# WSIS experience

## Private sector representative- Katlego Matlhodi Nkwe

# Format

- Attendance of the 6$^{th}$ Global symposium for Regulators (GSR)
- Participation at WSIS
- Suggested way forward
- Q & A

# GSR- 14-15<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2005

- Raised two important issues:
  - SPAM problems facing countries and what can be done about that
  - Incompleteness of reference data on the ITU databases

# GSR- 14-15<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2005

- SPAM-International Regulatory effort in combating SPAM using the case of Australia who introduced a SPAM Act in 2003
  - In summary, their SPAM act
    - regulates the sending of commercial e-mail and other types of commercial electronic messages
    - Regulates commercial electronic messages
    - Prohibits unsolicited commercial electronic messages from being sent, subject to a number of exceptions
    - Requires that commercial electronic messages include information about the sender and a functional unsubscribe facility.
    - Prohibits address-harvesting software and electronic address lists produced using address-harvesting software from being supplied, acquired or used.

# GSR 14-15<sup>th</sup> Nov 2005

- **Challenges**
  - Though effort in combating intra-Australia SPAM registered great success, the challenge still lied in inbound SPAM originating from Europe and America targeting Australians.
  - The solution was therefore to encourage all governments to at least have a SPAM law that would help reduce incidence of this. Uptake on this international appeal seems to be lagging behind with Africa being one of the continents that is not active and alert to this
    - In 2002, EU required member states to have SPAM legislation by October 2003. Most countries still have not complied. The effort is still commendable because some feel that at least this topic has been elevated in terms of priorities in political agendas
    - In January 2004- The US Federal *Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing* (CAN-SPAM) Act came into force . Each state also has extensive Anti-SPAM legislation that has led to successful prosecution of perpetrators.
    - Where is Africa in all of this?
      - South Africa- Electronic Communications Act of 2002 deals with SPAM in brief under this broader act
      - Botswana has none yet
      - **WITFOR 2005- Project 3.3: Building a regional policy framework for controlling SPAM.** The aim of this project is to build a regional coalition against spam with the intent to harmonize both regional and international agreements and laws. The outcome of the project would be a multi-layered policy framework for dealing with spam. The layers of this framework will include:
        - Political - a regional anti-Spam legislation or Law and methods of enforcement
        - Social – Conducting public education/awareness campaigns to publicize Spam and its effects; develop guidelines for, and educate, owners of cyber cafes and business centers used by spammers to create and send mails
        - Economic – developing a reward system to improve enforcement of the law or acts; identifying potential informants who could identify those who violate anti-spam laws; determining incentives that can likely influence potential informants decision to high-quality information
        - Technical – Preventive technical controls; Detective technical controls; Corrective technical controls (i.e. developing a Spam database where victims can forward Spam emails; developing a website for the collection of information on Spam)
        - Organizational – Establishing multi regional agencies or taskforces to tackle Spam; agencies will be charged with the responsibilities of collecting and processing information on Spam and storing them in the Spam database; agencies will be charged with the responsibility of analyzing these Spam emails to determine, amongst other things, the content, volume and type of these emails.

# GSR- 14-15th Nov. 2005

- Second issue-Incomplete factual data for ITU to have comparative statistics and case studies in the areas of competition policy, VoIP, interconnection and peering in order to populate the ITU toolkit that was designed for this purpose.

  - The consultants begged for case studies from a number of countries, Botswana included. The case studies are supposed to show actions and impact of actions around the competition policy, VoIP, interconnection and peering.

