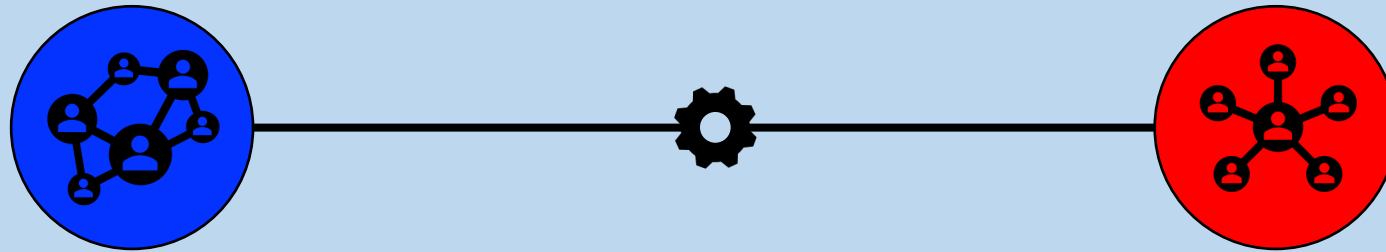


The Internet's New Cold War

Three models for understanding China's New Internet Protocol

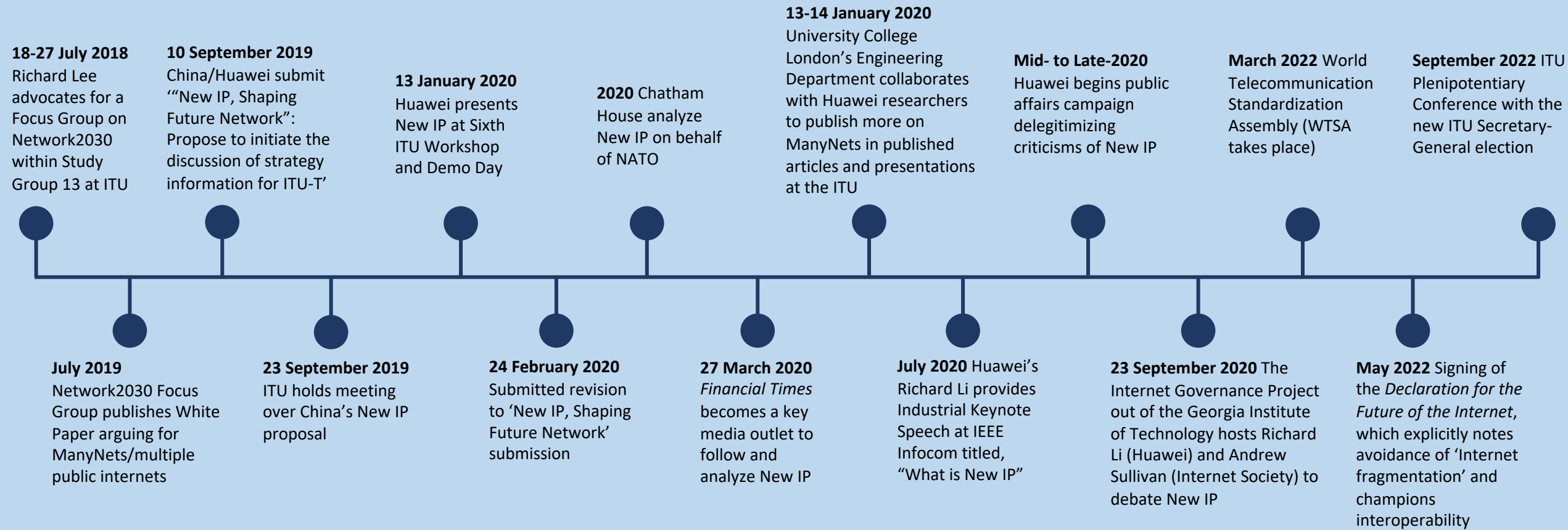


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TIMELINE OF NEW IP



CONTROVERSIES IN NEW IP

TECHNO-POWER UNNECESSARY COSTS
SURVEILLANCE MULTILATERAL
SPLINTERNET
GEOPOLITICS IMPOSSIBLE IDEALS
INTERNET FRAGMENTATION

With its various controversies, how can we determine the legitimacy of New IP?

