

# WCIT

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Internet Society

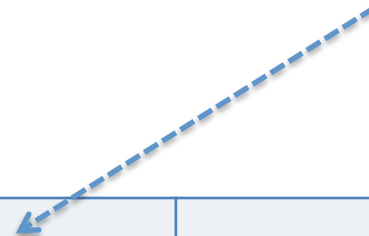
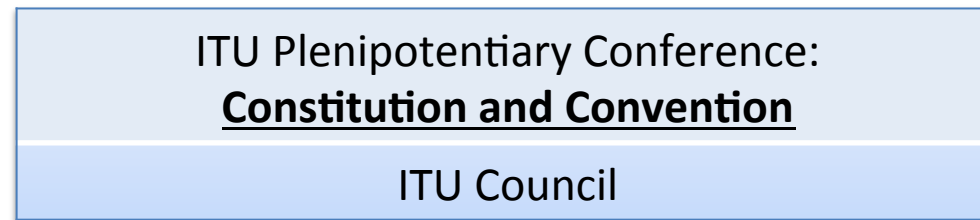
# What we will cover

- Context – setting the stage
- WCIT – background and preparations
- WCIT what happened
- 2012 ITRs – what does the treaty look like now
- Where next?

# A much longer narrative...

- 2003 & 2005 UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) – Internet governance makes an appearance
- 2005 – 2010:
  - Formation of IGF
  - Various UN meetings to follow up WSIS
  - ITU meetings – incremental movement into Internet issues

# ITU Structure



ITU-R	ITU-T	ITU-D
World Radio Conference (WRC): <b><u>Radio Regulations</u></b>	World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA)	World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC)
Radio Advisory Group (RAG)	Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG)	Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG)
Study Groups	Study Groups	Study Groups

# Background

- International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs) – 1988 treaty
- Govern exchange of telecom traffic across borders
- Very few references to the CCITT (the old version of the ITU-T) – the treaty governs activities of Member States and ROAs

# 1988 ITRs – Table of Contents

- 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

# Revising the ITRs

- At 2010 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference Member States decided that a World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) should be held
- 2011-2012: Global, regional and national preparations for WCIT
  - Proposals to revise the ITRs tabled
  - National and Regional positions prepared

# Why was the Internet community concerned?

Proposals to revise the ITRs included:

- Expansion of scope – INTERNET???
  - New Definitions / terms
  - Application – to whom will ITRs apply
- Mandatory ITU-T Standards
- IP Interconnection rules / criteria
- Traffic Routing Regulations
- IP addressing
- Cybersecurity
- Spam / content
- Quality of service / settlements for IP traffic



# For Example

- ADD 3A.2 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.
- ADD 3.3 Operating agencies shall determine by mutual agreement which international routes are to be used. A Member State has the right to know how its traffic is routed and should have the right to impose any routing regulations in this regard, for purposes of security and countering fraud .
- ADD 3.5 Member States shall ensure that international naming, numbering, addressing and identification resources are used only by the assignees and only for the purposes for which they were assigned and that unassigned resources shall not be used. Member States shall also endeavour to prevent misuse and misappropriation of these resources.

# For Example

- ADD Member States should ensure that administrations and operating agencies cooperate in ensuring the integrity, reliable operation and security of the national Internet segment, direct relations for the carrying of Internet traffic and the basic Internet infrastructure.
- ADD Operating agencies shall cooperate in the development of international IP interconnections providing both, best effort delivery and end to end quality of service delivery. Best effort delivery should continue to form the basis of international IP traffic exchange.
- ADD Member States should cooperate regarding telecommunications security matters (including cybersecurity), in particular to develop technical standards and acceptable legal norms, including among others those regarding territorial jurisdiction and sovereign responsibility.

# Government motivations

- Technology
  - Changes in technology since 1988
- Economics
  - Revenue declines
  - High cost of international connectivity
  - Technical standards – relationship to national objectives
- Security concerns
  - Unwanted traffic – spam, fraud
  - Cross-border cooperation
- Role of government
  - Control?
  - Desire to participate in Internet decision-making
  - What to do with old telecom regulations?

