

Few dilemmas of ~~emerging~~ prevailing information society

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Historically, technologies with high societal influence show that they become **an inevitable long-term infrastructure.**

Inspiration: [Carlota Perez](#), The direction of innovation after the financial collapse, ICT for green growth and global development

Great surges in last 240 years:

Canal mania (1771)

Railway mania (1829)

First globalisation infrastructures (1875)

The roaring twenties (1908)

Internet mania and financial casino (1971)

Collapses and recessions before the “Golden Age” prosperity

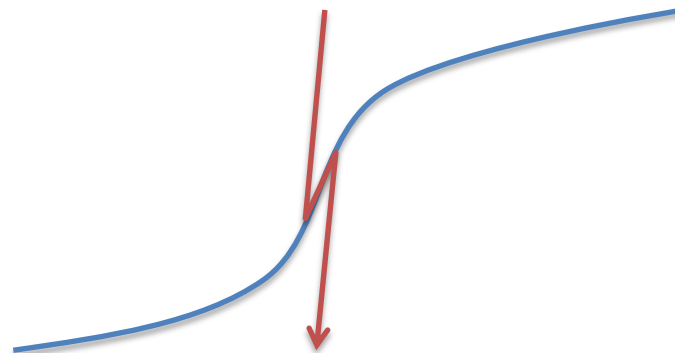
1793-97

1848-50

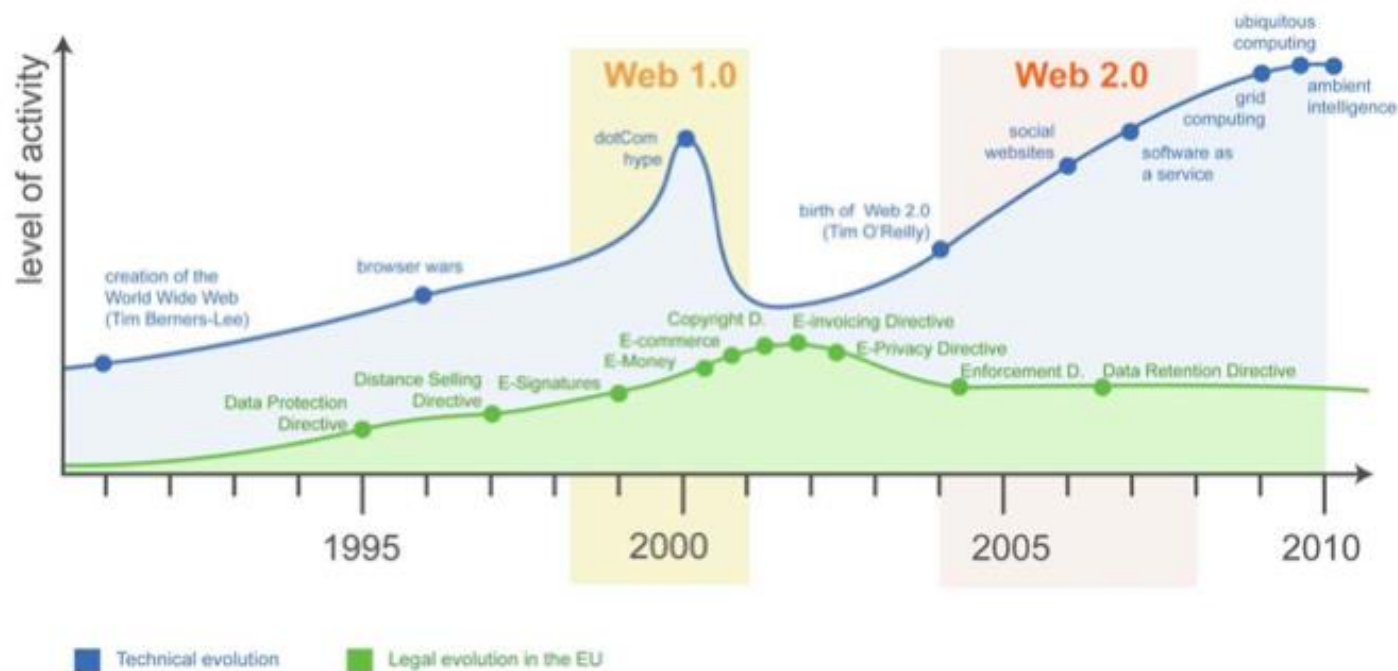
1890-50

1929-30

2000 & 2007/8



Infrastructures need **reasonable regulation**. What is reasonable?
Is it measurable or it just serves the interests of market leaders
and/or governments?



Source: DLA Piper, 2007

Isn't already an **asymptote** in ICT development reached?
Is **convergence** just a buzzword or finally a viable tool for needed multidisciplinary?

Why discussing the asymptote?

Hint: [F. Webster's](#) measures to distinguish an information society:

(a) technological innovation and diffusion, (b) occupational change, (c) economic value, (d) information flows, (e) expansion of symbols and signs

Convergence (media)

1. All media are new-media-to-be
2. Media created by new (institutional) actors
3. User (citizen) generated content

(Still important) source: [A new notion of media](#), background text by Karol Jakubowiz for Council of Europe, 2009.

Convergence (sci&tech)

E.g. [NBIC](#) (nano-bio-info-cogno)

Convergence (economy, ICT markets)

[Horizon 2012](#): convergence of the value chains of energy, transport and ICT

The omnipresence of information and communication technologies sets higher requirements for research and innovation.

What should be addressed?

[DIGITAL AGENDA](#) >>> [Horizon 2012](#)

e.g.

New generations of components and systems

Future internet (collective awareness platforms, IoT)

Content technologies, big data

Digital future and social sciences

Societal challenges (health, wellbeing, services including robotics, clean energy and transportation)

Inclusive and reflective society (incl. public sector)

“In this the second decade of the 21st century, on the backdrop of a changing world order, Europe faces a series of crucial challenges: low growth, insufficient innovation, and a diverse set of environmental and social challenges.” [Horizon 2012](#) – [Impact Assessment](#)

Why are we at the same time faced with *actas, sopas, pipas* etc?
Who is going to be the new prophet of the utterly needed
different approach to the intellectual property in
information society?

“No matter how the ACTA ratification procedures turn out and no matter what maneuvers we witness, the fact is that we do need better and more effective systems for promoting creativity and innovation, not just to resolve the problem of the ineffectiveness of exercising rights on the Internet, but to introduce better and more balanced solutions that take into account the opportunities afforded by new technologies for new ways of creating, disseminating and consuming content.” (January 2012)