

Outline of MÜNCHNER KREIS & Key Results of the Delphi Study 2030

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Agenda

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Key results of the international Delphi Study 2030

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Mission

- The mission of MÜNCHNER KREIS is to take an active part in forming the information and knowledge-based society. As a non-profit supranational think tank working at the interface of public policy, academia, business, and the media, it addresses issues of technology, societal and business impacts, and regulation of information and communications technologies.
- MÜNCHNER KREIS supports responsible development of the information society and works constructively towards improving its basic parameters internationally.

Goals

- **Establish a path of change** to a networked information and knowledge-based society
- **Promote a climate** in which innovations in communication technology can flourish
- Ensure that people are willing to **accept and use** new forms of communication
- **Provide a forum** for international discussion of future ICT trends and developments
- **Promote co-operation** between experts from different countries
- **Achieve unified** legal, organizational, and economic **conditions** for users throughout the world
- Convey a clear picture of future it/telecommunications in order to **show both the possibilities and consequences** of innovation
- Help to **prepare the general public** for progress
- **Understand and consider people's reactions** to the potential of new communication technologies

Organization

- MÜNCHNER KREIS (MK) is a registered non-profit think tank
- Headquarter in Munich/Germany
- Primary bodies: General Assembly and Board of Directors
- Funded by voluntary contributions of members and by event registration fees
- Members of MK may be either persons or legal entities in Germany and abroad
- Admission of new members is verified by the Board of Directors
- Research Committee designs and implements the association's research and events in co-operation with the Board of Directors

Working Methods

- MÜNCHNER KREIS
 - organizes workshops, member conferences, symposia, and congresses
 - initiates research projects
 - creates memorandums
- The work of MÜNCHNER KREIS is interdisciplinary
- Working principle: critical, yet constructive, future-oriented analysis and expert discussions in an open atmosphere
- Work results are published by leading publishers

Members (excerpt)

- Alcatel-Lucent
- Bavarian Broadcasting
- Bertelsmann
- Boston Consulting Group
- British Telecom
- Burda
- Detecon
- Deutsche Bank
- Deutsche Telekom
- Docomo Comm. Labs Europe
- Federal Network Agency
- Fraunhofer Institutes
- Google
- Hewlett-Packard
- Holtzbrinck
- IBM
- Intel
- McKinsey
- Microsoft
- NEC
- Nokia Siemens Networks
- Robert Bosch
- Rohde&Schwarz
- Philips
- SAP
- Siemens
- Sony
- Tekelec
- Telefónica O2
- Universities (Germany and abroad)
- ZDF

Events and Activities (excerpt)

■ Recent Events:

- **Smart Cities**, Berlin, July 8, 2010
- **Next Generation Communication**, Munich, June 15-16, 2010
- **Trust in IT**, Munich, February 4, 2010
- **Prospects and Opportunities of ICT and Media (stage II)**, Berlin, November 5-6, 2009
- **Enterprise 2.0**, Munich, October 21, 2009

■ Upcoming Events:

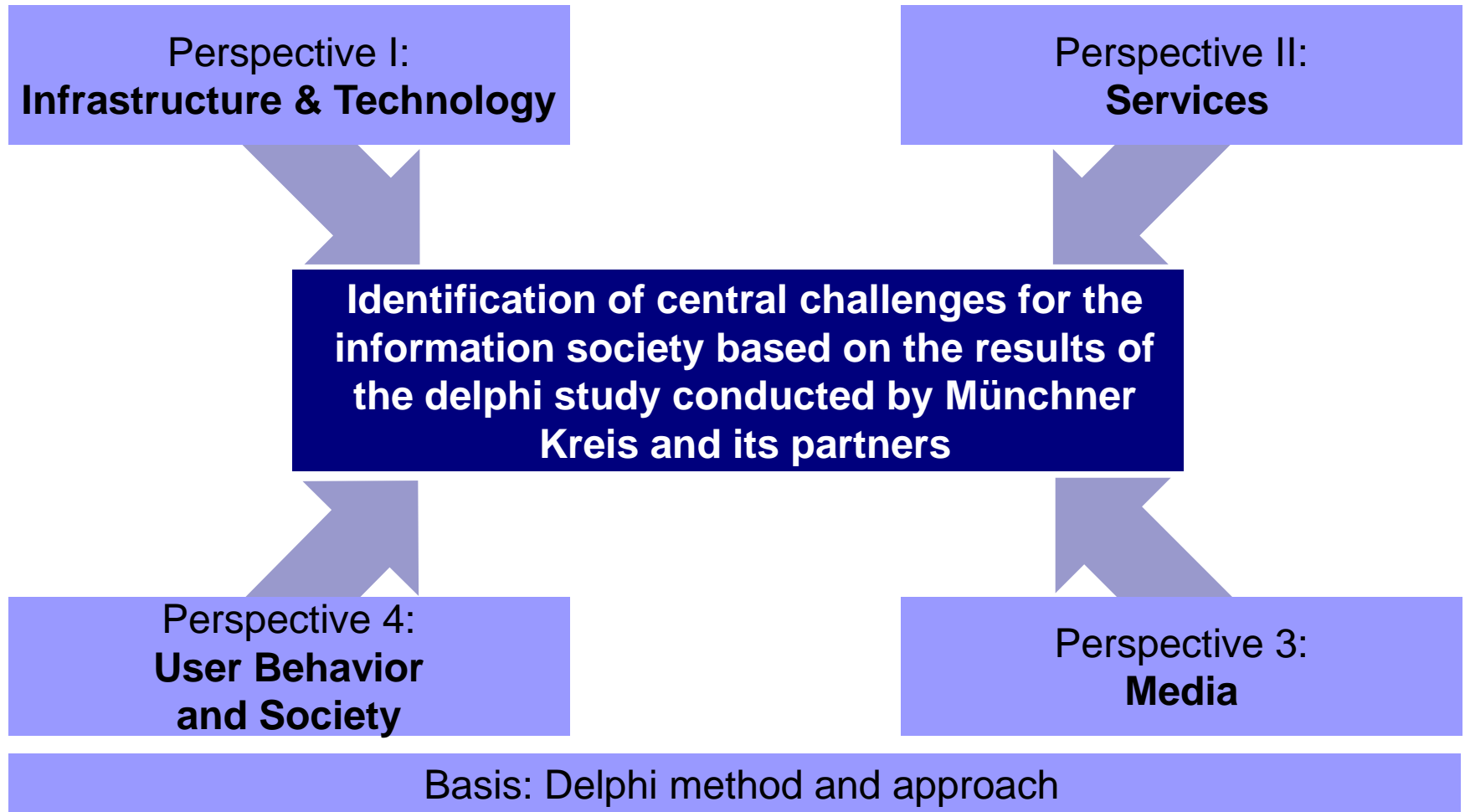
- **Internet Governance**, 2011
- **Embedded Systems**, Munich, November 17, 2010
- **Prospects and Opportunities of ICT and Media (stage III)**, Berlin, November 4-5, 2010

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Key results of the international Delphi Study 2030

Objective and Structure



Goals of Delphi

Goals of delphi studies

Provide a basis to adapt to expected future changes

Strengthen advantageous developments
→ self-fulfilling prophecy

Fight against undesirable, dreaded developments
→ self-destroying prophecy

Approach of the International Delphy Study 2030

1. Assessment of when selected theses will become reality,
2. Estimation of the impact the realisation of the theses would have on various areas: economy, society, science and policy,
3. Evaluation of drivers and barriers for selected theses that would facilitate or prevent the occurrence of those theses.

Respondents:



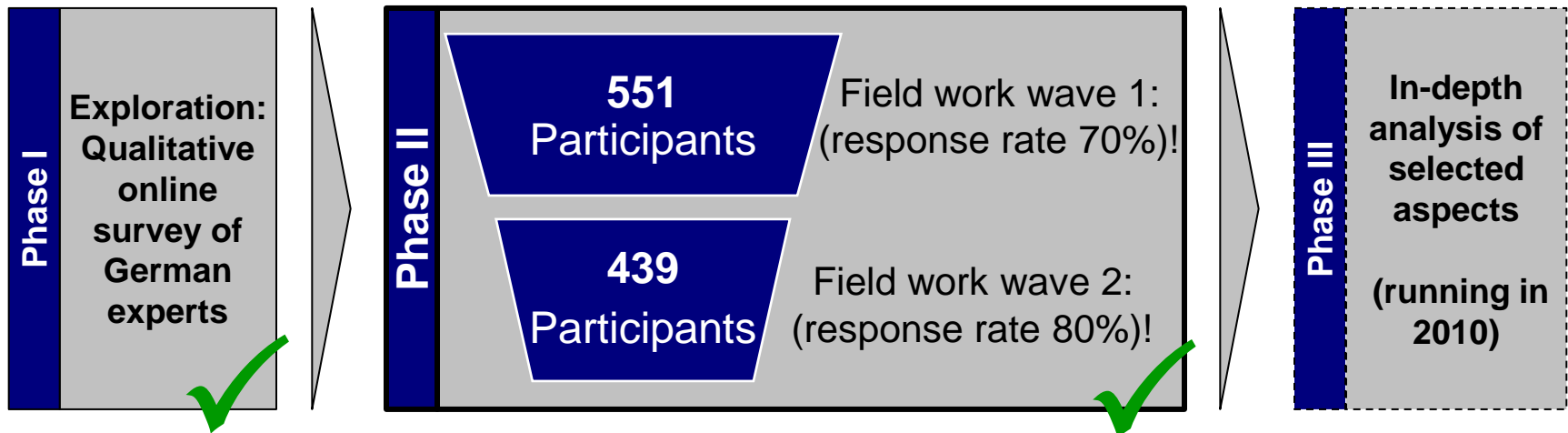
Project Partners:



Method: Internet-based Delphi Survey

■ Participants:

