



# ITU STUDY GUIDE

*LEEDS MODEL UNITED NATIONS  
CONFERENCE 2016*

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# HISTORY OF THE ITU AND THE LEEDS ITU COMMITTEE

The International Telecommunication Unit (ITU) is the main United Nations body for information and communication technologies. Their jurisdiction extends over 3 main domains: radio communication, standardization and development. ITU is based in Geneva, Switzerland, and its membership includes 191 Member States and over 700 Sector Members and Associates. Members are organised into 6 regional groups by continents.

ITU aims to support the growth and sustained development of telecommunications and information networks, as well as facilitate universal access to the emerging information society and global economy.

ITU is one of the oldest intergovernmental organisations in the world, having been active since 1865 with the International Telegraph Convention. It became a UN specialized agency in 1947. It is led by a Secretary-General, who is elected to a four-year term by the member states at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference. Houlin Zhao was elected 19th Secretary-General of the ITU at the Plenipotentiary Conference, having taken on the 15 January 2015.

Both Google and Facebook are already Associates of ITU-T, the part of the committee that coordinates the telecommunication standards. In addition, Google is also an Associate of ITU-D, the sector responsible for development. Sector Associates have the ability to directly participate in an advisory role and have access to restricted ITU documentation.

As such, in our ITU simulation here at LeedsMUN we attempt to broaden the normal MUN debate by including two companies (Google and Facebook) and a charity (The Electronic Frontier Foundation). In their associate capacity, they will endeavour to protect their interests in the debates. However, given the fact that they are associates rather than

full member states, slightly different rules apply to these delegates. They will not be allowed to vote in substantial matters (i.e. on resolutions and amendments), but only in procedural matters (i.e. caucuses, motions, etc). We hope that their presence here will bring new perspectives to the debate. If delegates representing these companies (or indeed any delegates) are struggling to represent them, then feel free to contact either of your chairs and we will be more than happy to provide any assistance.

# THE QUESTION OF GLOBAL INTERNET ACCESSIBILITY

## INTRODUCTION

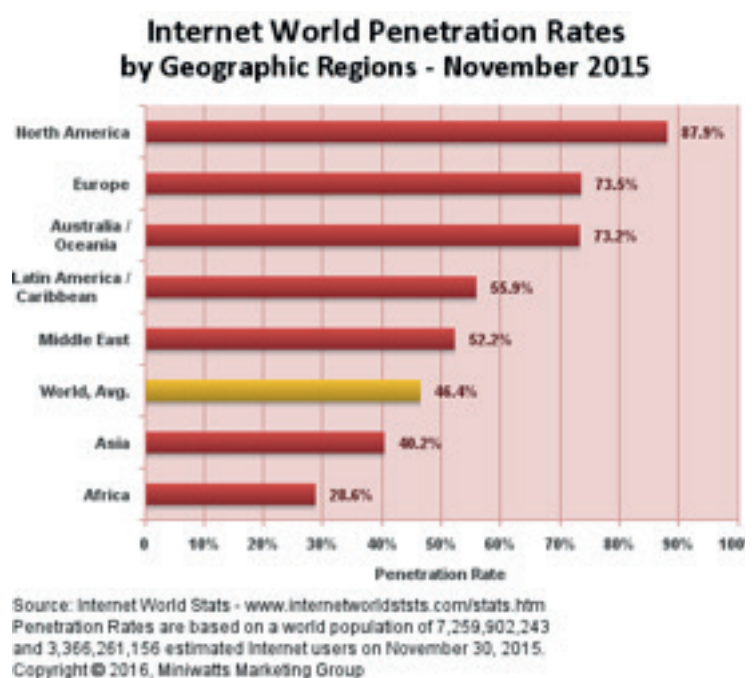
Here in the developed world we take Internet access for granted. From researching for our degrees, to those ‘hilarious’ Snapchat stories on a night out, the Internet surrounds us and permeates almost every aspect of our lives. The Internet enables us to shop without leaving our houses, and allows us to instantly reach someone living the other side of the world.

However, over half of the world’s population does not have access to the Internet (actual figures vary according to source). Almost three-quarters of the population of Africa lack access to the Internet, and 60% of those in Asia. Despite this, almost half of the world’s Internet users are in Asia, while Europe and North America account for less than a third of the world’s Internet users. There is also massive disparity within regions, for example within Asia where 92% of South Koreans are online, but only 14% of Pakistanis.

Unequal access to the Internet is a major problem across the world, and is a barrier to development and education for millions of people. In order to share ideas, the world ought to become more connected, and Internet access ought to be available all those who wish to use it. Technology has never played as critical a role as it now does in economics and governance.

