operation and a trusted online environment at a time when an increasing number and variety of communities and businesses critically rely on the Internet.

11. In considering the range of scenarios that relate to a future Internet, an array of choices can be made, in which technological evolutions may be partnered with social policy and regulatory discussions. To examine these choices and their potential implications, a dialogue between the technical community and the policy community is crucial, informed by the work of economists, social scientists, and legal experts. The technical community has recognised the importance of non-technical considerations for its work, including the economic landscape, the social context, as well as the international nature of the network.

12. Discussants at the Workshop agreed that there was a critical need to design future systems to be as adaptive as possible to evolving needs – whether these needs are technical, economic, social or legal in nature – as opposed to solely reflecting current requirements. They agreed on the need to draw lessons from the applications and use associated with the evolution of the current Internet and to identify the features that have been critical to the Internet's success and its openness/fostering of what several participants called “serendipity” or, as another participant called it, “generativity”. At the same time, participants realised that the current Internet faces many challenges as it evolves to embrace new requirements, which are not only related to existing technical limitations but also to economic, social and regulatory issues.

13. At the outset of the workshop, participants were reminded that the question of whether future needs may be accommodated by incremental improvement of the current design of the Internet, and/or by a clean-slate approach, is being investigated by the research community. This is occurring partly within the

framework of the GENI project, which is both an effort to solve current Internet problems 5 years into the future, as well as a longer-term effort to define requirements for the network of 10 or 15 years from now. GENI will be designed for experiments with different architectures that enable an assessment of socio-economic impacts, *e.g.* different architectures might lead to more or less openness.

14. One of the strongest themes that emerged from the workshop was the need to gather data to better understand the workings of the Internet. The need for measurement of traffic flows and inter-networking efficiency and for an objective assessment of the status of resources, such as numbering resources, was particularly emphasised, in order to enable informed technical or policy decisions in respect to future options and priorities. Discussions and suggestions at the Workshop in this respect have been included in the section on *transparency and data*.

15. A second strong theme was that of building *a framework around trust and trustworthiness*, taking into account society's need for privacy, improved trust through better identity management, and consumer protection.

16. A third theme stressed the value of the *participatory nature of the Internet*, which allows widespread social and economic interaction, innovation, and value creation, and the importance of reinforcing policy frameworks that encourage participation on, and access to, the Internet. The consensus was that the future of computing and communications could take a variety of directions and that all actors should guard against locking in existing systems to the exclusion of innovation or other potential benefits.

17. A fourth theme related to *communications infrastructure and policy*. There was agreement that a primary reliance on markets was beneficial, and that market forces should be fully utilised in order to stimulate improvements in areas such as security or improving consumer choice. It was recognised that, as in other economic areas, market failures are possible in respect to the Internet, and that government action can be warranted in those circumstances.

18. Finally, the *roles of different stakeholders* were emphasised. The key role of governments and intergovernmental organisations was stressed in areas such as setting or codifying rules, planning for the long-term or in respect to societal or economic impacts, and international co-operation.

## INTRODUCTION

***“The Internet is changing from the inside out and from the outside in”***  
***Marjory Blumenthal<sup>3</sup>***

19. From the inside, Internet technologies are transitioning from an era of deployment and performance, to an era of qualitative evolution (expanding functionality), where a diverse range of environments enable communication in a variety of forms and situations. Primary technological trends include digital convergence toward the Internet Protocol (IP *e.g.* VoIP, IPTV), towards mobility (with *e.g.* mobile broadband), towards human-oriented applications (*e.g.* the participative web, often described as Web 2.0 or intelligent user interfaces), networked information technology with the web as the platform (with *e.g.* application service providers, Web Services, service-oriented architectures) and intelligent objects that can sense and control (*e.g.* RFID, home networks, or intelligent transportation systems). Mobile computing and embedded devices are expected to play a leading role in future computing and communication.

***“Expect more devices, more bandwidth and more data-  
-100, 1000, even 10,000 times more”***  
***Michael R. Nelson***

20. From the outside in, the Internet is now a critical infrastructure underpinning economic and social activity at a global level. Accelerating technological development in relation to the Internet has tremendous technological, political, social, and cultural ramifications that are difficult or in many cases, impossible to comprehend. The Internet is rapidly evolving into a broadband network-of-networks, with increasing fixed and wireless access, supporting around a billion users. In the future it is expected that the Internet will connect an ever-greater number of users, objects and critical information infrastructures. The role of the Internet as a social and economic infrastructure is deepening. With this, the Internet needs to meet social needs placed upon it, expand opportunities for innovation and economic growth, be robust and secure, and scale to evolving requirements. In what follows, the main points of the workshop are categorised by leading themes discussed at the NSF/OECD workshop.

## TRANSPARENCY AND DATA

### Transparency

21. Lack of accountability was stressed as the biggest impediment to improved safety, scalability, sustainability and stewardship on the Internet. This lack of accountability was linked to the lack of market transparency on the Internet.

#### *Lack of transparency, from the Internet infrastructure side, can lead to investment inefficiencies*

22. While network operators are fierce competitors, the nature of the Internet dictates that they must also co-operate, and there is a need for some technical co-ordination to ensure efficient inter-networking. Several participants stressed that the lack of information in the public domain in the telecommunication and Internet sectors led to large inefficiencies in these markets during the “Internet bubble”. For example, in the late 1990s, network operators invested in capacity far ahead of demand, and frequently on the same routes, while there was a lack of capacity on other routes.

23. If markets had been better informed of factors such as the growth and nature of traffic, better decisions and outcomes could have been possible. A lack of such information can be a barrier or deterrent to investors, whether they are private sector operators, governments, aid agencies, or others who may wish to invest in networks. The importance of preserving commercial information confidential to specific firms was noted, for efficiency and security reasons. However, participants agreed that greater amounts of data at an aggregated level should be available to researchers, capital markets, policy makers and so forth. There was also a call to identify more precisely what information is required from network operators.

#### *Transparency and disclosure, of hardware and software functions, could help improve trust/trustworthiness*

24. Several participants stated that many privacy and security issues could be addressed through greater transparency about what tasks software and hardware components are conducting and why. While there are currently many different practices with regards to disclosure, clear standards could specify what and how information should be disclosed.

25. In the area of software, some participants stressed that all the functions performed by software should be specified at the outset, in a similar way to that of food labelling.<sup>4</sup> Understanding what functions are undertaken by installed software is essential so that a user can understand what a computer is doing when connected to the Internet and whether this activity is warranted. This is, however, not without challenges. Malware, for example, is often difficult to differentiate from legitimate software in terms of how it uses the functionality of a user’s equipment.

26. In addition, it was suggested that companies’ retention policies should be made clear in a consistent manner, so as to allow users to compare service offerings. It was felt that such disclosure of policies might help users to make better-informed decisions on products and services. Participants gave examples of ISPs recording certain types of information for business or legal reasons. They said the same applies to service providers, such as free web mail accounts.

## Measurement of the Internet

### *"If you Can't Measure It, You Can't Manage It" Internet operators<sup>5</sup>*

27. Many participants strongly felt that a greater amount of information should be available in the public domain, to support efficient inter-networking. This could include, for example, information that would provide a better understanding of the Internet's points of vulnerability or recovery after network failure. The impact of recent earthquakes in Asia, that severed a number of undersea cables, was raised, along with the need to better understand how the event affected communications, how the network recovered, and what the economic and social impacts were. Participants reiterated that there needed to be a clearer delineation of what information should be shared in the public domain, while noting the need to protect commercial confidentiality.

### *Proposal for measuring the current Internet*

28. A comment was made that much of the information now in the public domain about the Internet was not the result of a transparent methodology, repeatable by computer scientists and other network researchers. A representative from the Packet Clearing House (PCH) raised the possibility of introducing standardised measurement practices for Internet eXchange Points (IXPs), and for gathering sample IP traffic information<sup>6</sup>, that could provide a better idea of aggregate traffic flows.<sup>7</sup> Matrixes of IXP participation and sample IP traffic information could correlated with two additional datasets that PCH collects: topology of the network that can be observed and relationships that can be inferred. It was stated that with this data, one can further begin to extrapolate the volume of Internet traffic being generated in areas of the Internet that are not under the purview of IXPs. Participants at the Workshop were generally supportive of having greater capabilities for sharing aggregate inter-networking information available, both at present and for future technological developments.

### *End point computers as potential data gathering points*

29. The idea was put forward of having end point machines themselves acting as "data points" for tracking the overall condition of a given PC and more data-gathering about the Internet. Here the idea would be that endpoints could signal to other endpoints and possibly provide information to some central "public interest aggregator". Such information might include the number of connected machines and their health. In this way, it was suggested, they could provide information to other users in real time, without the need for intermediaries.

### *Economic and social value of new content being created on the participatory web*

30. Measuring the economic or social value of new content being created on the Internet was considered as consistent with some of the OECD's core expertise. On the economic side, the notion of complementarities was highlighted as being important, with many goods being created to "complement" other goods.<sup>8</sup> While transaction-based markets are the basis for many economic statistics, the fact that the Internet is a virtual marketplace implies that transactions can be for profit, for free, or for a barter arrangement and not necessarily quantifiable. With most interactions taking the form of complex forms of barter arrangements, it is considered difficult to measure such an environment, unless proxys can be found, such as comparing the value of Open Office with the value of Microsoft Office.

## FRAMEWORK AROUND TRUST AND TRUSTWORTHINESS

31. Participants stated that users will need to better understand the degree of personal risk they face in online environments: it is vital for them to be aware of processes they interact with on the Internet. This was identified as an area which could be the subject of governmental agreement, around the three ways to mitigate current abuses: *i)* technical prevention, which does not always work, *ii)* *post-hoc* law enforcement, and *iii)* education on ethics, to improve awareness.

