



RIPE NCC

RIPE NETWORK COORDINATION CENTRE

The RIPE Community, RIPE NCC and Internet Governance

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The RIPE Community and RIPE NCC

What is the RIPE community?



- Réseaux IP Européens
- Established in 1989
- Open, inclusive, bottom-up, transparent
- Responsible for making policy, sharing information and best practices
- RIPE structures:
 - Working groups
 - Mailing lists
 - RIPE Meetings



What is RIPE NCC?



- RIPE Network Coordination Centre
- Established in 1992
- Independent, not-for-profit, membership organisation
- One of the five RIRs (Regional Internet Registry)
- Serving Europe, the Middle East, parts of Central Asia
- Around 140 staff based in Amsterdam, Dubai and Moscow



Where are the RIRs?



What is an RIR?

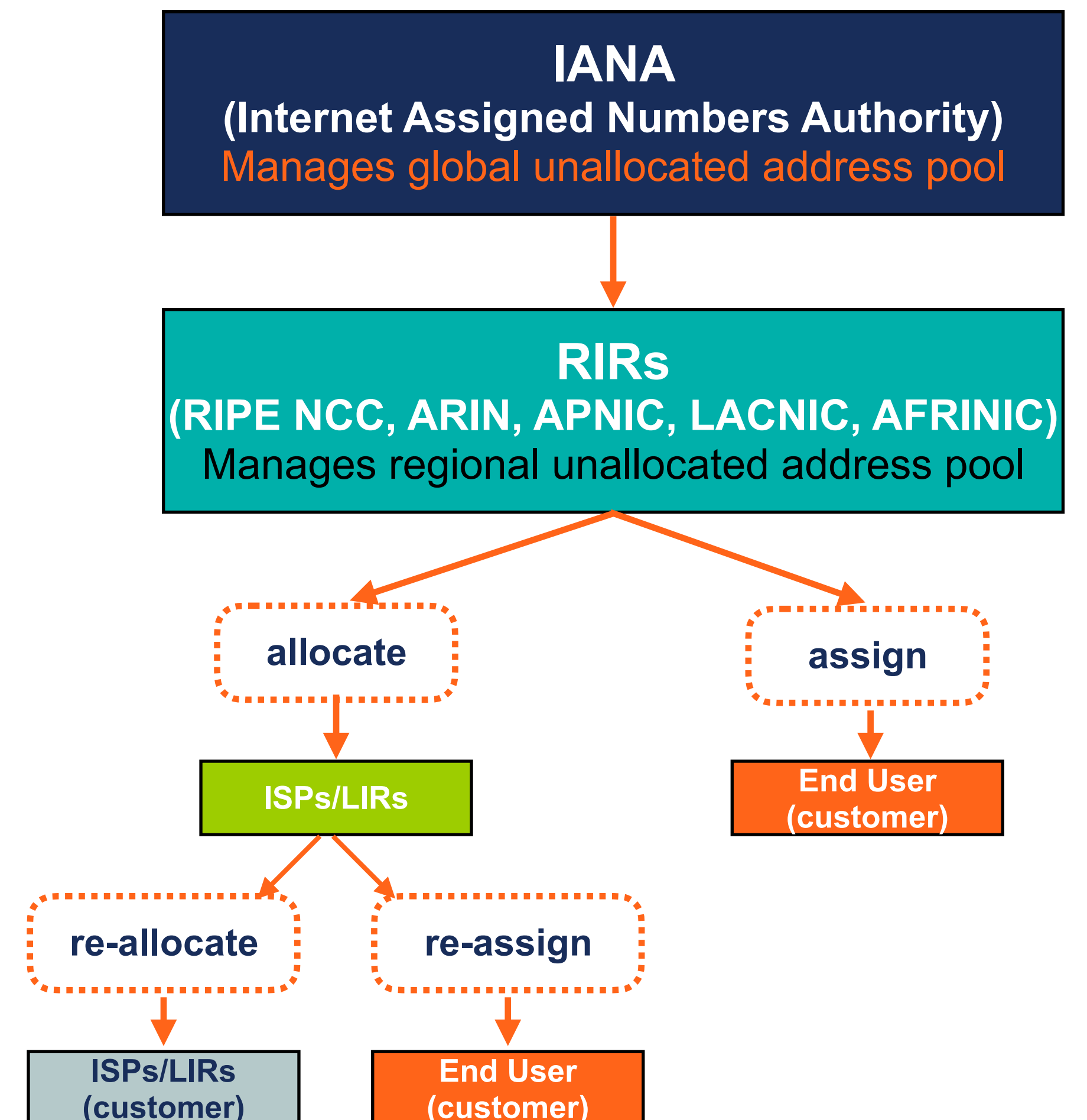


- A Regional Internet Registry (RIR) manages the allocation and registration of Internet number resources in a particular region of the world and maintains a unique registry of all IP numbers issued.
- Number resources include:
 - IP addresses (IPv4 and IPv6)
 - Autonomous System (AS) Numbers

Core RIPE NCC Functions



- Receive large IP address blocks from IANA
 - Distribute those in smaller blocks to its members
 - Publish and maintain a list of who has which block
 - Implement the rules (policies) set by the RIPE community
- Support the infrastructure of the Internet through technical coordination