# So, What Happened?

- Highly contentious two weeks
- Key Issues of focus
  - Security
  - IP Addressing
  - Numbering
  - Peering and Interconnection
  - Tariffs, Transit and Termination Payment
  - Infrastructure Investment
  - Spam
  - Censorship and Human Rights
- Division amongst governments

# [Square Brackets]

- *b)* Any such special arrangements [shall / should] [avoid technical | not cause injury/bring] harm to the operation of the telecommunication facilities [or services] [and shall/ should not breach nor diminish the security and confidence of telecommunications/ICTs] of [third parties] [and shall not breach the rights of third parties under these Regulations].
- 9.2 [Member States [should / shall], where appropriate, encourage the parties to any special arrangements. [It is recognized that special arrangements] that are made pursuant to No. 9.1 above] to take into account relevant provisions of Recommendations of the [ITU / ITU-T].

[WCIT]\*



# Final day – Vote on Human Rights



# 2012 Revised ITRs

- Excludes content but alludes to spam
- Scope of application has changed – ambiguous
- ITU-T Recommendations remain voluntary
- No new definitions, existing definitions unchanged
- Recognition that Operators determine traffic routes
- Calling Party Identification “shall” be provided
- Numbering provisions are limited
- QoS provisions are narrow – depend on scope



# 2012 Revised ITRs

- Enabling environment for regional telecommunication traffic exchange points
- Mobile roaming rate transparency
- Security is addressed
- Unsolicited bulk electronic communication
- Energy efficiency / e-waste
- Accessibility
- Special Arrangements remain an option

