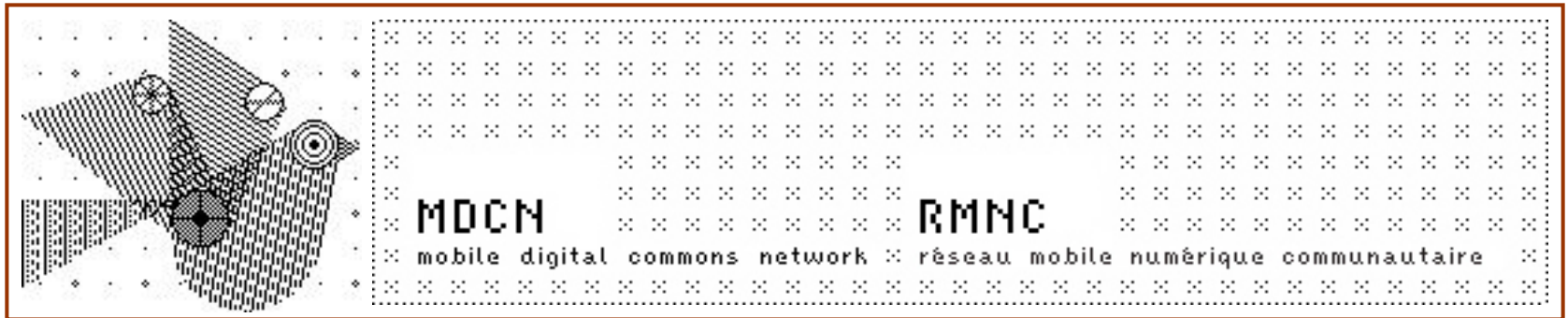


Mobile Gaming/Experience Design



Who Regulates the Wireless in Canada

Telecommunications Act

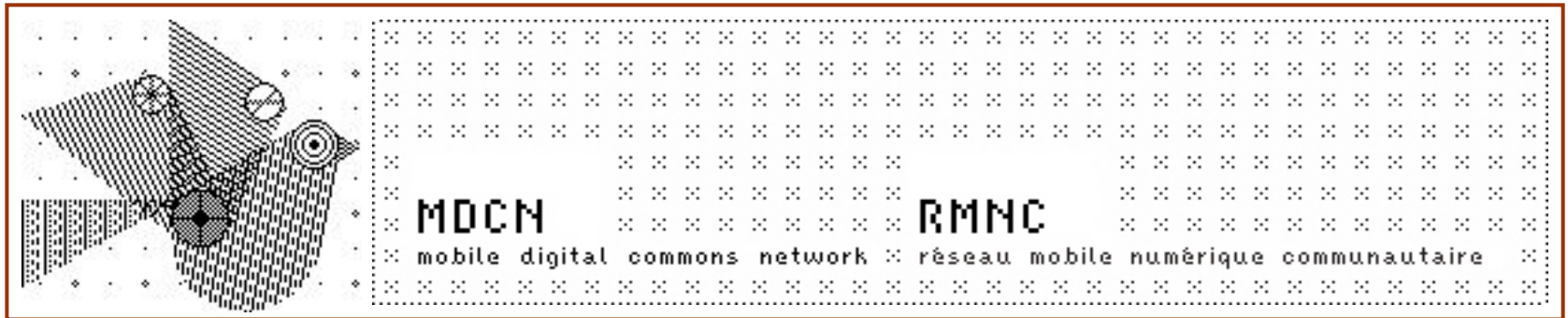
Radiocommunication Act

Spectrum Management and Telecommunications Website

CRTC Act

Broadcasting Act

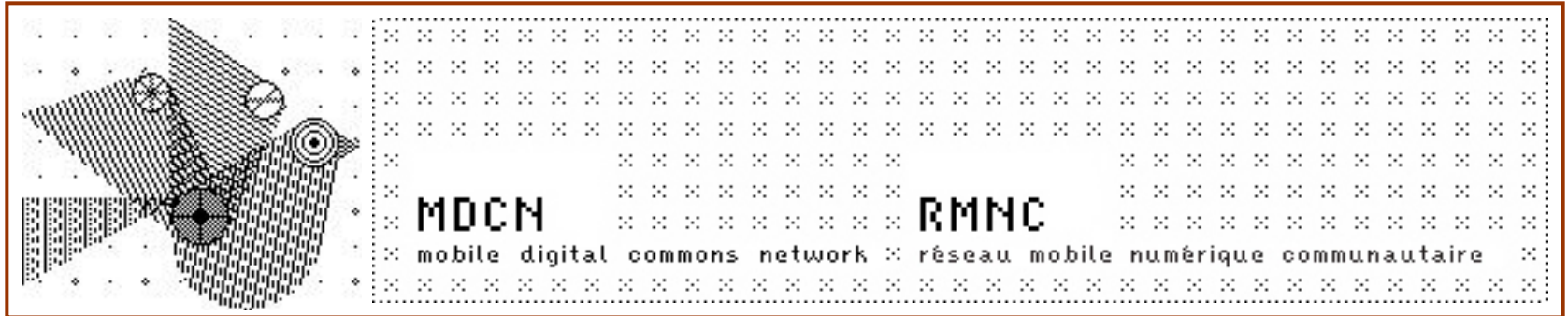
World Trade Organization Agreement on Basic Telecommunication Services



In the cellular (wireless) telephone services industry, the Commission continues to play a role in ensuring the confidentiality of customer information and ensuring that customers are not subject to undue preference or unjust discrimination. However, the CRTC does not regulate the rates, quality of service or business practices of cellular(wireless) service providers.

Cellular telephone subscribers who have complaints about their service should contact their provider directly. In a competitive telecommunications environment it is in the provider's best interest to address the needs and concerns of its current and potential subscribers.