- Provide services for the benefit of the Internet community at large



What is in the RIPE Database?



www.global.itu.edu.tr
160.75.25.126

- Registration information about
 - IP addresses and AS Numbers issued by the RIPE NCC
 - IP addresses and AS Numbers issued prior to the establishment of the RIRs (legacy space)
 - Original registration date
 - Organisations that hold these resources (ORGs)
 - Points of Contact for resources or organisations (POCs)
 - Customer reassignment information (from ISPs to their customers)
 - Referential information to the authoritative RIR

Responsible organisation: Istanbul Teknik Universitesi	
Abuse contact info: abuse@ulakbim.gov.tr	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highlight RIPE NCC managed values	
inetnum:	160.75.0.0 - 160.75.255.255
netname:	ITU-NET
descr:	Istanbul Technical University
descr:	MASLAK
descr:	ISTANBUL
descr:	80626
country:	TR
org:	ORG-ITU1-RIPE
sponsoring-org:	ORG-NANA1-RIPE
admin-c:	BY64-RIPE
admin-c:	MD3058-RIPE
tech-c:	BY64-RIPE
tech-c:	MD3058-RIPE
status:	LEGACY
mnt-by:	ERX-NET-160-75-MNT
mnt-by:	ITU-MNT
mnt-by:	AS12777-MNT
mnt-by:	RIPE-NCC-LEGACY-MNT
mnt-routes:	ITU-MNT
mnt-routes:	AS12777-MNT
mnt-lower:	ITU-MNT
created:	2004-03-10T15:46:13Z
last-modified:	2016-04-14T08:28:21Z
source:	RIPE

What is not in the RIPE Database?



- Domain names
- Certain customer reassignments
 - Example: private residence
- Accurate geographic location of the network or end user customer