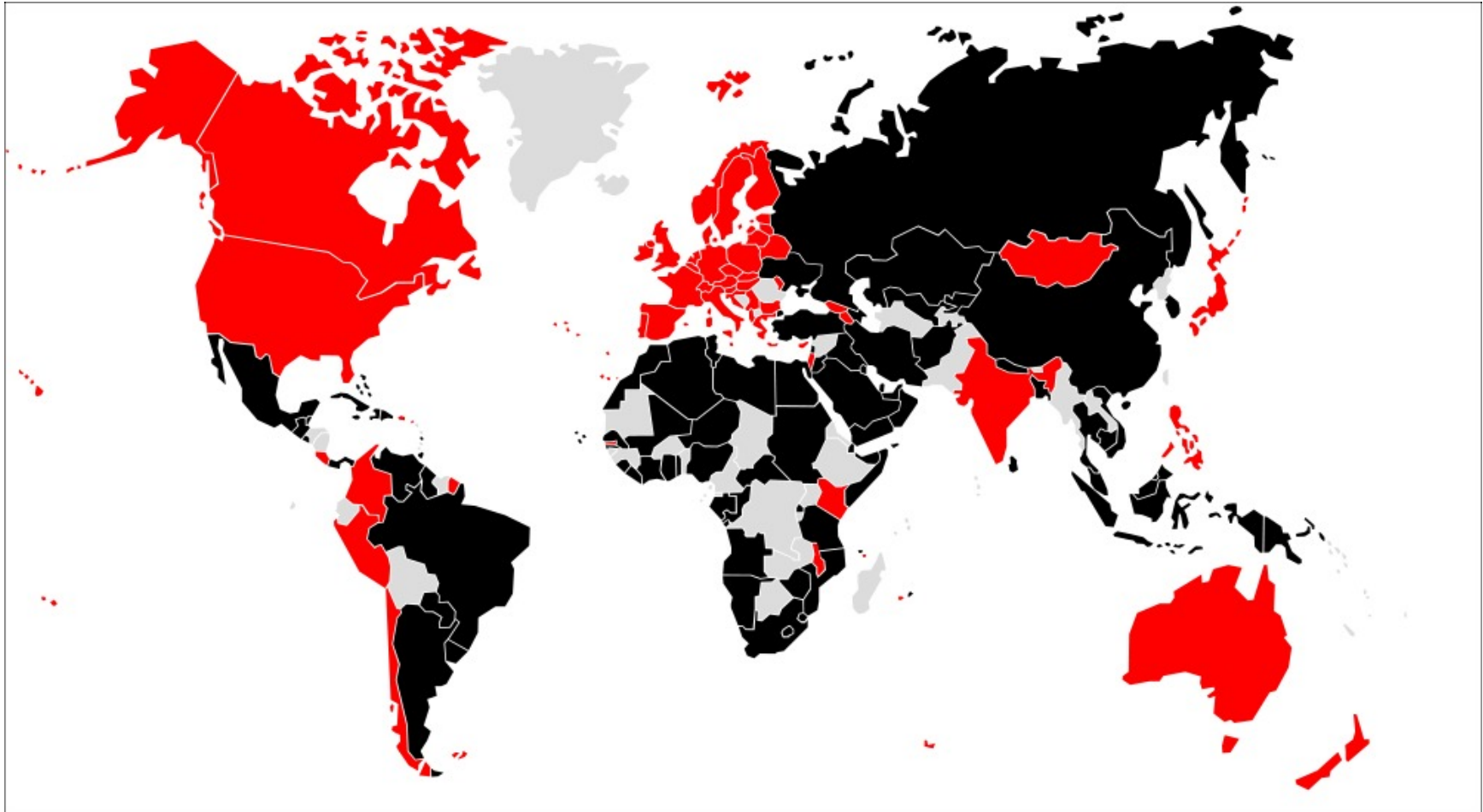
# 2012 ITR Resolution

- “To Foster an Enabling Environment for the Internet”
  - Explicit reference to Internet
  - Very government-centric
  - Calls for active role of the ITU
  - Lays predicate for 2013-2014 debate over role of the ITU

# Outcome

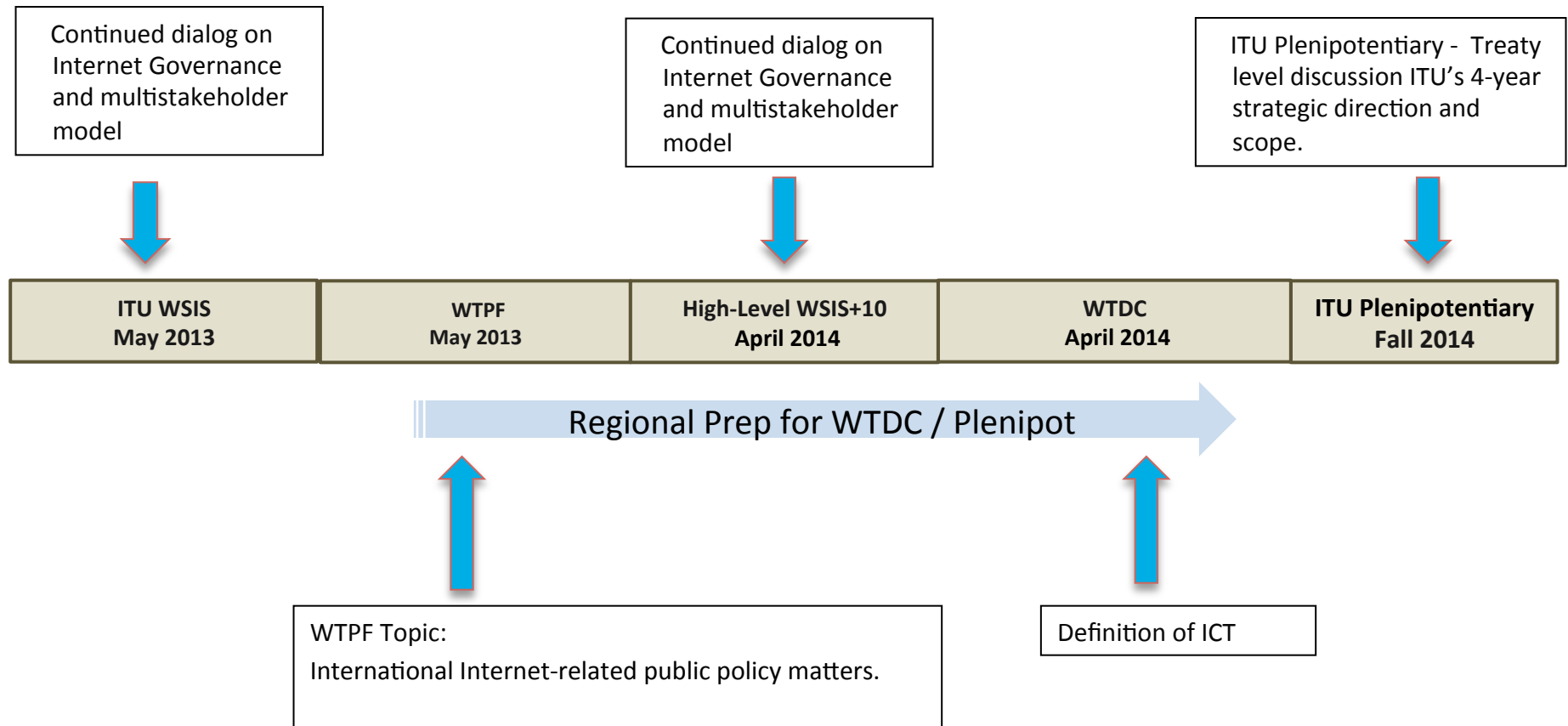
- 89 countries signed the Final Acts
- 55 countries did not sign the Final Acts
  - *This number could change*
- For countries that do not sign, the 1988 ITRs remain in force
- For countries that do sign, the 2012 ITRs come into force on January 1, 2015
- Conflict between signed / not signed? 1988 prevails.

