

## 开幕辞

### 国际电联与信息产业部联合研讨会：互联网发展与网上环境

2006年10月11至12日

中国郑州

金恩珠 博士

国际电联亚太地区办事处主任

[欢迎]

上午好!

很高兴再次来到中国，就我们所共同关心的问题进行有益的探讨。我相信，我们中大部分人会回忆起去年我们在这里就普遍服务与消费者权益问题展开的广泛讨论。这是自2001年以来，中国信息产业部与国际电联举办的第五次系列年度研讨会。今年，我们将深入探讨对于信息社会和电信与信息产业等领域有着更加深远和广泛影响的主题。

随着互联网的崛起，世界的沟通方式也发生改变。互联网曾经只是技术人员用于共享信息的工具，如今却已成为信息社会强大的支柱，并且我们非常珍惜和向往它。我想提请大家注意第一届信息社会世界峰会（WSIS）就建立信息社会的日内瓦原则宣言。该宣言指出：

“……**我们的挑战**是驾驭信息通信技术的潜力，推动千年宣言发展目标的实现……”

互联网技术的发展非常广泛，不但应用数量与日俱增，信息压缩技术也不断提升。随着光纤连接到户，承载管道得到大幅度扩容，内容业务也迅速占据并充分利用这些光纤。话音通信曾经是交换网独一无二的卖点，现在却随着业务路由的选择变得更加灵活，这种情况已经方式了转变。VoIP曾经被认为是质量低下，如今却成为话音通信的强大竞争者。同时，当移动通信从富人的新玩意儿变成普通员工的移动办公手段时，也经历了类似的巨大转变。

今天，固话业务提供商正在寻求扩展业务的模式，以弥补移动通信和互联网等其他通信方式的分流所造成的损失。不但在固定通信领域，在移动通信领域，随着移动宽带 IP 技术的兴起，在移动中提供高速数据连接的技术障碍已得到克服。一个新出现的严峻挑战是如何无所不在地提供高速数据连接。我们希望来自中国、韩国和泰国的演讲者能够在技术的影响方面为我们提供进一步的启发。

当前的另一项挑战是如何采取适应新变革的政策与监管环境。信息社会世界峰会宣言在探讨有效的外部环境的同时，充分肯定了互联网治理的重要性，例如：

“互联网已经演变为一种对公众开放的全球性设施，其治理应当成为信息社会议程的一个核心问题。互联网的国际管理应当是多边的、透明的、民主的，并且必须由政府、私营领域、公民社会和国际组织的充分参与。它应当确保资源的公平分配，便于所有人接入，并确保互联网稳定而安全地发挥作用，同时考虑到多语种问题。”

该宣言还充分肯定了“国际电联（ITU）在信息通信技术领域的核心能力（如帮助缩小数字鸿沟、国际和地区合作、无线电频率管理、标准开发和信息发布等）对于构建信息社会的重要性。”

随后在 2005 年，信息社会世界峰会的《信息社会突尼斯议程》（简称《突尼斯议程》）宣布：

鼓励国际电联将国际互联网连通性问题作为一项紧迫事务继续进行研究，以便制定出适当的建议（第27条c)款ii和第50条d)款）；

认可了国际电联的专长，并鼓励其在打击垃圾邮件（第41条）、无线电频率管理（第96条）、制定衡量信息社会的指标(第114至118条)等方面开展工作；

欢迎以国际电联为首的“连接世界”倡议（第98条）；

认可了把评估与WSIS相关的活动作为辅助WSIS后续工作手段的有效性（第120条）

2006 年世界电信发展大会 ( WTDC ) 的成果，被称作《多哈行动计划》 ( DAP )，它将国际电联发展部扮演的重要角色和 WSIS 宣言在这一背景下的期望相结合。根据多哈行动计划通过的所有六个项目和地区性倡议都与 WSIS 的总体成果，特别是互联网治理密切联系。

世界并不完美。与互联网应用的成果相伴随的是其挑战。随着技术和应用模糊 ( 或融合 ) 了地理的、商业的、行政部门和机构、网络、身份、应用之间的各种界线，我们日益依赖在线运作，这同时给不法之徒带来许多可乘之机。这些不法行为可能包括盗窃身份、发送未经请求的电子邮件，以及托管不健康内容等。