(Source: http://www.crtc.gc.ca/eng/INFO_SHT/t1021.htm)

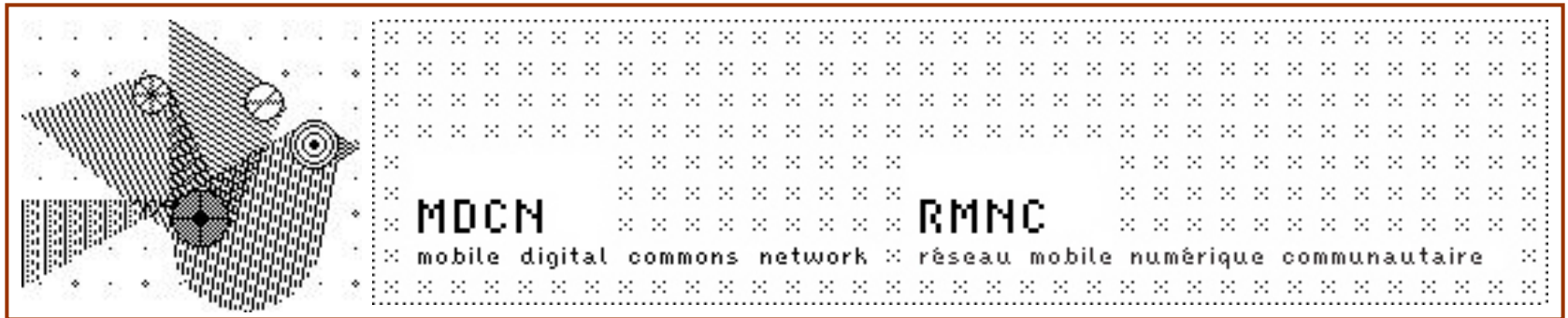


Who Regulates the Wireless in Europe

Individual nations

International Telecommunications Union

European Union Directive 2002/22/EC



The liberalisation of the telecommunications sector and increasing competition and choice for communications services go hand in hand with parallel action to create a harmonised regulatory framework which secures the delivery of universal service. The concept of universal service should evolve to reflect advances in technology, market developments and changes in user demand. The regulatory framework established for the full liberalisation of the telecommunications market in 1998 in the Community defined the minimum scope of universal service obligations and established rules for its costing and finance.

