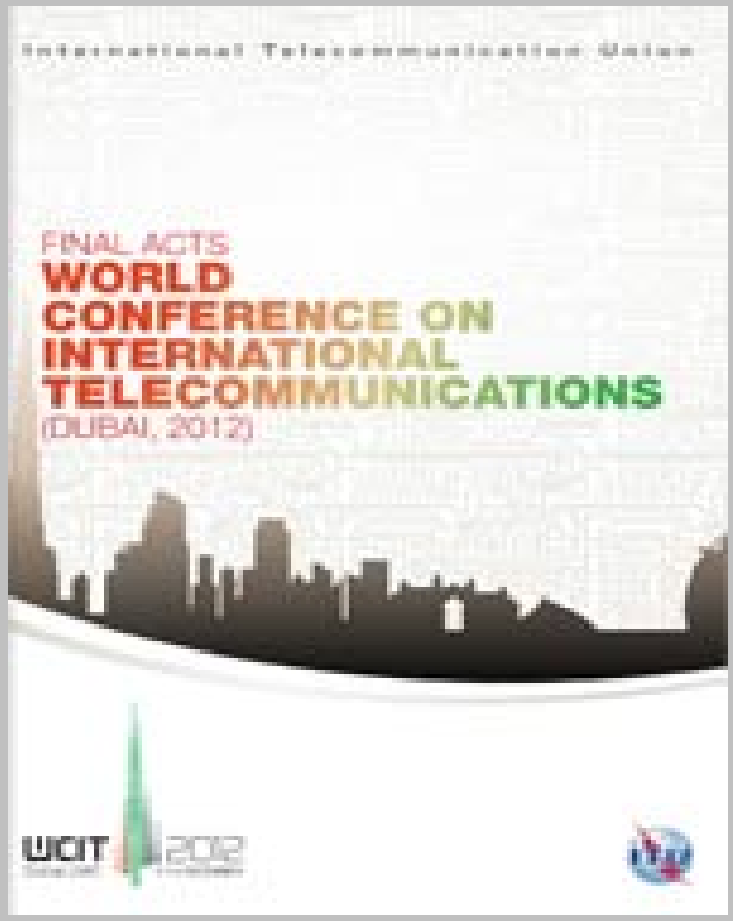

Conference without consequences?

World Conference on International Telecommunication (WCIT)

ISOC Switzerland Chapter 8. März 2013 B
erm

What you can expect from todays discussion

What have we got with the new ITRs,
what are reasons for the split, what are the practical consequences of having two versions?

Will we see a continued debate about if and how the Internet should be governed or even regulated on an international level in the upcoming conferences (WTPF, Plenipotentiary, Enhanced Cooperation)? A digital cold war?

What does the WCIT failure mean for ITU and its future role in the concert of international organisations that address Internet issues?

"These persistent attempts are just evidence that this breed of dinosaurs, with their pea-sized brains, hasn't figured out that they are dead yet, because the signal hasn't traveled up their long necks."
Vinton Cerf according to Reuters.“

ITU-Phobia?

Milton Mueller, University of Syracuse, asked readers „to discount both the happy talk coming from the ITU and the ridiculous claims from the US and its allies that the ITR revisions constituted an aggressive new push into Internet regulation by states. „

Results....

Review of the ITR International Telecommunication Regulations	✓
Adapting the ITR to new market realities	?
ITR and the Internet	?
Consensus about the ITR	×

ITR 1988 (valid after 2015 for 54 states)

(World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, WATTC, Melbourne)

Art. 1 Purpose and Scope of the regulations
Art. 2 Definitions
Art. 3 International Network
Art. 4 International Telecommunication Services
Art. 5 Safety of Life and Priority of Telecommunications
Art. 6 Charging and Accounting
Art. 7 Suspension of Services
Art. 8 Dissemination of Information
Art. 9 Special Arrangements
Art. 10 Final Provisions
Final Formula
App. 1 General Provisions Concerning Accounting
App. 2 Additional Provisions Relating to Maritime Telecom
App. 3 Service and Privilege Telecommunications

ITR 2012 (effective from 2015, for 89 states)

Art. 1 Purpose and scope of the Regulations
Art. 2 Definitions
Art. 3 International network
Art. 4 International telecommunication services
Art. 5 Safety of life and priority of telecommunications
Art. 5 A Security and robustness of networks
Art. 5 B Unsolicited bulk electronic communications
Art. 6 Charging and accounting
Art. 7 Suspension of services
Art. 8 Dissemination of information
Art. 8 A Energy efficiency/e-waste
Art. 8 B Accessibility
Art. 9 Special arrangements
Art. 10 Final provisions
App. 1 General Provisions Concerning Accounting
App. 2 Additional Provisions Relating to Maritime Telecom.