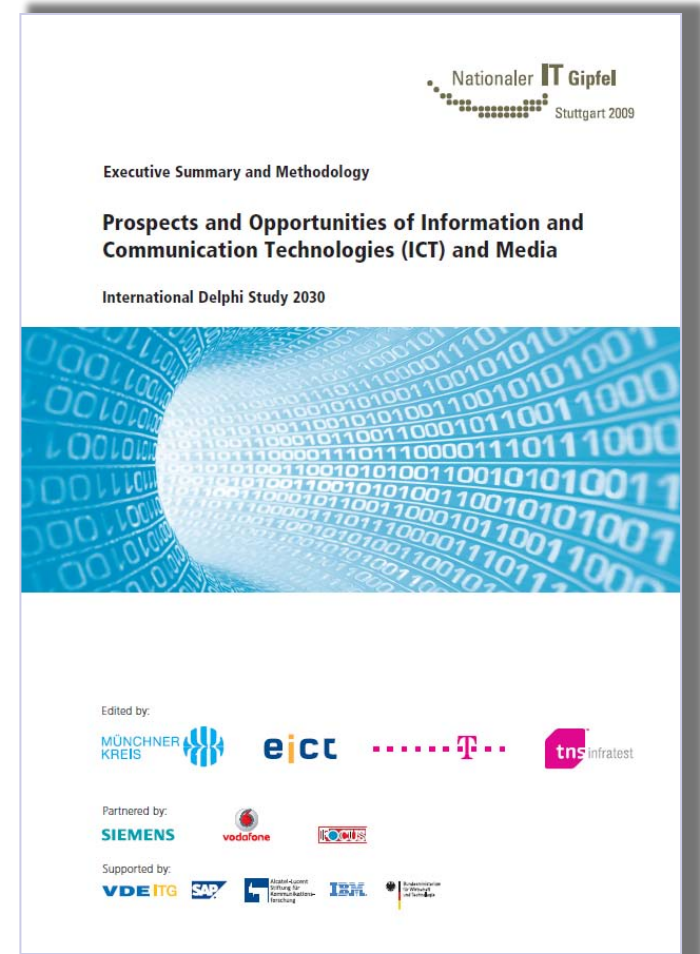
Representatives from business, academia and politics, who were personally invited to take part in the study on the basis of their knowledge and experience in certain subject areas.



- **144 theses** from various subject areas on the future and sustainability of ICT and media as well as
- **61 further questions** on relevance, drivers and barriers etc.

Publication availability and Media Impact

- Study available in English and German
- Free download at:
<http://www.muenchner-kreis.de>
- Up to now more than 60.000 downloads
- Presented at the German IT Summit Dec. 2009
- Substantial media response:
23 print articles, 2 radio features,
166 articles online



Selected aspects of Perspective I: Infrastructure & Technology

Internet usage penetration

Quantum cryptography

Internet Protocol V6

Competitive Gap between
Europe and USA in ICT

Implanted ID Chip
as means of identification

digital certificates

New display technologies

Mobile broadband

Technology of
chip production

Internet access by fiber

Biometrics

ICT in automotive

artificial intelligence in
embedded systems

Bio-degradable electronics

Unified communication
device

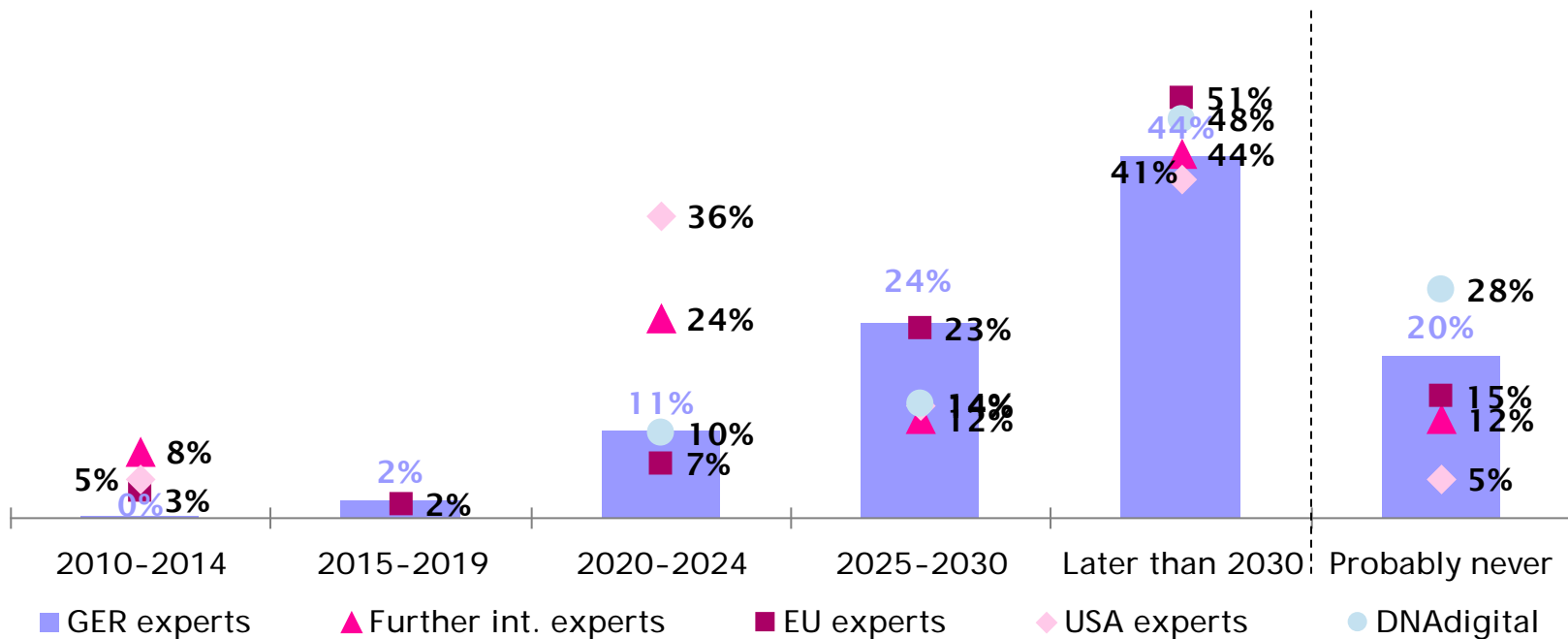
Internet of things

Mobile Internet usage

**Broadband penetration
and usage**

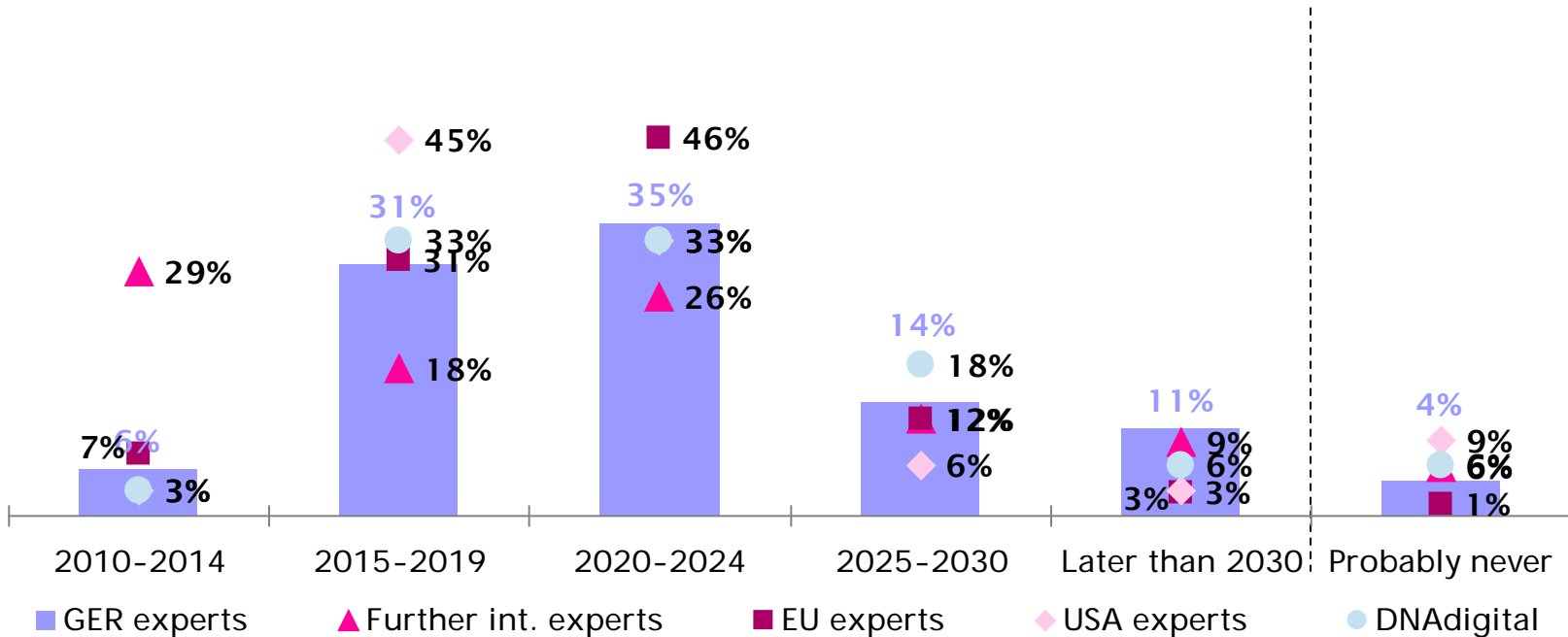
Internet access for everyone remains a long-term global challenge.

More than 75% of the world population actively use the internet several times per week (in 2008, approximately 16%, or 1.2 billion people worldwide used the internet).