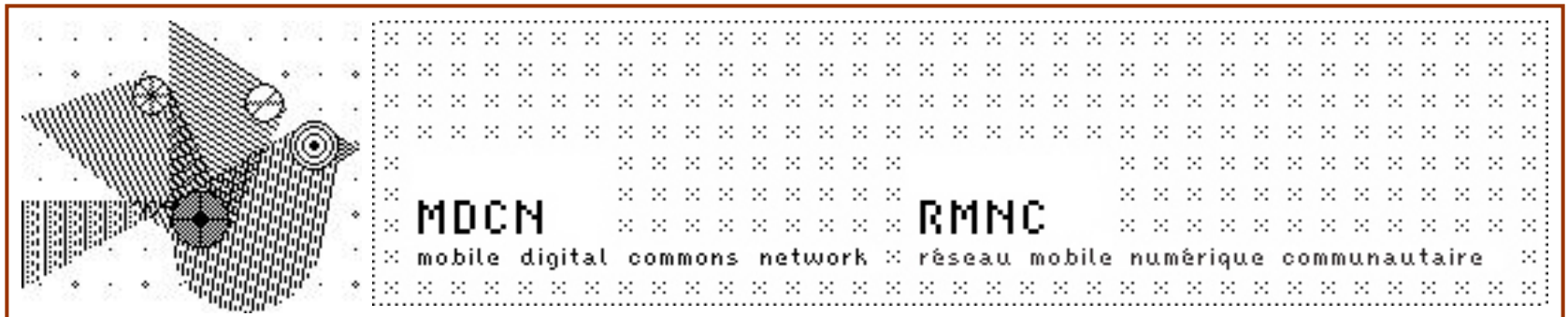


Figure 11.4 Activities of Canada's top four cross-media ownership groups, 2003

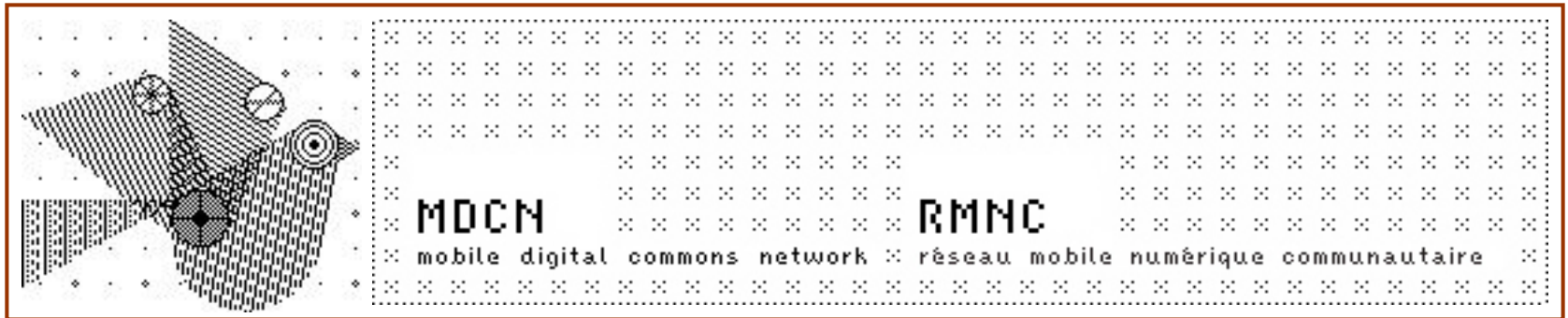
	BCE	Quebecor	CanWest Global	Rogers
Radio	No	Yes	No	Yes
Television	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Broadcast distribution	No	Yes	No	Yes
Production companies	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Newspapers	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Magazines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Internet	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Telephony, networking	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Wireless	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
e-commerce	Yes	Yes	No	No

(Canada, Standing Committee on Canadian Heritage, 2003)