互联网的安全已成为大家关心的主要问题之一，信息社会世界峰会行动方案在第五行即强调“ 在使用信息通信技术的过程中建立信心 and 安全性。” 国际电联采取了一系列举措，包括制定安全标准、发布信息以便人们更好地了解和促进网络安全性，控制垃圾邮件的措施，以及促进国际合作等等。我邀请大家访问国际电联网站上的网络安全门户网站，以获得有关各部门 ( 如 ITU-D、ITU-R、ITU-T 和 SPU ) 为加强网络安全性所采取的举措的最新信息。

我们在控制垃圾邮件方面做出了努力，一些国家已通过了反垃圾邮件法。<sup>1</sup> 然而，要控制垃圾邮件，仅仅通过国家立法是不够的，因为在许多情况下，垃圾邮件的来源可能已超出了现行法律的范围。这需要多方面的努力，包括提高认识、加强立法、国际合作和技术支持。国际电联在这一问题上一直发挥着积极作用，并且和各成员国以及其他国际组织就该问题开展了密切合作，就该问题已召开了一系列研讨会和国际会议，还建立了一个专门网站来跟踪这方面的立法情况。<sup>2</sup> 从技术角度讲，反垃圾邮件还是国际电联电信标准化部门 ( ITU-T ) 第 17 研究组的研究课题。在国际上，各国已经签署了数个谅解备忘录并建立了多个合作机制以减少垃圾邮件的传播。我们今天有幸请来许多反垃圾邮件和反网络仿冒 ( anti-phishing ) 专家。我深信大家将和我一样，盼望听取他们介绍经验，发表看法。

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.oecd-antispam.org/countrylaws.php3>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/spam/law.html>

和垃圾邮件与网络仿冒现象一样，减少不健康的网上内容已成为发达国家和发展中国家最为关切的问题之一。当我们准备让我们的孩子学习将互联网作为信息社会的工具来使用时，这一问题变得更加尖锐。我们正在采取措施，通过立法、监管、信息和技术手段保护孩子。

澳大利亚等国家已经为互联网产业制定了一套行为规范，并要求互联网服务提供商（ISP）提供对家庭友好的信息过滤。<sup>3</sup>在欧洲，过去也采取了一些举措，如“更安全的网络（Safer Internet）”项目（1999 – 2005），目前正在实施“更安全的网络”后续项目（Safer Internet Plus）（2005 – 2008），其目的是促进更加安全地使用互联网和新型网上技术的发展。今天我们有幸请来澳大利亚和欧洲的专家，更加详细地向我们讲解目前正在开展的举措。

在我们登上互联网的列车之际，新的挑战又出现了，即域名冲突，这大多是由抢注域名引起的。WIPO（世界知识产权组织）与 ICANN（互联网名称与数字地址分配机构）合作，于 1999 年制定了统一域名争议解决政策（UDRP）。尽管这些项目主要针对的是国际域名（gTLD），许多国家也采用 UDRP 来解决 ccTLD（国家与地区顶级域名）争议。同时，国际电联电信标准化部门（特别是第二研究组）根据世界电信标准化全会（WTSA-04）作出的指示，目前正在跟踪任何对编号、命名、寻址和识别资源的滥用，因为无赖软件会使用这些资源，在客户不完全知情的情况下通过国际号码接入互联网（所谓的“web 拨号器”）<sup>4</sup>，比如使用未分配的资源，或对分配资源进行不正确的选路，或者将资源用于非指定的目的等。因此，我盼望我们的专家能就该领域的国内的纠纷和资源滥用问题发表真知灼见。

尽管我们面临巨大挑战，但互联网所带来的效益不断促使我们迎接这些挑战。对于电信和信息产业而言，互联网的兴起和演变也许会提供新的机遇，让我们不但利用移动和无线通信的成功经验，而且为个人和企业探索新前沿和新的数字生活方式。

亲爱的朋友们：

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<sup>3</sup> [http://www.acma.gov.au/acmainterwr/aba/contentreg/codes/internet/documents/ija\\_code.pdf](http://www.acma.gov.au/acmainterwr/aba/contentreg/codes/internet/documents/ija_code.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/secured/misuse/index.html>