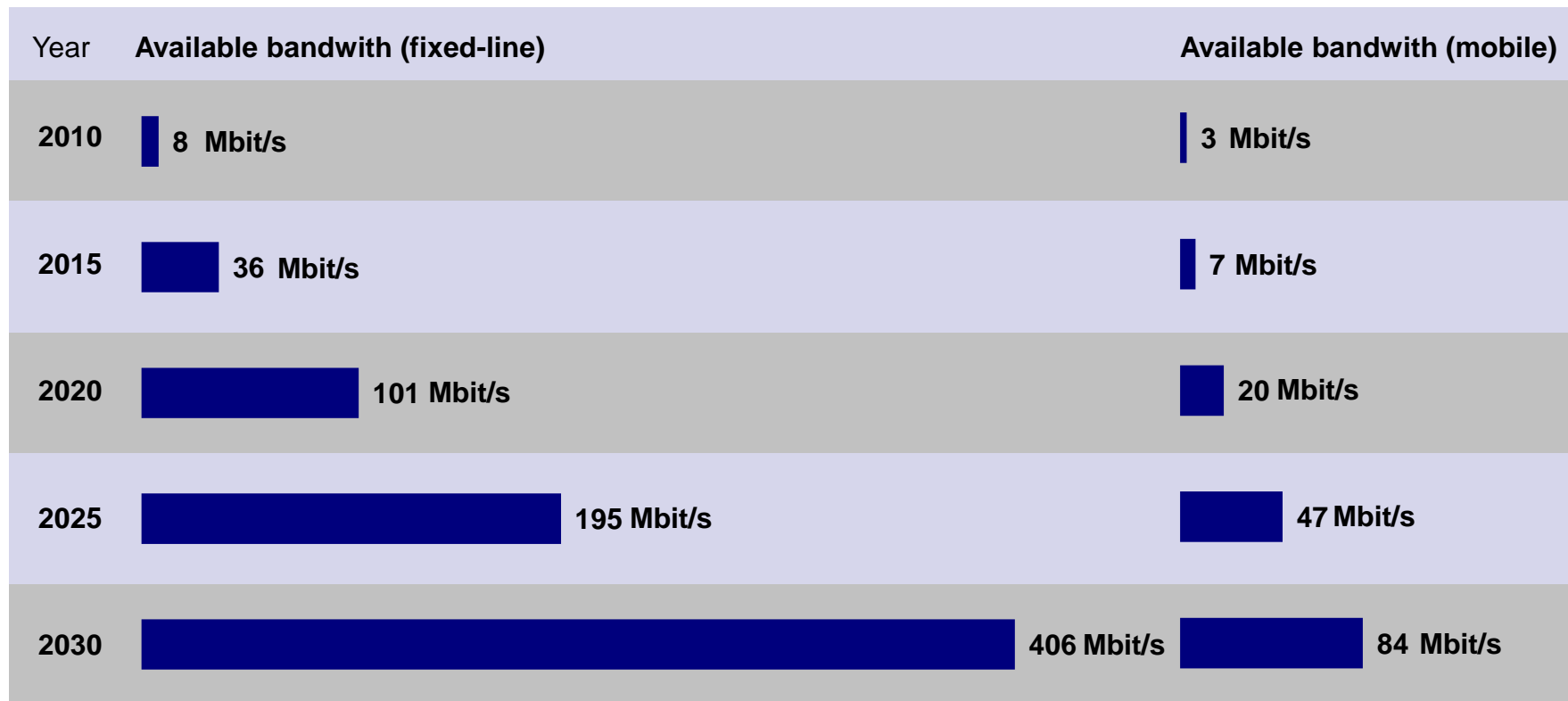
Ubiquitous broadband internet access is still a major challenge: large differences between regions

In <country>, 100 MB/s are available nationwide for stationary internet use (i.e., equally for uploads and downloads).



Bandwidth available by fixed-line will continue to exceed mobile bandwidth by far.

Which average bandwidth for Internet access will be used in Germany at the times quoted:

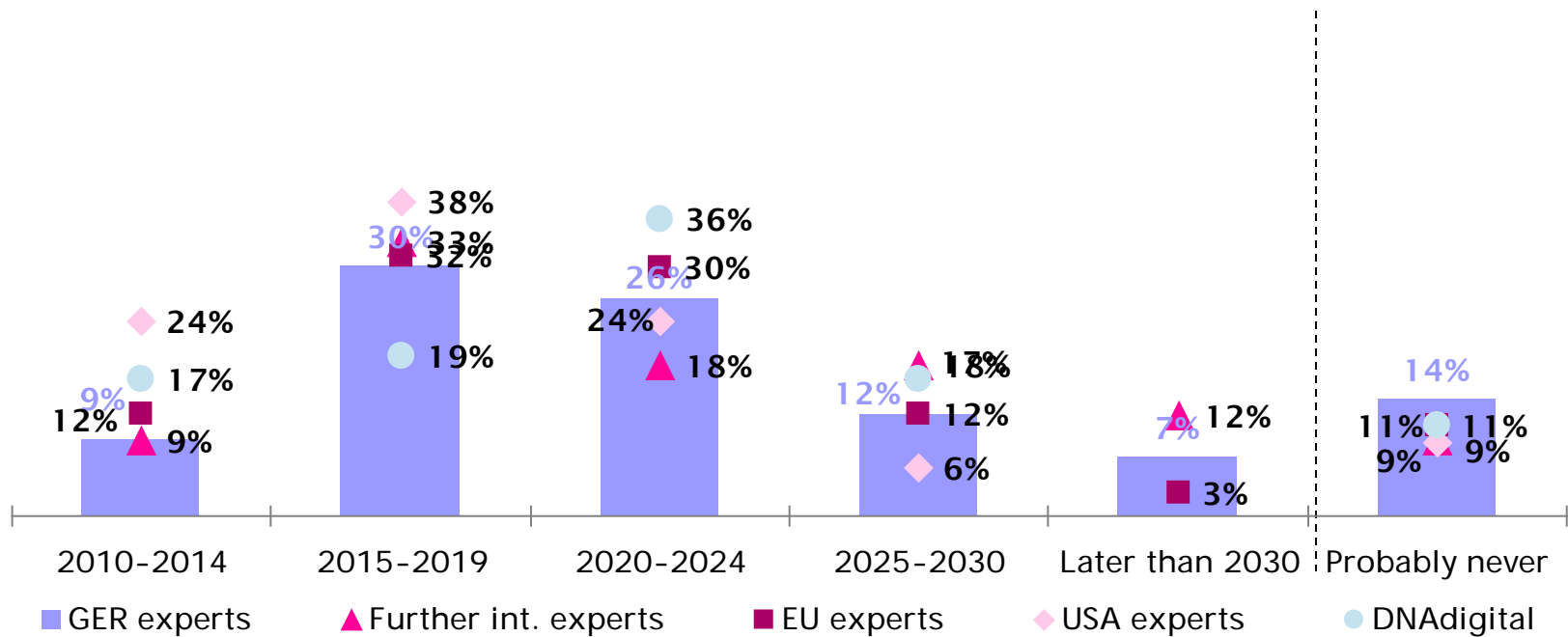


Selected aspects of Perspective II: Services

Mobile commerce	Usability	RFID in production and logistics
Quality of Service for internet services	E-Energy	New mobility concepts
Internet in business	Mobile office	Semantic web
Digital assistants	Usability of electronic devices	Location-based services
internet & IT security problems	video conferences in personal life	Networked car
Anonymous use of the internet	long-term archiving of documents	E-health
Digital identities	Cloud Computing	Software as a service
Social webs	Networked home	identity management

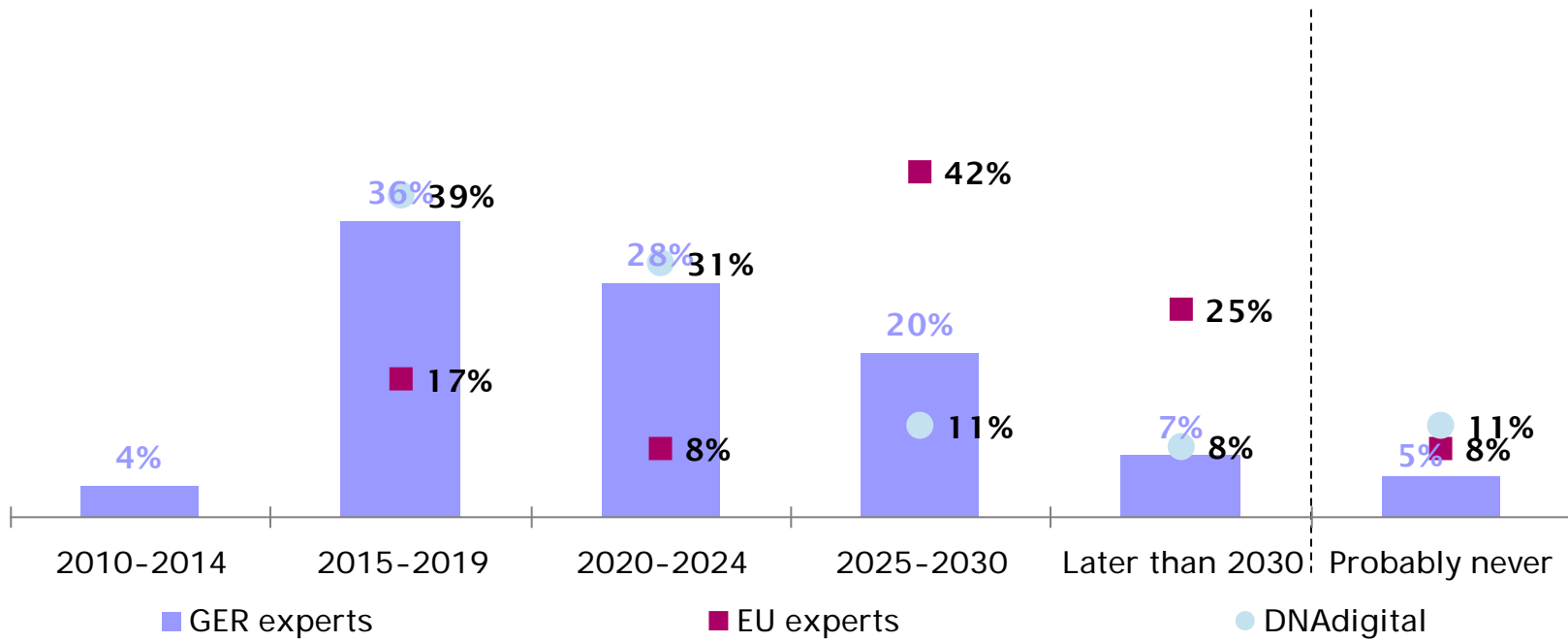
Membership and usage of social networks will be common practice.