*“Broadband networks offer perhaps the greatest opportunity we have ever had to make rapid and solid advances in global social and economic development – across all sectors, including healthcare, education, new job opportunities, transportation, agriculture, trade and government services. In the twenty-first century, broadband networks therefore need to be considered as basic critical infrastructure, like roads, railways, water and power networks”.*

— Mr Houlin Zhao, ITU Secretary-General



## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A report on barriers to internet adoption (McKinsey & Company, “Offline and Falling Behind: Barriers to Internet Adoption,” September, 2014) states that globally, 18% of non-Internet users are senior citizens, 28 percent are illiterate, 52 percent are female, and 50 percent have incomes below their country’s poverty line. There are therefore several different groups of people without access to the internet and related technologies for different reasons. A one size fits all policy will therefore not suffice; any resolution on this topic must specifically address the needs of differing groups of non-users.

### *INFRASTRUCTURE: EXPENSES AT A NATIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL LEVEL*

Significant proportions of those living in the west have access to the Internet, because the countries in which they live have invested in necessary infrastructure. Without an adequate energy supply or broadband provision, computers and routers will not be able to function in the first place to provide Internet access. Population and country size can play a part in Internet provision. Due to the physical nature of broadband or fibre optic cables, larger countries are more likely to find it difficult to provide Internet to all areas and settlements, or may struggle to provide Internet access in rural areas. In comparison, more compact countries such as island nations can provide access easily.

As many developing countries have not invested in the infrastructure required for broadband, mobile coverage is becoming the default system. The infrastructure for 4G coverage is easier to set up and maintain in Africa and Asia due to the spread of population. Therefore in a developing nation the start-up cost to access the internet at the individual is much smaller; it is the cost of a mobile phone and a 4G contract rather than a computer and Wi-Fi. However, service providers often have monopoly status, so mobile and data costs can become prohibitively expensive. Instability in many regions also can be off-putting for potential investors.

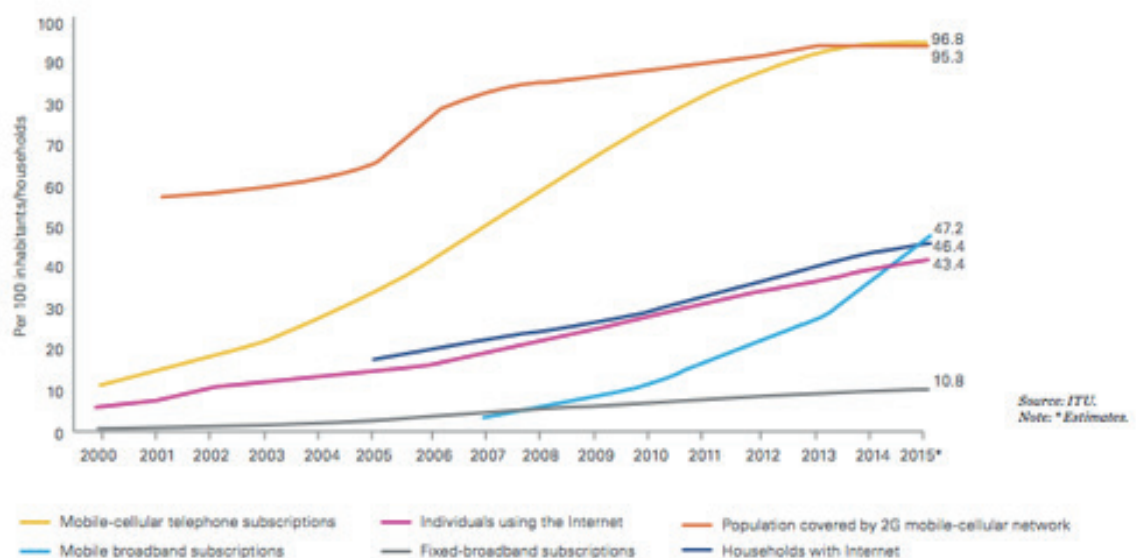
To get a fuller picture of access at the national level, price of Internet access in a given country needs to be considered against said nations’ level of disposable income. In 2011, the United Nations Broadband Commission set a threshold of affordability where a basic broadband Internet package should cost, at most, [5% of average income \(GNI/capita\) in a given country](#). In its 2014 Affordability Report, the Alliance

for Affordable Internet (A4AI) showed that [only 23 out of the 51 developing countries surveyed were able to meet this threshold](#). Despite these innovations, there is still a clear correlation between GDP per capita and the percentage of a population with Internet access. Regional coordination, with the support and experience of more economically developed nations, is needed to further improve infrastructure and reduce costs. Private companies or foreign investment could be incentivised to build infrastructure, more companies could consider using zero rating services or barriers to telecommunications competition could be removed, in order to make prices more competitive.

(Zero rating services circumvent the need for users to have data to access their service by having no associated data costs. For example Wikipedia makes a zero rated version of their app available, which is free to use.)