# WCIT - Signatories



Source: <http://www.ipv.sx/wcit/>

## Looking Ahead: Future ITU Events that could effect the Internet, 2013-2014



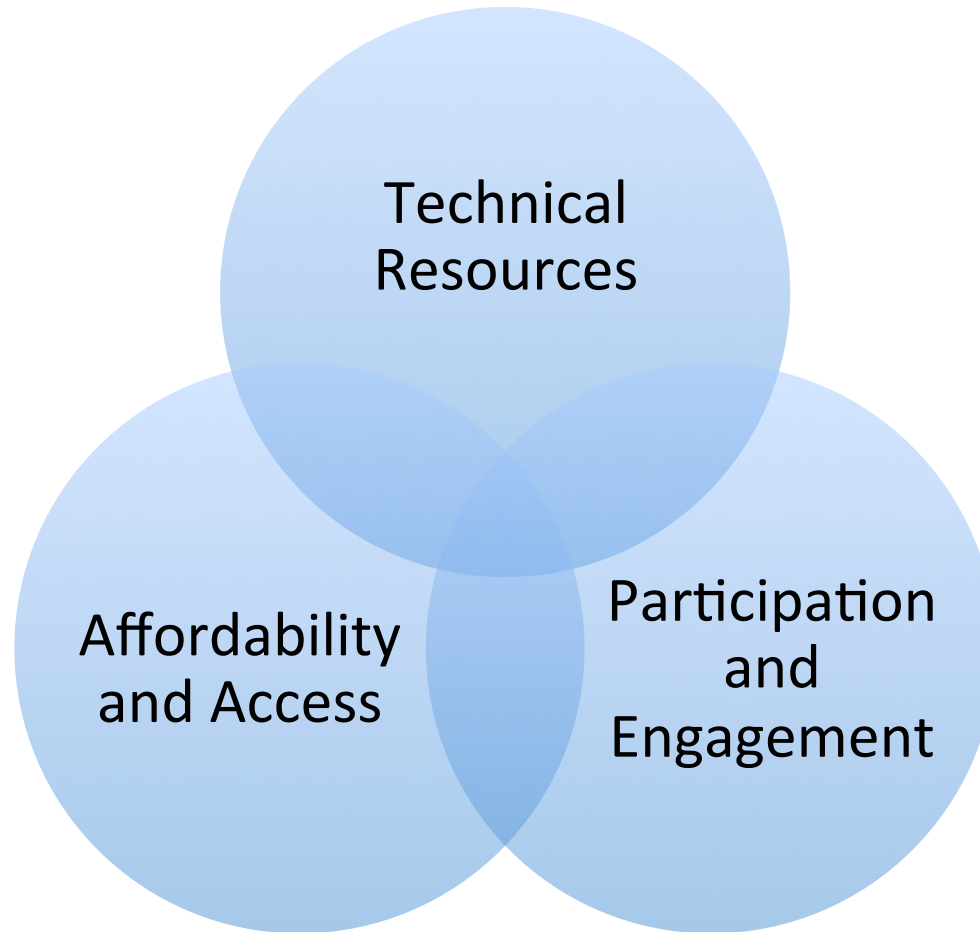
# World Telecom / ICT Policy Forum (WTPF)

- 14-16 May 2013 in Geneva
- Theme: International Internet Public Policy Issues
- Non-binding policy discussion – but the output frames the 2013-2015 ITU policy discussion
  - Secretary General's report
  - Opinions
- <http://www.itu.int/en/wtpf-13>

# Lessons Learned

- Focusing on divisions at WCIT is not helpful
- Even among countries that signed the ITRs, there are countries that support the Internet model – how do we work with them?
- More engagement, not less, is needed

# Lessons Learned – role for the IETF community?





# Resources

- 2012 ITRS:  
<http://www.itu.int/en/wcit-12/Documents/final-acts-wcit-12.pdf>
- ISOC Summary of WCIT outcomes:  
<http://www.internetsociety.org/updates-wcit#Dec14>
- ISOC analysis of the post-WCIT context:  
[http://www.internetsociety.org/doc/WCIT\\_hor\\_testimony](http://www.internetsociety.org/doc/WCIT_hor_testimony)
- Calendar of key upcoming ITU-related meetings  
<http://www.internetsociety.org/sites/default/files/Post-WCIT%20Calendar.pdf>