### **The difficulty of security and options for a more secure future**

#### ***The inherent difficulty of security and manageability***

***“Currently we have a security lumberyard, rather than a security architecture”***  
***David Clark***

32. Participants noted that the technical community as well as other communities have been trying to improve security for more than two decades but have had little overall success, due in part to little consideration being given to this aspect in the original design of the Internet. Participants also noted that while the Internet successfully transfers data, it is very difficult to manage for both network providers as well as individual users.

#### ***Most problems lie in the end nodes***

33. Some participants felt that while most security problems are not technical and relate to end-nodes, which are not managed by network operators, greater security should be provided to users.

#### ***Many security problems involve a balance of interests among actors, states and societies***

34. It was noted that the security issue is made more difficult by the lack of agreement among actors on what “Internet security” should be and that, as a result, the objectives of “classic” security, availability, and resilience, must be defined broadly and imperfectly. While there is a need for more coherent security architecture, it was pointed out that different approaches might be required for different contexts.

#### ***Trust, and tools to enhance trust***

35. Discussion ranged over the fact that a lack of a trusted online environment would be detrimental to most of the economic and social goals that are attached to the current and future Internet. While total trust may not be achieved through technical design, it is necessary to impose constraints on Internet transactions so that they are “safe enough” for people to want to use the Internet, and the level of security must be measurable.

#### ***The need to tread lightly in designing digital identity mechanisms***

36. Participants noted that trust is closely related to the reliability of identity mechanisms. They cautioned that such mechanisms should not be allowed to “overshoot” their purpose and place control in the hands of actors that the users may not trust in another context. An example given by a participant would be to equate identity with a credit card.

37. Several participants expressed concern over the proliferation of several identity management systems that they judged “ill-considered” and their adoption by universities. They stressed their belief that

the privacy implications of these systems had not been thought through and that, further, considering the benefits and risks of identity management systems requires international co-operation if their use extends beyond national borders.

### ***Security versus freedom at the edges (a trusted commons)***

38. The question was raised of how to enhance network security, while enabling access to the information that users demand and the serendipity that leads to unexpected innovation at “the edges”. Several technical ideas were suggested:

- ***Diffusion of traffic rather than traffic optimisation, as a strategy for making the Internet more secure.*** The point was made that Denial of Service (DoS) attacks, which involve concentrating traffic from many machines onto one machine with the intent of flooding it, are made possible because the Internet assumes a conversation is between a given source and a single named destination. Therefore a solution that was suggested might be for the destination machine to connect to a large number of “bodyguards”, so as to diffuse the attack. An example given for such a “diffusion” approach is the Akamai web-caching service, where many copies of the content are made so as to resist “flash crowds”.
- ***Shift focus to security of information, not connections.*** It was noted that an approach where the content of a Web page could be authenticated independently of the connection over which it came, could provide a better security than authenticating the connection itself (*e.g.* via SSL) and it would allow easier strategies for dissemination of information (such as in publish-subscribe systems, peer-to-peer systems or disaster fall-back mechanisms). In essence, it would decouple securing a connection from ensuring legitimacy of content.
- ***Use virtual machines to isolate activities.*** Another security approach mentioned is to use virtual machines, separating a “RED” zone with an open default mode for experimentation with new or otherwise suspect code, from a “GREEN” zone of activity for important activities such as online banking or business, open only to trusted parties.
- ***Trust-modulated transparency.*** In this proposed trust-modulated transparency approach, users can choose who they are willing to interact with, *e.g.* based on third parties or regulation, public opinion, the level of transparency they offer to other users; the traffic-routing structure estimates the trustworthiness of packets of data, setting aside suspect packets for further screening.

### ***Social trends have repercussions on security***

39. Several social trends with repercussions on security were noted at the Workshop by participants:

- An increasing amount of information is online, whether for individuals, corporations, or governments; this includes information about critical information infrastructure.
- Much of that online information is under third party control (*e.g.* Internet Service Providers provide e-mail; application Service Providers manage and store business information).
- Criminals are increasingly using the Internet: hacking has moved from being a “hobby” for amateurs to a criminal activity; identity theft is increasing, along with other phenomenon such as spam and incidences of Denial of Service (DoS) based extortion (though statistical sources do not always agree on magnitudes).

- Equipment attached to the network is increasingly untrustworthy for both users and parties with which they communicate or interact: fraud attacks on home PCs through trojans, spyware, etc. render the network layers of authentication useless. As service providers such as banks are becoming more secure, more attacks *on* the end-points, or *from* the end-points, are expected.
- The end-user is becoming the “attacker”: this phenomenon has led some companies to install Digital Rights Management software to protect their intellectual property from users.
- Regulatory oversight is increasing: regulations, such as Sarbanes Oxley in the United States, the European data protection act, or corporate standards, are increasingly determining how security is to be implemented.

### ***Globalising nature of the Internet***

40. Globalisation was identified by participants as presenting a major security challenge, as an increasing number of criminals engage in jurisdictional arbitrage. Criminals frequently operate from countries that have no laws dealing with computer crime or enforcement of such laws. Where such laws do exist there may be unenforceable extradition treaties. Participants noted that whereas laws and law enforcement are based on proximity, criminals are able to operate remotely from countries and, in addition, frequently route through several third-party countries. Participants urged that protection against such activity be devised, recognising that any such protection will have to continuously evolve, as criminals’ strategies are also adapting to whatever new protection is built into the system.

***“Security is made up of trade-offs”  
Bruce Schneier***

### ***Can market forces be harnessed to increase security?***

41. Participants agreed that security is to a large extent an economics problem, rather than a technological problem. According to a leading expert on security at the Workshop, a fundamental issue is insecure software, with bad design, poorly implemented features, inadequate testing and security vulnerabilities from software bugs. In this participant’s opinion, software monopolies make the problem of insecure software worse by limiting product choice or creating “lock-in” effects. On the other hand, several leading computer scientists at the meeting said it was next to impossible to develop code for programs sometimes having millions of lines without bugs and imperfections. Their message was that we will live with this for the foreseeable future and that consequently there was a need to better equip end-users to deal with security.

42. Some participants felt that, as with other externalities, imposing shared liability on different actors along the “security value chain” could usefully align incentives to increase security, while others pointed to the difficulty for regulators to shift liabilities and the potential to create significant distortions.

### **Privacy**

43. The privacy implications for society, of the Internet and other distributed systems, were the subject of much discussion at the workshop.

### ***Social networking sites***

44. A question raised was how to preserve individuals’ privacy while allowing them to benefit from services and devices that tailor information to the individual or allow them to participate in social

networks. Participants stressed that when people interact with online services, they often lose anonymity, as service providers use data mining techniques, profiling, correlation and linking across online social networks to better identify users. Participants brought up the fact that in addition, the information that users voluntarily place online can be more readily searched and categorised.

### ***The role of profiling and advertising***

45. Participants raised the question of the role of advertising in erosion of privacy. While Internet users benefit from systems that derive revenues from advertising, some participants expressed concern that individuals may not realise the large amounts of information gathered about them for profiling and other commercial purposes, and the potential duration of this information.

### ***Geolocation technologies***

46. Geolocation technologies<sup>9</sup>, that use unique identifiers bound to devices (such as a mobile phone number) and/or associated with presence on a network (such as with instant messaging technologies), were also pointed out by participants as raising a number of privacy and/or freedom of expression issues. Several participants stated their belief that increasingly, individuals would struggle with the control and access by third parties to their location and presence information.

47. Some participants pointed out that geolocation can provide tools for advertisers to target messages according to physical location. It was also suggested that some governments might use such tools to exert greater control over the online behaviour within their boundaries. A participant gave the example of IP address location identification tools, which they said was becoming increasingly accurate. It was noted that, IP address identification was increasingly used for commercial purposes, for research and statistics, as well as in legal-jurisdictional realms, with large potential social impacts. Others noted that location assessment by IP addresses was still an inexact technology.

### ***Wireless and sensor networks***

48. It was noted that technological developments such as RFID, which hold great potential for economic efficiency and social convenience, bring new privacy challenges associated with “ubiquitous communication”.

49. The question of whether more thought needed to be given to governance structures dealing with RFID devices acquiring sensing and networking capabilities was also raised at the Workshop. More specifically, the question was raised in the context of any potential Object Naming Service<sup>10</sup> associating RFID-tagged objects identified with a unique Electronic Product Code (EPC) with related Internet-based information.

### ***Applicability of OECD Privacy Guidelines***

50. While the *OECD Privacy Guidelines* were considered applicable to wireless and sensor networks, several participants felt that several areas should be reviewed. The notion of consent, as envisioned in the *Guidelines*, may not be robust enough in the new environment. The example was given of new situations where privacy problems do not relate to governments or businesses gathering data. Instead, these situations were viewed as peer-to-peer privacy invasion: *e.g.* online videos showing footage of members of the general public without their consent through to services enabling users to quickly post celebrity sightings using online mapping services to pinpoint their location.

51. Participants suggested that when data gathering is conducted by private individuals or by sensor network environments, with no central authority, it is harder to deal with in respect to the *Guidelines* than

situations involving a corporation, government or other “data collector”. In part they suggested this was because “accountability” is much reduced on the Internet.

52. At the same time, it was pointed out that it is often difficult to identify a responsible individual, and even when a responsible individual may be identified, trying to apply “old” standards of transactional responsibility, might actually lead to the suppression of new valuable forms of social interaction. In this respect, the example of who should be held responsible in the case of citizen journalism web sites, where most of the content is user-generated, was raised.

53. An important and related question was raised on values, and whether younger generations participating in voluntary social networking sites held privacy as an important value.

54. A debate ensued at the Workshop as to whether privacy issues could still be partially addressed by, for example, including information in the metadata accompanying a picture, video, or other digital information, which identifies its origin and allows for contacting the author *ex-post*. In a similar way, it was pointed out that technologies may be able to help to transmit individuals’ privacy preferences *ex-ante*, e.g. through cellular phones, specifying browser preferences, and so forth.