More than half of the population in <country> regularly maintain their social contacts using “social media” (Web 2.0) applications and services in and via the internet.



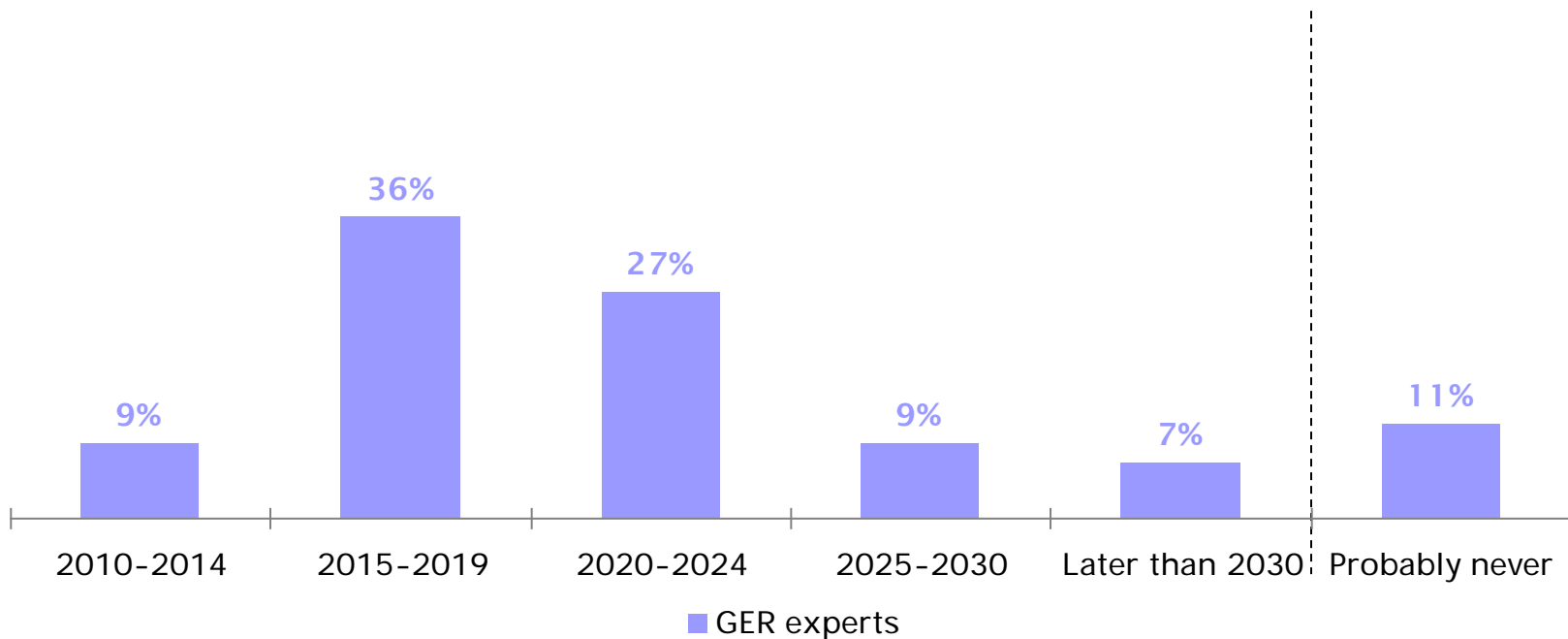
Routine tasks will be delegated and done automatically by digital assistants.

Digital assistants detect the needs of their users automatically and on a self-taught basis, and complete routine tasks independently (e.g., during internet use and to control end devices, software and services of all kinds).



Software as a service will be commonly accepted.

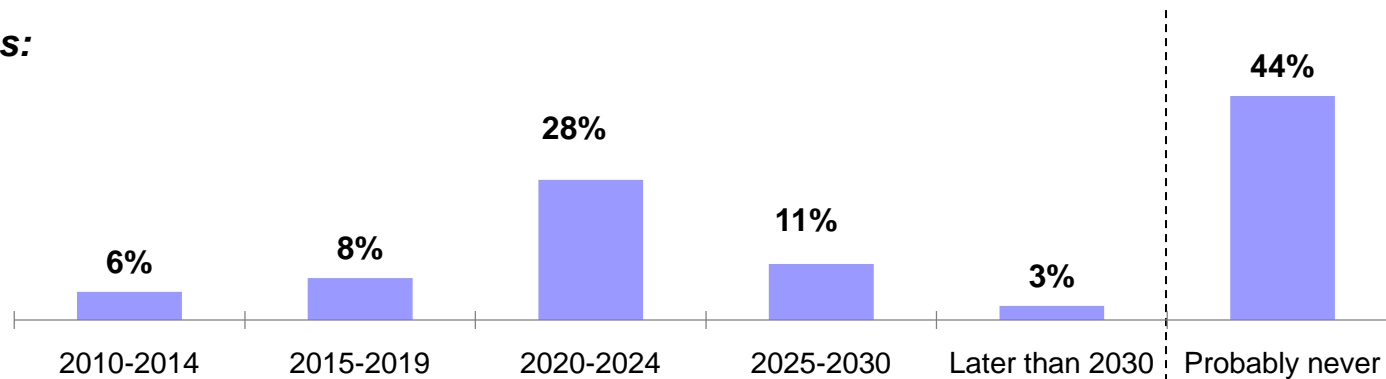
Software is no longer used on an isolated basis on local computers or mobile end devices, but rather on an “on-demand” basis as “webware” in and via the internet.



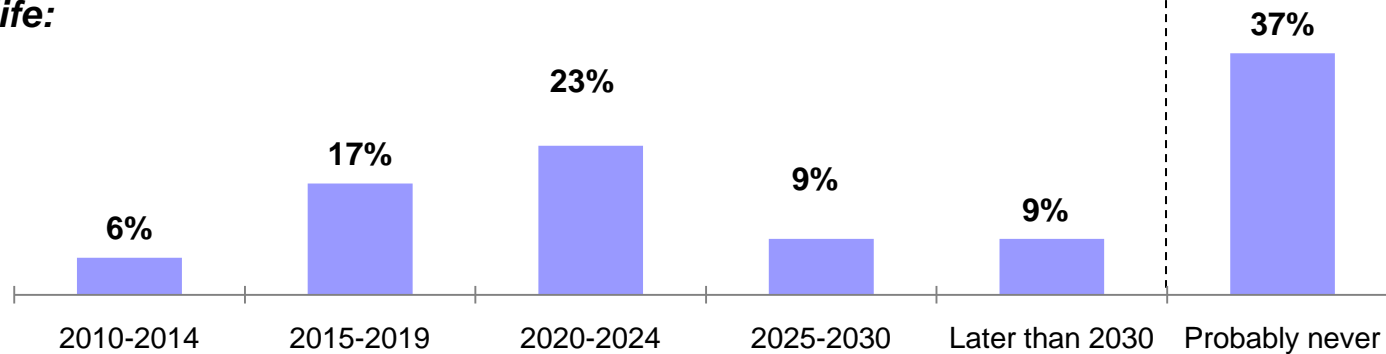
Cloud computing will not be the dominant concept; acceptance in private life is higher than in business.

More than 75% of data (e.g. documents, pictures, music, databases) are located on the internet (net-centric approach).

Business:



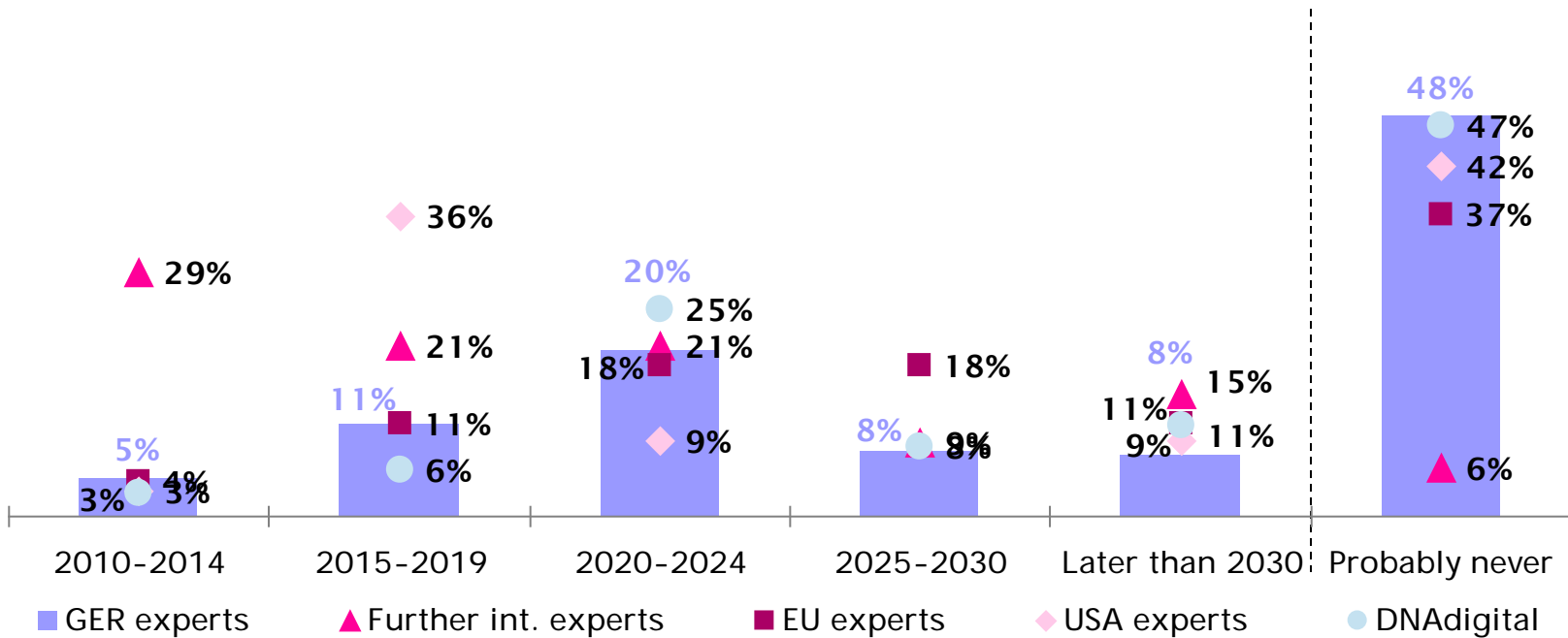
Private life:



■ GER experts

Usability of electronic devices improves, but intuitive operation without need for manuals is not expected.

