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to all householders could cost between \$20 and \$350 billion. The issue of network neutrality between infrastructure and content providers brings up the question of how to set policies that take into consideration consumer rights and expectations.

Skepticism was expressed over how ICTs can be used as a tool to increase productivity rather than to help amplify economic crisis like the recent one from financial markets. More importantly, it was pointed out that the developing world needs adapted regulations and policies to face its unsolved challenges.

In Japan, the ICT industry accounts for around 1/3 of GDP growth. Services such as mobile banking, tele-working and teleconferencing significantly contribute to improving business, social and ecological environments. The mobile market in Japan is expected to grow from 8 trillion in 2006 to 10 trillion yen by end of 2010.

It is estimated that 10% additional mobile penetration generates an extra 1.2% GDP growth. According to a recent study that Telenor carried out in collaboration with Boston Consulting Group, a 10% growth in internet access penetration would contribute to between a 1- 2.5% increase in GDP in countries such as Bangladesh, Thailand and Serbia. However, those figures can be challenged given that other economical factors could affect the equation.

More collaborative working environments as well as power-saving technologies used in ICT related equipments would help reduce CO2 emissions. Indeed Intel made 10% to 15% savings in corporate direct spending by using video conferencing. Across the industry it can be seen that ICTs are capable of playing a crucial role in energy efficiency management.

Open access technologies such as WIMAX – beyond intellectual property tax and technology locks – coupled with adequate regulatory policies can help drive competition for the benefit of end users and social development.