# At WSIS 2005-Tunis, Tunisia

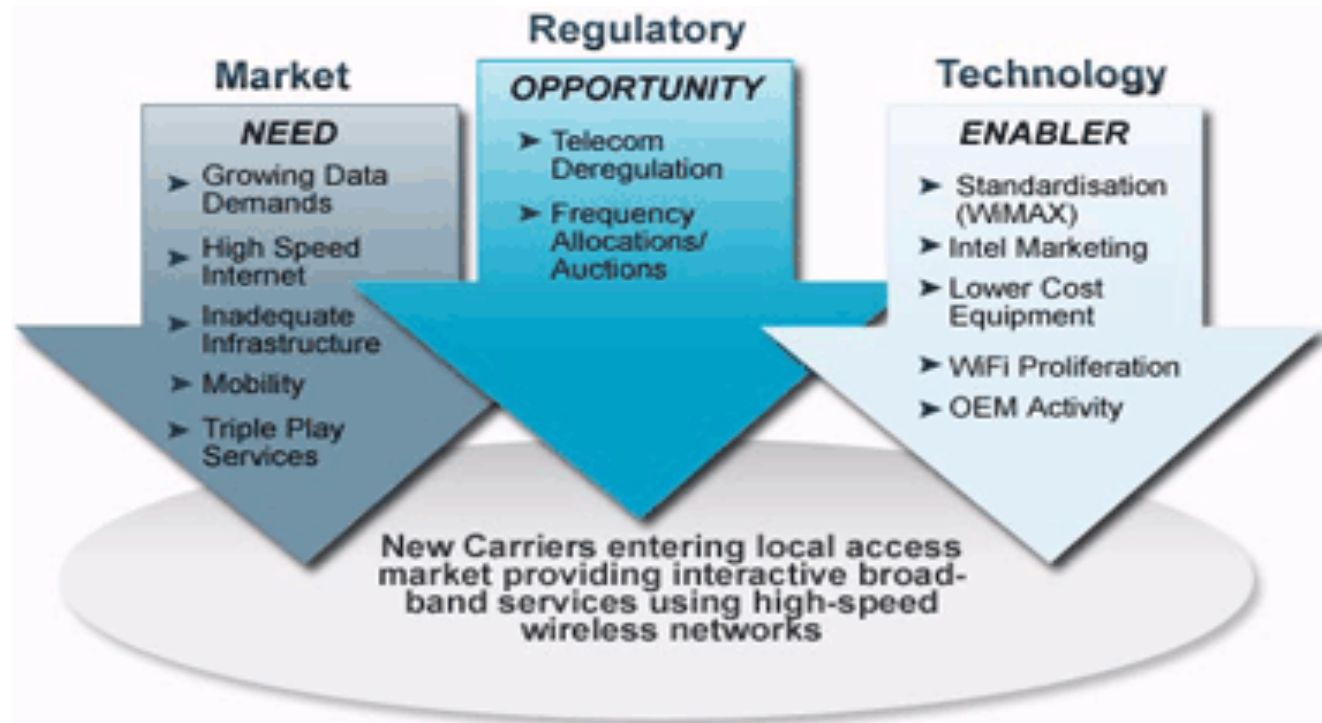- Parallel summit activities
  - Workshops
  - Exhibitions

# Exhibitions

- Leading edge technology-WiMAX
  - Acronym for Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access—a certification mark for products that pass conformance and interoperability tests for the IEEE 802.16 standards. It is the next best thing after WiFi
  - Ideal for speedy & cost effective urban and rural deployments for point to multi-point and multi-point to multi-point broadband needs that could not be addressed by terrestrial providers
  - Has a higher range of reach thereby enabling costs to be shared by users within a huge radius and eliminating the traditional "last mile" challenges .

# Exhibitions

- ## The challenge for Botswana
  - □ There is a relevant application of WiMax but the currently spectrum allocation plan does not enable ISPs to embrace and roll-out this technology. It is important that the BTA takes cognizance of this and ensure that ISPs can be empowered with this technology if internet penetration remains a priority
  - □ (Source- wimax.com)-3.5GHz remains a band allocated mostly for fixed only services in 77% of the countries surveyed. However the regulators are starting to revise their positions to allow portable services in a first step towards allowing full mobility at 3.5GHz. 13% of countries surveyed have loosened up their requirements for fixed only services at 3.5GHz. Regulators recognize that the line distinguishing BWA and 3G is blurring and may converge in the future.

# What is the picture with further liberalization?



Source: MARAVEDIS — Telecom Market Research & Analysis

# Workshops

- Debt-swapping for ICT development- the case of the Govt. of Egypt
    - Do research within the government foreign debt arrangements and identify a key creditor who may or may not be be one of the 19 Paris club members.
    - Approach the lender with project proposals of canceling and converting the whole loan or part of it into local currency and directing such funds towards the development of a sustainable project with significant socio-economic impact within the beneficiary country.
    - Egypt has a number of ICT and other projects that have been made possible by this concept which reduced a sizeable portion of the dilemma associated with lack of funding for ICT projects. They discussed the modalities of the Egypt-Swiss swap agreement and the Egypt-Italy swap agreement

# Workshops- Paris club?

Paris Club countries, if any. The following countries are permanent Paris Club members:

AUSTRIA
AUSTRALIA
BELGIUM
CANADA
DENMARK
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
IRELAND
ITALY
JAPAN
NETHERLANDS
NORWAY
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

# Recommendations

- Establish an Anti-SPAM working group comprising:

  - AG's chambers, BTA, ISPs, Mascom, Orange, BTC, Botswana Advertising Practitioners association (BAPA), BOCCIM, BITS, Police, civil society.

- Study the Egyptian model in detail and see if we cannot follow suit

# Sincere gratitude

- Participating at WSIS as part of the private sector was an eye-opener. The BTA ought to be commended for this gesture of inclusion in these sort of assemblies. Diverse perspectives allow for a multitude of inputs thereby enriching our knowledge base as an industry. We then become more empowered to challenge specific positions taken and to also add value on discussions.

# Avez-vous des questions ?