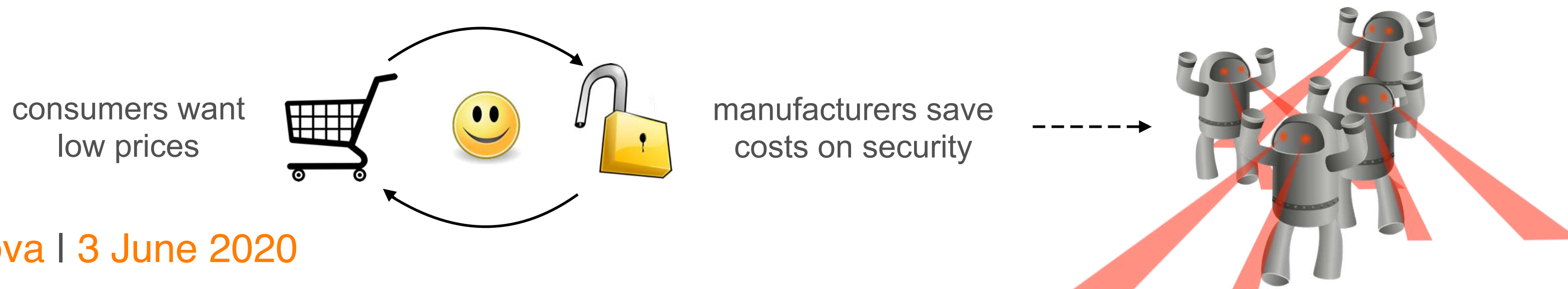


Internet Governance

Self-Regulation



- Social norms worked well in the beginning of the Internet
- Self-regulation still works in a group with strong community ties, by applying peer pressure or exclusion (e.g. Wikipedia)
- ISPs try to self-regulate by imposing standards of behaviour for their customers
- Should ISPs make decisions in lieu of legal authorities? Should they judge what is acceptable?
- Self-regulation doesn't always work, e.g. IoT market



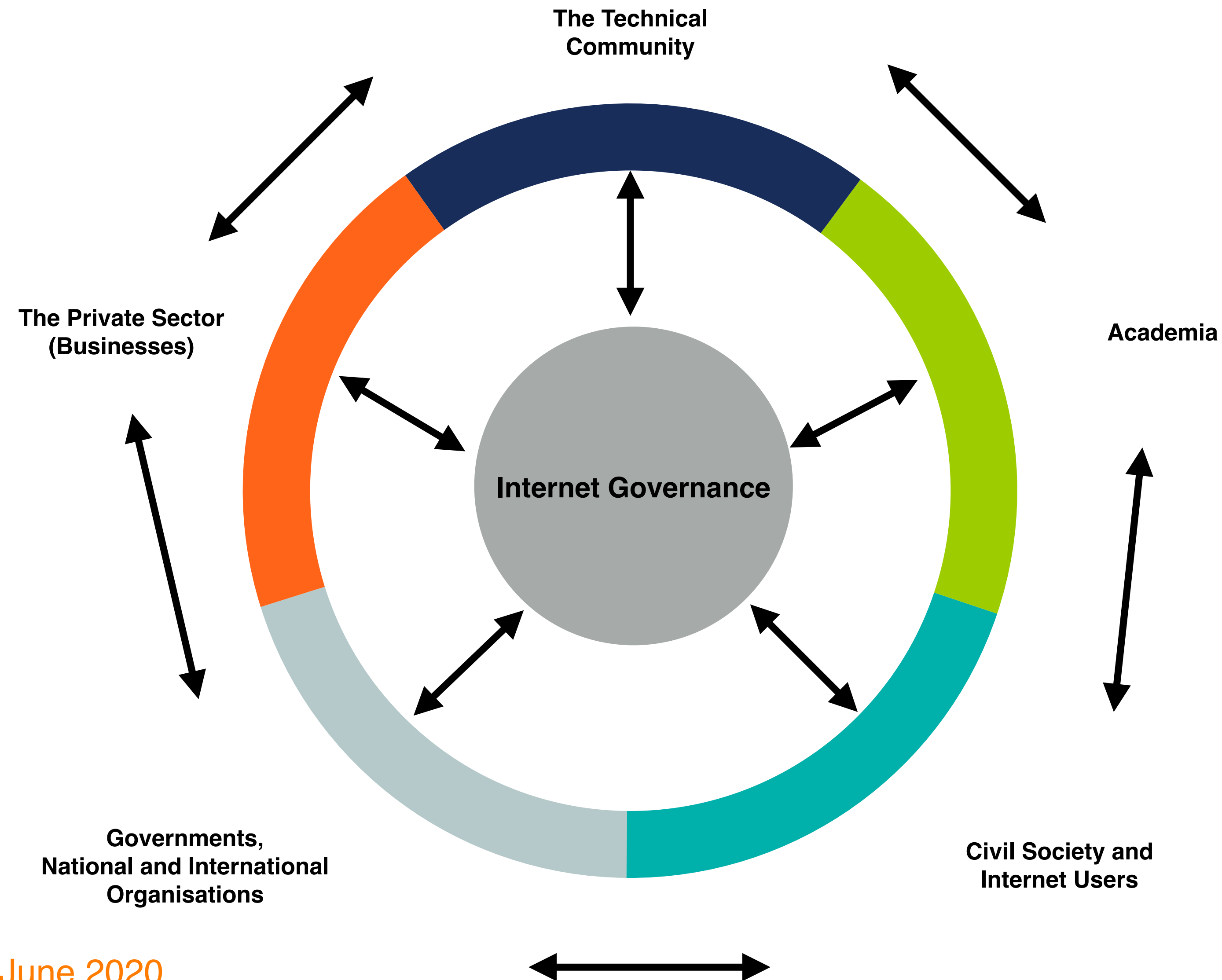
What is “Internet Governance”?