55. The discussion stressed that the *OECD Privacy Guidelines* could be a model to build upon, as they have helped facilitate transborder data flows between countries, by protecting privacy, being both technology-neutral and culture-neutral, and not specifying implementation mechanisms. In particular, their level of abstraction and neutrality could be used as models. Moreover, if there was general agreement about appropriate behaviour, it could potentially be codified in a similar way. The example of standardised labelling (e.g. software labels or service labels) was given as a potentially powerful tool.

### **Consumer empowerment and disclosure**

56. User empowerment was frequently mentioned by participants, as an important feature of today’s Internet. They expressed that it should be retained in any new design, as it is considered a very important and positive social side effect of today’s Internet.

57. It was suggested that some types of software should be subject to a labelling regime, and that some software functionality, such as that which listens to keystrokes, should be disclosed to the user. Some felt that research, possibly by the NSF, could be conducted on software that discloses behaviour that the user should be aware of. Some also raised the idea of the OECD guidelines specifying labelling regimes and disclosure.

58. Participants suggested that one way forward could be better educating users to use separate “virtual machines” on their computers for transactions according to their acceptable level of risk. One would be a “safe” machine, professionally managed, which could be used for activities such as online banking or income tax and a less safe machine used for less important or, “fun” activities, with some kind of a “reset button” function in case of infections.

## PARTICIPATORY NETWORKS AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS

59. The concept of participative networks envisages an Internet increasingly influenced by intelligent web services based on new technologies that enable users to contribute to developing, rating, collaborating and distributing Internet content and customising Internet applications, driving a range of new social and economic opportunities alongside new models of production.

60. Participants at the workshop agreed that, in looking to 2020, choices taken today will have significant impact on the participatory Internet that potentially brings together features such as citizen journalism, artistic/cultural creation, or user ratings. They stressed that the significance of participatory networking was clear in that never before had an infrastructure allowed so many people to introduce so many kinds of content, on such a broad scale, and potentially with such wide-ranging impacts.

61. Participants also extended the concept of participatory networking beyond individuals to include enterprises with collaborative Internet-based business models as well as grids that inter-connect personal computers and other devices such as cellular phones and networks, for example, sensor networks.

62. On the subject of participatory networks, discussion ranged over *i)* openness and participation to the general public and businesses; *ii)* participation of all, including rural regions and developing countries and; *iii)* openness and participation in relation to intellectual property rights enforcement and digital rights management systems.

### Openness and participation

63. The Internet has demonstrated a clear capacity to foster competition and innovation. Openness was viewed as enabling creativity, collaboration, innovation, and increasing economic competitiveness. Additionally, it was observed that the pace of such innovation is increasing and it may originate from any part of the world. The importance of interoperability was stressed as enabling the connection of large amounts of heterogeneous machines and networks, and the furthering of an environment of innovation and cross-fertilisation.

64. Participants agreed that the effects of transaction-free online environments run deep in societies and economies. On both the supply and demand sides, the use of services around social networking, that provide value at little or no (direct) cost, have proliferated. Facilitated by low barriers to participation, new models of commercial and non-commercial collaborative work have emerged. Illustrations given include the development of Wikipedia, the user-created encyclopaedia, or the development of open source software, both of which aim to harness the ‘collective intelligence’ of Internet users. Other examples of “Web 2.0” raised at the Workshop included open application programming interfaces (API), mash-ups merging several services, such as online maps and location data.<sup>11</sup>

65. It was pointed out that most of the protocols at the core of the network are based on open standards where protocol specifications are freely available to anyone, thus considerably reducing barriers to entry, and enabling interoperability. The concept of “openness” also encapsulates the notion that the “devices” connected to the network are amenable to new service applications, such as the personal computer or other general purpose programmable devices. The assumption is also made, it was suggested, that service applications are based on open specifications and that there are multiple sources of supply.

### ***The importance of the end points as generative platforms***

66. The importance of having open innovative computer platforms at the core of the Internet ecosystem was stressed. These open platforms were contrasted with “closed devices” or “tethered appliances”, such as video recording hardware or cellular phones. In respect to “closed devices”, the program code and communication components are not accessible to third-party innovation but rather, tied to a particular vendor or service provider.<sup>12</sup> Some participants were concerned that, used in large numbers, “closed devices” could change the Internet into a much more structured and ossified ecosystem.

### ***Grids, collaborative business models, and “Enterprise 2.0”***

67. Participants noted that beyond individuals, businesses were increasingly using Internet-based collaborative processes, which decreased friction in international business transactions. Some termed this economic and business trend “Enterprise 2.0”, and highlighted its significance in raising standards of living, wealth creation and competitiveness in global markets.<sup>13</sup>

68. Participants also highlighted the increasing role of grid computing, *i.e.* federated distributed computing power.<sup>14</sup> Several participants underscored the evolution underway, from single-domain computers, to platform grids, at the edge of the Internet. Some took the view that these grids, of various sizes and shapes, (*e.g.* home grids or office grids), would host applications, and that they could be foreseen to raise new challenges, such as security.<sup>15</sup>

### **Participation of all, including the developing world**

69. Participants linked inclusion themes with participatory networks and said there was a need to think about accessibility for the future of the Internet. Policy makers at the Workshop repeatedly referred to the importance of including the developing world in discussions on the future of the Internet and making its use more accessible and affordable. There was recognition of the increasing number of Internet users that are from outside the OECD area. An issue highlighted in particular was the integration into the Internet, of cellular phones, which are set to have billions of users, including large numbers in the developing world.

70. Participants agreed on the continuing need for ICT-related capacity building in less-developed countries. While OECD expertise was viewed as potentially contributing significantly to this capacity-building exercise, the recurrent difficulty of mobilising support across the international community for ICT projects was recalled. Therefore, the need to engage institutions with funds for capacity building in ICTs, *e.g.* the IMF or the World Bank, was stressed.

### **Challenges to openness**

#### ***Intellectual property rights***

71. Participants recognised that the Internet makes it relatively easy to distribute and replicate digital content. A number of participants said there was a clear need to reward creativity, protect intellectual property rights and balance that with “fair use”. Notwithstanding this, the question of whether the current intellectual property rights system is compatible with an open environment was debated at the workshop with several participants casting doubt on this relationship. Several participants noted that new business models were emerging around the provision of content, including use by traditional players.

72. It was stressed that greater emphasis in copyright law on exceptions, “fair use”, “user rights”, as well as the ability to access works of cultural heritage,<sup>16</sup> was important to better balance the creation of

content versus fostering its re-use, access and distribution.<sup>17</sup> Some preferred the emphasis on “fair use” to the notion of “fair dealing”. The former was felt to be less pre-defined “category-specific”.

73. Some participants further questioned whether current developments in the area of intellectual property rights<sup>18</sup> were consistent with development agendas.<sup>19</sup>

74. Finally, regarding content, some participants pointed out that governments either control or play a significant role in the creation of large amounts of publicly funded content, research and information that could provide raw materials for many activities. They advocated facilitating access and commercial re-use of public sector content and information, open access mandates on the part of public broadcasters, and removing instruments such as “crown copyright”.<sup>20</sup>

### ***Digital rights management***

75. Several participants expressed the position that they did not view technological protection measures by rights holders (*e.g.* DRM) as being in the long-term interest of most computer users, or of the future of the network and societies.

76. Caution was expressed that governments should refrain from embedding rules for today’s business models into technology *i.e.* “locking in the present or the past”.

77. Furthermore, some in the technical community held the view that legislation on technical protection measures, especially rules on anti-circumvention, constituted a barrier to research.

### **Values, creativity and culture**

#### ***Common values***

78. Participants stressed the need to fully apprehend the “global infrastructure” nature of the Internet, and the accompanying pressures placed on both users and governments. Participants stressed that discussions on the future of the Internet were complicated by the different sets of values held worldwide, in that in their view all economic, social and technical issues are underpinned by values.

79. It was agreed that, due to the global nature of the Internet, there was an important need for articulating possible common principles that could stand the test of time. Some possible common principles that were put forward included: *i)* a shared desire to benefit from economic growth and economic development; *ii)* the critical importance of ICT infrastructure to further economic development; *iii)* widespread support of the efficiency of using markets; *iv)* the need to foster innovation and creativity; *v)* the general principle of a single interoperable Internet enabling all Internet users to potentially access any other Internet user, and *vi)* the need to foster security and stability to enable trust. Noting the OECD’s history of establishing principles and guidelines that have cross border applicability, several participants suggested that the OECD could strive to develop work in this area in the context of its Ministerial meeting.

#### ***Rapidly evolving values***

80. The current concept of “ubiquitous network society” was noted as particularly a focus in East Asia – China, Korea, Chinese Taipei, and Japan. The concept of the “ubiquitous networked society” envisages digital network utilisation any time, anywhere, for anything and by anybody. Participants explained that the overall concept of “ubiquitous networked society” allows for national interpretation and variations.<sup>21</sup>

81. It was highlighted that, in terms of the Internet, younger generations are growing up in a world that is greatly different from the communication environment experienced by their parents. One example cited was that many younger people spend significant time online using avatars or haptic interfaces in virtual reality spaces.

82. Several participants pointed to the fact that the development of IT may lead to the weakening of “collectivism” to the benefit of individual consumers. In this sense, participants likened the changes afoot to new patterns of organisation that speak to values of individuality and self-expression. For example, social media production offers potential improvements to the quality of our societies in terms of fundamental values such as freedom, democracy and equality. Participants also stressed their belief that society would be increasingly iconic, *i.e.* with visual images and moving features as dominant formats for communicating.

83. Several participants were of the view that applications of information technology involving the human body, would have major cultural ramifications. Examples provided included digitalisation of the human body through “wearable information technology”, and interaction of humans with cyberspace in the area of robotics.

## COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE AND POLICY

*“For many economists, the Internet represents the Big Bang of Cosmology”*  
*Denis Weller*

84. Several participants mentioned the role of the OECD in promoting international recognition of the importance of competition and innovation for economic growth. Discussion focused on the increasing pace of technological change and on the investment community’s point of view. On the one hand, it was noted, technological change and innovation create new opportunities for wealth creation and jobs. At the same time, the process can be destructive toward existing business models and firms that do not adjust to the new environment. This led participants to raise the question of who would fund long-term investment in communications infrastructure. A number of participants said, in this new environment, governments should remain technology-neutral and avoid creating market distortions. Others felt there was a new potential role for public-private partnerships.

85. The need to better understand the process of economic change brought about by the Internet, in which disruption occurs for some players while opportunities arise for others, was stressed. Participants also said there was the need to understand the influence of different factors, such as the role of open standards, open and documented interfaces and open source in facilitating competition and innovation.

### **Minimalist regulation approach versus critical infrastructure status**

86. The issue of how to apply a light regulatory approach, which uses the decentralised nature of the network and self regulation or best practice approaches, to an infrastructure that is an increasingly critical to economic and social welfare was discussed at the Workshop.

87. Participants highlighted that from a public policy perspective, the challenge was to structure an environment where market forces and competitive pressures lead towards outcomes that are desirable, in terms of public policies, and national and regional goals.

### **Globalisation and societal needs**

88. Globalisation and democratisation of global supply and distribution processes were viewed as two key socio-economic trends that were facilitated by the Internet.

89. Participants agreed that a successful “Future Internet” offered the promise of improved communication for increasing productivity, better research, health care, education opportunities, and entertainment and social lives, as well as accelerating the growth of scientific knowledge in areas such as biotechnology and environmental management.

90. The major social and economic challenges that were highlighted by participants included demographic changes. In particular, aging in the developed world, as life expectancy increases, will generate new requirements for health and security as well as simplified usability of information technology, privacy and security. Managing individuals’ personal online experience was viewed as being increasingly important, with consequences in the management of personal information and provision of access to ubiquitous health care or provision of telepresence applications.<sup>22</sup>

91. It was also highlighted that networks will have to accommodate the increasing concern for energy efficiency and sustainability and that economic systems and societies (in particular, social norms, ethical values and laws) are in turn being drastically changed by ICT technologies.

### **Economic or social externalities**

92. Participants pointed out that if economic incentives were better aligned with the externalities – through contracting, regulation or liability – technological solutions would follow. For example, making equipment and service providers more responsible for the security could push them to develop cost-effective ways to provide a more trusted online environment. It was stated that currently network owners/end-users bear the whole burden of information insecurity.<sup>23</sup>

93. However, it was noted that shifting liabilities may not constitute a solution, because the complexity and number of players involved make it difficult to align interests efficiently in respect to the Internet. Furthermore, caution was expressed that introducing additional liabilities held the risk of slowing down innovation.

94. Three areas of networking were specifically highlighted in relation to the role of the market and possible imperfections:

- “*Tragedy of the commons*”, where a common space available for use by all, without immediate incremental penalty, leads to the destruction of the resource: a case in point is *routing* where the cost of placing a load on the routing system is not incrementally borne by the originator.
- *Long term social or community needs*: these may not be adequately addressed by markets, when they are driven by short-term imperatives: an example given is that of the upgrade to IPv6 which incurs costs and no revenues in the short term, even though it offers advantages over the long term including openness to innovation.
- *Risks/costs of disruption, which lead to higher capital costs*: an example given was that of the telecommunications industry where, in the last decade, the telephone system has been dismantled and replaced by a much cheaper and more efficient system, but where investment carries a higher risk than in the past in terms of stable and predictable returns.

### **Regulation and multi-stakeholder co-operation**

95. The point was made that, as markets become more competitive, sector-specific regulation may be less relevant as opposed to general competition law and consumer protection regulation.

96. Discussion took place on the best form of regulation, particularly the need for hybrid options and multi-stakeholder co-operation. In that context, it was pointed out that today’s participatory nature of the Internet was greatly enabled by sector specific laws that were passed a decade ago in respect to openness (e.g. liberalisation and regulatory safeguards where there was insufficient competition).<sup>24</sup>

### **Government contracting models**

97. The point was made that it is preferable for governments to treat some issues as contracting/procurement problems rather than regulatory problems, thereby increasing government efficiency and protecting markets from unpredictable regulation. Public procurement examples in Canada and Sweden were given to show that in some cases, where regulation runs counter to market interests, it

can be more efficient for governments to operate within the marketplace than to focus on regulation to gain compliance.

98. A reference was made to the case of Sweden. It was reported that having a compelling national defence interest in the stability of its Internet infrastructure, the Swedish government pays the excess costs of moving some critical infrastructure underground (*i.e.* in a cave) and running fibre back into the rest of the Internet infrastructure in that country. On the other hand, forcing ISPs by means of a law to place some of their equipment in a more sheltered environment could generate non-compliance costs for the government, which would exceed the costs of a more direct economic intervention.

99. Another case mentioned is that of the government of Canada. The Task Force on Spam created in 2004 became a catalyst for combined private and public sector initiatives, which addressed aspects of the spam threat, such as the creation of voluntary guidelines for network management.<sup>25</sup>

### ***The role of open interfaces***

100. Participants suggested the Internet technological interfaces designed in the 1970s determined the landscape of investment and competition. They said open interfaces determined industry structures, as open standards interfaces lower the transaction costs and allow different parts of the market to be addressed separately. For instance, the technical decision to create an open interface separating TCP from IP, enabled IP applications that did not use TCP to be developed. In contrast, the decision not to develop an open interface for routing and forwarding meant that packet routing and forwarding functions have been combined in one single box with a less competitive outcome.

101. It was further argued that although technical design decisions made in the past determined the types of business models that developed, these decisions were not made with any particular business model in mind. Some participants felt that this approach, protecting the serendipity of the Internet, should continue, to the extent possible. The past and current leadership role of the NSF in enabling all points of view to be represented was highlighted. Participants stressed the continuing significance of this role in the design of the future Internet.

### **Investment in infrastructure**

#### ***Risks/cost of disruption***

102. The point was made that infrastructure investments, as long-term investments, generate strong resistance to further change.<sup>26</sup> Several participants felt that the integration of billions of inexpensive devices on the next generation of the Internet could be disruptive to ISPs, for whom an undesirable scenario was - to service a network according to the most demanding application while their charges are based on the provision of access.

103. Participants agreed that increasing numbers of computing devices in businesses and homes, and in the environment, would lead to the connection of these many devices to applications over the Internet. It was also noted that the requirements for ubiquitous sensors, where the main concern is cost rather than performance, are different from those of computers. Participants felt that the Internet of the future would have to support wireless more effectively, in particular: mobility and ubiquitous access (with issues of rapid reconfiguration when roaming, for example), security, identity and variable performance.

104. Some participants felt that disruption was unavoidable because of the need to cut down the cost of networking per packet by orders of magnitude, recognising that such a drop in communications could, as was the case 10 years ago, lead to a boom/bust cycle and the displacement of some players in the current market.

### ***Servicing the last mile***

105. The last mile was identified as a key issue at the workshop. While optical networking is ensuring that there are no issues of capacity in the Internet for well-served backbone routes, substantial new investment will be required to extend capacity of individual consumer premises. It was stated that this would be necessary to accommodate advanced services, such as video over the Internet, which are expected to require an ever-increasing amount of bandwidth.

106. It was suggested that, whether the next generation networks are federated or not, higher speed optical and wireless networks will be needed, along with new business models and new arrangements which could coexist, such as:

- *Business models based on exclusive services*: Some telecommunications carriers believe that they need horizontal integration in order to attract investment in infrastructure, such as fibre-to-the-home, so they can benefit from the lower costs of IP-technology while retaining control over the provision of services. Such approaches call for the use of technologies such as IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) and for putting functions in the core of the network. In such a network, some services require an explicit partnership with the regional or national network operator. Critics pointed out that this approach could lead to a vastly more complicated network and that the levers of control could be less user-centric.
- *Separation between infrastructure providers and service providers*: some participants pointed to recent research claims that it would be in shareholders' interests, in terms of net returns, for carriers to separate structurally. Such action would decouple the two roles currently played by Internet Service Providers (ISPs), *i.e.* managing network infrastructure and providing services to end users. Infrastructure providers would manage the physical infrastructure, while service providers would deploy network protocols and offer end-to-end services. Examples were given from Canada where municipal networks and condominium networks have been explored.
- Many different infrastructure arrangements and business models could compete and coexist.

### ***Financial markets***

107. It was felt that the issue of potential disruption of financial markets after a catastrophic event such as 9/11 should, by itself, be an area of focus (in particular to make sure that robust and reliable communication remains available immediately after such event).

### **Convergence and Internet traffic exchange**

108. A continuing theme throughout the Workshop was how best to stimulate "creative destruction" and innovation in areas like telephony, broadcasting, and content, while at the same time creating an environment that supports investment in Internet infrastructure and services.

109. Two key features of today's Internet industry structure were pointed out: *i*) heterogeneousness, instability, and rapid change: stages of the value chain merge and separate, making regulation difficult and *ii*) facilities-based Internet providers while playing a vital role may be poorly integrated into the value chain.

110. Three types of convergence were identified:

- Horizontal convergence across existing platforms, such as cable, telecommunication or wireless.

- Vertical convergence: changing the roles along the value chain *e.g.* for video delivery.
- Convergence on the Internet, which is becoming the single platform.

111. Several factors were identified as slowing convergence: existing regulatory paradigms built around each platform, private parties' existing property rights and the need to address legitimate social needs ahead of technological readiness (*e.g.* the necessity for reliable emergency calls).

