Convergence in the ICT sector requires better service synchronization across various platforms including WiFi, IPTV, PC, mobile and IP phones. Smart Grid, which combines electricity (supply driven) and Telecom networks (consumer driven) and targets additional energy saving. Renewable energies are mostly converted into electricity.

As for upcoming deregulation of electricity markets, using Telecom billing systems to charge electricity delivery could be an option that benefits both industries given decentralization of energy production and similarity in terms of infrastructure topology. If this convergence generates real business that meets demand from subscriber side, then it makes sense to bring standards setting work forward by lobbying at regulatory level.

Collaboration among all ICT players will be the key to developing new applications (e.g. 3D imaging technologies for e-health services) and meeting customers' need for getting more for less. End-to-end services with guaranteed quality of service are possible only if there is a worldwide collaboration among all stakeholders in terms of standards. France Telecom is commercializing high definition voice on fixed IP terminals with standardized codec by ITU.

Global open innovation should make everyone contribute and share benefits in a way that is sustainable for both corporations and global development. Telecom operators have helped IT players differentiate themselves on the market – e.g. Orange supported Microsoft's entry into the mobile market, Verizon and Google developed new mobile devices, Apple tried to go solo but now collaborates with mobile operators worldwide.

Overall, 2% of worldwide CO2 is produced by the Telecom sector. However, the potential for reducing CO2 emissions by using energy-saving technologies provided by the ICT sector is roughly 20% over 98% of the remaining CO2 emissions. 23 kilos of CO2 is generated by a mobile subscription on a monthly basis, which is equivalent to 1-hour car ride. A 97% decrease in CO2 emissions could be expected if using satellite for surveillance in farming industry. A 15% to 40% reduction in global CO2 emissions is possible, providing the ap-