## INTERNET AS A HUMAN RIGHT

One of the ways to push access to the internet up the political agenda has focused on [reclassifying Internet access as a human right](#). A key aspect of this is that Internet access helps promote freedom of expression. In July 2012, the UNHRC [passed a resolution](#) to include the “promotion, protection, and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet”, which was backed by over 70 countries. However many UN member states, including India, China and Saudi Arabia, censor a variety of websites, which is again something to consider when solving the issue of unequal access to the Internet.





# TIMELINE OF EVENTS

1960s

Intranets and networks begin to appear and eventually begin to span borders

1972

Introduction of email

1982

Use of the word 'Internet' for the first time

1989

'The World' (world.std.com) becomes the first provider of dial-up Internet access for consumers

1990

Tim Berners-Lee invents a technique for distributing information on the Internet called the World Wide Web

1993

The first Internet web browser, Mosaic, is released

1995

Amazon begins trading – in books at first, billing itself as “Earth’s biggest bookstore”

1996

The Internet reaches 45 million users worldwide

1998

The birth of Google

1999

Introduction of e-commerce and online shopping

2002

Total of Internet users reaches 544m

2010

Facebook reaches 400 million active users

# BLOC POSITIONS

## *USA AND WESTERN EUROPE*

92% of Britons, 88% of Germans, 84% of French and 87% of Americans are on the Internet. These are obviously quite high proportions compared to the rest of the world.

A common issue in the Western world is the accessibility of Internet for the older generation. Some of the older generation use the Internet but others do not. As older people die and more and more people are born into a world where the Internet is commonplace, Internet penetration in the Western world is set to increase exponentially, but may never reach 100%.

Infrastructure in more rural areas of these countries is not yet able to cope adequately with demand for the Internet, something with developing countries have addressed more effectively.

However, as these countries already have relatively high levels of access to the internet, they are not as incentivised as other nations are with coordinated international efforts to increase internet accessibility.

## *BRAZIL, NIGERIA, KENYA, CHINA, INDIA, SOUTH AFRICA AND RUSSIA*

Developing countries have varying levels of Internet access and censorship, but face many of the same issues. A key issue is that Internet is lower down on a developing country's list of priorities, so working towards this goal may suffer.

Kenya and Nigeria have reasonably high proportions of Internet users compared to other African countries, with 70% and 51% of their respective populations online. 58% of Brazilians have access to the Internet at home.

Mobile coverage is easier to maintain in Africa and Asia due to the spread of population, with citizens and visitors relying on 4G more than broadband. The infrastructure for mobile data coverage is easier to set up and maintain than wired connections to villages. The same goes for the more sparsely populated areas in Brazil.

Just under half of all Chinese people have access to the Internet, while these users count for over 40% of Asia's Internet users (owing of course

to China's massive population). China also suffers with the same infrastructure issues as above, in the sparsely populated west of the country.

In developing countries, sales of smartphones have been increasing rapidly, especially in India. This means that increasing numbers of people are willing and able to get online. 30% of Indians are online, but this is significantly lower than other emerging markets. The Indian government still censors some websites, and the mobile plans which most Indian users rely on are largely very expensive.

Just under half of all South Africans have access to the Internet. This is lower than that of Kenya and Nigeria, which is surprising for the Western world as many there generally see South Africa as more developed. Internet speeds and number of people connected vary wildly between provinces.

70% of Russians are online. Russia suffers from the same issues as the West in that access is good in the main cities but providing access for more rural areas has proved difficult. The Internet in Russia is often censored, with websites that criticise the government being blocked, and since 2013 the Government has used the Internet to disseminate propaganda.

## *EGYPT AND SAUDI ARABIA*

Over half (55%) of Egyptians are online. In Egypt the Internet has been important in previous years, having played an important role in the Arab Spring. In 2014, Egyptians launched an 'Internet Revolution' to protest against slow internet speeds, by paying their Internet bills in small change amongst other things.

In Saudi Arabia, 2 out of 3 people have access to the Internet. The Saudi government directs all international Internet traffic through a proxy farm which imposes content filters, meaning some international webpages cannot be viewed in Saudi Arabia. Censorship is a large problem for Saudi Arabians as well as the many expats living there.

Neither of these regimes have any strong incentives for prioritising international efforts to increase global internet access.

## *FACEBOOK (INTERNET.ORG)*

Facebook relies on people signing up to its website so that it can sell

users' information and sell advertising space. Therefore, Facebook has a vested interest in increasing the permeation of the Internet across the world. Mark Zuckerberg, the founder of Facebook, is on record in his address to the UN as saying that the Internet is a human right, and that everyone should reap the economic, social and political benefits of Internet access. He believes that ensuring everyone has access to the Internet is the only way to achieve global justice.

Facebook is working on introducing 'Aquila', a drone that runs on solar power, and a laser that can stream videos, in order to help countries that lack the infrastructure for wired Internet.

