

Internet Governance for Operators

Marco Hogewoning

External Relations officer -
technical adviser
RIPE NCC



Plenipotentiary
Conference

WCIT

IGF

ITRs

ITU-D

EuroDIG

WTSA

ITU-T

WTDC

WSIS

WTPF

WGIG

Tunis
agenda

ITU-R

|*

What is going on?

Why is it important?

“We acknowledge that the Internet, a central element of the infrastructure of the Information Society, has evolved from a research and academic facility into a global facility available to the public.”

(Tunis Agenda on Information Society)

A brief history

World Summit on Information Society

- Geneva, December 2003
 - Declaration of Principles
 - Plan of Action
- Tunis, November 2005
 - Commitment
 - Agenda for the Information Society

Tunis Agenda Paragraph 34

“A working definition of Internet governance is the development and application by governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet.”

Tunis Agenda Paragraph 55

“We recognize that the existing arrangements for Internet governance have worked effectively to make the Internet the highly robust, dynamic and geographically diverse medium that it is today, with the private sector taking the lead in day-to-day operations, and with innovation and value creation at the edges.”

Tunis Agenda Paragraph 72

“We ask the UN Secretary-General, in an open and inclusive process, to convene, by the second quarter of 2006, a meeting of the new forum for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue—called the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).”

Internet Governance Forum

- Open, inclusive, multi-stakeholder
 - Governments
 - Technical community
 - Civil society
 - Private sector
 - Academia

- 8th IGF: November 2013 in Bali, Indonesia

Tunis Agenda Paragraph 77

“The IGF would have no oversight function and would not replace existing arrangements, mechanisms, institutions or organizations, but would involve them and take advantage of their expertise. It would be constituted as a neutral, non-duplicative and **non-binding** process. It would have no involvement in day-to-day or technical operations of the Internet.”

Technical Topics

- Critical Internet resources
- Capacity building
- Security
- Access
- Internationalisation

Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group (MAG)

- Advise the Secretary General on the programming and scheduling of the IGF
- 56 Members, amongst others:
 - Paul Rendek (RIPE NCC)
 - Paul Wilson (APNIC)
 - Raul Echeberria (LACNIC)
 - Nurani Nimpuno (Netnod)
 - Ondrej Fillip (CZ.NIC)

RIRs on IGF

- Represented as Number Resource Organisation (NRO)
- Discussion on critical Internet resources
 - IPv4 depletion
 - IPv6 adoption
- Capacity building
- Statistics
- Security
 - RPKI

Regional Initiatives

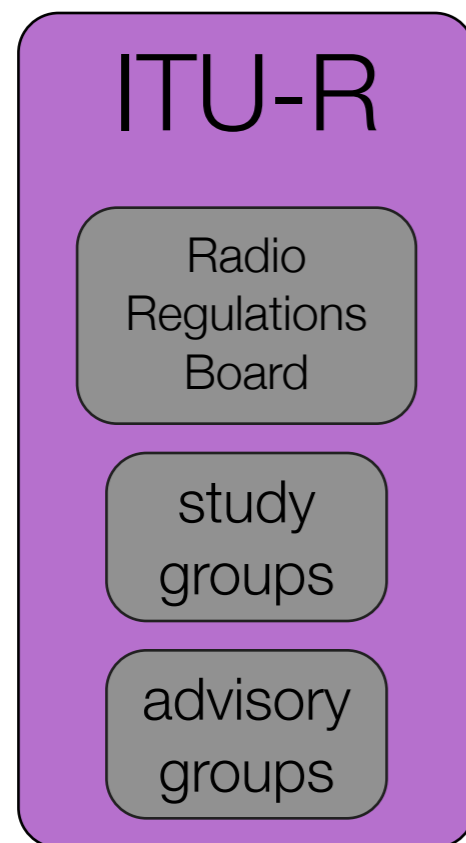
- EuroDIG
 - Workshops
- ArabIGF
 - Workshops
 - Logistical support
- Russian IGF

Dubai?