HUMAN RIGHTS MODEL

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- Enhances **surveillance capacity**
- **Exports Chinese Internet** characteristics, globally
- Contributes to a **splinternet**

8. Technical Standards and Human Rights: The Case of New IP

Emily Taylor, Kate Jones, and Carolina Caeiro

Western governments are paying increased attention to technical standards and the ethical and human rights implications of emerging technologies. In their 2021 Digital and Technology Ministerial Declaration, Group of Seven (G7) member countries created the “Framework for Collaboration on Digital Technical Standards,” which was subsequently endorsed by G7 leaders.[1] The framework referred to international technical standards for emerging technologies as areas that “are essential for open and democratic societies.”[2] Likewise, the U.K. government partners “to ensure the rules and standards governing digital technologies reflect democratic values.”[3] Standards development—previously the domain of engineers—is taking a leading role in government strategies for emerging technologies.

This new-found attention appears directly linked to a set of proposals submitted for consideration within the Standardization Union (ISO), the Telecommunications Union (ITU), the Geneva-based United Nations International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the Geneva-based United Nations with overseeing country-led international cooperation in the field of telecommunications by Chinese delegations as “New IP,” the proposals would have



‘Splinternets’: Addressing the renewed debate on internet fragmentation

Clément Perarnaud, Julien Rossi, Francesca Musiani, Lucien Castex

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INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY MODEL

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- New Infrastructure policy in China
- Need for new technical protocols to super-charge technology innovation



Crouching Tiger, Hidden Agenda?: The Emergence of China in the Global Internet Standard-Setting Arena

Christopher S. Yoo[†] and Alex Mueller^{*}

ABSTRACT

China is making an active push to enlarge its role in the development of Internet-related technical standards. The prevailing narrative surrounding this trend suggests that Beijing is aiming to uproot the liberal, democratic values embedded in the Internet's technical foundation and governance arrangements in favor of authoritarian-friendly alternatives. For many, these fears were fully realized when Chinese tech giant Huawei came to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and proposed the development of a future core Internet protocol called "New IP". This proposal allegedly sought to redesign the architecture of the Internet in a way that would both enhance and export the Chinese government's capacity for digital repression. Informed by the understanding of Chinese standards influence as a geopolitical and ideological threat, many are now calling for a more aggressive response to countering Chinese engagement in Internet standards bodies.