Internet.org, Facebook's organisation for increasing Internet accessibility, has launched a service called 'Free Basics by Facebook' which provides access to basic websites like news, job postings, health and education information for free. This is in addition to many other services which you can find in the 'Further Reading' section. See also 'How Facebook and Google's Plans to Boost Internet Access Advanced in 2015'.

## *GOOGLE (ALPHABET)*

Like Facebook, Google also has a vested interest in increasing global Internet accessibility. Just last month, Google made the news when it was discovered they were testing solar-powered 5G drones, to provide Internet access in rural areas (similar to Facebook's Aquila). There have been many such projects, including Google's Project Loon, a similar but balloon-based project.

Project Link is another Google project which aims to build fibre and Wi-Fi networks to help local providers connect more people to the Internet and each other (more information in the Further Reading section). See also 'How Facebook and Google's Plans to Boost Internet Access Advanced in 2015'.

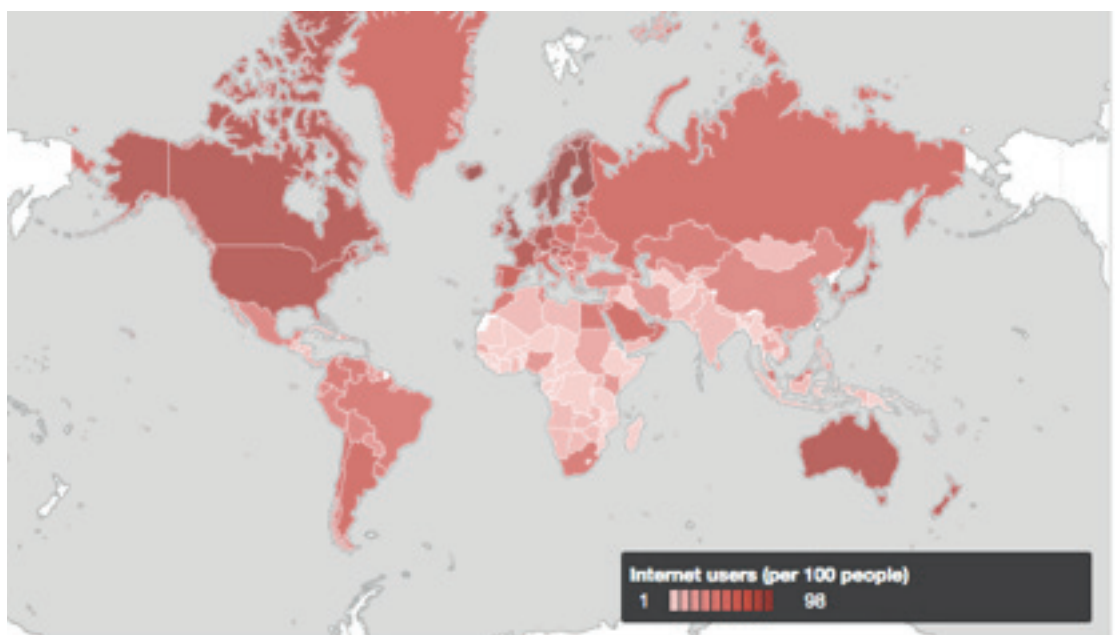
## *ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION (EFF)*

The EFF is "the leading non-profit organisation defending civil liberties in the digital world" and was founded in 1990 to champion user privacy, free expression and innovation. EFF says that increasing access to technology is central to advancing freedom for all. They argue that the fact that so many people around the world are denied access to the Internet means they are denied access to freedom of expression. The EFF would work unreservedly to increase the Internet's reach worldwide.

# POINTS TO CONSIDER WHEN WRITING A RESOLUTION

Although the majority of countries and companies at the ITU recognise the benefits of access to the internet, there are nevertheless a number of issues that make creating a solution difficult. A successful resolution should consider some of the following issues:

- How vital is access to the Internet in terms of social, political and economic development? Is Internet access a human right?
- How can private companies and foreign investors be incentivised to invest in infrastructure in developing nations
- What can be done about the lack of financial incentive to invest in rural areas?
- How will people be educated in digital skills once the infrastructure is in place?



## FURTHER READING

ICT Facts and Figures

<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/facts/ICTFactsFigures2015.pdf>

For more information about the development of the Internet

<http://www.pewinternet.org/2014/03/11/world-wide-web-timeline/>

For more information from the ITU on Broadband

<http://www.broadbandcommission.org/Documents/reports/bb-annualreport2014.pdf>

For more information on the ITU's 'Connect the World' project

<http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Conferences/connect/Pages/default.aspx>

Internet.org

<https://info.internet.org/en/approach/>

How To Make The Internet Free In Developing Countries

<http://techcrunch.com/2015/06/01/how-to-make-the-internet-truly-free-in-developing-countries/>

The UN on the Internet as a Human Right

<http://www.ip-watch.org/2014/07/14/un-human-rights-council-adopts-resolutions-on-internet-corporate-responsibility/>