112. It was stressed that analysing how networks exchange traffic and the importance of commercial negotiations for interconnection, is required to inform policy makers in the transition to converged networks. In this new situation, inter-networking relationships are no longer confined to a relatively small group of homogenous telecommunication carriers but include a diverse set of carriage, service and content providers as well as the wider business community.<sup>27</sup>

113. For traffic exchange among new networks, participants noted that the market approach admits considerable efficiencies and that the Internet's peering framework, based on a market approach to interconnection, can be considered to be a good example of the cost and efficiency benefits of transitioning from a closely regulated one to greater reliance on markets.

#### **Identification and addressing**

114. Participants at the Workshop were reminded that the Internet's address architecture represents a collection of design decisions, or trade-offs, between various forms of conflicting requirements. IP addresses do not identify paths through a network, but simply the desired endpoint for the packet's delivery and this has implications in terms of the design of the associated routing system.<sup>28</sup>

115. The issue was raised of potential harmful outcomes associated with any early exhaustion of IPv4 addresses. It was suggested that the OECD look at the economic aspects of this issue.

116. Participants pointed out that, in the world of IPv4, an IP address is increasingly being seen as a "locality token", with a very weak association with some form of identity. It was stressed that the major reasons for the slow deployment of IPv6 lie in both economic and public policy considerations, as much as in considerations of the underlying technology. To improve the efficiency of inter-networking and face the challenges of addressing new devices and objects, it was suggested to investigate the concept of dividing an address into distinct realms, separating, at a minimum, endpoint identity and network location.

117. It was suggested that Network Address Translators (NATs) could represent a potential solution, mediating identity and separating addresses from identity on the network. The point was also made that for many applications, such as traditional client-server based applications or peer-to-peer applications, there was no incremental cost of operating through NATs and that for VoIP applications, the major issue was not NATs *per se*, but the fact that they have not been standardised. Therefore, standardising NATs was proposed as a possible way forward.

## ROLES OF DIFFERENT STAKE-HOLDERS

118. It was suggested that many political, economic and regulatory issues that can be associated with the Internet reflect the catalytic role the Internet has played in increasing the global and interdependent nature of the world economy. Many ongoing public policy issues need to be reviewed in the context of Internet developments. There was a consensus they should not necessarily be viewed as “Internet” issues. The importance of clearly differentiating policy issues that were solely Internet, from issues that may be affected by the Internet was stressed, in view of the risks of politicisation. Some participants felt the danger of politicisation carried accompanying risks of loss of interoperability at the global level.

119. There was a general acceptance of the multi-stakeholder model, as a legacy of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and widespread recognition that governments are no longer the only problem-solvers but need to co-operate with other stakeholders.

### **Role of governments**

120. Participants stressed the need to continue encouraging common definitions and mutual respect of the roles of private and public sectors.

121. An important role of governments was stressed in articulating and defining societal goals, as well as clear and consistent ground rules in the legal and taxation areas.

122. It was also highlighted that governments should develop common international laws with regards to fraud, abuse, and e-commerce, and support the private sector’s efforts in these areas.

123. It was re-emphasised that to the extent possible, governments should strive to isolate “geopolitical” aspects from the numerous social and economic factors shaping the future of the Internet.<sup>29</sup> This was viewed as important by several participants to enable the Internet to continue to enjoy the relative freedom that it has enjoyed to date and that many believe has fostered its development.

124. Several participants also pointed out that in the current environment, countries were highly interdependent and that development of the future of the Internet could be successful as an international collaborative effort. Participants also emphasised the necessary international co-ordination to protect the integrity of the Internet while facilitating e-commerce and global trade.<sup>30</sup>

### ***Ground rules to foster an enabling environment***

125. At the workshop, several recommendations were put forward about ways for the governments to foster an enabling environment:

- Access/connectivity policies should promote access on fair terms and at competitive prices to all communities, irrespective of location, in order to realise the full benefits of broadband services. Where market-driven availability and diffusion of broadband services is insufficient, government initiatives should foster such availability.<sup>31</sup>
- Regarding content, governments should improve access to public sector information, for example by introducing open access requirements for publicly funded research<sup>32</sup>, by making available public sector content and information.

- In the area of copyright and intellectual property rights, regulatory frameworks should balance the interests of suppliers and users, without disadvantaging innovative e-business models.<sup>33</sup>

### **Role of technologists**

126. It was pointed out that while today's Internet co-evolved with the computer and not with cellular telephony, which developed independently, new network technology should support any upcoming computing and communications technology.

127. There was acknowledgement that it is impossible to anticipate all new technologies or all of their political, economic and social side-effects and that there are many different views of what will be the dominant computing technology 10 years hence: sensors, cell phones, embedded processors, USD 100 laptops, etc. or the predominant services. There was clear recognition that cellular phones are experiencing very high growth rates in adoption in many regions of the world.

### ***Clean slate approaches versus incrementalism***

128. There was no consensus on the issue of "clean-slate" architecture versus incrementalism: some believe that the future Internet or its replacement can be re-designed in a "clean-slate" manner *i.e.* potentially totally differently from today's Internet, whereas others doubt that possibility, because of the existing large community of people, networks, and applications that are invested in the current Internet. The latter see an evolution based on either the current infrastructure or a GENI-like one, where imperfections are addressed along the way.

129. One the issues highlighted in particular was the integration into the Internet of third-generation cellular phones, which are potentially set to have billions of users.

### **Co-operation of technologists and policy makers**

#### ***Necessary dialogue between technologists and policy makers***

130. It was noted that some technological choices make it easier to implement the access policies that are locally and globally defined, and foster appropriate accountability within the Internet. The need for a partnership between policy makers and technologists in this area as well as in other areas, such as security and privacy, was emphasised.<sup>34</sup>

#### ***OECD Ministerial meeting in June 2008***

131. Participants were reminded that the June 2008 Ministerial meeting on the Internet will address many of the issues discussed at the Workshop.

132. In light of the large part of the global community which has not yet gained access to the benefits of the Internet, participants highlighted the need to give consideration to expanding Internet access in the Ministerial context and the engagement of key players.<sup>35</sup>

133. The suggested features for the meeting's outcomes were that they should express complex issues clearly for policy makers while highlighting best practice approaches and requirements for future work, provide direction to the OECD about where it can best add value, and the need for this work to be applicable in the larger global context.

134. Participants stressed their view that it was incumbent upon governments to articulate a high-level vision to be brought to the Ministerial, informed by the multi-stakeholder context.

135. Participants further reaffirmed the importance of OECD inputs in economic analysis and measurement for evidence-based policy making.

## NOTES

- 1 [http://www.circleid.com/posts/addressing\\_the\\_future\\_internet/](http://www.circleid.com/posts/addressing_the_future_internet/)
- 2 An autonomous system (AS) is a collection of IP networks and routers under the control of one entity (or sometimes more) that presents a common routing policy to the Internet.
- 3 Marjory Blumenthal, presentation at OECD, June 2006, “Wither the Internet?”
- 4 Simson Garfinkel, position paper, The Pure Software Act: A Proposal for Mandatory Software Labeling, <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/futureinternet2007>
- 5 Common maxim among commercial Internet operators, [http://www.oecd.org/document/24/0,2340,en\\_2649\\_34223\\_36375896\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/24/0,2340,en_2649_34223_36375896_1_1_1_1,00.html)
- 6 Netflow is a Cisco IOS software feature and also the name of an open (but proprietary) Cisco protocol for collecting IP traffic information.
- 7 Bill Woodcock, position paper, Instrumenting the Internet to Support the Development of Informed Policy, <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/futureinternet2007>
- 8 See in particular, Shane Greenstein, Data Constraints & the Internet Economy: Impressions & Imprecision, <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/futureinternet2007>
- 9 Geolocation is the real-world geographic location of an Internet-connected computer, mobile device, or website visitor, based on an IP address, MAC address, hardware embedded article/production number, embedded software number, or other, perhaps self-disclosed, information.
- 10 To locate authoritative metadata and services associated with a given Electronic Product Code (EPC).
- 11 See in particular Brian Kahin, How is the Internet Affecting the Relationship Between Social and Economic Activity?, position paper, <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/futureinternet2007>
- 12 Jonathan Zittrain, position paper, The Future of the Internet – And How to Stop It, <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/futureinternet2007>
- 13 Bill Saint Arnaud, position paper, Most Significant Economic Challenge to the Future of the Internet, <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/futureinternet2007>
- 14 Grids could also be defined as co-ordinating resources that are not subject to centralised control using standard, open, general-purpose protocols and interfaces, to deliver nontrivial qualities of service. What is the Grid? A Three Point Checklist, Ian Foster, 2002, <http://www-fp.mcs.anl.gov/~foster/Articles/WhatIsTheGrid.pdf>
- 15 See in particular, Lee Mcknight, position paper, The Future of the Internet is not the Internet: Open Communications Policy and the Future Wireless Grid(s), <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/futureinternet2007>
- 16 It was also pointed out that notions of cultural heritage could raise issues of orphan works, copyright extension etc.
- 17 Copyright law aims to balance creators’ exclusive rights and public interest in the creation, access to and dissemination of knowledge and creative works. This is managed through exceptions and limitations to the creator’s rights, which can be specific statutory exceptions and limitations that may or not include fair use and fair dealing principles.
- 18 Such as extending copyright terms or the WIPO Broadcasting treaty.
- 19 *E.g.* the goals set out in the WIPO development agenda, <http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/osuipd.html>
- 20 *I.e.* whether users ought to have to ask permission from the government for use of publicly-funded content.
- 21 See in particular, Inuk Chung, position paper, Roles and Impacts of IT on new Social Norms, Ethical Values and Legal Frameworks in Shaping a Future Digital Society, <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/futureinternet2007>

22 Telepresence refers to a set of technologies which allow a person to feel as if they were present, to give the appearance that they were present, or to have an effect, at a location other than their true location. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telepresence#Implementation>

23 Bruce Schneier, position paper, Information Security and Externalities, <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/futureinternet2007>

24 Such as section 230 of the Communications Decency Act in the USA, which dealt with the issue of ISP liability for the content posted by third parties and which has allowed many sites to enable the posting of online content by third parties without fear of liability. Anti-circumvention legislation has made it more difficult for some people to engage in some of the citizen journalism, mash-up and participatory networks online, while doing little to address some of the IP concerns. A notice and take-down system was put in place to seek to balance the issue of free speech on one side and the issue of IP on the other side. Domain name dispute resolution, UDRP, was put forward by ICANN and others.