The ITU

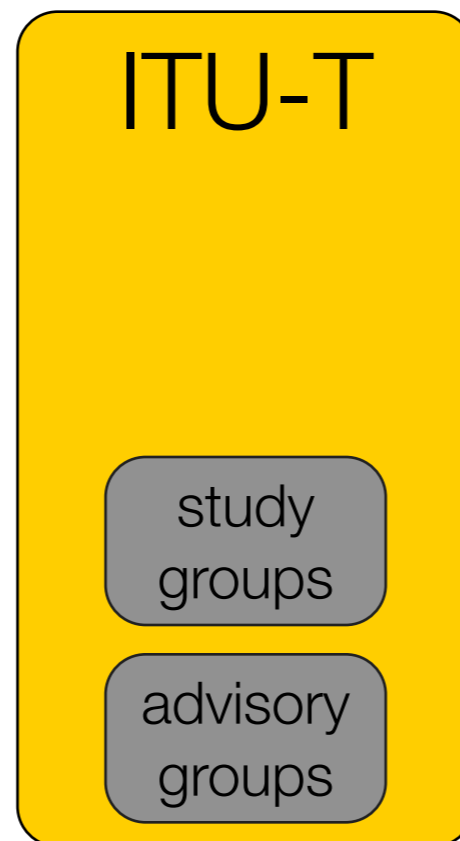
Plenipotentiary Conference

World
Radio communication
Conferences



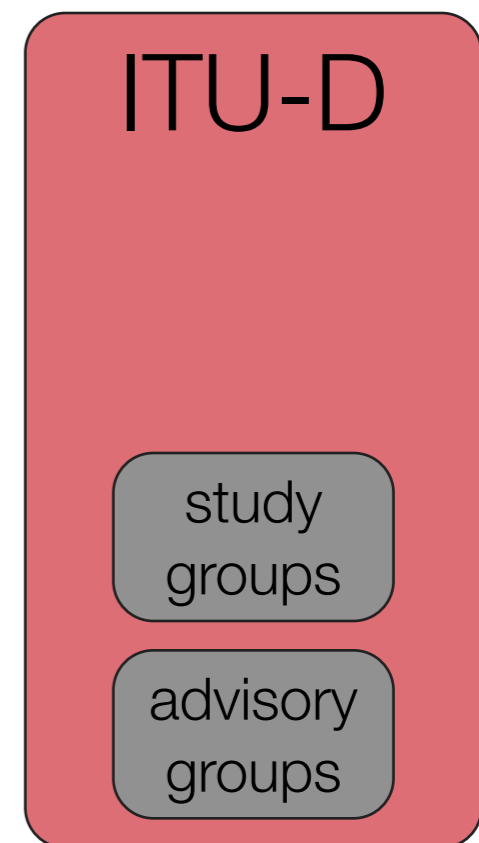
Radio
spectrum

World
Telecommunication
Standardisation
Assemblies



Technical
standards

World
Telecommunication
Development
Conferences



Development

Dubai...

Two Meetings

- World Telecommunication Standard Assembly
 - Regular ITU-T meeting, every 4 years
 - Define new study period
- World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT)
 - Review and revise the International Telecommunications Regulations (ITRs)
 - Last revision in 1988 (Melbourne)
 - **International treaty**

WTSA-12

- Y.2770 “Requirements for Deep Packet Inspection in Next Generation Networks”
- Resolution 64, SG2 and SG3 to study:
 - “...allocation and economic aspects of IP addresses and to monitor and evaluate the allocation of IPv4 addresses which may still be available...”
 - “...IPv6 address registration and allocation for interested members and, especially, developing countries.”

WCIT-12

- ITRs pre-date the Internet
 - Dealing with international calls and settlements
- New revision:
 - Sender pays?
 - Calling line identification?
 - Spam and Internet Security?
 - ITU-T standards mandatory?
 - Who does this apply to?

ICTs?

- Telecommunications
- Information and Communication Technologies
 - Internet
 - Traditional broadcast radio and television

Resolution 3

- To foster an enabling environment for the greater growth of the Internet
 - “...to elaborate on their respective positions on international Internet-related technical, development and public-policy issues within the mandate of ITU at various ITU forums including, inter alia, the World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum, the Broadband Commission for Digital Development and ITU study groups;”
 - “...to continue to take the necessary steps for ITU to play an active and constructive role in the development of broadband and the multistakeholder model of the Internet as expressed in § 35 of the Tunis Agenda;”
- Not part of the binding text

Discussion: Content or Not?