3 ways to provide Internet access to the developing world

<http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/techtank/posts/2015/03/2-digital-divide-internet-west>

Google's Project Link

<https://www.google.com/get/projectlink/>

How Facebook and Google's Plans to Boost Internet Access Advanced in 2015

<https://www.technologyreview.com/s/544861/how-facebook-and-googles-plans-to-boost-internet-access-advanced-in-2015>

World Bank report

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/wdr2016>

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<http://www.internetlivestats.com/internet-users/>

<http://www.entrepreneur.com/article/251942>

<http://www.itu.int/>

<https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2012/07/un-human-rights-council-resolution-internet-and-human-rights-step-right-direction>

<https://info.internet.org/en/approach/>

<http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/politics/2014/03/egypt-internet-revolution-protest-online-activism.html#>

# INDEX OF TERMS

## User

An individual who has access to the Internet at home. This does not record use or frequency of use.

## Internet

A world-wide computer network that can be accessed via a computer, mobile telephone, games machine, digital TV, etc. It can be accessed through a fixed (wired) or mobile network.



# REGULATING THE DARK WEB

## INTRODUCTION

The Internet is arguably one of the most significant inventions of the past 30 years. Its influence and meteoric expansion have completely changed the face of human society in many ways. There are many arguments and points to be made about both its positive and negative effects, but it is certain that life without it seems unimaginable now.

One of the main arguments of its critics is the potential for illegal acts to be executed online. This has been exacerbated in recent years by the spread of the so-called 'Dark Web'. The Dark Web is composed of websites that hide their IP addresses through multiple layers of encryption, making it them and the people behind them extremely difficult to locate. The most popular software for this encryption is the bundle created by the Tor (The Onion Router) foundation. This also means that they are impossible to find by normal search engines such as Google.

So why is the UN concerned about the Dark Web? As mentioned before, a large number of the sites there are hidden due to their illegal activities, such as the Silk Road, one of the largest online illegal drug marketplaces. Records show that in January 2015, drugs composed 15% of the activity on the Dark Web. Market activities and fraud came next at 9% each, with whistle-blower activity at a lower level of 5.2% [1]. Tor representatives defend their product by arguing that only 1.5% of its traffic takes place on hidden websites out of the 2 million people using it on a daily basis.

The aims of this debate are to consider what, if anything, can be done to restrict illegal activity on the Dark Web.

## BACKGROUND INFO

Early research into networks of connected computers can be traced back to the 1960-70s, in Europe and the United States. One of earliest networks was the ARPANET, originating in California, and later spreading across research centres over the United States. In Europe, the first networks were developed by the National Physics Laboratory (NPL) in the UK and CYCLADES in France in the early 1970s. The first multinational network links were done in 1973 by satellite between two Swedish and English research groups. The term 'Internet' is first used in the paper "RFC 675 – Specification of Internet Transmission" by Vinton Cerf, Yogen Dalal and Carl Sunshine. The Internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) is standardised in 1982 by a US Department of Defense research group, allowing for worldwide connections. The Internet transformation from research network into the commercial networks of today started in the early 1990s, with the formation of the first private Internet Service Providers (ISPs) in Australia. The Internet spread in Europe and Australia in the late 1980s and to Asia in the early 1990s. In October 1990, Tim Berners-Lee started to write the WorldWideWeb, the first web browser. The late 1990s saw immense growth of traffic on the Internet. No company had a monopoly over the network, and as such it was able to grow unrestrained. The amount of two-way telecommunication flowing through the Internet grew from 1% in 1993, to 51% by 2000 and 97% by 2007.

To this day, no country or commercial organisation claims central governance of the Internet. The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) has undertaken the development and standardisations of the main Internet protocols. However, they are a non-profit organisation whose members are not particularly affiliated to any specific nation. The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers is tasked with coordinating unique parameters concerning Internet activity, such as domain names or IP addresses. Separate regional bodies allocate IP addresses over separate continents.

Whilst the average Internet user will mostly access websites that are indexed by search engines – sometimes referred to as 'the clear web', there are a number of other Internet locations not accessible to all users. The largest portion of the Internet is known as the 'Deep Web'. This is composed of all the websites not searchable through search engines such as Google. These may be pages that are only available upon account log in (such as email, online shopping, banking, etc.), custom created



Fig 1 – Infographic explaining the difference between the Surface/Clear, Deep and Dark Web

pages based on the user accessing them (such as Amazon or eBay recommendations), or internal networks used by companies or research institutes.

It is virtually impossible to measure the size of the Deep Web accurately, but estimates suggest the clear web only contains 0.03-4% of the total size of the Internet [3]. The Dark Web is composed of web content only accessible on Darknets. These are networks which require a specific configuration in order to be accessed, which is usually done with specialised software.