25 Richard Simpson, position paper, The Role of Government in the Global Network Economy, <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/futureinternet2007>

26 Geoff Huston, position paper, Addressing as a Fundamental Part of the Internet, <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/futureinternet2007>

27 OECD, 2006, Internet Traffic Exchange: Market Developments and Measurement of Growth.

28 See in particular, João Da Silva, position paper, Converged Networks and Services, and Geoff Huston, position paper, <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/futureinternet2007>

29 See in particular, Paul Twomey, position paper, Effect of Multilingualism on the Internet, International Issues that Affect How Governments and Economies Address Issues Relating to a Global Infrastructure, <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/futureinternet2007>

30 See in particular, Makoto Yokozawa, position paper, How Different Governments and Economies Address Issues Relating to a Global Infrastructure, and Michelle O'Neill, The Shrinking Globe – How the Internet has Brought us Together, position paper, <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/futureinternet2007>

31 OECD, 2004, Recommendation of the OECD Council on Broadband Development, [http://www.oecd.org/document/36/0,2340,en\\_2649\\_34223\\_34238436\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/36/0,2340,en_2649_34223_34238436_1_1_1_1,00.html)

32 OECD, 2006, Public Sector Information And Content, and OECD, 2004, Ministerial Declaration on Access to research data, [http://www.oecd.org/document/15/0,2340,en\\_2649\\_37441\\_25998799\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_37441,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/15/0,2340,en_2649_37441_25998799_1_1_1_37441,00.html)

33 OECD, 2004, op-cit.

34 See in particular, Leslie Daigle, position paper, How Technology Evolution Can Be Partnered with Social, Policy and Regulatory Discussions, <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/futureinternet2007>

35 See in particular, Markus Kummer, position paper, Internet Governance and the Need for an Inclusive Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue, <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/futureinternet2007>

## ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP AGENDA

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (NSF)  
AND THE  
ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

at the National Science Foundation  
Boardroom  
(Room 1235, 12th floor)  
4201 Wilson Boulevard  
Arlington, VA USA

### NSF/OECD WORKSHOP SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS SHAPING THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNET

WASHINGTON, 31 JANUARY 2007, 8:00 - 17:00

## AGENDA



**GENI (Global Environment for Network Innovations)** is an experimental facility being planned by the United States National Science Foundation (NSF), in collaboration with the research community. Its goal is to enable the research community to invent and demonstrate a global communications network and related services that will be qualitatively better than today's Internet.

**The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)** is an intergovernmental organization of 30 member countries. The goal of the OECD Committee on Information, Computers and Communication Policy is to help governments maximize the benefits of the "information society". Evolutions in ICT technologies, applications and uses constantly challenge policy development, coordination and implementation. Through benchmarking, research and analysis, the Committee is able to help countries with policy recommendations and best practices. For the OECD ICCP Committee, the objective of this workshop is to help inform and prioritize key areas of focus for its programs of work on Internet-related policy issues, in view of an OECD Ministerial meeting to take place in June 2008.

## **Overall summary**

The Internet is a critical infrastructure underpinning social and economic development around the world. It is rapidly evolving into a network of networks, with increasing fixed and wireless access, supporting close to a billion users. In the future it is expected that the Internet will connect an ever greater number of users, objects and critical information infrastructures.

In terms of the Future of the Internet there is a current window of opportunity to consider economic, social and regulatory issues in relation to work being undertaken under the umbrella of the Global Environment for Network Innovations (GENI) and the OECD Committee for Information, Computer, and Communications policy (ICCP). The NSF/OECD Workshop will bring together economists, policy makers, social scientists and technologists, to consider a broad range of factors which have relevance for the future of the Internet.

In considering a new infrastructure, such as GENI, it is important to highlight the Internet's growing role as a driver of innovation leading to economic growth and social well-being. Specifically, Workshop participants are asked to draw lessons from the applications and use associated with the evolution of the current Internet and to identify the features that have been critical to the Internet's success. At the same time, the Internet faces many challenges which are not only related to its technical limitations and it is increasingly clear that many of the problems the Internet has encountered concern economic and social issues.

Guiding themes for the Workshop will be the dynamics of economics, responsibility, accountability and trust that help to ensure a balance between economic, social and technological tensions, as well as the necessary dialogue between technologists and policy makers, economists, or social scientists. The latter will include discussion on functions that can be embedded into the design of future networks which bear on privacy, security and personal choice, as well as on the evolution of networking infrastructures. In these considerations a very broad view of the "Future Internet" is taken, including innovations at all levels of the architecture, as well as other communications infrastructures and networks that interact with the Internet, such as sensor networks.

The joint NSF/OECD Workshop "Social and Economic Factors Shaping the Future of the Internet" will bring together about 30 participants to debate and brainstorm issues. Participants are experts in their fields from a broad range of disciplines and areas of expertise, including the technical and academic communities, high-level policy makers, and private sector representatives.

During each session the moderator will invite selected participants to respond to a series of questions or issues raised in their position paper. Following these interventions, the floor will be opened to all participants, sitting around the NSF Board Table, for an interactive discussion. Apart from the opening session, keynote address and closing session, there will be no PowerPoint presentations.

**WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION [8:45 – 9:15]**

*Following welcoming remarks and introductions, a brief presentation will be given of the GENI project, its goals, requirements, and anticipated timeline. A brief presentation will be given on the OECD's project on the Future of the Internet, its goals and timeline.*

- **Peter FREEMAN**, Assistant Director for Computer & Information Science & Engineering (CISE), US National Science Foundation
- **Ambassador David GROSS**, U.S. Coordinator for International Communications & Information Policy, U.S. Department of State
- **Deborah CRAWFORD**, Deputy Assistant Director for Computer & Information Science & Engineering (CISE), US National Science Foundation (NSF)
- **Andrew WYCKOFF**, Head of Division, Information, Computer and Communications Policy, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
- **Suzanne IACONO**, Senior Science Advisor for Computer & Information Science & Engineering (CISE), US National Science Foundation (NSF)

**1. ARE WE AT AN INFLECTION POINT? [9:15 – 10:00]**

Keynote by **David CLARK**, Senior Research Scientist, M.I.T.

**2. ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE [10:00 – 12:15], including short coffee break [11:00 – 11:15]**

*The first track, on economic issues associated with the Internet, will discuss economic incentives for sustainability, reliability, and security, as well as for further innovation in competitive markets.*

- (Session moderator) **Kevin WERBACH**, Assistant Professor, Wharton School of Business, University of Pennsylvania
- **KC CLAFFY**, Principal Investigator for the Distributed Cooperative Association for Internet Data Analysis (CAIDA)
- **Shane GREENSTEIN**, Elinor and Wendell Hobbs Professor, Management and Strategy Department, Kellogg School of Management
- **Dennis WELLER**, Chief Economist, Verizon
- **Bill ST. ARNAUD**, Senior Director Advanced Networks, CANARIE, Canada
- **John KNEUER**, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information and Administrator of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration
- **Geoff HUSTON**, Senior Internet Research Scientist, Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC)
- **Bruce SCHNEIER**, Founder and Chief Technology Officer, BT Counterpane
- **Bill WOODCOCK**, Research Director, Packet Clearing House

<b>SERVICE PROVISION</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>ENSURING A HEALTHY ECOSYSTEM FOR PRIVATE NETWORK SERVICE PROVIDERS:</b> Which roles do economic, social and political factors play in creating a healthy ecosystem for private network service providers? Can research help in designing a healthier economic infrastructure for network service providers while also facilitating competition? [Kc Claffy]</li> <li>2. <b>ENSURING INVESTMENTS IN BETTER TECHNOLOGIES CONTINUE TO BE MADE:</b> In the cases of a monopoly network provider or duopoly network provider, what motivates network providers to make investments in better technologies such as fiber? [Shane Greenstein, Denis Weller]</li> <li>3. <b>FINANCING EDGE INFRASTRUCTURE BUILD-OUT:</b> How can we ensure there is sufficient investment to meet the network capacity demands of new applications and of an expanding base of users? Given the costs involved, is it realistic to expect that migration will be managed while preserving a competitive environment? What pricing models are likely to prevail? [Shane Greenstein, Denis Weller]</li> <li>4. <b>ENSURING COMPETITION AND INNOVATION AT THE SERVICE LEVEL/AT THE EDGE:</b> Is there room for multiple infrastructures? In what ways will shifting control between the edge of the network and vice versa, play out? [Bill St Arnaud]</li> <li>5. <b>USING PUBLIC INVESTMENT INCENTIVES:</b> What is the role of municipal, state or national networks in providing service? What, if any, provisions are needed so that they do not distort viable markets? With respect to incentives, how helpful can government's own procurement and use be to both demonstrate value and provide experience in understanding costs and therefore ideas for lowering them (<i>e.g.</i> RFID, IPV6)? [John Kneuer]</li> </ol>
<b>CONVERGENCE</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. <b>ADAPTING POLICIES TO CONVERGENCE OF NETWORKS, ON CONTENT FOR BROADCASTING, ON UNBUNDLING, ON FIXED/MOBILE CONVERGENCE, OR ON SPECTRUM:</b> While business models are in flux and as previously distinct industries such as broadcasting and traditional telecommunications converge on the Internet, are there criteria that can help guide policy makers and researchers? [Shane Greenstein]</li> <li>7. <b>ADDRESSING TRAFFIC EXCHANGE BETWEEN NETWORKS:</b> Could the current commercial solutions used for Internet traffic exchange be used as a model for traffic exchange between convergent networks? [KC Claffy]</li> <li>8. <b>EMPOWERING AND PROTECTING CONSUMERS:</b> Is service/device bundling a threat (for competition and consumer policy) to be concerned with, as consumers are locked into a proprietary “experiences”/ provider “lock-in”? What new consumer issues are arising? [Bill St Arnaud]</li> <li>9. <b>PRESERVING THE INTERNET’S CAPACITY TO FOSTER INNOVATION AND COMPETITION:</b> What do different people mean by “openness” of the Internet? Is openness the Internet’s key success factor? Could the Internet’s increasing complexity impact the Internet’s openness and role as a driver of innovation? [Bill St Arnaud]</li> <li>10. <b>ADDRESSING NEW REQUIREMENTS OF THE SHIFT FROM A ONE PERSON PER PC PARADIGM TO A COMPLEX MULTI-DEVICE ENVIRONMENT, ESPECIALLY WIRELESS:</b> How will we migrate towards truly converged next generation broadband networks, with abundant bandwidth and seamless integration of fixed and mobile networks? What are the challenges to integrate commercial or non-commercial wireless networks <i>e.g.</i> sensor networks with the Internet? [Geoff Huston]</li> </ol>
<b>CORE INTERNET PROTOCOLS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. <b>IMPROVING NAMING AND ADDRESSING SCHEMES TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY OF INTER-NETWORKING AND SCALABILITY OF ROUTING:</b> How can naming and addressing be improved so as to improve efficiency of inter-networking? In designing new protocols, what lessons does IPv6 deployment provide? [Geoff Huston]</li> <li>12. <b>OVERCOMING THE GLOBAL INTERNET PROTOCOL ADOPTION PROBLEM:</b> What are the roles and limitations of physical test-beds and overlays? Can Virtual Networks help to address the global Internet protocol adoption problem? Could/should the Future Internet have a dynamic architecture? [Bill St Arnaud]</li> </ol>
<b>SECURITY AND ROBUSTNESS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13. <b>DEVELOPING HOLISTIC APPROACHES TO SECURITY OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS:</b> Can a coherent layer for security be deployed in the Internet’s architecture to help address trust issues? What are the main considerations for the economics of security in respect to the Internet? Can design experimentation and</li> </ol>

