

International Telecommunication Union



a cross border issue

Claudia Sarrocco ITU Strategy and Policy Unit

INT / MSU Summer Programme 2004

Geneva Switzerland 05 July 2004





What is spam?



Definition

The practice of sending unsolicited e-mails, most frequently of a commercial nature, in large numbers and repeatedly to individuals with whom the sender has no previous contact, and whose email address may be found in a public place on the Internet, such as newsgroups, mailing lists, directories or websites. (CNIL)

- **√Unsolicited**
- ✓ Commercial
- **✓Bulk**
- **✓ Electronic communication**



Spam spam spam

- Wireless spam: SMS, MMS, email over mobile devices...(and SMS scams)
- "Spim": spam over Instant Messenger
- Spam viruses and worms spam to diffuse viruses and spyware
- Spam and frauds 9% of spam contains deceptive content (Nigeria scam), 5% fraudulent content (i.e. phishing)

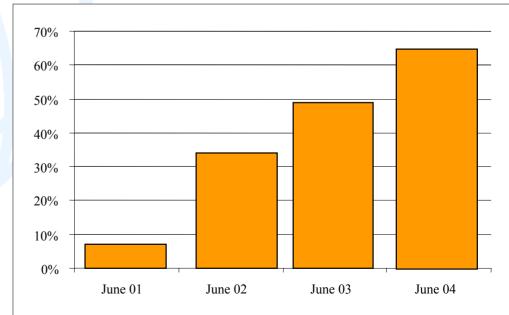


Some numbers

- About the 64% of global email messages are spam In 2001 they were only the 7% (Brightmail)
- Cost of spam to Internet users: 10 billion Euros/year (European Commission)

► AOL and Hotmail: block about 2 billion spam messages a day

Major spammers:
 United States
 China
 Brazil
 Canada
 (Spamhaus)





Why spam?

- Cost: the cost of direct marketing through email is particularly low with the average cost for every email sent: 0.0005 (USD) – (0.0001 marginal cost for any additional message sent)
- Effectiveness: about the 7% of spam gets an answer
 → 1 sale out of 100,000 emails is enough for the spammer to make a profit (FTC, 2003)

Spam is financially profitable



Impact on society

Spam shifts the cost involved in direct advertising from the sender onto the consumer and other parties

- Direct impact:
- Wasted time
- Productivity loss
- Higher demands on technical support and software
- Higher bandwidth consumption
- Indirect impact:
- reliability of email as a communication tool (false positives, etc)
- Security: viruses, spyware...

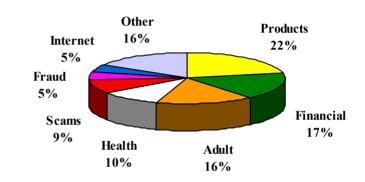


Consumers concerns

Spam content

- Frauds
- Scams
- Pornography

Loss of trust in email, e-commerce, and in general on the Internet



				Log Out Help	
My Account	Send Money	Request Money	Merchant Tools	Auction Tools	
Sellers Account Verification			ecure Verification 🔒		
	oit card informati	ion along with your p	ersonal information	will be verified	
nstantly.					
			SL encryption. All in		
equired and is	kept confidentia	ii in accordance witr	PayPal Privacy Poli	cy.	
Your credit/debit Account infor		needed to verify your i	dentity.	Ī	
1000unt mior		e fields are neccessary		7.	
Email A	ddress :				
	ssword : card information			77	
sreall/debit	VISA				
	rd type : Visa	Credit	C Debit C		
	Name :				
Issue Bank					
	number :				
Card r	on date : mm/yyy	у			
Card r Expiration	on date : mm/yyy		of your card; next to s	ignature	
Card r Expiratio	on date : mm/yyy		of your card; next to s	ignature	





Solutions?

- Consumer protection
- Technical solutions
- Legislation
- International cooperation



Consumer protection

Several initiatives have been undertaken recently:

- France: boîte à spam
- FTC: Anti-fraud information for users <u>http://www.ftc.gov/spam/</u>
- Consumers associations: Trans Atlantic Consumer Dialogue (TADC)
- Australian Communication Authority: how to avoid becoming an accidental spammer http://www.aca.gov.au/consumer info/spam/consumerinformation.htm





Technical solutions

Source Email Server



Destination Email Server



End user Email Client

- Rate limiting
- Authentication
- Payment
 - Rate limiting
 - •Reputation System
 - Checksum

- Static Filtering
- Adaptive Filtering
- •Reputation system



Legislation and enforcement

- US CAN-SPAM Act (2003)
- EU Directive2002/58
- Australia anti spam law 2003
- Korea
- ...

Covering:

- Opt-in or opt-out
- Sender identity
- Address gathering
- Misleading information in Subj. line
- Labels

http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/spam/law.html



Non-spam laws

- Breach of contract (with ISPs)
- Violation of privacy (Collecting e-mail addresses for one purpose but then using them for another)
- Trespass of personal property
- Criminal law (fraud)
- Consumer protection (deceptive commercial practices, misleading information, etc.)



Enforcement

Internet matters: borderless, they touch on usually more than one authority (NRA, DPA, CPA).

Additional problems with spam: spammers' anonymity.

Consequences: enforcement is difficult, time consuming and expensive

AOL, Yahoo, EarthLink and Microsoft joined forces to pursue spammers



International cooperation

Two objectives:

- promote the adoption of effective legislation and common standards in countries which do not yet have them
- Encourage countries to cooperate to ensure the effective enforcement of applicable rules



Bilateral and multilateral coop.

United States, United Kingdom, and Australia:

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on mutual enforcement assistance in commercial email matters.

(Information sharing, cooperation in detecting and investigating spam violations, cooperation in tracking spammers, exchange of evidence, facilitation of law enforcement against spam violators, and coordination of enforcement against cross-border spam violations)

Other anti-spam projects: ITU; OECD; APEC; Operation Secure your Server; International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network (ICPEN); etc.



Conclusions: Act locally, think globally

- Role of users
- Role of private sector
- Role of governments



Thanks!

More information and materials: www.itu.int/spam

Claudia Sarrocco at itu.int