The most popular tools are those offered by The Onion Router (Tor). They are a non-profit company that funds research into online privacy and anonymity, with the aim of stopping people (representing governments or corporations) learning users' location and tracking their browsing habits. The browser they have developed enable users' data requests to be routed through up to 5000 different Tor servers run by volunteers from around the world in order to hide the users' locations. Tor was started as a project of the US Navy intended to stop companies from snooping on users' personal data at the time of the dotcom bubble in the early 2000s. To date, the US Navy remain its key users and

fundings. The reasons for using Tor are evading government censorship, concerns over cyber-spying, as well as keeping online activity private. Websites can also be hosted through Tor, and when doing so the privacy protection is double, as both the user and website's IP addresses are hidden through several levels of routing. The number of users of Tor has almost doubled since the NSA revelations in 2013.

So if these websites are hidden, how do users obtain the necessary information to access them? Very often the answer is the social network Reddit. Subforums (subreddits) on this platform offer guidance to newcomers around the Dark Web.

Defenders of the Dark Web suggest that it is invaluable to political dissidents living under repressive regimes. Detractors suggest that it's also used by people who have to hide their actions for less noble reasons too. The main culprits are darknet markets. These are the eBay/Amazon equivalents of the Dark Web. The content found in these market places tends to be mostly illegal materials such as drugs, weapons, counterfeit money, stolen personal details or unlicensed medicine. By far the most well-known and successful such marketplace was The Silk Road.

The Silk Road opened in February 2011 by Ross William Ulbricht, also known under the online pseudonym of 'Dread Pirate Roberts'. Sellers wishing to promote their wares here would be required to pay a fee to the website owners. Sales would be done via the online cryptocurrency Bitcoin. It also prohibited the sales of certain items such as child pornography or stolen credit cards. At its peak it claimed to have 1 million registered users, with at least 60,000 daily visits. It is believed it processed transactions of over 1 billion dollars while it was active. The website gained public fame in late 2011, and as such got the unwanted attention of USA Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and FBI. Undercover operations by the FBI took place in 2012. Early in 2013, an Australian seller was convicted, for the first time, of drug sales through the Silk Road. In October 2013, Ulbricht was arrested on charges of murder attempts, but the prosecution was unable to prove this. The Silk Road was also shut down by officials. Associates of Ulbricht restarted the marketplace as Silk Road 2.0 in November 2013, only for it to be shut again a year later and with its owners also arrested. Seizures of Bitcoin belonging to Ulbricht by the FBI followed throughout 2014, amount to over \$100 million. He was convicted in May 2015 of two life sentences. Other Silk Road associates were also convicted.

A recent study of the Dark Web by Daniel Moore and Thomas Rid of King's College London looked at over 5000 websites on the Dark Web.

Over half of them had less than 50 words by content, and were not included in their results. Of those left, 57% of the websites contained illegal content such as drugs or child pornography. The Tor foundation suggests there are ~35,000 hidden websites, so while this survey is far from full, it aims to be representative.

