The Network Neutrality Debate – An Overview

Barbara van Schewick Stanford Law School

IETF 75, Technical Plenary July 30, 2009

What is network neutrality?

What is network neutrality?

Technology enables network providers to control applications and content

Goals of the Talk

• Framework for understanding the debate

Goals of the Talk

- Framework for understanding the debate
- Overview of main positions and arguments

Goals of the Talk

- Framework for understanding the debate
- Overview of main positions and arguments
- Relevance for IETF
 - Impact of potential rules on IETF standards
 - Potential new work

Framework

I. Proposed Rule

- 1. Blocking
- 2. Discrimination
 - a. QoS
 - b. Charging for QoS

II. Proposed Exceptions

- 1. Security
- 2. Congestion Management

A rule against blocking is at the core of all network neutrality proposals ...

• ... may be framed as user rights ...

A rule against blocking is at the core of all network neutrality proposals ...

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."

Scope

- Network neutrality rules only protect against blocking
 - of legal content and applications
 - driven by network providers' interests
- Network neutrality debate does not address
 - proper treatment of illegal content or applications
 - interference with users' Internet use driven by the state



• Not always ...

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

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

- Not always ...
- ... but more often than you would expect:
 - to increase their profits
 - to exclude unwanted content
 - to manage bandwidth on their networks



Network neutrality proponents:

- Impact on application and content developers
- Impact on users
- Application innovation/competition, free speech

Network neutrality opponents:

- Only anticompetitive behavior
- Role as editors
- Need to manage networks
- Competition solves the problem

• ... or "is the Internet different?"

What is the role of competition?

• ... or: "are there alternatives to regulation?"

Framework

I. Proposed Rule

- Blocking
 Discrimination

 a. QoS
 - a. Q03
 - b. Charging for QoS

II. Proposed Exceptions

- 1. Security
- 2. Congestion Management

Does the proposed rule prohibit "discrimination"?

How does the proposed rule define "non-discrimination"?

• ... or "does the proposed rule prevent QoS?"

How does the proposed rule define "non-discrimination"?

treat every packet the same

treat classes of applications the same

• users choose QoS, network provides QoS

If network providers can offer QoS, whom are they allowed to charge for it?

• ... or "to what extent does the proposed rule restrict network providers' business models?"

If network providers can offer QoS, whom are they allowed to charge for it?

- nobody
- only their own access customers
- access customers and application/content developers (but needs to be non-discriminatory)
- whomever they want to

Framework

I. Proposed Rule

- 1. Blocking
- 2. Discrimination
 - a. QoS
 - b. Charging for QoS

II. Proposed Exceptions

- 1. Security
- 2. Congestion Management

Does the proposed rule allow blocking/discrimination for security?

• e.g., denial of service attacks, viruses, spam

Does the proposed rule allow blocking/ discrimination during times of congestion?

 ... or "to what extent does proposed rule restrict network providers' ability to manage congestion?"

Does the proposed rule allow blocking/ discrimination during times of congestion?

- any congestion management is fine
- any congestion management is fine, as long as it is disclosed
- congestion management needs to be non-discriminatory, if possible
 - single out specific applications (clearly not o.k)
 - single out classes of applications (may be o.k.)
 - give users choice of prioritization (clearly o.k.)

Trade-Offs

Investment Incentives Network Innovation Costs of Regulation

VS.

Application Innovation User Control Internet's Ability to Realize its Economic, Social, Cultural and Political Potential

Conclusion

- Framework
- Potential impact on IETF standards
- Regulation vs. competition plus disclosure
- Non-discrimination and user choice

Questions?

Comments?

schewick@stanford.edu