

Smart Internet 2010: Schools of thought

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Paris, 8 March, 2005





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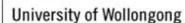
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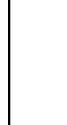




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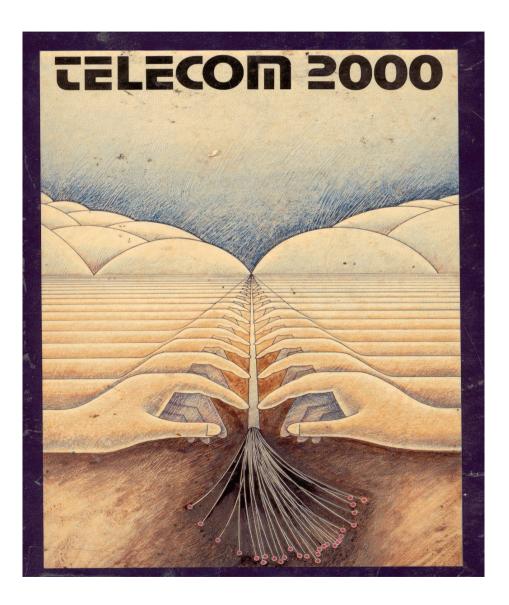
















2010: Research Questions



- What might the Internet be like in 2010 ?
- What positions do different people and institutional interests have about the future of the Internet?
- What are the possible outcomes for end users towards 2010?



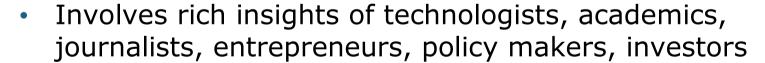


Smart Internet 2010: Schools of Thought methodology

Qualitative research - not statistical forecasting



- Not scenario construction- alternative or preferred
- Schools of Thought i.e., a shared world view that distils bodies of expert opinion around complex subject matter within a field, and provides common thinking







Project Interviewees (some)

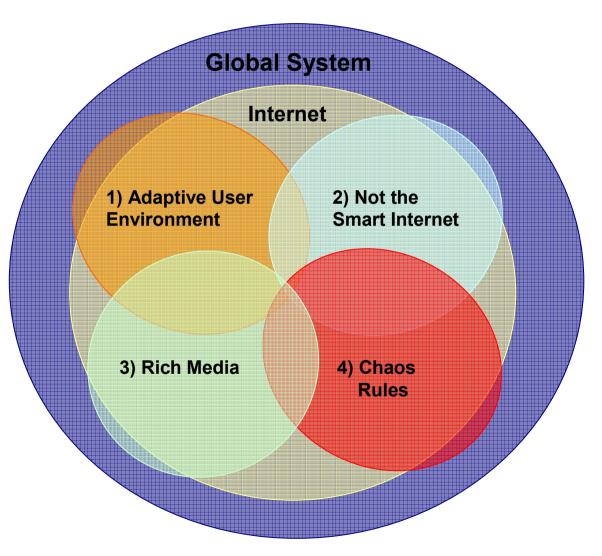
- Danah Boyd (University of California Berkeley, Social Networks researcher)
- Stowe Boyd (Corante Business Intelligence)
- Roy Christopher (FrontwheelDrive.com)
- Tom Dawkins (Vibewire.net and ElectionTracker.net founder)
- Cory Doctorow (Electronic Frontier Foundation)
- Robert Freiden (Pennsylvania State University)
- James A. Larson (Intel Corporation, W3C Voice Browser Working Group)
- Olof Lundberg (Former CEO Inmarsat and ICO)
- Mark Poster (University of California)
- Howard Rheingold (US author & critic)







Four Schools of Thought







Dated 8 March 2006

Smart Internet Technology CRC©



School of Thought 1: Adaptive User Environment

 Internet services for 2010 will be those that are created, designed, and marketed in ways that are highly adaptive to user needs and lifestyle



- Enhanced User Centred Design (UCD) towards the creation of an *Invisible Internet*
- Continuation of user-led innovation :

ie., new understanding of authorship and content production in film (machinima), games (player-producers), journalism (blogs), radio (podcasting), and knowledge production (Wikipedia).





School of Thought 2: Not the Smart Internet

- Argues what is needed is a basic Internet that works for all
- Calls for an Internet of the future that works for all as an affordable and accessible medium.
- Next Generation Networks must be financed for regional and rural users
- Creative Commons licensing framework will create increasing opportunities for innovation
- Champions of p2p file-sharing support more free exchange of digital content to foster a self-organising network culture leading to greater cultural diversity and freedom





School of Thought 3: Rich Media

 Heading towards 'any content, any device, any format, anytime'



- Shifts from single person using a single device situation to a multi-person/multi-device scene environment
- Natural language becomes the interface of choice
- Leonard Kleinrock's vision:
 - <u>nomadicity</u>- nomads move place to place in a way that is 'transparent, convenient and adaptive'.
 - embeddedness small intelligent devices such as sensors, memory, processors, microphones, and displays are connected to the Internet.
 - <u>ubiquity</u>- services available wherever the nomad travels





School of Thought 4: Chaos Rules

- Chaos Rules is understood in different ways: 'irregular' decline, serious 'disruptive' change and 'catastrophic' anarchy
- Exponents believe the future Internet will be in a state of decay and disorder: Internet's spatial topography creates a complex digital ecosystem that facilitates destructiveness.
 - Emerging dystopian world of more spam, more viruses, data pirates, mercenaries and money launderers.
 - Kari prophecies 'Internet collapse' during 2006 due to a dysfunctional global network that is beyond centralised control



Ten 2010 Outcomes ? (1)

 Future as a continuing era of user-led innovation – unexpected 'killer apps' ie., Google, SMS, e-mail – more will new forms emerge



- The Internet by 2010 is likely to emerge as a more user friendly, more accessible, indispensable lifestyle communications tool.
- Internet becomes the platform for personal connectedness. Hence the context, rather than the content, takes on new significance.



 Location-based technologies will enable users be able to determine the proximity of friends, seamlessly exchange pictures, music and movies and engage in 'peercasting' using novel combinations of networked multimedia.



Ten 2010 Outcomes ? (2)

- Users' preferences will create more structural institutional disruption i.e., peer-to-peer services (music and film), Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), dis-intermediation (travel) and re-intermediation (financial services).
- A burgeoning Do-It-Yourself (DIY) media culture
- Hyper-distribution of programming will become more commercialised - but broadcasting will not be dead.
- Digital divide progression improves but nations remain classified as network infrastructure adequate/inadequate

Chaos is not inevitable

All economies need an Internet for all strategy!



Advantages of this methodology



- Distils rich future insights through select qualitative interviews for the near term
- Attempts to scope the full range of future possibilities
- Considerations about the possible future of the Internet framed from a position of awareness of diverse and antagonistic views
- Can lead on to other methodologies and approaches ie.
 a preferred policy scenario, or considered implications
 for both private and corporate sector







Access to the Report



Officially launched in Australia by the Hon.
 Senator Helen Coonan, Minister for
 Communications, Information Technology and
 the Arts on 1st September 2005.



50,000 word report available at:

http://www.smartinternet.com.au