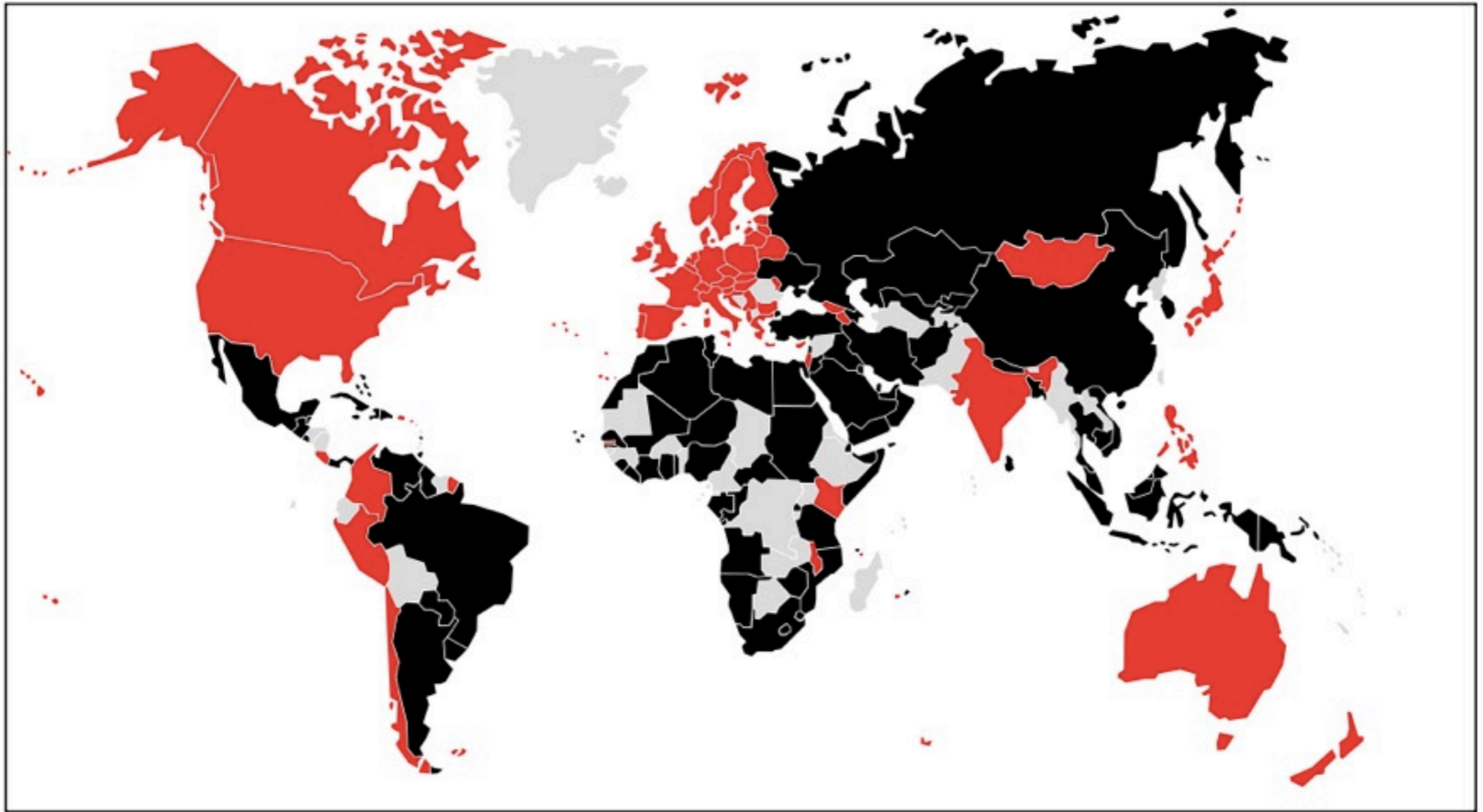
- Article 2
 - “These regulations do not address the content-related aspects of telecommunications.”

- Article 5B
 - “Member states ... take necessary measures to prevent the propagation of unsolicited bulk electronic communications...”

