# Network Neutrality: The US Debate

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Who controls the Internet?

### Original Internet

### Users decide

## The End-to-End Arguments Broad Version

Network only general services of broad utility across applications

Network not optimized in favor of specific applications

All application-specific functionality at end hosts

Consequence: Network is application-blind

Network can't control

Today network can control

Is this a problem?

### Questions

#### **FRAMEWORK**

#### A. WIRELINE NETWORKS

#### I. Proposed Rule

- 1. Does the rule ban blocking?
- 2. Does the rule also ban discrimination?
- 3. If yes, how is discrimination defined?
- 4. Does the rule allow access charges?

#### **II. Proposed Exceptions**

- 1. Security
- 2. Congestion Management

#### **B. WIRELESS NETWORKS**

### **Question 1**

### Blocking

Not always ...

- Not always ...
- ... but more often than you would expect:
  - to increase their profits

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  - to exclude unwanted content

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  - to increase their profits
  - to exclude unwanted content
  - to manage bandwidth on their networks

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- ... and existing incentives are generally not a problem:
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- ... and existing incentives are generally not a problem:
  - to increase their profits (mostly o.k., rest covered by antitrust)
  - to exclude unwanted content (o.k.)
  - to manage bandwidth on their networks (o.k.)

### Question 2

### Only blocking

VS.

Blocking and discrimination

### **Question 3**

How to define discrimination

#### **OPTIONS**

#### All or nothing

- Allow all discrimination (aka no non-discrimination rule)
- Ban all discrimination (aka treat every packet the same)

#### Application-blindness

- Ban discrimination based on applications
- Ban discrimination based on applications or classes of applications

#### Other criteria

- Ban discrimination that is anticompetitive or harms consumers
- Ban discrimination that is not disclosed

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ban application-specific discrimination (based on application or class of application) allow application-agnostic discrimination Skype vs. Vonage

Internet telephony vs. e-mail

# Constraints on Network Evolution: Allows Quality of Service

- 1) Different classes of service offered on a nondiscriminatory basis
- 2) Users able to choose whether and when to use which class of service
- 3) Network provider only allowed to charge its own Internet service customers for use of different classes of service\*

### **Question 4**

# Access charges or Whom are network providers allowed to charge?

#### **OPTIONS**

nobody

only their own access customers

access customers and application/content developers (but needs to be non-discriminatory)

access customers and application/content developers (without restrictions)

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Users choose vs.
Network providers choose

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## **Question 5**

# Exeptions

# Security

Reasonable Network Management





up to 5 megabytes/sec

p2p: 30 kilobytes/sec

4:30 pm until 2 am



up to 8 megabytes/sec

streaming video: 986 kilobytes/sec

5 pm until midnight

#### **OPTIONS**

any congestion management is fine

any congestion management is fine, as long as it is disclosed

congestion management needs to be as applicationagnostic as possible

## **Question 6**

### Wireless networks

### FCC Internet Policy Statement, 2005

- "... consumers are entitled to access the lawful Internet content of their choice."
- "... consumers are entitled to run applications and use services of their choice, subject to the needs of law enforcement."
- "... consumers are entitled to connect their choice of legal devices that do not harm the network."
- "... consumers are entitled to competition among network providers, application and service providers, and content providers."

### October 2009

"Preserving the Open Internet"

## Nondiscrimination

Transparency

#### For more ...

Barbara van Schewick. *Internet Architecture and Innovation.*MIT Press 2010. http://netarchitecture.org

Barbara van Schewick. Writing and Testimony on Network Neutrality. http://netarchitecture.org/content/writing/