Every user is capable of intuitively operating electronic devices used in their daily private lives without an user's manual.



Selected aspects of Perspective III: Media

3D-TV

User generated content

Private media budget

Internet as entertainment medium

Paid online media content

HDTV

Public (state-funded) broadcasting

Quality indicators for internet information

Convergent multimedia mobile device

Electronic newspapers & magazines

Media convergence

On demand media services

Electronic books

Willingness to pay for online journalism

cross-format media brands

Personalized e-newspapers

IPTV

Willingness to pay for online entertainment

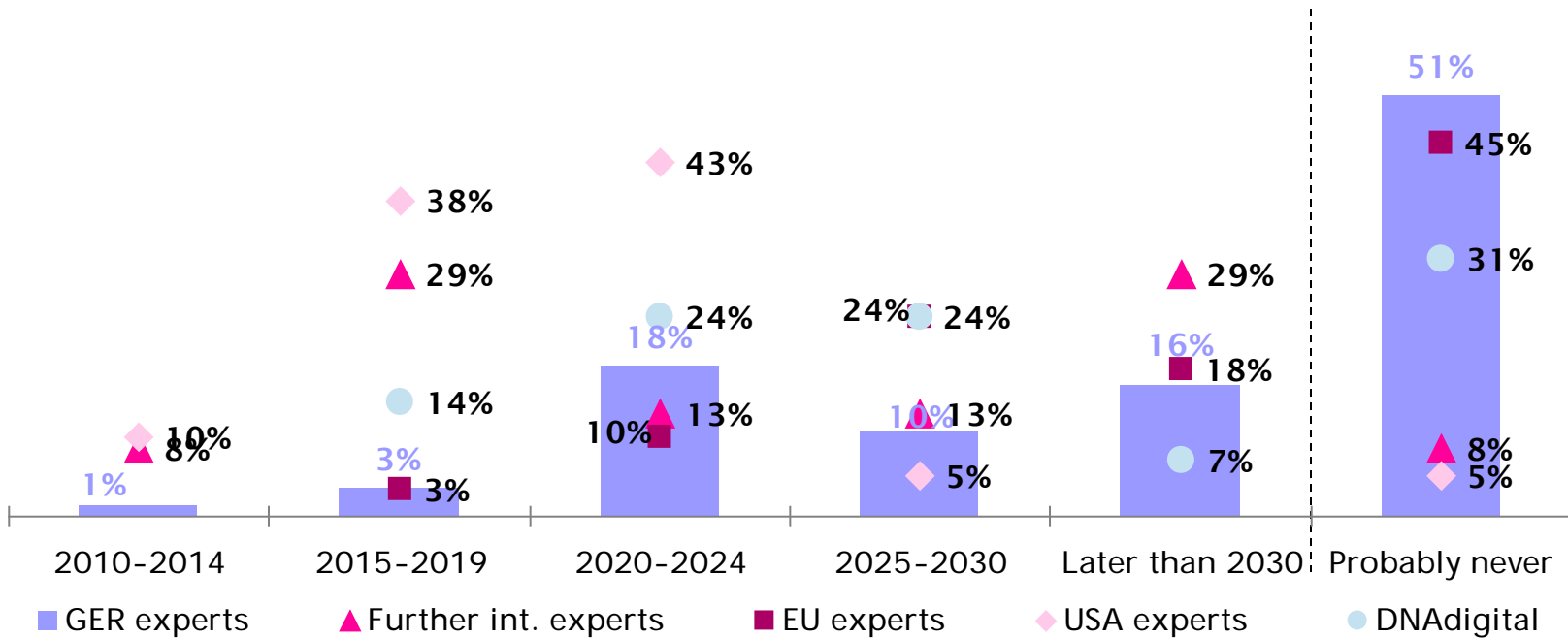
Personalized Media

Online advertising

Social significance of traditional media

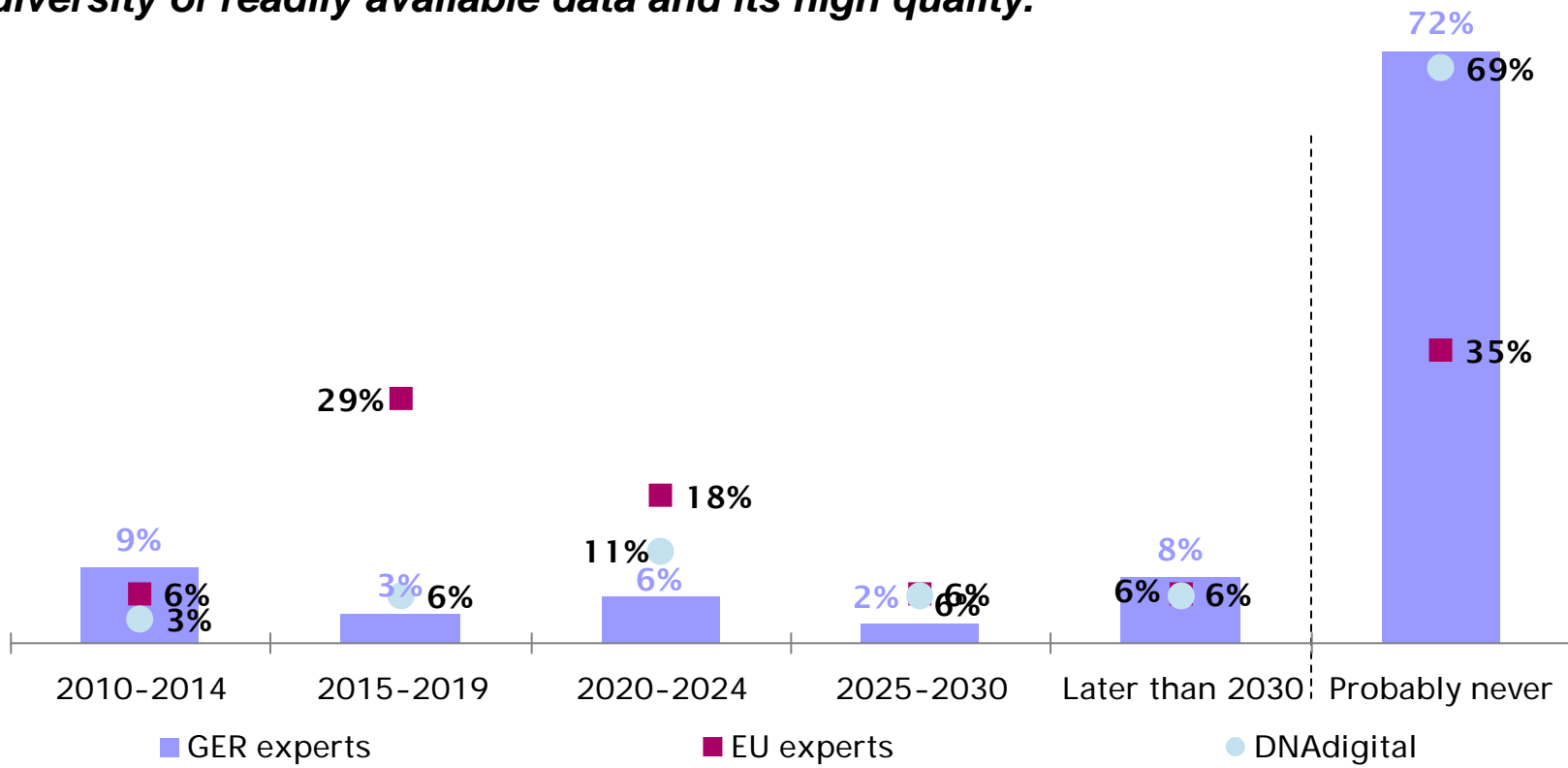
Traditional media will keep their social significance.

Conventional media like television, newspapers and magazines have lost their social significance and their function as the prevailing media in <country>.



Publicly financed broadcasting is still needed.

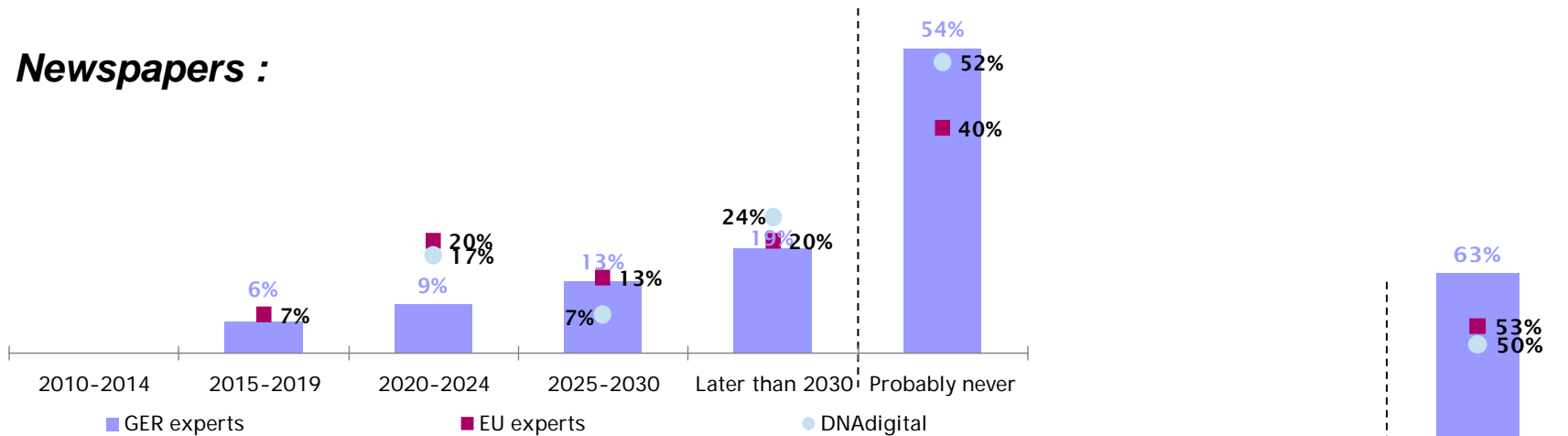
State-operated broadcasting (subject to public law) is no longer relevant for the functioning of public democratic opinion-making in <country>, due to the broad diversity of readily available data and its high quality.