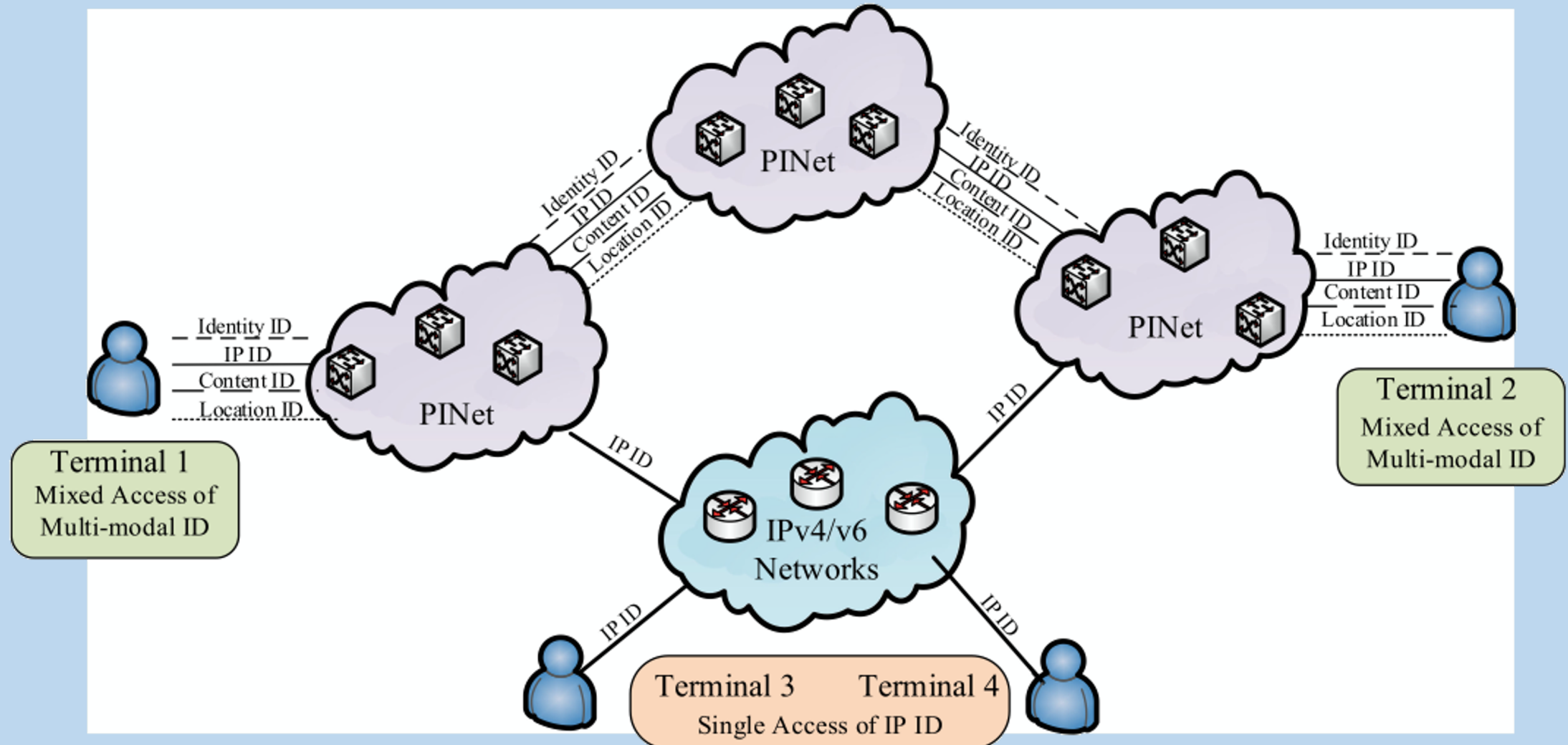
Yet, the conventional narrative seems to be missing something. Specifically, it overlooks the fact that the existing sophisticated Internet control apparatus that China has erected is already capable of embedding censorship and surveillance capabilities directly into the Internet's technical fabric quite effectively at present and that shifting control over core protocol development to the ITU would not necessarily enhance its ability to do so. A more comprehensive understanding of this trend is needed.

Using New IP as the primary case study, this article examines China's standard-setting push, its potential motivations, and its implications for the future of the global Internet. We conclude that it is far from clear that New IP was indeed intended as a trojan horse for digital authoritarianism. Observing that technical evolution of the Internet—particularly the type endorsed in Huawei's proposal—plays a prominent role in China's long-term industrial policy strategy, we find it equally plausible that New IP was motivated by economic considerations, something that has largely been absent from the debate over China's standards ambitions. We thus caution against the presumption that Chinese-developed standards are intended to advance the cause of digital repression as well as against politically driven

