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A Brief Introduction to Network Neutrality

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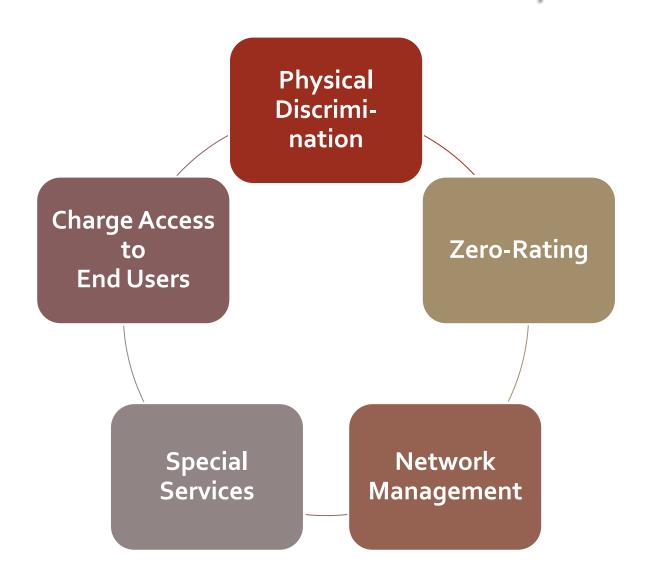


Network Neutrality

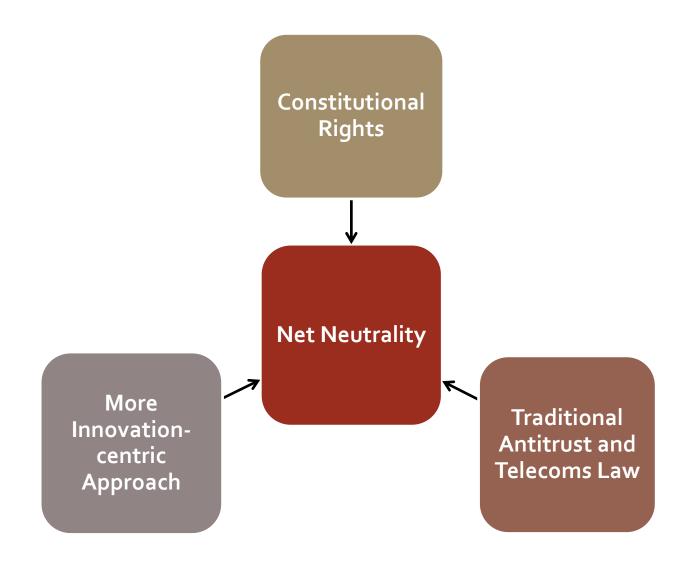
At its simplest, network neutrality means that all Internet traffic should be treated equally.

In particular, Internet access providers should remain neutral with respect to Internet content and applications.

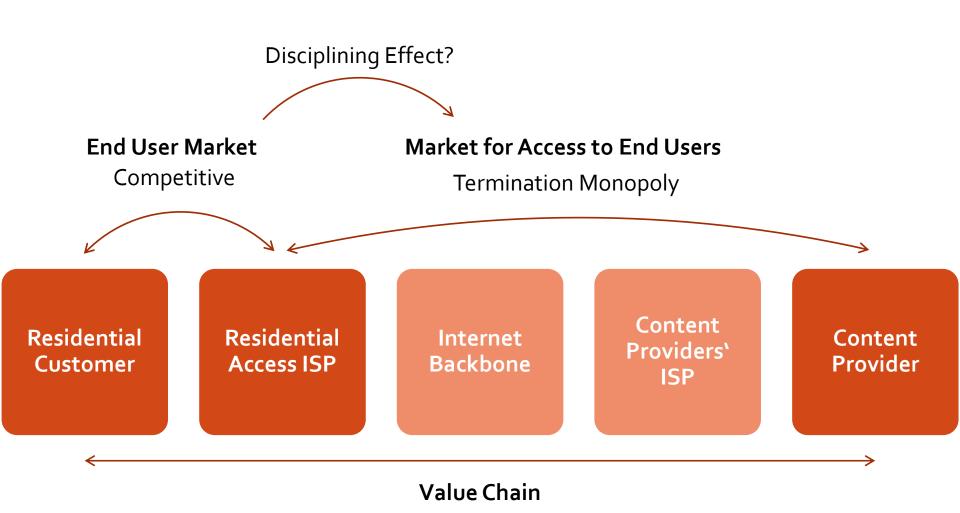
Violations of Network Neutrality



Net Neutrality: Three Sets of Arguments



Antitrust: Market Definition



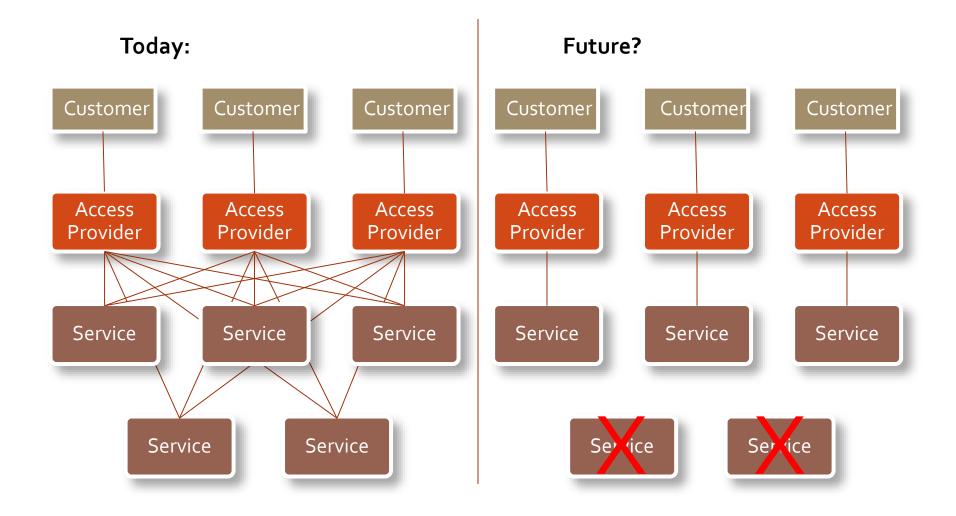
Will Antitrust Law do the Job?

Antitrust proceedings will not suit the needs of SME content and application providers as they are too complex and too expensive.

Antitrust law will not grant a right to free access to end users.

Traditional antitrust doctrine does not care enough about dynamic markets.

Monopolization of Application Markets



Consumer's and Content Provider's Nightmare





A Possible Regulatory Approach

Non-Discrimination

- No discrimination between Internet services, content, applications, devices
- Neither within the telco's networks nor at their borders (neutral peering)
- Neither in a technical nor in a commercial sense (no zero-rating)

Network Management

- To counter short-term congestion only
- Effective application-agnostic measures shall be preferred to application-specific measures

Special services

- Special services must not impair the quality of the normal Internet service, be it in general or for a specific customer
- Access to special services shall be offered on a non-discriminatory basis to third party service providers.

Transparency about net neutrality violations

- To be provided for the regulator in a detailed way and for end customers in a simplified, generally understandable form.
- Exceptions for small Internet providers.