



Uraxs Communications  
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1204 Geneva, CH

31 January 2013

Mr. Petko Kantchev  
Chair of the Informal Experts Group  
World Telecommunication Policy Forum 2013  
International Telecommunication Union  
Place des Nations  
1211 Geneva 20

Ref: Forth Draft of the Secretary - General's Report for the Fifth  
World Telecommunication/ Information and Communication  
Technologies Forum 2013 – Comments regarding the Forth Draft  
Of the Secretary – General's Report in preparation to the Third  
Meeting of the IEG 6-8 February 2013

Dear Mr. Kantchev,

In preparation for Third Meeting of the Informal Experts Group scheduled for 6-8 February 2013, please except the following remarks, suggested editorial clarifications and reasoning in response to the Forth Draft of the Secretary – General's Report.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Gary Anderson".

Gary Anderson/ Chairman  
Uraxs Communications



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## 2. Themes for WTPF-2013

### 2.2

- How can the Internet contribute to developing an enabling environment for encouraging growth [source: [UK](#)];

-Although there is nothing wrong with the thought behind this theme, it's seems to be worded as a question instead of as a statement. Suggested edits are the following:

- How the Internet can contribute to developing an enabling environment for encouraging growth;
- How the Internet contributes to developing an enabling environment for encouraging growth;

### 2.2

- On the basis of reciprocity, to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations - including, but not limited to, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) - involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, ~~in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance~~ -so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community.

-I do not agree to increasing the role of the ITU in Internet Governance beyond providing a forum for discussion to achieve agreements by consensus.

### 2.3.1 Development & Diffusion of ICTs Globally

d) The Internet has also become a vehicle for spam, online child pornography and other abuses of children, identity theft and cybercrime, cyberterrorism, as well as use of Internet resources for purposes that are inconsistent with international peace, stability and security [source: [Russian Federation](#)]. Indeed, lack of security may limit even wider adoption of the Internet and its use for greater good; further, greater local language content is strongly associated with greater Internet use in many parts of the world, so the lack of local language content may inhibit demand [source: [Saudi Arabia and Sudan](#)]. Considerable work has been done.....

-There seems to be too much ambiguity in this statement and I suggest the following edits:

The Internet has ~~also become~~ the potential to be a vehicle ~~for use and abuse for spam, online child pornography and other abuses of children, identity theft and cybercrime, cyberterrorism, as well as use of Internet resources,~~ for purposes that are inconsistent with international peace, stability and security. Indeed, ~~L~~ack of security may limit even wider adoption of the Internet and its use for greater good; further, greater local language content...



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e) ~~In fact, t~~The Internet is ~~today~~ available in nearly every country and supports applications ~~and services~~ that touch on virtually all aspects of society. The Internet has become a vital part of critical national ~~and international~~ information infrastructures, and a key driver of socio-economic growth and development, among other drivers. A 10% increase.....

k) It ~~may be~~ ~~is~~ observed that:

o) At the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS), world leaders and Heads of State adopted general principles on a multi-stakeholder governance model, which offer a fundamental framework on which to base such policy measures. Various initiatives have been undertaken at the national level to enunciate high-level governing principles for cyberspace (including, *inter alia*, the United States [International Strategy for Cyberspace](#), and Brazil's ten "[Principles for the Governance and Use of the Internet](#)" ~~and the concept of the Russian Federation Convention on International Information Security~~), and at the international level (such as the Report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunication in the Context of International Security 65/201, International Code of Conduct for Information Security A/66/359, and the OECD Council Recommendation on Principles for Internet Policy-Making).

-Since we are not considering making "conceptual policy", I don't think this statement is appropriate unless there are substantial facts and references to support it.

### 2.3.3 Internet Protocol (IP)-Based Networks and Management of Internet Resources

a) Fixed and mobile broadband Internet are critical infrastructures in the growing global economy. As explained previously in section 2.3.1.j, the increased use of the Internet enhances the value of the network as a result of the "network effect" and Metcalfe's Law and encourages additional development of applications, information services and content, due to the nature of the Internet and the 'end-to-end principle' siting intelligence at the edges allowing for the easy introduction of new applications [source: [Nominet](#)]. Internet services are ~~today~~ widely used, ~~although and~~ challenges regarding quality of service (QoS), uncertainty of origin for some applications, and high costs of international Internet connectivity (IIC) persist for many developing countries. ~~Today, m~~Many countries are looking at promoting the development of national infrastructure with the creation of national IXPs and improving the environment for the growth of local content and applications (e.g. Kenya and Nigeria) [source: [Nominet](#)]. Most carriers endeavor to provide a satisfactory level of service to end-users [source: [U.S.A.](#)].

c) ~~On the basis of such growth, d~~Demands are now growing on the existing Internet infrastructure. ~~One view is that t~~The underlying technical architecture of the present Internet may not have been designed ~~for, and hence may not to~~ be sufficiently robust, ~~enough~~ to support some new classes of applications and services. Security, identity management and multilingualism are commonly cited examples. ~~Another view is that t~~The current architecture has allowed astonishing levels of innovation and growth with, in particular, massive uptake of video traffic and multi-user applications [source: [UK](#)]. Opinions differ as to how well current infrastructure may be able to continue to evolve and grow to cope with growth in demand.



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k) One view is that the present situation of the wide penetration of Over The Top (OTT) services over operators' networks and their impact on operators' services, may require ITU to consider management of QoS for OTT services which are carried over the Internet [source: [Russia](#)]. Specifically on OTT, some have stated that OTT is Over The Top (OTT) services are outside the scope of the ITU and that management of QoS for applications that run over the Internet are the core mandate of other organizations, except where these organizations should work with the ITU-T for those areas within the ITU-T's mandate [sources: [Cisco](#), [UK](#)]. Another view is that "telecommunications services, whether or not carried over the Internet, are within the mandate of ITU" [sources: [Saudi Arabia and Sudan](#)]. ITU's mandate is defined by its membership and ITU-T's standardization work is driven by membership contributions.

l) As a natural consequence of today's environment, from a commercial perspective, there is a growing discrepancy between the growth in traffic (requiring corresponding significant growth in investment in telecommunication infrastructure) and trends in pricing and revenues (Figure 2). One view is that the mismatch between trends in traffic growth, pricing and revenues poses a challenge to network operators. Another view is, yet it seems that investment in new capacity is keeping up the growth in traffic [source: [Nominet](#)].

### 2.3.3.1 Infrastructure, interoperability and standardization

- a) Internet-related applications and services are carried over both publicly and privately-owned telecommunication infrastructures (wired and/or wireless).
- b) Convergence of ICT technology is making IP a key protocol for applications and services provided over modern telecommunication networks, and IP is also playing an increasingly role in underpinning infrastructure.
- c) There have been calls for bold new initiatives to continue to expand the flexibility and capabilities of the Internet beyond incremental improvements to its deployed capabilities. Further research and development and innovation in the fundamental design of the Internet (including architecture, protocols, interfaces and services) is taking place (through both government-funded and private sector research) and may need to be encouraged further.
- d) Given the depth to which the Internet is today embedded in the socio-economic fabric of many societies, any evolutionary approach to building the future Internet should strive to ensure full interoperability with the existing one to minimize disruption.

f-m) - I suggest deleting all superfluous language in these sections such as: "One view is that" "Another view is that", "Some", "Others", etc. The reasoning is that these are accepted views, and thus considered fact.

Removing this type of language in all sections makes for a more consistent document and much easier to read.