在中国，电信业的迅猛发展和庞大的用户数量令世界瞩目，现在正是迎接这些挑战的时刻。在今后两天内，我们将和众多知名专家和与会者进行交流，我相信大家必将从中大为受益。我特别盼望着这次论坛能产生实际的解决方案。

祝愿此次研讨会取得圆满成功。衷心感谢各位的参与。

## Opening Remarks

ITU/MII Seminar on Internet Development and Online Environment  
11-12 October 2006  
Zhengzhou, P.R. China

Eun-Ju Kim, Ph.D  
Head of ITU Regional Office  
for Asia and the Pacific

[Greetings]

Good Morning,

I am delighted to be back again in China for another very fruitful round of discussion on topical issues that are of prime concern to all of us. I am sure most of us would recall when we were here last year to brainstorm on Universal Service and Consumer Rights Protection. This is the fifth meeting in the series of annual seminar that MII and ITU have been hosting since 2001. This year, we are going to delve with issues that have much larger and wider impacts on the Information Society, and the telecommunication and information industry *inter alia*.

With the advent of Internet, the world has changed its style of communicating. Once a technologist's tool for information sharing, Internet has now grown up to become the enabling pillar of the Information Society that we so often cherish and envision. I would draw your attention to the Geneva Declaration of Principles from the first World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) on building the Information Society that states

*“.....Our challenge is to harness the potential of information and communication technology to promote the development goals of the Millennium Declaration.....”*

Technological developments in Internet have ranged from increasing applications on one side to increasing compression on the other. Carriage pipes are being expanded as fibres reach home while content business is latching on to utilize these fibres. Voice, once the unique selling proposition for switched traffic is now moving out of its core network domain as the choice of traffic routes becomes more flexible. VOIP once graded as low quality is today a serious competitor. We have witnessed a similar phenomenon when mobile changed its profile from a rich man's gizmo to a worker's mobile office.

Today, fixed line service providers are looking for growth business models that can compensate for their loss of traffic to other alternate services such as mobile and Internet. Not only in the fixed world but also in mobile, technological barriers to provide high speed data connection while on the move are being overcome as we witness the rise of mobile broadband IP technologies. A serious challenge that emerges is to make it ubiquitous. We look forward to our speakers from China, Korea and Thailand to enlighten us further on the technological implications.

Another challenge is now to adopt the policy and regulatory environment to the change. The WSIS declaration while discussing the enabling environment recognizes the importance of Internet Governance: e.g.,

*“The Internet has evolved into a global facility available to the public and its governance should constitute a core issue of the Information Society agenda. The international management of the Internet should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations. It should ensure an equitable distribution of resources, facilitate access for all and ensure a stable and secure functioning of the Internet, taking into account multilingualism.”*

The declaration also recognized that *“the core competences of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in the fields of ICTs— such as assistance in bridging the digital divide, international and regional cooperation, radio spectrum management, standards development and the dissemination of information—are of crucial importance for building the Information Society”*

Subsequently in 2005, the Tunis Agenda of WSIS for the Information Society (Tunis Agenda):

- encourages the Union to continue study of the question of international Internet connectivity as an urgent matter in order to develop appropriate recommendations (§§ 27 c) ii and 50 d);
- recognizes ITU’s expertise and encourages its work in the field of countering spam (§ 41), radio-frequency spectrum management (§ 96), development of indicators to measure the Information Society (§§ 114 to 118);

- welcomes the ITU-led "Connect the World" initiative (§ 98); and
- recognizes the usefulness of the stocktaking of WSIS-related activities as a tool for assisting with the WSIS follow-up (§ 120).

The outcomes of the World Telecom Development Conference (WTDC) in 2006, known as Doha Action Plan or DAP, incorporate the important roles being played by ITU Development Sector and expected by WSIS Declaration in this context. All the six programs and regional initiatives adopted under the Doha Action Plan have close linkage with the overall outcomes of WSIS, Internet Governance in particular.

The fruits of Internet applications come with their own challenges, as unfortunately the world is not perfect. With technologies and applications blurring or converging all kinds of boundaries viz. across geographies, businesses, administrative departments and institutes, networks, identifications, applications, there is now a heavy reliance on on-line working thereby creating windows of opportunities for miscreants to abuse. These can vary from stealing one's identity, pushing unsolicited e-mails on networks to hosting unhealthy contents.