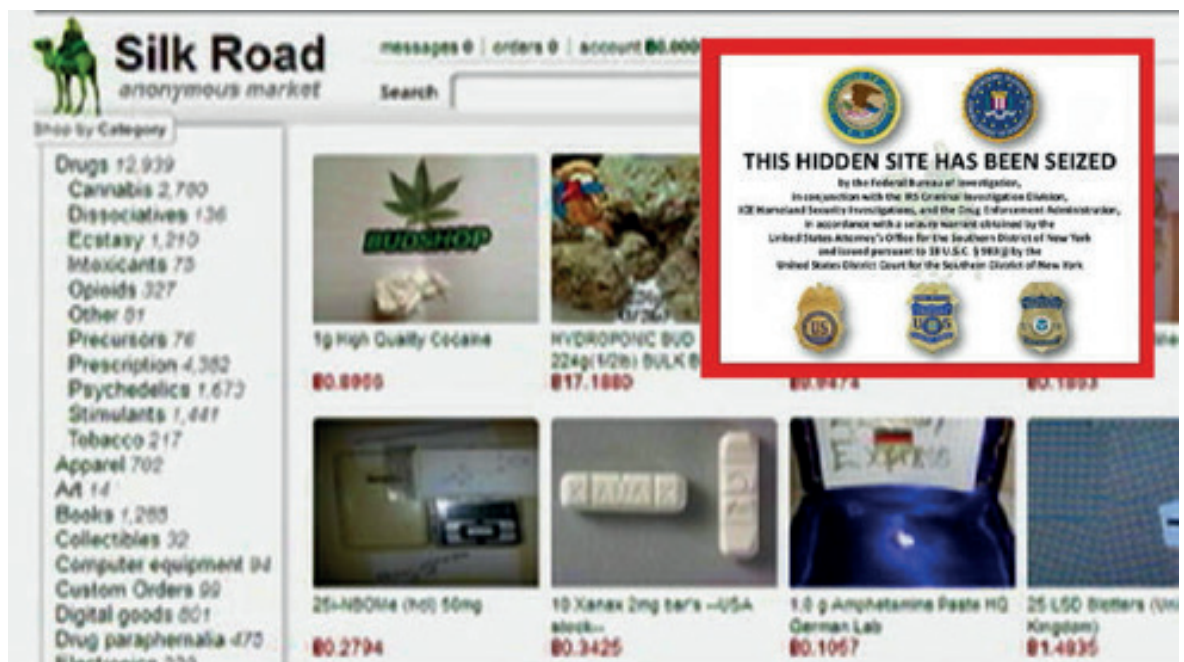


Fig 2 – Screenshot of the Silk Road Website, along with the note currently visible after its takedown

# TIMELINE OF EVENTS

1960s

Research into packet switched networks starts as facilities such as NPL in the UK and ARPANET in the USA

1969

The first two nodes of what would become ARPANET are connected between University of California, Los Angeles and Menlo Park, California. 15 sites are connected by the end of 1971

1974

The term “Internet” is used for the first time as a shorthand for internetworking by Vinton Cerf, Yogen Dalal and Carl Sunshine

1982

The Internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) is standardised, allowing for worldwide interconnected networks

1988

First transatlantic connection between NFSNET at Princeton University and Stockholm, Sweden

Early 1990s

First commercial ISPs appear on the market

July 1990

The Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) is formed by John Gilmore, John Perry Barlow and Mitch Kapoor, with the purpose of defending Internet civil liberties

1990

ARPANET is decommissioned

October 1990

Sir Tim Berners-Lee begins work on WorldWideWeb, the first web browser

1995

NSFNET is decommissioned, paving the way for full commercial use of the Internet

1997

Onion routing is developed by DARPA, with the purpose of protecting US intelligence communications online

September 1997

The domain name for Google is registered

2002

Tor was developed by US Naval Research Lab

2004

Mark Zuckerberg and his associates launch “The Facebook” website

2006

Tor became a non-profit

2009

The Bitcoin currency is developed

March 2011

Internet access estimated to over 2 billion users, almost a third of the population of the world.

2011

Ross Ulbricht founds the Silk Road market

2012

Marketplace Atlantis Forum is shut down; earnings of Silk Road are appreciated by the Carnegie-Mellon University to \$22 Million

2013

Ulbricht is arrested and Silk Road is shut down

2015

Ulbricht is found guilty, receives life sentence.



# BLOC POSITIONS

## *USA*

In the USA, under the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act all phone calls and Internet traffic can be required to be made available for real-time monitoring by Federal Law enforcement agencies. The revelations of the whistleblower Edward Snowden showed that the NSA has been making considerable efforts to decipher information sent through Tor. The FBI has successfully raided and shut down The Silk Road Marketplace and arrested its founders.

However, the US State department is still the largest funder for the Tor foundation. Their software is used by Department of Defence employees in covert operations. A complete regulation and opening of the Dark Web would probably reveal sensitive information on a scale much larger than the NSA or WikiLeaks scandals did.

As such, the USA are unlikely to be in favour of complete regulation of the Dark Web or its destruction, but would like to have some degree of control over this network.

## *EU & INDIA*

In view of the recent ISIS attacks, there has been discussion of blocking some websites as part of the anti-terror drive, especially in France. In November, the UK government announced the formation of a specialist cybercrime unit, with a mission to tackle the Dark Web. In 2014, David Cameron announced plans for GCHQ to work alongside Britain's National Crime Agency in order to attack the dark web and root out criminal activity. The UK has been classed as an 'enemy of the Internet' by Reporters Without Borders. The degree of Internet censorship in India is also quite high, having increased after the 2008 Mumbai bombings. However, it is unlikely that these nations would have either the desire or the ability to ban the Dark Web. This is because most EU countries regard Internet freedom as an important value. Most of the countries of Western Europe and India have little Internet censorship compared to China or Russia. They will want to see measures implemented in order to curb the illegal activities on the Dark Web.



## *CHINA/RUSSIA/ARAB NATIONS*

Countries in this bloc already have strong Internet censorship laws in place. The so-called ‘Great Firewall of China’ comprises of a number of software packages and legal measures deployed by the government in order to deny access to certain content. This mainly includes any websites critical of the Chinese regime. Foreign Internet companies wishing to operate in China such as Google, Yahoo! or Microsoft must cooperate with the authorities. Those that do not are banned, such as Facebook or YouTube.

Since July 2012, Russia has maintained a list of websites that are blocked. A different 2014 law requires websites and operators of free Wi-Fi networks to collect data about users under the auspices of anti-terrorism. Saudi Arabia also practises strong Internet censorship, and since 2011 requires all blogs and online newspapers to obtain a government license to operate.