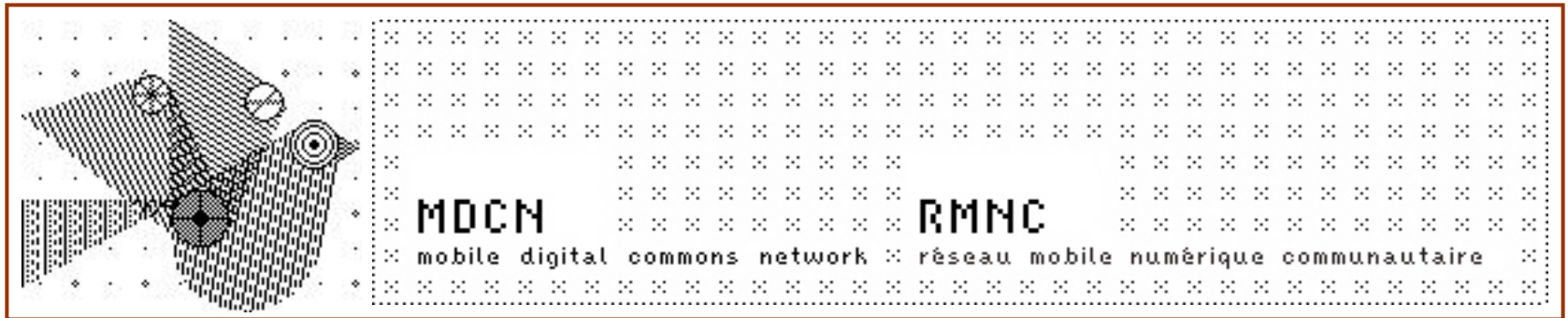
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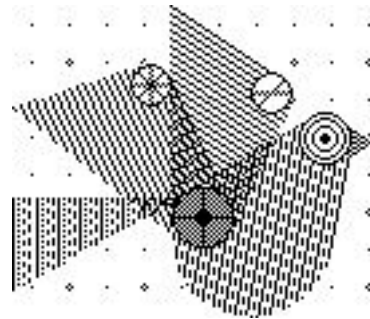
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MDCN

mobile digital commons network

RMNC

réseau mobile numérique communautaire

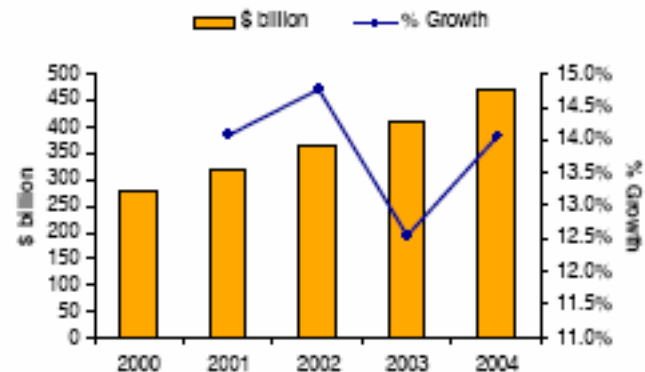
Table 1: Global Wireless Telecommunication Services Market Value: \$ billion, 2000-2004

Year	\$ billion	\$ billion	% Growth
2000	278.6	278.6	
2001	317.8	317.8	14.10%
2002	364.8	364.8	14.80%
2003	410.6	410.6	12.60%
2004	468.2	468.2	14.10%
CAGR, 2000-2004:			13.9%

Source: Datamonitor

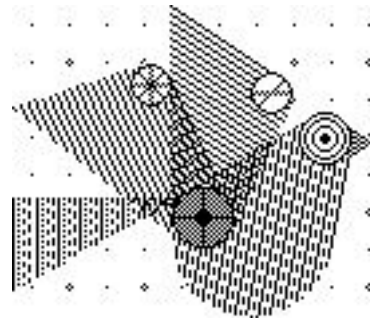
DATAMONITOR

Figure 1: Global Wireless Telecommunication Services Market Value: \$ billion, 2000-2004



