



Key questions:

- How will the competitive landscape have changed as we come out of the global financial crisis?
- Are regulatory “holidays” justified by the global financial crisis?
- When does a market failure require intervention?
- What are the Key Performance Indicators that regulators use for self-assessment?

Summary of moderator’s statement

ICT is seen as one of the tools or mechanisms to lead us out of this current economic crisis but to do this it needs the right policy frame works and the right regulatory regimes. What we need to do is to engage all stakeholders in a proactive dialogue about the right regulation and the right policy frame works for the massive investments now coming. And what we’re looking for is not the old models just recycled throughout this current crisis but a real sea change in approach in terms of policy and regulation and sustained deliverable targets for new paradigms of policy.

Public policy initiatives with sustained investment by government and the move towards bridging the digital divide are helping to get broadband rolled out into remote and underserved areas.

Summary of debate

The ICT industry typically accounts for a large portion of the economy in countries with high per capita GDP. ICT is linked to economic growth: economic power (increase of ICT investment raises the proportion of the information capital which has higher productivity than conventional capital), intellectual power (e.g. e-learning, life long learning) and social power.

If people invest in the ICT industry and telecommunication, it can be a boosting factor for the rest of the economy. The important issue is the predictability for everybody, to have a framework which is valid, which is sound, that somebody who is investing can expect a risk-adequate return on his investment.