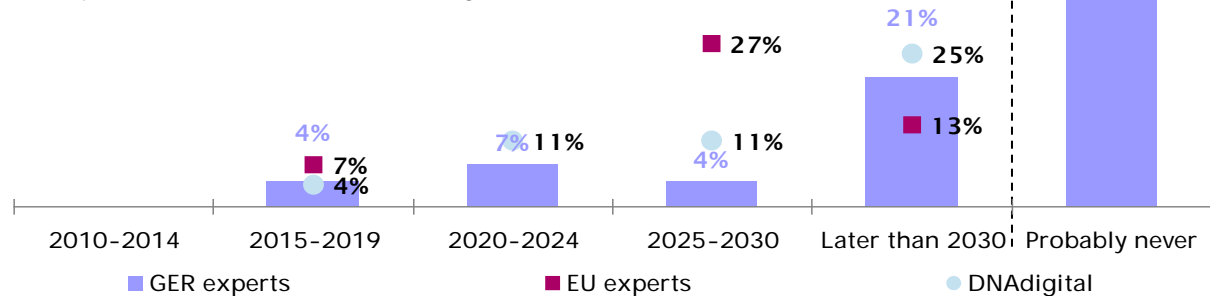
In print media, hybrid usage patterns will be common.

Newspapers / magazines in <country> only exist in digital format on the internet.

Newspapers :

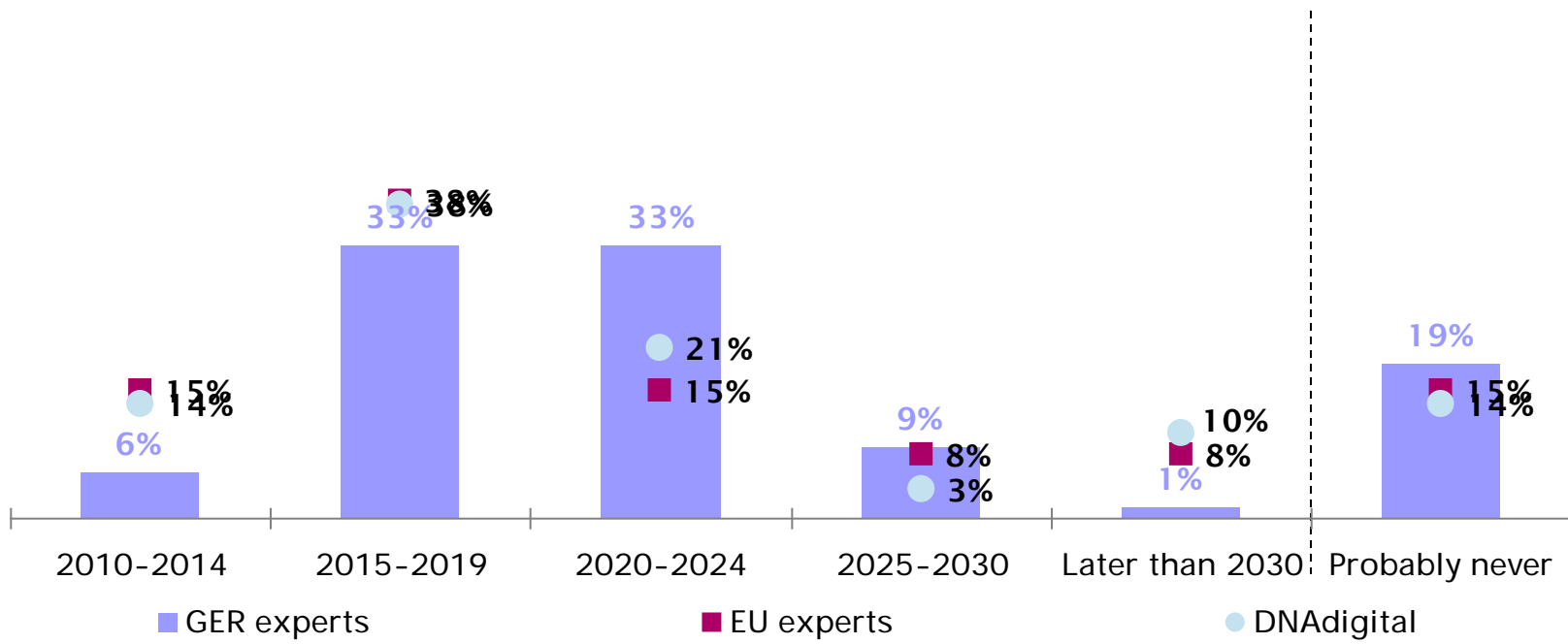


Magazines:



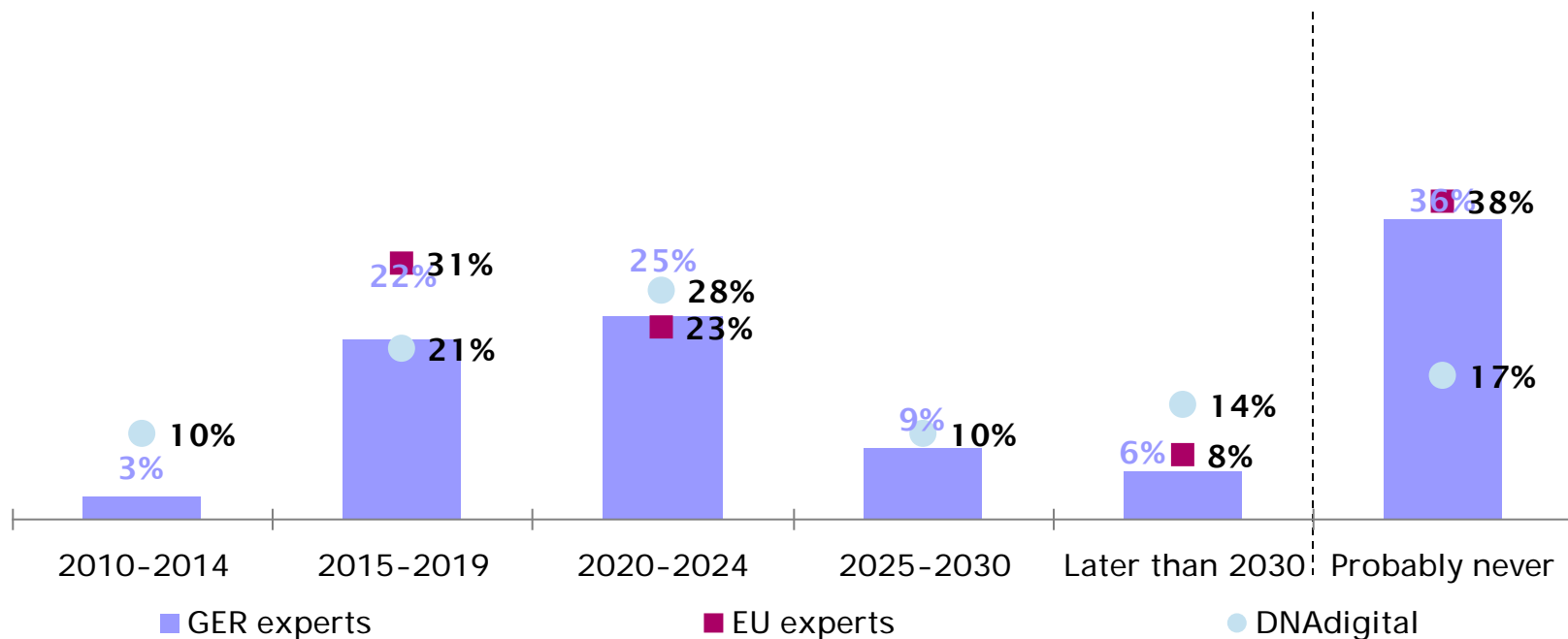
There is willingness to pay for internet-based entertainment.

For more than half of the internet users in <country>, it is normal to pay for retrieving from the internet professionally produced entertainment programmes (films, videos, music, etc.).