	<p>instrumentation assist in addressing some of security's leading problems e.g. botnets, malware and so forth? [Bruce Schneier]</p> <p>14. <b>ALIGNING INCENTIVES OF ALL STAKEHOLDERS TO INCREASE SECURITY:</b> What motivates increased cooperation on security between competing providers and vendors? What types of incentives have helped us increase security measurably in the real world? How can incentives be aligned with the roles of different stakeholders to increase Internet security e.g. technical, legal and social measures (standards, regulation or peer "naming and shaming")? [Bruce Schneier]</p> <p>15. <b>ENSURING THE INTERNET MEETS REQUIREMENTS AS CRITICAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENABLER OF OTHER CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE:</b> What areas should governments take a more pro-active stance on? Which areas should be left to private sector actors? [Bruce Schneier]</p>
<b>MEASUREMENT</b>	<p>16. <b>BEING ABLE TO MEASURE / ASSESS THE NETWORK'S PERFORMANCE FOR INFORMED POLICY:</b> How can growth in and means of Internet resource production, and correspondence of sources and destinations of traffic, be measured on the commercial Internet? What are the benefits of greater instrumentation, understanding, and transparency to industry, consumers, policy makers, researchers, and for the future of the Internet? How can the privacy concerns of individuals and industry be balanced with the information requirements of the public sector and academia? [Bill Woodcock]</p>

### LUNCH, Courtesy of ORACLE [12:15 – 13:00]

### 3. SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS [13:00 – 14:45]

*The track on social issues will address topics related to the fact that social, democratic, cultural growth and not only economic growth are at stake.*

- (Session moderator) **Elliot MAXWELL**, Fellow, Communications Program, Johns Hopkins University; Distinguished Research Fellow, eBusiness Research Center, Pennsylvania State University
- **Jonathan ZITTRAIN**, Professor of Internet Governance and Regulation, Oxford University
- **Michael GEIST**, Canada Research Chair of Internet and E-commerce Law at the University of Ottawa
- **Rishab AIYER GHOSH**, Senior Researcher, UNU-MERIT
- **Inuk CHUNG**, Senior Research Fellow Korea Information Society Development Institute (KISDI); Chair, APEC TEL WG
- **Brian KAHIN**, Adjunct Professor and Research Investigator, University of Michigan
- **Simson GARFINKEL**, Associate Professor, Naval Postgraduate School
- **Leslie DAIGLE**, Chair, Internet Architecture Board (IAB)
- **Lee MCKNIGHT**, Director Wireless Grids Lab, Syracuse University

<b>CONTENT</b>	<p>17. <b>PRESERVING THE PARTICIPATORY NATURE OF INTERNET CONTENT PRODUCTION:</b> Users are increasingly part of the creative flow of content and processes, promising a more participatory and active content society. Should the contribution and distribution of user-produced content be facilitated and planned via research? How can experimentation with new models for the economic use and creation of new digital content be encouraged? [Jonathan Zittrain, Michael Geist]</p> <p>18. <b>ENCOURAGING INTEROPERABILITY OF TECHNOLOGIES AND APPLICATIONS</b> [Jonathan Zittrain]</p> <p>19. <b>BALANCING INTERESTS OF SUPPLIERS AND USERS:</b> (e.g. IPR or DRM). Is it possible to ensure the conditions are in place for innovation at the edges of the network to continue, and how can this be enhanced or protected? Are there practices or technologies that can hinder innovation at the edges? What are the key factors that deserve further research in terms of the long term future of the Internet? [Brian Kahin, Rishab Ayer Ghosh]</p>
<b>SOCIAL NORMS</b>	<p>20. <b>CONSIDERING SOCIAL NORMS, ETHICAL VALUES AND EXISTING LAWS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNET SERVICES:</b> Communication networks enable unprecedented levels of convenience (e.g. in the workplace, homes, transportation, stores, healthcare), which positively influence quality of life. Can researchers,</p>

	<p>companies and policy makers start to develop a common understanding of the concrete implications of ubiquitous communications? [Rishab Ayer Ghosh, Michael Geist]</p> <p><b>21. FACTORING IN SOCIETAL BENEFITS AND PUBLIC POLICY OBJECTIVES (E-HEALTH, E-EDUCATION, ETC.) IN CONSIDERING “RETURN-ON-NETWORK INVESTMENT”:</b> The Internet can help in addressing societal challenges such as demographic changes, lifelong skills, or healthcare. [Inuk Chung]</p>
<p><b>PRIVACY OF PERSONAL DATA</b></p>	<p><b>22. CONDUCTING SOCIETAL RISK ASSESSMENTS OF POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF MOBILE WIRELESS AND SENSOR NETWORKS AND TAKING RESPONSIBILITY:</b> Once benefit/risk assessments have been performed, how can all participants, as appropriate to their role, assume responsibility? [Simson Garfinkel, Lee Mcknight]</p> <p><b>23. EFFECTIVELY PROTECTING PERSONAL DATA:</b> In ubiquitous environments, can OECD privacy principles be safeguarded? For example, how can users be informed about the data that is being collected and processed about them if the data collection is ubiquitous and the system is designed to be usable? [Simson Garfinkel]</p> <p><b>24. ENSURING “PRIVACY BY DESIGN”:</b> Can research help in reconciling the conflict between sharing personal information and safeguarding individual rights, in particular the right to privacy and the protection of personal data? Can technical solutions help move forward with issues such as Whois? [Leslie Daigle, Lee Mcknight]</p> <p><b>25. BALANCING LAW ENFORCEMENT NEEDS WITH FREEDOM, PRIVACY AND BUSINESS IMPACTS:</b> Anonymity can promote democracy and creativity. At what level do we need more traceability on the Internet for better law enforcement? What is the balance between law enforcement and freedom/privacy? [Michael Geist, Leslie Daigle]</p>

#### 4. INTERNATIONAL DIMENSION [15:00 – 16:00]

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

- (Session moderator) **Richard BEAIRD**, Senior Deputy Coordinator for Communications and Information Policy, U.S. Department of State
- **Richard SIMPSON**, Director General Electronic Commerce, Industry Canada
- **Makoto YOKOZAWA**, Senior Consultant Information Technology Research, Nomura Research Institute/Visiting Associate Professor, Kyoto University
- **João DA SILVA**, Director of the Network and Communication Technologies Directorate, DG Information Society and Media, European Commission
- **Paul TWOMEY**, CEO, Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)
- **Michelle O’NEILL**, Deputy Under Secretary for International Trade, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce
- **Markus KUMMER**, Executive Coordinator, United Nations Internet Governance Forum

#### DIFFERENT NATIONAL CONTEXTS & CULTURES

#### ROLE OF GOVERNMENTS AND OF INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

- 26. CONSIDERING DIFFERENT NATIONAL CONTEXTS’ AND CULTURES’ IMPACT ON POLICY STANCES:** 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? What are the broader social drivers for the development of “ubiquitous societies” or “pervasive societies” across different cultures? How can social needs such as privacy and accountability be balanced in the context of diverse cultural and regional norms? [Richard Simpson, Makoto Yokozawa]
- 27. PARTNERING INTERNATIONALLY FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:** What role for international partnerships between countries and funding agencies in developing new architectures? 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? [Paul Twomey, Joao Da Silva]
- 28. CROSS-BORDER LAW ENFORCEMENT FOR ONLINE SECURITY, PRIVACY, CONSUMER PROTECTION:** What can the international community do to protect the integrity of the Internet while facilitating e-commerce and global trade? [Michelle O’Neill]
- 29. WHAT ARE THE POLITICAL CHALLENGES TO THE INTERNET AS IT HAS EVOLVED?:**

What is the international context of the Internet? Is there a role for long-term technological development in addressing some of today's concerns in respect to the Internet? [Markus Kummer, Joao Dasilva]