ITR Signatories

AFGHANISTAN	ALBANIE	ALGÉRIE	ALLEMAGNE	ANDORRE	ANGOLA	ARABIE SAOUDITE	ARGENTINE	ARMÉNIE	AUSTRALIE
AUTRICHE	AZERBAÏDJAN	BAHREÏN	BANGLADESH	BARBADE	BÉLARUS	BELGIQUE	BELIZE	BÉNIN	BHOUTAN
BOTSWANA	BRÉSIL	BRUNÉI DARUSSALAM	BULGARIE	BURKINA FASO	BURUNDI	CAMBODGE	CANADA	CAP-VERT	RÉPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE
CHILI	CHINE	CHYPRE	COLOMBIE	COMORES	RÉPUBLIQUE DU CONGO	RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE	COSTA RICA	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	CROATIE
CUBA	DANEMARK	DJIBOUTI	RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE	EGYPTE	EL SALVADOR	EMIRATS ARABES UNIS	ESPAGNE	ESTONIE	ETATS-UNIS
FÉDÉRATION DE RUSSIE	FINLANDE	FRANCE	GABON	GAMBIE	GÉORGIE	GHANA	GRÈCE	GUATEMALA	GUYANA
HAÏTI	HONGRIE	INDE	INDONÉSIE	RÉPUBLIQUE ISLAMIQUE D'IRAN	IRAQ	IRLANDE	ISRAËL	ITALIE	JAMAÏQUE
JAPON	JORDANIE	KAZAKHSTAN	KENYA	KOWEÏT	LESOTHO	LETONIE	LIBAN	LIBÉRIA	LIBYE
LIECHTENSTEIN	LITUANIE	LUXEMBOURG	MALAISIE	MALAWI	MALI	MALTE	MAROC	ILES MARSHALL	MAURICE
MEXIQUE	MOLDOVA	MONGOLIE	MONTÉNÉGRO	MOZAMBIQUE	NAMIBIE	NEPAL	NIGER	NIGÉRIA	NORVÈGE
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE	OMAN	OUGANDA	OUZBÉKISTAN	PANAMA	PAPOUASIE-NOUVELLE-GUINÉE	PARAGUAY	PAYS-BAS	PÉROU	PHILIPPINES
POLOGNE	PORTUGAL	QATAR	KIRGHIZISTAN	SLOVAQUIE	RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÈQUE	ROYAUME-UNI	RWANDA	SAINTE-LUCIE	SÉNÉGAL
SERBIE	SIERRA LEONE	SINGAPOUR	SLOVÉNIE	SOMALIE	SOUDAN	SOUDAN DU SUD	SRI LANKA	RÉPUBLIQUE SUDAFRICAINE	SUÈDE
SUISSE	SWAZILAND	TANZANIE	THAÏLANDE	TOGO	TRINITÉ-ET-TOBAGO	TUNISIE	TURQUIE	UKRAINE	URUGUAY
VENEZUELA	VIET NAM	YÉMEN	ZIMBABWE						

ITR Signatories



What is next?

Meetings

- World Telecommunications Policy Forum (WTPF)
 - Geneva, May 14 - 16 2013
- WSIS +10
 - Geneva, May 13 - 17 2013
- WTDC
 - Sharm el-Sheikh, 31 March - 11 april 2014
- Plenipotentiary Meeting
 - Bussan, 20 October - 7 November 2014

RIPE NCC

- Continue to promote the open, transparent and multi-stakeholder Internet Governance process
- Represent the technical community towards ITU and other organisations
- Inform policy makers about consequences of their policy decisions

Research Activities

- Statistics on usage of number resources
- RIPEstat interface
- Continue to develop RIPE Atlas
- Routing Information Service
 - Basis for peering related research

Peering and Connectivity

- Middle East Peering Forum (MPF-1)
 - Organised in conjunction with MENOG 12
- OECD study on International cables, transit, backhaul and IXPs
- Panel during SEE-2 regional meeting

Capacity Building

- RIPE NCC training courses and webinars
- IPv6 Roadshows
- Training for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)
- Dedicated tutorials at meetings

Engaging with All Stakeholders

- RIPE Meetings
- Government roundtable meetings
- Law Enforcement Agencies

Provide Support for Regional Meetings

- Middle East Network Operators Group
 - <http://www.menog.org>
- Eurasia Network Operators Group
 - <http://www.enog.org>
 - ENOG-5: St Petersburg, May 27-28
- South East Europe Regional Meeting
 - SEE-2: Skopje, April 22 - 23

Questions?