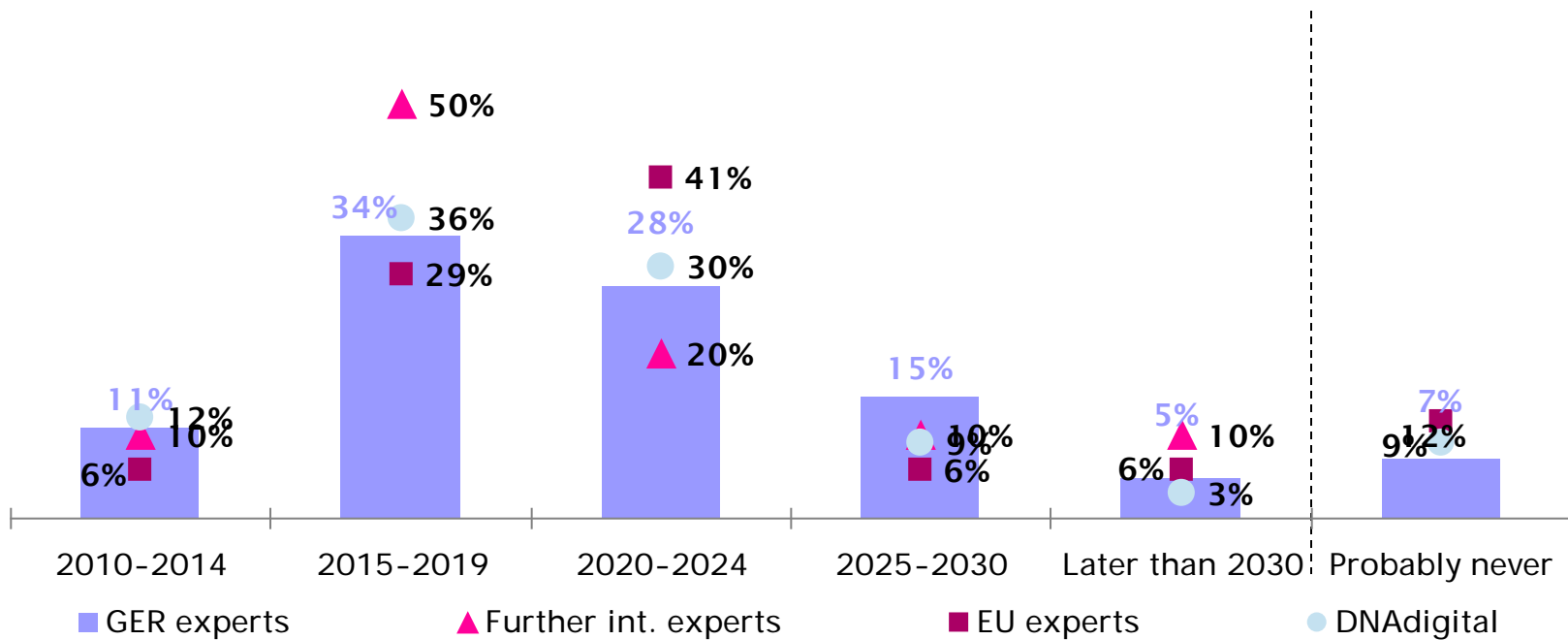
.. but not for online-journalism.

For more than half of the internet users in <country>, it is normal to pay for retrieving from the internet professionally produced journalistic media contents (latest information and background information on various issues).



Revenues from online-advertising will exceed those from traditional advertising.

Online advertising leads to greater sales in <country> than traditional advertising formats (television, radio and print advertising).

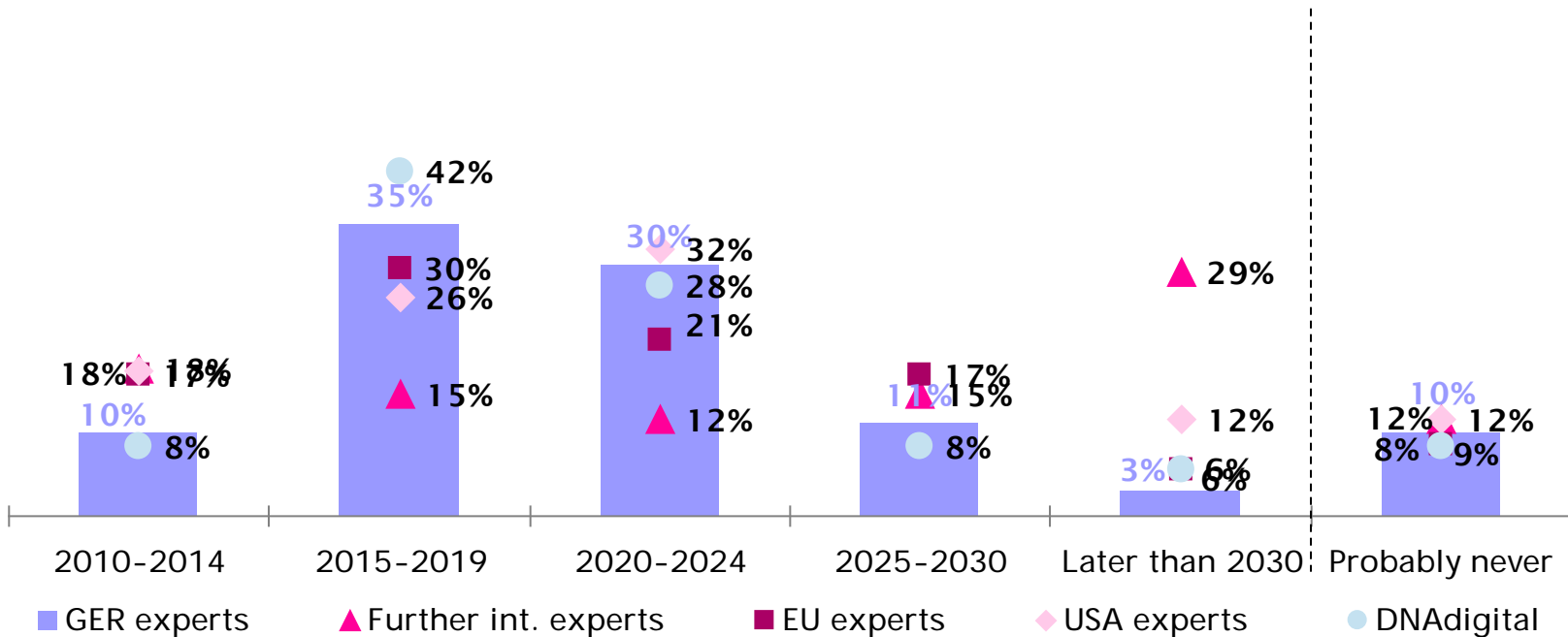


Selected aspects of Perspective IV: User behavior and implications for society

Internet usage competence	E-Democracy	digital divide
National internet usage	Education of ICT-professionals	CO2-Reduction by ICT usage
Global regulation	ICT at school	Privacy regulations
competitiveness by TC/ICT investments	right of privacy principle	Internet security problems
Internet access censorship	ICT Research & development	Impacts of demographics on ICT job market

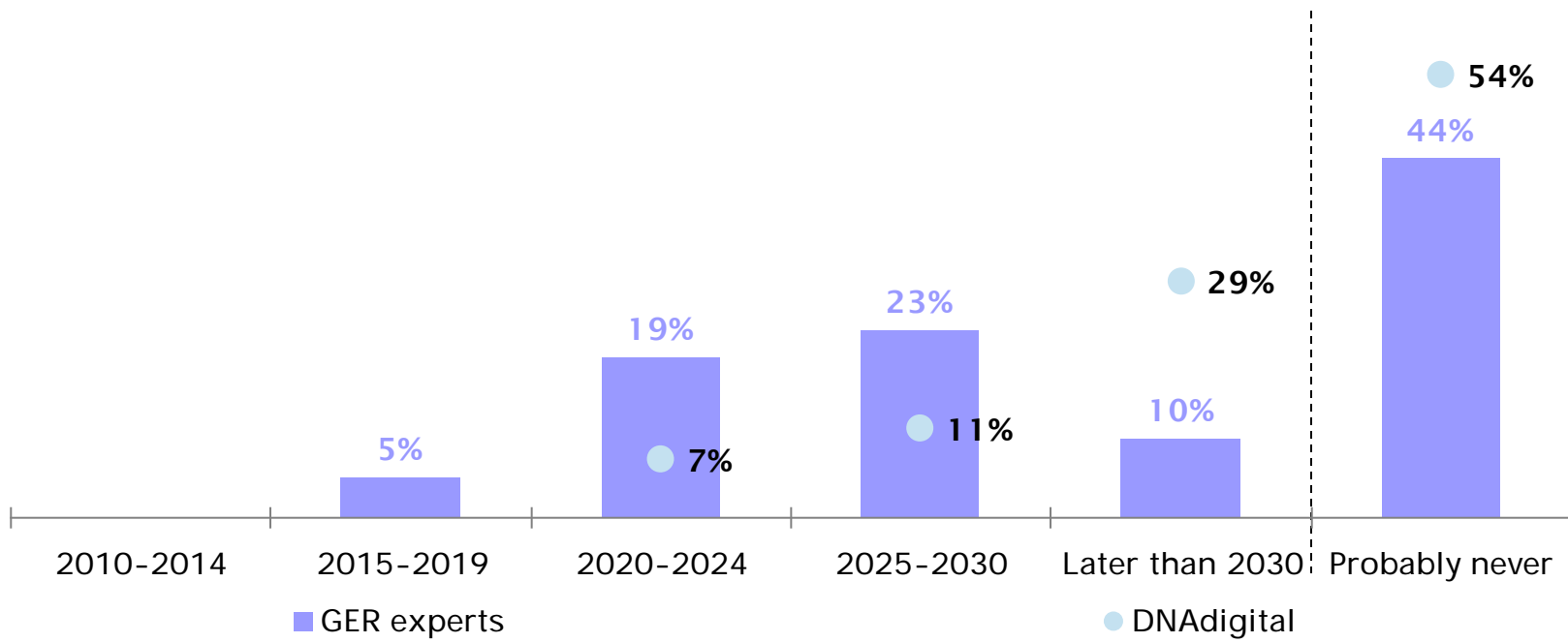
Within the next two decades, the internet will be used by almost everyone.

More than 95% of the adult population in <country> actively and regularly use the internet and its services.



