

Hello,

This is my answer to the consultation of net neutrality :

Q 1 - There are already practices by ISP that threaten net neutrality : slowdown of competitor sites (video sites for example); disconnection of users from other ISP during audio conferences managed by an ISP service. Often users are not aware of this kind of shaping, blaming it on "network is bad", so competition won't do much about it.

Q 2 - The threats to net neutrality seem to me of two types. One is commercial, like the examples above. The other is legal, as many countries try to censor and manage internet access for their citizens. The mandatory installation of filters or spy programs can block traffic to legitimate sites when they are based on out-of-date or politically-oriented blacklists. The studies of Denmark and Australia blacklists certainly discovered very bad quality, false positives and negatives.

Q 3 - The regulatory framework for blocking sites allow fast moves with appeal only later. The regulatory framework for competition distortion between companies or correcting blacklisting error is, in turn, a very slow legal process that only corrects problems much later.

Q 4 - Most operators also want to be content providers as there is also money in it. Making your content get faster to users gives a good user experience. Blocking or slowing protocols like P2P, without checking the legitimacy of content, might seem a way to fight copyright infringement.

Q 5 - If managed services are clearly indicated, and 'best effort' services of the same quality and price are offered, it might work, but it will destroy the purpose of management. But the description is wishful thinking as the ISP has the ability to degrade the quality or content of 'best effort' services to push users towards managed. Even if the labels on managed and "best effort" services can be trusted, it will lead to a multi-speed internet. The pricing of these services might give poorer users poorer service or restricted access.

Q 6 - Yes

Q 7 - Hardware or systems vendors who are also content providers (Apple on desktop and mobile content, mobile providers "app stores") can shape traffic at system level on their hardware. This is giving an unfair advantage to lock-in of platform and content, and discouraging independent creation of content.

Q 8 - Yes to both questions. But I don't think managed services should exist.

Q 9 - It should be regulatory and there should be an easy public instance dedicated to user complains, even if management is forbidden, because operators will try to do it.

Q 11 - 14 No answer

Q 15 - The issues of censorship and copyright enforcement also lead to

managing user access.

Regards

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