Source: Datamonitor

DATAMONITOR



MDCN

mobile digital commons network

RMNC

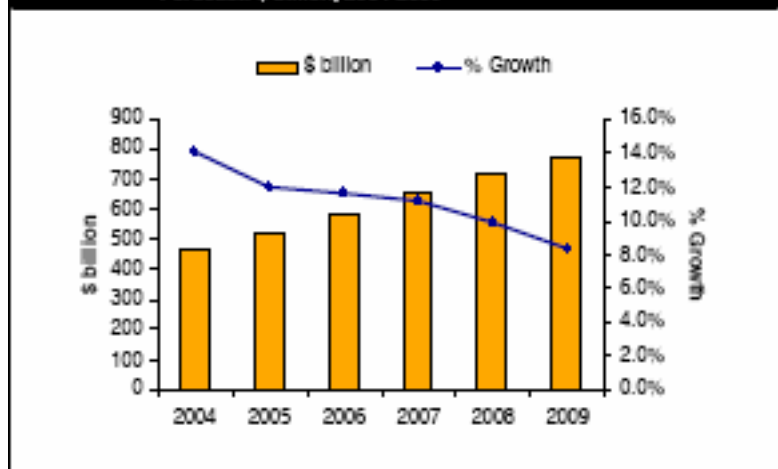
réseau mobile numérique communautaire