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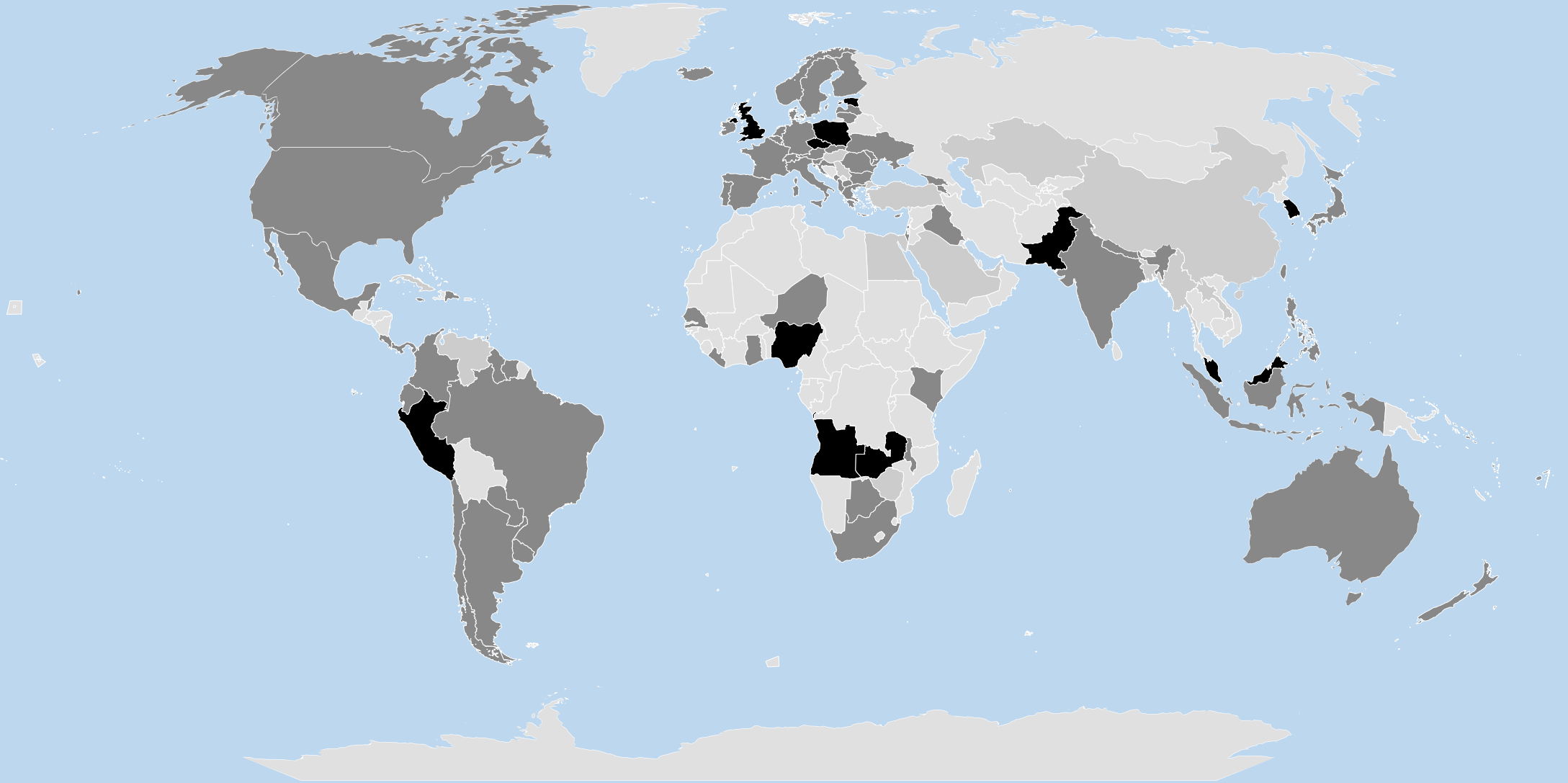
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY THEFT MODEL



New IP Polymorphic Addressing and Routing System

Chart Source: Hosein F. Badran. *Internet evolutions at ITU-T – why should we care*. Presented at NANOG89, Los Angeles, October 2022.

WILL THERE BE A NEW INTERNET?



SPECIAL THANKS



Dr. Catherine Middleton, TMU



Dr. David Clark, MIT



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