**30. FACILITATING INTERNET ROLL-OUT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:** [Markus Kummer]

#### **5. PRIORITY-SETTING AND WRAP-UP [16:00 – 17:00]**

*Building on the themes laid out in previous sessions, this session will focus on pulling together the main themes and will seek to prioritize the key current and emerging social, economic, regulatory and political issues that could be decisive factors in the success of particular network designs for the future Internet.*

- (Session moderator) **Marjory BLUMENTHAL**, Associate Provost, Georgetown University
- **Kevin Werback**, **Elliot Maxwell** and **Richard Beaird** to sum up the discussions from sessions 2, 3 and 4
- **Vinton CERF**, Chief Internet Evangelist, Google Vice President and Chairman of the board of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
- **Lawrence LANDWEBER**, Professor Emeritus of Computer Science at the University of Wisconsin – Madison
- **Peter FREEMAN**, Assistant Director for Computer & Information Science & Engineering (CISE), US National Science Foundation

**RECEPTION, Courtesy of VERIZON [18:00 – 19:30]**

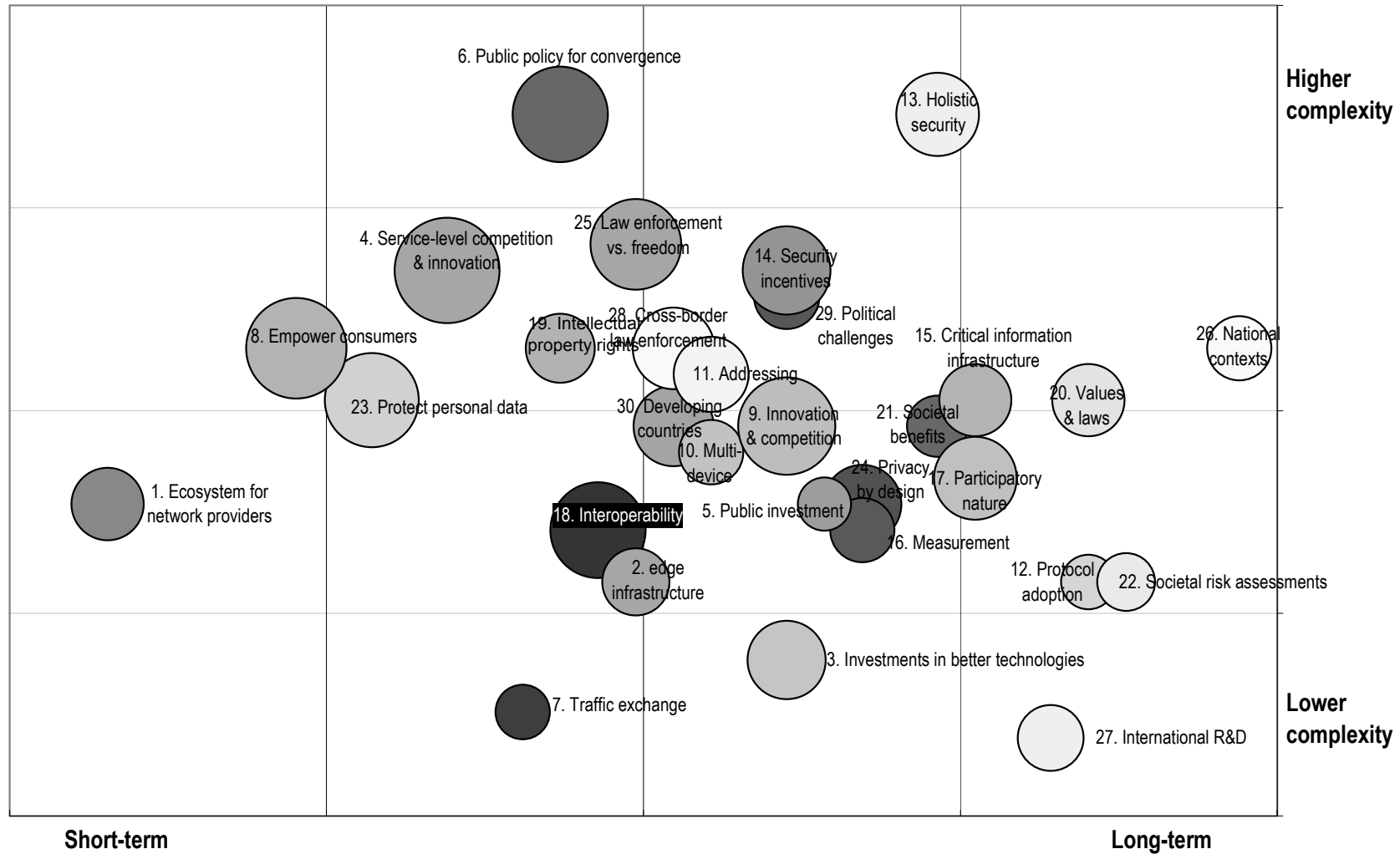
## ANNEX 2: PRIORITISATION QUESTIONNAIRE

**24 responses were received from workshop participants to the following questionnaire on issues for consideration relating to the future of the Internet.**

<p><b>Urgency:</b> For all issues, please assign a time-frame: short-term considerations <i>i.e.</i> 0-5 years (ST), medium-term <i>i.e.</i> 5-10 years (MT), long-term <i>i.e.</i> 10-15 years (LT).</p> <p><b>Complexity:</b> For each issue, please assess complexity of resolving it; in terms of needed engagement by various stakeholders, as well of level of technical, social and/or economic challenge: (1) simple, (2) achievable with willpower/ investment, (3) requires major paradigm shifts and widespread partnership.</p> <p><b>Priority:</b> Please allocate priority-levels to the 30 issues considered: 10 (High), 10 (Medium), 10 (Low).</p>
<b>LIST OF ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION</b>
1/ Ensuring a healthy ecosystem for private <b>network service providers</b> .
2/ Financing <b>edge infrastructure</b> build-out.
3/ Ensuring <b>investments</b> in better technologies continue to be made.
4/ Ensuring <b>competition and innovation</b> at the service level/at the edge.
5/ Using <b>public investment</b> incentives <i>e.g.</i> universal service obligations or other.
6/ Adapting <b>public policy</b> to network convergence: content/broadcasting convergence, telecommunications unbundling, fixed/mobile convergence, spectrum.
7/ Dealing with <b>traffic exchange</b> between networks.
8/ Empowering and protecting <b>consumers</b> .
9/ Preserving the Internet's capacity to foster innovation and competition.
10/ Addressing new requirements of the shift from a one person per PC paradigm to a complex <b>multi-device environment</b> , especially wireless.
11/ Naming and addressing schemes to improve inter-networking efficiency and routing scalability.
12/ Overcoming the global <b>Internet protocol adoption problem</b> . <sup>1</sup>
13/ Developing holistic approaches to <b>security</b> of information systems and networks
14/ Aligning <b>incentives</b> of all stakeholders to increase security.
15/ Ensuring the Internet meets requirements as <b>critical information infrastructure</b> .
16/ Being able to <b>measure</b> / assess the network's performance for informed policy.
17/ Preserving the <b>participatory</b> nature of Internet content production.
18/ Encouraging <b>interoperability</b> of technologies and applications.
19/ Balancing interests of <b>suppliers and users</b> ( <i>e.g.</i> IPR or DRM).
20/ Considering <b>social norms, ethical values and existing laws</b> in the development of Internet services.
21/ Factoring in societal benefits and public policy objectives ( <i>e.g.</i> e-health, e-education, etc.) in considering " <b>return-on-network investment</b> ".
22/ Conducting societal <b>risk assessments</b> of possible impacts of mobile wireless and sensor networks and taking responsibility.
23/ Effectively protecting <b>personal data</b> in managing digital identities.
24/ Ensuring " <b>privacy by design</b> ".
25/ <b>Balancing law enforcement</b> needs with freedom, privacy and business impacts.
26/ Considering different <b>national contexts'</b> and cultures' impact on policy stances.
27/ Partnering internationally for <b>research and development</b> .
28/ Cross-border <b>law enforcement</b> for online security, privacy, consumer protection. etc.
29/ Addressing <b>political challenges</b> to the Internet as it has evolved.
30/ Facilitating Internet roll-out in <b>developing countries</b> .

<sup>1</sup> Mark Handley, Why the Internet only just works <http://www.cs.ucl.ac.uk/staff/M.Handley/papers/only-just-works.pdf>

**Figure 1. Issues related to the Future of the Internet, based on complexity, urgency and importance**



Note: Bubble size represents “priority” level allocated. Based on 24 returned questionnaires. Not to scale.

**Main Findings:**

Figure 2 shows that the ten issues that are considered most important by respondents, starting from the most important, are:

- Ensuring competition and innovation at the service level/at the edge (Q4).
- Empowering and protecting consumers (Q8).
- Preserving the Internet's capacity to foster innovation and competition (Q9).
- Encouraging interoperability of technologies and applications (Q18).
- Adapting public policy to network convergence: content/broadcasting convergence, telecommunications unbundling, fixed/mobile convergence, spectrum (Q6).
- Effectively protecting personal data in managing digital identities (Q23).
- Balancing law enforcement needs with freedom, privacy and business impacts (Q25).
- Aligning incentives of all stakeholders to increase security (Q14).
- Preserving the participatory nature of Internet content production (Q17).
- Developing holistic approaches to security of information systems and networks (Q13).

However, some issues are deemed to be more complex than others, such as adapting public policy to network convergence (Q6), developing holistic approaches to security of information systems and networks (Q13), balancing law enforcement needs with freedom, privacy and business impacts (Q25), or ensuring competition and innovation at the service level/at the edge (Q4). In the same way, some issues are more urgent than others, such as ensuring a healthy ecosystem for private network service providers (Q1), empowering and protecting consumers (Q8), or protecting personal data.