What has changed....

Art. 1 Purpose and scope of the Regulations
Art. 2 Definitions
Art. 3 International network
Art. 4 International telecommunication services
Art. 5 Safety of life and priority of telecommunications
Art. 5 A Security and robustness of networks
Art. 5 B Unsolicited bulk electronic communications
Art. 6 Charging and accounting
Art. 7 Suspension of services
Art. 8 Dissemination of information
Art. 8 A Energy efficiency/e-waste
Art. 8 B Accessibility
Art. 9 Special arrangements
Art. 10 Final provisions
App. 1 General Provisions Concerning Accounting
App. 2 Additional Provisions Relating to Maritime Telecom.

ARTICLE 5A
Security and robustness of networks

Member States shall individually and collectively endeavour to ensure the security and robustness of international telecommunication networks in order to achieve effective use thereof and avoidance of technical harm thereto, as well as the harmonious development of international telecommunication services offered to the public.

ARTICLE 5B
Unsolicited bulk electronic communication

Member States should endeavour to take necessary measures to prevent the propagation of unsolicited bulk electronic communications and minimize its impact on international telecommunication services.

---> content regulation

RESOLUTION PLEN/1 (DUBAI, 2012)
Special measures for landlocked developing countries and small island developing states for access to international optical fibre networks
RESOLUTION PLEN/2 (DUBAI, 2012)
Globally harmonized national number for access to emergency services
RESOLUTION PLEN/3 (DUBAI, 2012)
To foster an enabling environment for the greater growth of the Internet
RESOLUTION PLEN/4 (DUBAI, 2012)
Periodic review of the International Telecommunication Regulations
RESOLUTION PLEN/5 (DUBAI, 2012)
International telecommunication service traffic termination and exchange

The I-Word

Internet-Definition
(Vorschlag RUS/joint UAE proposal)

Internet: An international conglomeration of interconnected telecommunication networks which provides for the interaction of connected information systems and their users, by carrying their traffic using a single system of numbering, naming, addressing, identification, protocols and procedures that is defined by Internet Standards.

National Internet segment: Telecommunication networks or parts thereof which are located within the territory of the respective State and used to carry Internet traffic and/or provide Internet access.

No Internet definition in new ITR

Extracts: Russian and UAE joint proposal on Internet

Member States shall have equal rights to manage the Internet, including in regard to the allotment, assignment and reclamation of Internet numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources and to support for the operation and development of basic Internet Infrastructure.

Member States shall have the sovereign right to establish and implement public policy, including international policy, on matters of Internet governance, and national Internet segment, as well as the activities within their territory of operating agencies providing Internet access or carrying Internet traffic.

No Internet Chapter, only non-binding Internet-related resolution

Are we ready for yet another round?
World Telecom Policy Forum

The multistakeholder model of the governance of the Internet;

Global Principles for the governance and use of the Internet;

Development and diffusion of ICTs and strategies for developing Internet connectivity globally;

How to develop an enabling environment for encouraging growth, interoperability and development of the Internet;

How can the Internet contribute to developing an enabling environment for encouraging growth [source: UK];

Strategies for increasing affordable global connectivity: the critical role of IXPs [source: ISOC].

On the basis of reciprocity, to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations -

Persistant issues

The Internet has also become a vehicle for spam, online child pornography and other abuses of children, identity theft and cybercrime，, cyberterrorism, as well as use of Internet resources for purposes that are inconsistent with international peace, stability and security [source: Russian Federation]

One view is that the current governance of the Internet is sufficiently multistakeholder and inclusive in terms of involvement of all stakeholder groups [sources: Cisco, UK, U.S.A., ISOC].

Another view is that further evolution is needed to keep pace with the spread of the Internet around the world, how the Internet is used today and that the various players need to work together to ensure its ongoing evolution [sources: Saudi Arabia and Sudan, Algeria].

One view is that there is an uneven geographical distribution of the DNS root servers (and mirrors).

One view is that the GAC is limited by its role as an advisory body only

Enhanced Cooperation?

Plenipotentiary 2014

The Future of the ITU

„Russia Restricts U.S. Fiscal Sovereignty Using an ITU Treaty“ (Anthony Rutkowski)

Counterpropaganda for Multi-Stakeholder-Principle necessary (FCC Commissioner Robert McDowell)

The run of the international institutions to become „the Internet policy forum“ (candidate: Internet Governance Forum, Unesco, ITU)

The free Internet.....saved?

German Copyright Law targets Google links

Google releases transparency report showing US surveillance requests up 33% in the Last Year

Russian Internet laws could make ISPs liable for user's crimes