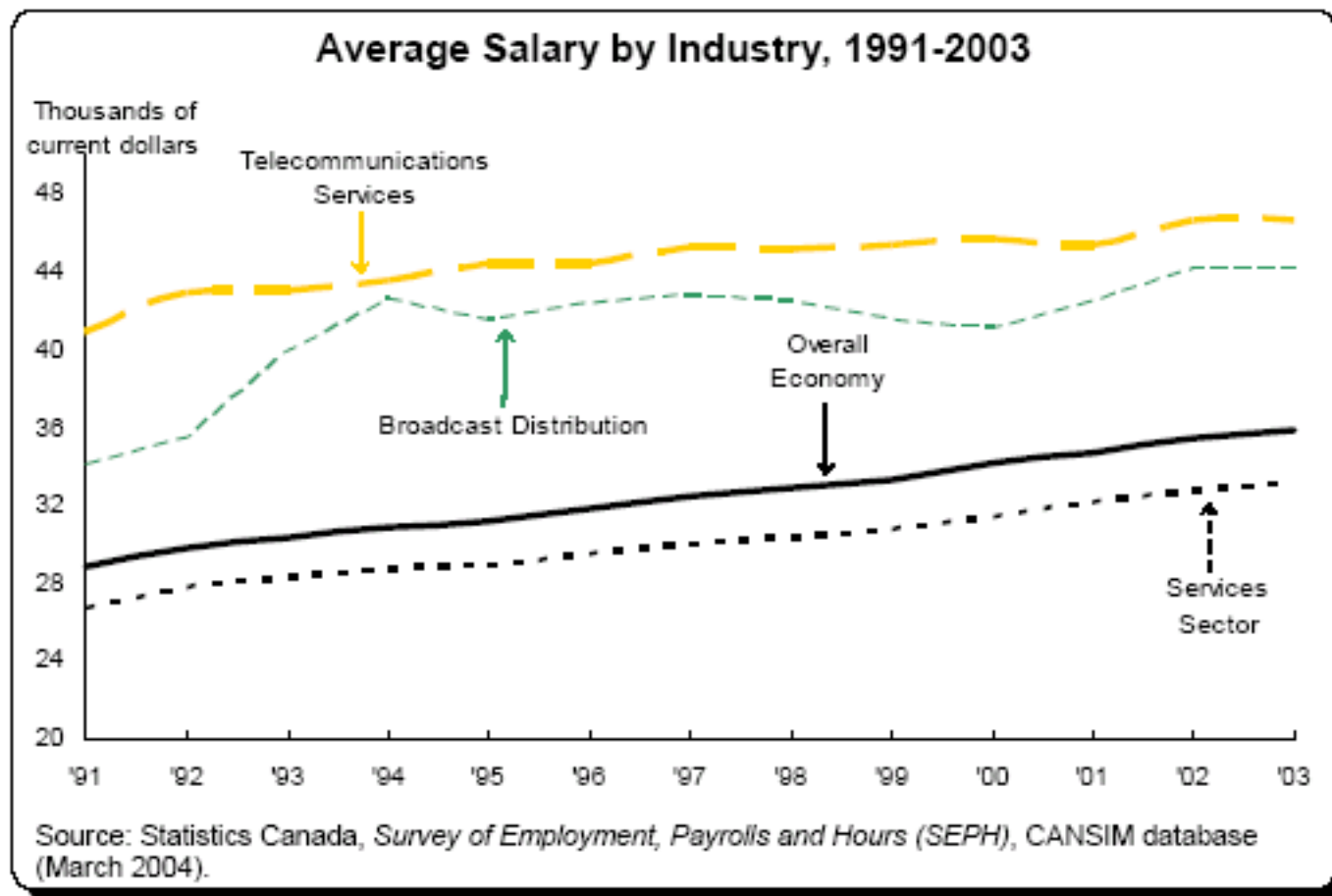
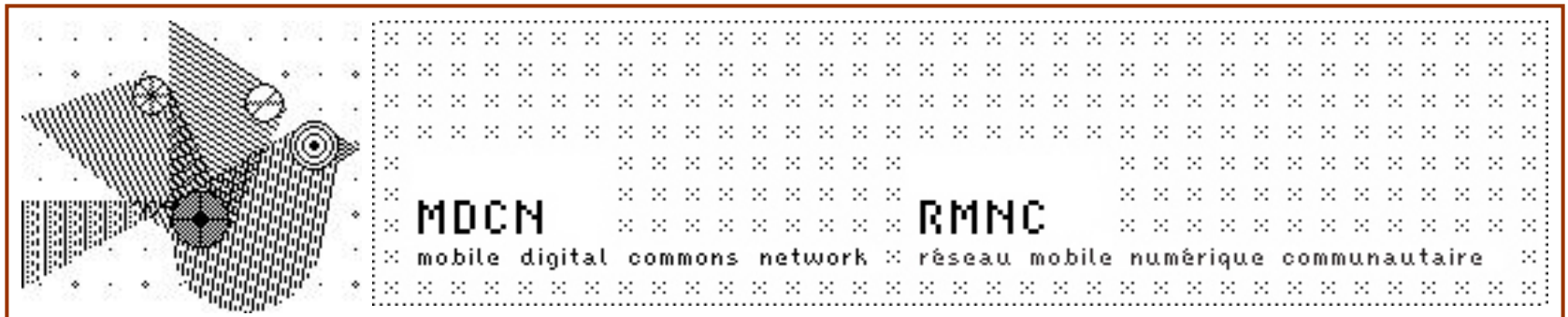
Table 5: Global Wireless Telecommunication Services Market Value
Forecast: \$ billion, 2004-2009

