

Online Open Consultations on
“Building an enabling environment for access to the Internet”
ITU COUNCIL WORKING GROUP
ON INTERNATIONAL INTERNET-RELATED PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES
(CWG-INTERNET)

(February- September 2016)

USEFUL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

Information on the Online Open Consultations

The online open consultations are held throughout the period between two successive meetings of the CWG-Internet. This process gives an opportunity to all stakeholders from all nations to express their views with regards to the topic(s) under discussion. As responses to the online open consultations can contain lengthy attachments, **submitters are kindly requested to additionally provide a short summary (2-3 paragraphs) of their responses as part of their submission, for the benefit of all readers.**

Information on the Physical Open Consultations

A physical open consultation meeting is organized **30 days** after the end of the online open consultation. **Discussions during the physical consultation meeting are based on the responses received during the online consultation process, which are consolidated in a single document by the ITU Secretariat.** During this physical meeting, respondents to the online consultation have the opportunity to present their submitted views and to have a fruitful discussion with the other participants, including Members of the CWG-Internet. For those not in the position to participate on site, **remote participation is also available upon request.**

Information on the details of the physical open consultation meeting will be published in advance on the [ITU Website](#).

Topic of discussion

Following the instructions of Council [Resolution 1344](#) (Mod. 2015), the [ITU Council Working Group on International Internet-related Public Policy Issues \(CWG-Internet\)](#) decided on 18 February 2016 **to hold an open consultation (online and physical) on the following topic:**

“Building an enabling environment for access to the Internet

- 1. What are the elements of an enabling environment to promote Internet connectivity?*
- 2. What are the elements of an enabling environment to promote an affordable Internet?*
- 3. What are the elements of an enabling environment to promote the quality of access to the Internet?*
- 4. What are the elements of an enabling environment to build confidence and security in the use of the Internet?*
- 5. What is the role of Governments in building an enabling environment?”*

How to submit your input (accessible format)

You can include your responses to the questions into the following space and send it back to InternetPublicViews@itu.int including your Full Name, Title, Organization you are representing and Country. Your response will then be published on the ITU Website: <http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/consultation-feb2016.aspx>

The extended deadline for submissions is: 22 September 2016

QUESTIONNAIRE

Question 1: Internet connectivity

What are the elements of an enabling environment to promote Internet connectivity?

Internet connectivity can be promoted from different sides:

From the supply:

- Promoting policies for an appropriate deployment of fixed and mobile Internet infrastructure. At the mater, the building of the Optical Fiber National Backbone has concluded in Peru, which adds 13,000 Km of optical fiber to Peruvian networks, covering 180 province capitals. In the same way, 8 out of 21 Optical Fiber Regional Networks Projects are being auctioned, which will add in total around 31,000 Km of additional fiber.
- Easing necessary resources for the deployment of advanced mobile networks that provide mobile broadband services. In Peru, frequency bands for 4G LTE in AWS and 700 MHz have been auctioned.
- Limiting or removing barriers to the deployment of infrastructure, for example, municipal burdens for the deployment of base stations for mobile communications.
- Promoting competition to the supply of services, a more intense competition among existing operators and attract new entrants to the market. Not only competition for existing users but for expanding services to new zones and new users.
- Promoting Internet Exchange Points (IXP) in the country.
- Promoting connectivity to IXP networks at regional level.
- Promoting an appropriate access to the International Connectivity Services to Internet (submarine cable).
- Promoting the installation of CDN from mayor content suppliers worldwide (Google, Amazon, Akamai, etc.).

From the demand:

- Development of policies that promote greater affordability of user devices and terminals.
- Digital alphabetization policies.
- Policies to promote the development of contents and applications.
- Policies for e-government development.
- Policies to promote tele-health, tele-education, tele-work, etc., applications.

Question 2: Affordable Internet

What are the elements of an enabling environment to promote an affordable Internet?

The elements that promote affordable Internet are directly related to:

- The level of industry competition.
- The degree of social Internet appropriability (i.e. internalization of service potentiality).
- Development of high social value content.
- Subsidy public policies in economically poor strata.
- Procure that Internet provides added value to users, so that materializes in a tool that allows them to leverage some productive activity that means them a return on investment.

Question 3: Quality of access to the Internet

What are the elements of an enabling environment to promote the quality of access to the Internet?

- Policies that foster the development of infrastructure should be promoted, in order to attend satisfactorily the user demand, ensuring an appropriate quality. Among them we can mention:
 - Promote policies that provide incentives for the expansion of fixed and mobile networks.
 - Ensure that mobile and wireless services operators have access to enough amount of spectrum to provide services.
 - Reduce bureaucratic barriers to the deployment of fixed and mobile networks.
- At the matter, several rules have been issued, among them can be highlighted:
 - Law 29904 – Broadband and Building of Optical Fiber National Backbone Law.
 - Law 29022 – Telecommunications Infrastructure Deployment Law.
 - Law 28295 – Access and shared use of public infrastructure for providing Telecommunications Services Law.
- In the same way, appropriate regulatory frameworks for monitoring the quality and coverage should be established.
- In case of quality, such framework should consider:
 - Definition of indicators for measuring quality of Internet (fixed and mobile).
 - Definition of methodologies for measuring such indicators.
 - Strategies for publishing results.
- At the matter, Peru has the “Quality of Public Services Bylaw” (OSIPTEL 2014), which has established indicators and measuring methodologies for supervising Internet access service quality.
- In case of coverage, such framework should consider:
 - Methodology to properly validate the coverage of mobile services.
 - Coverage supervising strategies within such framework.

Question 4: Confidence and security in the use of the Internet

What are the elements of an enabling environment to build confidence and security in the use of the Internet?

Trust in the use of the Internet can be built ensuring two main components, freedom of Internet use and personal data security.

Regarding freedom of Internet use, in Peru Law 29904 establishes the following:

Article 6. Freedom of use of broadband applications or protocols

Internet access providers will respect the network neutrality so cannot arbitrarily block, interfere with, discriminate or restrict the right of any user to use an application or protocol, regardless of their origin, destination, nature or property.

There are also laws to protect the privacy and treatment of spam.

- Law N° 29733. Personal Data Protection Law.
- Law N° 28493 –Antispam Law.

Regarding the protection of personal information, specifically concerning the illegal data traffic, data interception, impersonation, there is a Computer Crimes Law No. 30096, which states that these activities are considered as a crime.

Question 5: Role of Governments

What is the role of Governments in building an enabling environment?

Governments should provide conditions to:

- Deploy high capacity access and transport private networks, guarantying competitive dynamics and quality, as well as guarantying the efficient use of scarce resources (spectrum).
- Enhance access and use to service, starting with a national policy of Telecentres implementation and encouraging the incorporation of digital content in the concessions and its renewal.
- Generate a set of State digital services, which allow citizens to improve their welfare.
- Encourage the development of ICT industry, from various mechanisms such as tax breaks, seed capital generation, ongoing counseling, among others.
- Ensure the security of ecosystem’s user information.
- Work in formulating and updating a sustained National Broadband Plan, as well as mechanisms for monitoring compliance with the provisions of such plan by issuing legal and regulatory rules. In Peru, several of the guidelines and recommendations contained in the Broadband Plan published in 2011, were materialized in Law 29904 published in 2012.

Question 6: Contact Details

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