

- **Effects of convergence are deep and fast.**
- **They require new attitudes, new willpower, new rules and new modes of intervention from public institutions**

... in terms of ...

☞ *R&D, innovation, industrial policy*

☞ *Cultural “governance”*

☞ *Economic “Governance”*

... to be translated in ...

➤ *Laws, rules, regulation.*

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Impact on economy :

☞ **new actors, with new positions and roles, new behaviours, new strategies, new dependencies ...**

☞ **shifting of frontiers (if not fading); upheaval of economic and financial valorisations ; tremendous increase in need for innovation and R&D ...**

☞ **deep changes in consumption, and in the relationship between supply and demand**

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Impact on culture :



With on line consumption and downloading

- ☞ disruption of the traditional relationship between the creator and the consumer ...
- ☞ auto-acceleration of this mode of consumption with the multiplication of new services ...
- ☞ increasing obsolescence of traditional systems of payment for works (an increased imbalance) ...

? Are the rapidity of development and density of consumption of these new services a new generating factor of digital divide ?

? Delinquency or new mode of consumption ?

Extreme difficulty to settle a convenient answer.

Impact on institutions :

In the present situation :

- ☞ law and rules belong to government and parliament
- ☞ regulation (necessity to translate specificity and rapidity of evolutions in agreement with law + observations of the rules by the actors) are taken cared of ...
 - * *either by the executive and its administrative branches*
 - * *or by one or two specific authorities, more or less autonomous*

Such organisations raise a variety of questions. Here are two.

One question (when there are 2 different authorities) :

All new applications and new services take place and develop in the area of the two authorities.

☞ Such a situation will not remain workable for long .

☞ Some attributions of the radio and television regulatory authority (ie: contents) can not be attributed to the authority dealing with all the services, applications and actors of the communication sector : new institution is necessary ...

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Another question :

Who manages the spectrum ? (attribution, control, ...)

> *the different regulatory authorities ?* (absence of global view and control, risks of appropriation ...)

> *the unique regulatory authority ?* (power, role of elected institutions ...)

> *a specialised agency linked to the Government* (risks of "over administration", bureaucracy, ...)

Solution as a mix of various positions. But where to draw the lines ?

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