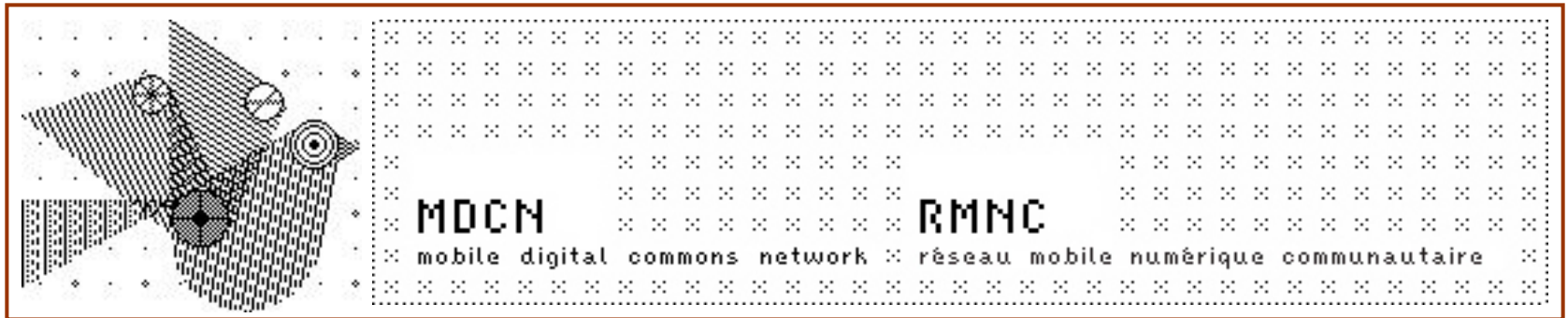
Year	\$ billion	\$ billion	% Growth
2004	468.2	468.2	14.10%
2005	524.5	524.5	12.00%
2006	585.3	585.3	11.60%
2007	650.8	650.8	11.20%
2008	715.0	715.0	9.90%
2009	774.3	774.3	8.30%
CAGR, 2004-2009:			10.6%

Source: Datamonitor DATAMONITOR

Figure 5: Global Wireless Telecommunication Services Market Value
Forecast: \$ billion, 2004-2009







ICTs & “Just-in-Time” Workers

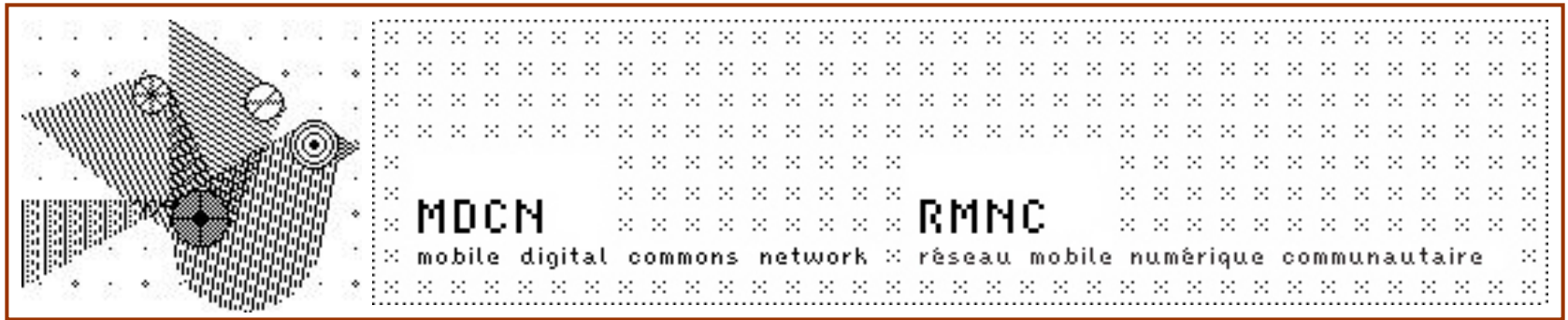
- 1/3 to 1/2 of Canadians in “non-standard” jobs
 - ICTs and workforce “flexibility”
 - 60% call centre agents work part-time
- 35% IT services workers are self-employed