The safety on Internet has become one of the main concerns, as WSIS action line 5 focused on "Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs". A number of ITU initiatives are underway spanning from developing security standards, information dissemination for better understanding and fostering of cyber security, measures to control SPAM and to promoting international cooperation. I invite you to visit the cyber security gateway on ITU's website for updated information on the cyber security related initiatives of various Sectors and Units – i.e., ITU-D, ITU-R, ITU-T and SPU.

We have travelled some distances in respect of SPAM control, as a number of countries have already passed Anti-SPAM laws<sup>5</sup>. However, the control of SPAM is not possible through national legislation alone, because the origin of SPAM in most cases may be beyond the boundaries of the legislation in force. It requires a judicious mix of awareness, legislation, international cooperation and technological support. ITU has been playing an active role in the matter and is working closely with its members and other international organisations on this issue. A series of workshops and conferences have been held on the issue, whilst a special website monitoring the legislations in this regard<sup>6</sup>.is in place. Countering SPAM by technical means is also a

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.oecd-antispam.org/countrylaws.php3>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/spam/law.html>

study question under ITU-T Study Group 17. Internationally, several MoUs and cooperation mechanisms are already in place to curtail its spread. We are fortunate to have with us experts on the issues of Anti-SPAM and Anti-Phishing. I am sure you all will join me in looking forward to hearing their experiences and views.

Together with the phenomena of SPAM and Phishing, curtailing unhealthy Internet content has been one of the grave concerns of countries both in the developed and developing world. The problem is even pronounced as we prepare our children to take up the Internet as a vehicle to build the Information Society. Efforts are on to protect children through legislative, regulatory, informative and technical solution.

Countries such as Australia have developed code of practice for Internet Industry and require the ISPs to provide family friendly filters<sup>7</sup>. In Europe, there have been initiatives in the past such as Safer Internet (1999 – 2005) and also ongoing programmes like Safer Internet Plus (2005 – 2008) aimed at promoting safer use of the Internet and new on-line technologies. We are fortunate to have experts from Australia as well as Europe here to advise us in greater details on the initiatives underway.

A further challenge that emerged, as we boarded the Internet train, pertains to domain name disputes, largely arising from cyber squatters registering domain names for potential gains in future. WIPO and ICANN worked together to put in place the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) in 1999. Although these programs have been aimed at gTLDs, a large number of countries have also adopted UDRP for addressing ccTLD disputes. Whilst, ITU Standardization Sector – SG 2 in particular – through instruction made at the World Telecom Standardization Assembly (WTSA-04) is now following up on the misuse of any numbering, naming, addressing, and identification resources, since such resources are being used in rogue software that accesses the Internet via international numbers without the full knowledge of customers (so-called web diallers)<sup>8</sup>. For example, use of non-assigned resources, or incorrect routing of assigned resources, or use of resources for purposes other than those for which they were assigned. Thus, I look forward to our experts for providing insight and experiences with the process and its applicability in the context of national disputes and misuse of resources.

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<sup>7</sup> [http://www.acma.gov.au/acmainterwr/aba/contentreg/codes/internet/documents/iia\\_code.pdf](http://www.acma.gov.au/acmainterwr/aba/contentreg/codes/internet/documents/iia_code.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/secured/misuse/index.html>

## 互联网新技术发展应用与网络文明研讨会

ITU/MII SEMINAR ON INTERNET DEVELOPMENT AND ONLINE ENVIRONMENT

The challenges loom large but yet the benefits, which Internet brings along, provide continuous incentives to work towards these challenges. For the telecommunication and information industry, indeed, the advent of Internet and its evolution may offer opportunities to capitalize on existing success stories like mobile and wireless communications but also to explore new frontiers and digital life-styles of individuals and businesses alike.

Dear Friends,

In China, where telecommunication growth and numbers amaze people worldwide, it is an opportune moment for building and improvising on means to take on these challenges. In the next two days, I am sure we would greatly benefit from the interactions with such a distinguished panel of experts and participants. I am in particular looking forward to practical solutions that would emanate from this forum.

Wishing this seminar to be another success, I do thank you very much for your kind attention and participation.