- **Defining open access: making sense of the various concepts;**

In Suriname we define Open Access based on the Staatsbesluit Bijzondere Toegang article 9: Each concession holder is obligated to implement , all reasonable requests

Open access to networks: what policy and regulatory tools to enable opening up access to network facilities (i.e., international fibre networks, "essential" or "bottleneck" facilities,other networks) without harming investment and innovation?

The Telecom Act gives us the authority to make rules regarding this issue, **article 9 of resolution S.B. 2007 no 25. Obliged each concession holder to comply with any reasonable request for interconnection.**

Open networks: how to ensure that every citizen has access to the benefits of ubiquitous broadband networks (i.e., through policies for universal access to broadband, transition to New Generation Networks (NGN), leveraging on the digital dividend)?

There is no Universal Access for broadband in Suriname.Policy regarding this issue has to be established

- Open Internet: how to handle traffic management over increasingly congested networks while applying fair rules?

- **Telecom operators should create solutions to satisfy requirements of consumers and policy guidelines of regulators of fair access to the Internet services. Therefore the requirements of the consumers will direct their policy solutions. Some of the requirements (R)and policy solution (P) could be:**

- **R1. Deployment of new services such as higher-speed access.**

- **P1. Providing try and buy access to particular subscribers who meet profile requirements.**

- **R2. Anticipated network congestion.**

- **P2. Intelligent downgrading bandwidth based on subscriber profile or needs of particular applications or offering temporally premium**

access option.

- **R3** Develop better understanding of subscriber behavior.

- **P3** Using policy tools to analyze subscriber activity; using that data to create special offers, more appropriate pricing etc.

- **Open access to content: what is the role for regulators in bringing public services online (i.e., e-**government, e-education, e-health) and creating demand for such services?

  The regulator has to create the environment for the industry to transport data through broadband infrastructures. Creating demand is possible by informing the community about these possibilities (awareness);not the role of the regulator.

- **Challenges to open networks (i.e., cyberthreats, unforeseen aspects of the Information** Society, disputes, regulatory efficiency and consistency across services and networks): what strategies?

  The Government of the Republic of Suriname works within the CARICOM, **through the ITU's HIPCAR project**, to establish rules regarding this issue.