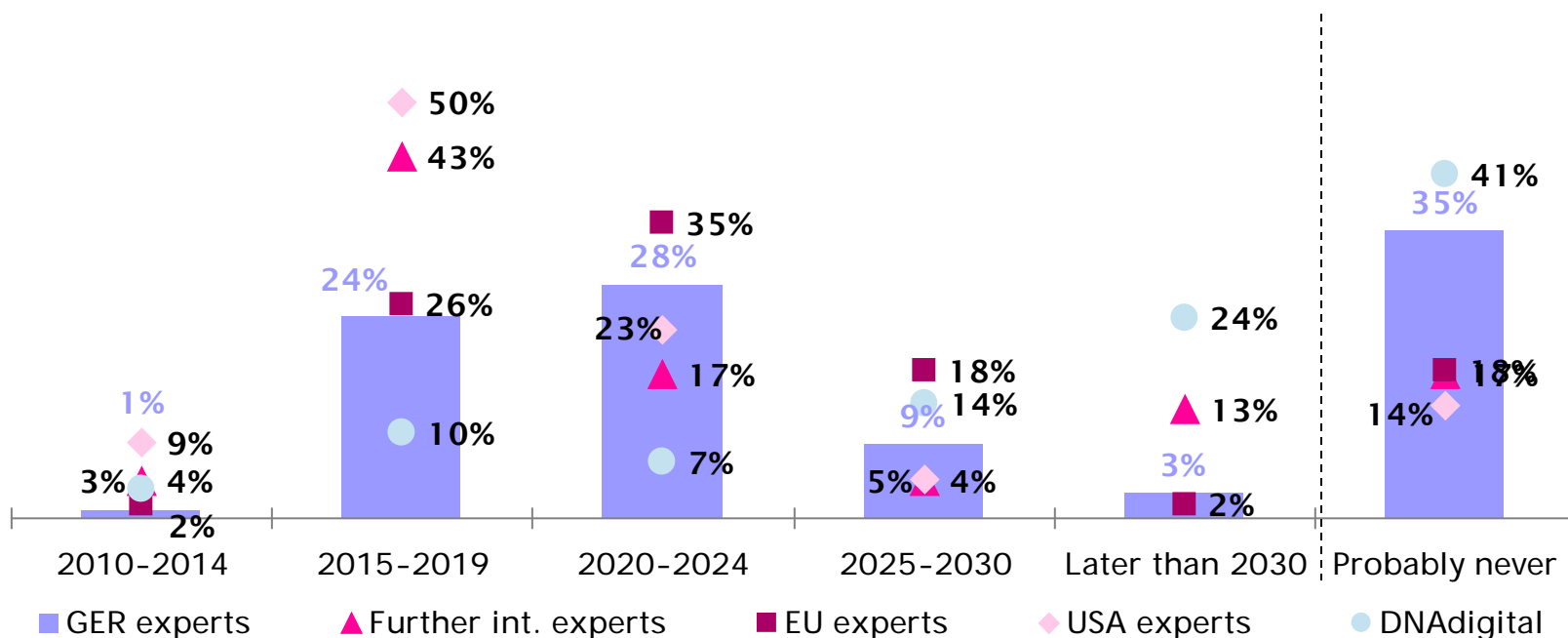
But the digital divide is predicted to persist.

The digital divide of the population in <country> has virtually disappeared.



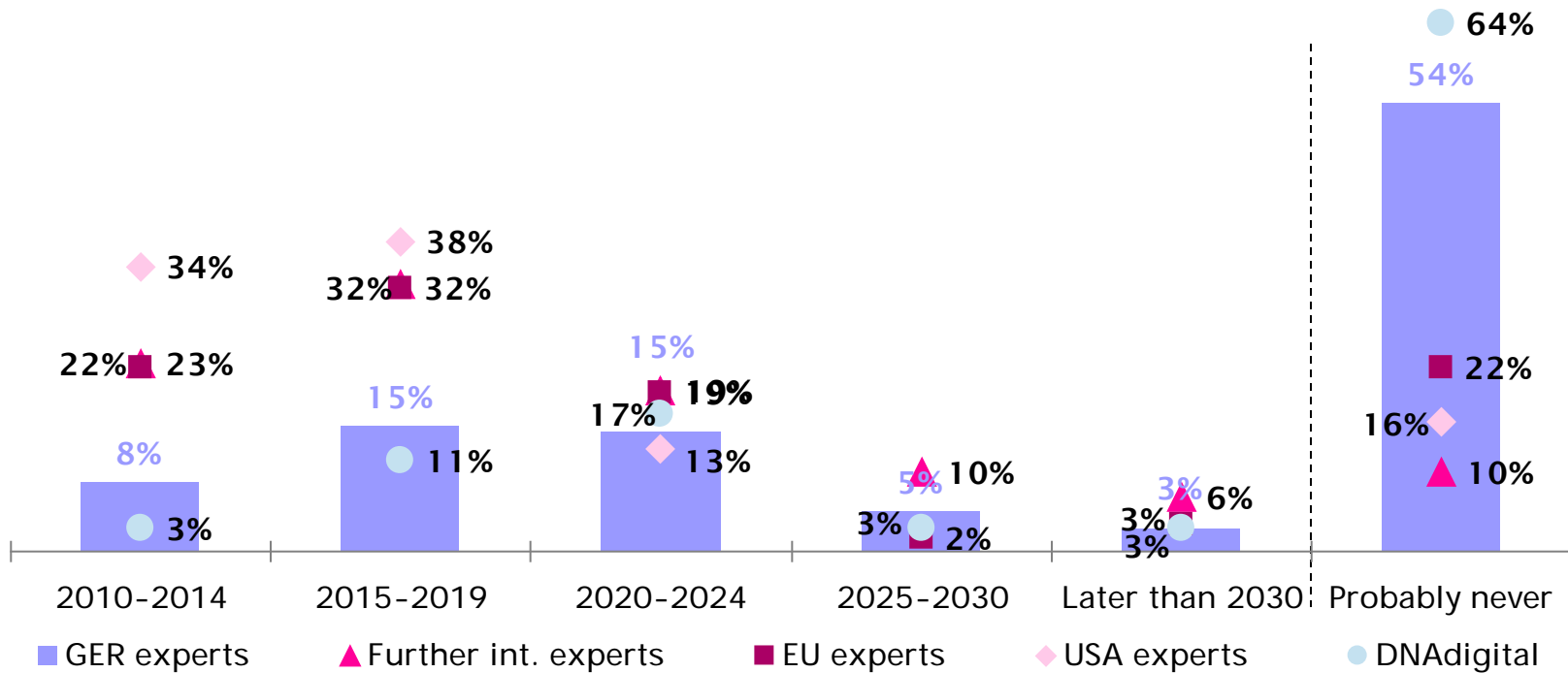
Competence in dealing with personal data on the internet needs to be improved considerably.

In <country>, approximately 75% of the population is well-versed and competent in dealing with personal data on the internet.



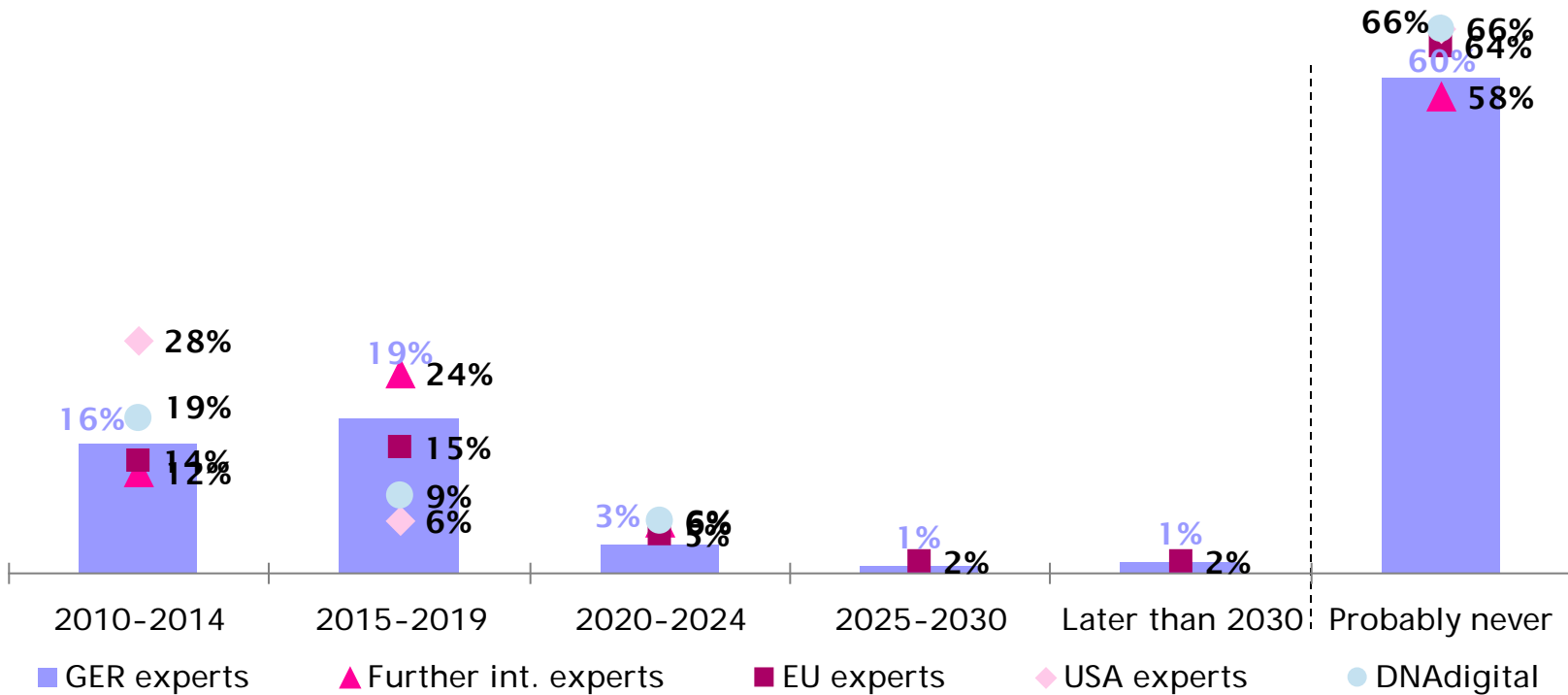
There will not be a satisfying solution for the individual right of privacy.

An individual's control over the use of his/her personal data on the internet is protected by law in <country> (right of privacy principle).



Security problems on the internet will not have significant impact on internet-based communication.

Security problems on the internet have intensified so greatly that private and business communications via the internet have been severely impaired worldwide.



Summary: Some challenges and recommendations

■ Infrastructure and technology:

- Public support for rollout of high speed broadband access in rural areas needed
- Mobile internet access is not a substitute for fixed-line access

■ Services

- Recognize and encourage private usage behavior as driver of innovation
- Usability of electronic devices remains a persisting challenge

■ Media

- Education in media literacy is more important than ever before
- Sustain key media (such as public broadcasting) for the sake of social orientation and quality journalism

■ Implications for society

- Investments in education are crucial to overcome digital divide

Thank you for your attention!