12 Technology: diffusion and creation

HDI rank	MDG Telephone mainlines ^a (per 1,000 people)		MDG Cellular subscribers ^a (per 1,000 people)		MDG Internet users (per 1,000 people)		Patents granted to residents (per million people) 2000	Receipts of royalties and licence fees (US\$ per person) 2002	Research and development (R&D) expenditures (% of GDP) 1996-2002 ^b	Researchers in R&D (per million people) 1990-2001 ^b	
	1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002					
	High human development										
1	Norway	502	734	46	844	7.1	502.6	88	37.9	1.6	4,377
2	Sweden	681	736	54	889	5.8	573.1	235	169.7	4.6	5,186
3	Australia	456	539	11	640	5.9	481.7	68	15.5	1.5	3,439
4	Canada	565	635	22	377	3.7	512.8	36	54.0	1.9	2,978
5	Netherlands	464	618	5	745	3.3	506.3	177	122.1	1.9	2,572
6	Belgium	393	494	4	786	(.)	328.3	73	86.4 ^c	2.0	2,953
7	Iceland	510	653	39	906	0.0	647.9	7	0.1	3.0	6,639
8	United States	547	646	21	488	8.0	551.4	298	151.7	2.8	4,099
9	Japan	441	558	7	637	0.2	448.9	884	81.8	3.1	5,321
10	Ireland	281	502	7	763	0.0	270.9	9	63.6	1.2	2,190
11	Switzerland	574	744	18	789	5.8	351.0	188	..	2.6	3,592
12	United Kingdom	441	591	19	841	0.9	423.1	71	130.4	1.9	2,666
13	Finland	534	523	52	867	4.0	508.9	5	107.5	3.4	7,110
14	Austria	418	489	10	786	1.3	409.4	138	13.6	1.9	2,313
15	Luxembourg	481	797	2	1,061	0.0	370.0	145	274.8	..	..

12 Technology: diffusion and creation

IDI rank	MDG Telephone mainlines ^a (per 1,000 people)		MDG Cellular subscribers ^a (per 1,000 people)		MDG Internet users (per 1,000 people)		Patents granted to residents (per million people) 2000	Receipts of royalties and licence fees (US\$ per person) 2002	Research and development (R&D) expenditures (% of GDP) 1996-2002 ^b	Researchers in R&D (per million people) 1990-2001 ^b
	1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002				
	Developing countries	29	96	(.)	101	(.)	40.9	..	0.3	0.6 ^c	384^{f}
Least developed countries	3	7	0	10	0.0	2.8	..	(.)	..	..
Arab States	79	81	(.)	85	0.0	28.0	..	0.2	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific	18	142	(.)	159	(.)	60.9	..	0.5	1.6	607 ^f
Latin America and the Caribbean	89	166	(.)	191	0.0	81.2	1	0.8	0.5 ^c	285 ^f
South Asia	7	41	(.)	13	0.0	14.9	..	(.)	..	160 ^f
Sub-Saharan Africa	5	15	(.)	39	0.0	9.6	..	0.1	..	..
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	120	226	(.)	189	0.0	71.8	30	1.7	1.0	2,289 ^f
OECD	365	516	10	588	2.6	383.1	290	68.4	2.6	2,908 ^f
High-income OECD	439	590	13	650	3.2	450.5	360	85.6	2.6	3,483 ^f
High human development	290	507	10	582	2.5	382.6	253	66.4	2.6	2,890 ^f
Medium human development	24	111	(.)	104	0.0	37.3	3	0.2	..	555 ^f
Low human development	4	11	(.)	15	0.0	5.9	..	(.)	..	..
High income	420	584	13	653	3.1	445.8	350	82.9	2.6	3,449 ^f
Middle income	49	168	(.)	176	0.0	59.5	5	0.5	0.7 ^c	751 ^f
Low income	6	28	(.)	17	0.0	13.0	..	(.)	..	..
World	81	175	2	184	0.5	99.4	48	12.9	2.5	1,096 ^f



Canada's trade deficit in culture goods widened for the fourth year in a row in 2004, partly the result of a significant decline in exports, particularly south of the border. The United States accounted for 63% of Canada's overall trade deficit in culture goods.

Canada's trade deficit in culture goods widened for the fourth year in a row in 2004, partly the result of a significant decline in exports, particularly south of the border.

Canada imported \$2.2 billion more in culture goods than it sent abroad, up from a deficit of \$2.0 billion in 2003. The deficit in 2004 was the largest since 1997.

A major factor for the deficit was a substantial decline in the export of books, newspapers and other printed materials to the United States, which accounted for 63% of Canada's overall trade deficit in culture goods. The decline in sales to the United States was partly offset by gains in exports to both the United Kingdom and China.

In total, Canada exported \$2.3 billion worth of culture goods to the world in 2004, down 8.4% from 2003. However, imports rose a marginal 0.9% to \$4.6 billion.