

**MOTION:** Is it right for FCC to repeal Net Neutrality rule?

**STANCE:** Agree

Net neutrality is this notion that ISP's and governments should treat all online data equally. For example, net neutrality prevents ISP's such as Verizon and Comcast from dictating the type of content that you can access online. Net neutrality regulations were enforced by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) but the FCC is making an effort to rollback these rules. The rules aim to certify that all of the Internet content you would like to access (i.e. streaming video and audio) will be treated equally and fairly by Internet Service Providers. Another objective is to give start-ups and entrepreneurs access to broadband networks without unnecessary influence from the ISPs (Peha, J. 2007).

There are two debates on the issue:

The first is an obvious feud against the FCC and their decision to retract the rules. The debate here is that governments, media companies, and ISP's shouldn't discriminate against or charge different service fees based on the type of data being transferred over the Internet. Advocates of net neutrality argue that we should pay the same fees for things such as downloading music, emailing, and streaming and that we should not be subject to throttling (McMillan, 2014).

The second debate points to keeping net neutrality rules under Title I versus Title II (although many would say that this would lead to the dismissal of the rules altogether). FCC Chairman, Ajit Pai, claimed Title II classification hurt *"low-income, rural, and urban neighborhoods."* The chairman of the FCC, ISP's, and other advocates of this motion believe that net neutrality will suppress innovation and that the income generated from higher-bandwidth services will permit internet service providers to introduce better groundworks for networks that can deal with increased bandwidth needs ([Kastrenakes](#), 2017). (But at the same time, some would argue that regulation of bandwidth is not a principle under net neutrality (Meuller, 2007))

From the viewpoint of the private sector, the repeal would benefit the company and all of its partners due to the fact that they could strictly advertise political party views (*materialist capture*) and self-interests (investors' products).

## References

[Kastrenakes](#), J. FCC Announces Plan to Reverse Title II Net Neutrality. Retrieved on 2 August, 2017 from: <https://www.theverge.com/2017/4/26/15437840/fcc-plans-end-title-ii-net-neutrality>

McMillan, R. (2014). *What Everyone Gets Wrong in the Debate Over net Neutrality*. Retrieved on 2 August, 2017 from: [https://www.wired.com/2014/06/net\\_neutrality\\_missing/](https://www.wired.com/2014/06/net_neutrality_missing/)

Mueller, M. (2007). *Net Neutrality as Global Principle for Internet Governance*. Retrieved on 2 August, 2017 from: <http://www.internetgovernance.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/NetNeutralityGlobalPrinciple.pdf>

Peha, J. (2007). *The Benefits and Risks of Mandating Network Neutrality, and the Quest for a Balanced Policy*. Retrieved on 2 August, 2017 from: [https://blackboard.syr.edu/bbcswebdav/pid-299699-dt-content-rid-991185\\_1/courses/72444.1173/Peha.pdf](https://blackboard.syr.edu/bbcswebdav/pid-299699-dt-content-rid-991185_1/courses/72444.1173/Peha.pdf)