Egypt has also always been a strong advocate of Internet censorship, both under the old regime of Hosni Mubarak, the Muslim Brotherhood government, and the now-ruling government of General Sisi. China, Russia and Saudi Arabia are listed by Reporters Without Borders as ‘enemies of the Internet’, whereas Egypt is under surveillance. Given all this, countries of this bloc will likely argue that the cons of the dark internet badly outweigh the pros. They will try and convince other nations’ representatives that more regulation is needed, and attempt to create a framework for this to be achieved.

## *GOOGLE, FACEBOOK*

These companies, while not active on the Dark Web, are strongly opposed to its regulation. This is largely due to future implications it will have on their activities. Moving to regulate the Dark Web will likely lead to future stricter regulations of the Clean Web. As such, these companies will use their investments in member countries to lobby these countries to fight against Dark Web regulation.

## *ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION*

The Electronic Frontier Foundation is a non-profit organisation that is the prime defender of Internet freedom. As such, they will also argue

strongly against the regulation of the Dark Web. Rather than from an economical perspective, they are against regulation to protect the rights and freedoms of the individual, such as the Right to Privacy.

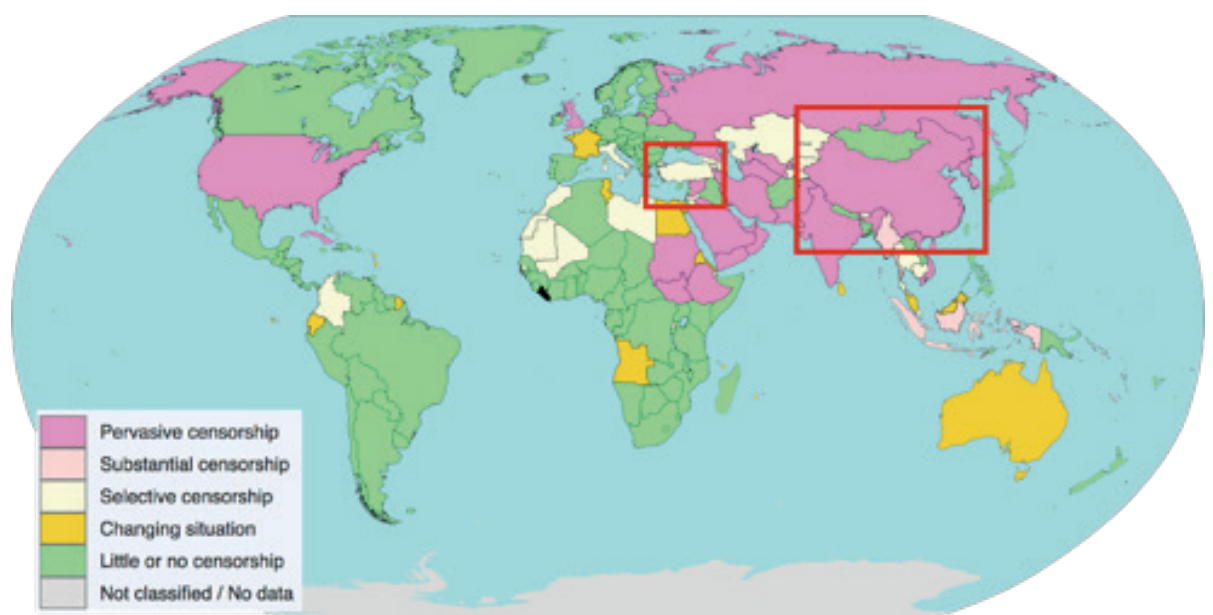


Fig 3 – Reporters without Borders map of Internet censorship

## POINTS TO CONSIDER WHEN WRITING A RESOLUTION

As explained previously, there are many aspects of this problem that countries and companies find it difficult to agree on. Any resolution should attempt to address at least a number of the following points:

- Is regulation of the Dark Web necessary?
- If so, what form would this take? How could it be achieved? How will cooperation be achieved in this between different parties, bearing in mind the legislation already in place in different countries?
- If not, what is to be done about persons abusing the Dark Internet? Could different countries cooperate in taking down illegal websites?
- What implications will these measures have for all the users of the Internet and are they infringing on their human rights?

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# INDEX OF TERMS

## Dark Web

Part of the Internet that is not available through normal search engines such as Google and whose IP addresses and owner identities are hidden through programs such as Tor

## Deep Web

Part of the Internet that is not available through normal search engines such as Google

## Clear Web

Part of the Internet visible to all users and indexed by search engines such as Google

## IP address

The unique string of numbers separated by full stops that identifies each computer when communicating over a network

## WorldWideWeb (WWW)

Open source information space where documents and other web resources are identified by URLs, interlinked by hypertext links, and accessed via the Internet

## Tor

The Onion Router, web browser designed for anonymous web surfing and protection against traffic analysis

## The Silk Road

Online black market, best known as a platform for selling illegal drugs, operated between 2011-2013