“Internet Governance (IG) 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”

- World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) 2005

The Multi-Stakeholder Model



Main Policy-Making Principles



- Promote the open, distributed and interconnected nature of the Internet
 - Maintain technological neutrality
- Encourage multi-stakeholder co-operation in policy development processes
- Ensure transparency, fair process, and accountability
- See NetMundial, OECD, Council of Europe, etc.
 - content.netmundial.br/internet-governance-principles/

Centralised vs. Decentralised



Small countries have limited human and financial resources to follow IG discussions

The Internet is too complex to be placed under single governance umbrella or organisation

We want a one-stop-shop for IG issues preferably within an international organisation

We want a multi-stakeholder approach

Content Removal Responsibility



Who should be responsible for removing content / making content inaccessible on the Internet?

- Content should not be censored at all
- Access providers (ISPs, telcos)
- Content platforms (Facebook, etc)
- Law Enforcement Agencies / courts

Backdoors



Should technology companies be asked to create backdoors (write new software or modify existing software) at the request of law enforcement agencies to fight serious crime?

Cyberattacks



Who is responsible for cyberattacks (e.g. ransomware attacks such as Wannacry)?

- Government/ law enforcement
- The ICT industry (Microsoft, Apple, etc)
- CEO level at affected businesses
- IT/security departments
- Internet users
- No one is to blame: it's a part of life

Get Involved: Why and How



- When regulation is necessary, it's better if experts are heard
- Regulation affects how you run your business
- Attend IG events, either in person or online
 - Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

A word cloud featuring various terms related to digital governance, technology, and human rights. The words are arranged in a circular pattern, with some terms appearing in larger, bolder fonts than others. The colors of the words are diverse, including shades of blue, green, orange, red, purple, and yellow. The terms include:

- Internet of Things
- Machine learning
- Digital currencies
- Artificial Intelligence
- National security
- Digital economy
- Right to be forgotten
- IPv6
- Media literacy
- Trust
- Human rights
- Inclusive development
- Multistakeholder cooperation
- 5G
- Digital economy
- Cyber threats
- Blockchain
- Zero rating
- IPv4
- GDPR
- Big Data
- Gender digital divide
- Hate speech
- Open access
- Internet shutdowns
- Inclusion
- Critical Internet Resources
- Trade and sustainable development
- Net neutrality
- CERTs
- Diversity
- Ethics
- Access
- New technologies
- Cybersecurity
- CGN
- Fake news
- Virtual Reality
- Privacy

IGF Initiatives



- Regional IGFs
 - EuroDIG: 10-12 June, online (eurodig.org)
 - SEEDIG: 22-23 September, online (seedig.net)
- Multiple National IGFs
 - Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, UK, Ukraine
- Multiple Youth IGFs



“We are having Internet Governance discussions and meetings and a very large number of people are discussing the future of the Internet who have no clue as to what the Internet is except that it is important and that they have to be involved”

- Steve Crocker



More Information



- The History of Internet Governance
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5QUrkRtC2Js>
- An Introduction to Internet Governance
 - <https://www.diplomacy.edu/introduction-internet-governance-7th-edition>



Questions



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