

Emerging Technologies

Behind the Hype



What we see, hear and think



Emerging Technologies

- Everything AI
 - Foundation under IoT
 - Driver for big data
- Distributed Ledger Technology
 - Blockchain for you and me
 - Path to decentralisation
 - Driver for disruptors
- Quantum Computing
 - Great opportunity
 - Massive threat

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Gartner Hype Cycle for Emerging Technologies, 2019



Source: Gartner



Quantum Computing

- Promises unprecedented increase in computing power
 - Theoretically has no limits to its applicability
- Best known for its use in cryptography
 - Quantum-based crypto will be really hard (impossible) to break
 - Renders most of the known cryptography completely useless
- Long term, this is a big concern for our industry DNSSEC, RPKI, TLS all need to evolve and incorporate quantum-proof cyphers
- Academics are already studying "quantum Internet"
 - We have an ongoing relation with the team at TU Delft

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Distributed Ledger Technology

- Probably already passed the peak of expectations •
 - Bitcoin itself and many dubious ICOs did not help its reputation
 - Pending (financial) regulation appears to act as a filter
- Feeds ideas to decentralise the Internet
 - Still a number of academic studies looking to replace DNS, registries and routing
 - Appeals to people who do not like the current arrangements
- The Internet industry at large is skeptical
 - Concerns include environmental sustainability, cost and scalability
 - Ledgers being immutable could actually be a real problem



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Artificial Intelligence and Big Data

- Very broad field of applications and use cases
 - Often fancy package around existing algorithmic programming ("smart X")
 - Truly self-learning neural networks still in early phases
- Common use in content networks
 - Amazon and Netflix recommendations
- Starts to find its use in network technology
 - Evolving software-defined networking can be considered a form of AI
 - Self-organising networks in IoT and low-Earth-orbit satellite constellations
 - Radio technology in WiFi and 5G adapting to its environment



What about 5G?

- Current deployment in market is the radio layer
 - Spectrum, masts and coverage not in RIPE NCC mandate or area of expertise
 - But we have to consider that these licenses have a long lifetime
- Work continues to develop the networking layers
 - We are keeping an eye on those developments
 - Many in the technical community are skeptical on what they consider "marketing talk"
- Biggest potential for us to increase IPv6 deployment
 - Rebuilding or upgrading the network core is a great opportunity
 - Growth without IPv6 is going to be a big and expensive challenge





Risks Concerning 5G

- - Technical community sees opportunities, but is also very realistic
 - Unfeasible proposals are shopped around different SDOs
 - Time to market and costs are serious threats to its high ambitions
- Consolidation and openness
 - Network virtualisation can easily create walled gardens or affect net neutrality
 - High development costs that only big players can afford
- Geopolitical concerns around national security High risk of spilling over to non-mobile operators and ICT sector in general

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Expectations probably exceed the (technological) possibilities





The Internet is the Foundation

- - The Internet is the only truly global network, with cheap and ubiquitous connectivity
 - The modular design and open standards allow it to accommodate these new ideas
- - Make sure it remains the stable, reliable and open platform it is today
 - Protect crucial parts the "public core" such as DNS, routing and the registry system
 - Be very careful when making changes to its governance and trust models
- Recognise the need to evolve and adapt to new use cases

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No matter the technology or application, it all relies on TCP/IP

For any emerging technology to succeed, you need the Internet



The Internet Protocol Layers

- IPv6 is the only realistic option for sustainable growth
 - IPv4 will be around, but we need to stop depending on it
- Our main arguments for IPv6 adoption:
 - Removes financial barriers to new market entrants
 - Treating IPv4 as an asset creates huge risks
 - Exacerbates the digital divide between developed and developing world
- Be realistic in what to expect

 - Some people take "all IP" too literally

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Certain applications might not benefit from using TCP/IP, eg. sensors and vehicles

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Sustainability

- The industry is becoming increasingly aware of its impact
 - Lowering energy consumption has always been a great way to reduce costs
- RIPE NCC is also taking small but important steps
 - Lowering our environmental impact, including for RIPE meetings
- Working towards the UN's Sustainable Development Goals
 - WSIS action lines include access, but also building national strategies
 - We contribute our expertise when relevant
 - Think about how our measurements and analyses can be useful









Engagement

New Decade, New Milestones

- EU: Horizon 2020 rolling into Horizon Europe
- ITU: IMT-2020 turning into Network 2030
- UN: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
 - Not new, but awareness is increasing
 - WSIS outcomes target 2025 and directly link to SDGs agenda





TU: WTSA-20

- World Telecommunication Standardisation Assembly

 - 17-27 November in Hyderabad, India -
- Preparations in full swing at ITU-T and CEPT
 - We participate in the discussions via a number of groups
 - Our key objectives are to keep ITU within mandate and reduce pressure on resources
 - Focus on telecommunications; reduce and prevent overlaps with other organisations
- Emerging technologies play a big role
 - Seen as a chance to expand or renew ITU mandate as SDO
 - Risk that this leads to state-controlled and multilateral governance models

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Sets agenda for the next four years in ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector



ITU: WTPF-21

- - Focus on mobilising new and emerging technologies for SDGs
- Preparations take place in an informal expert group
 - RIPE NCC is a member of the IEG
- Discussions currently focus on scope
 - "New and emerging telecommunications/ICTs" vs "new and emerging technologies"
 - If and how to include things like 5G, quantum, AI and big data
 - We are firm on keeping to telecommunications and suggest including IPv6

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World Telecommunication Policy Forum takes place in May 2021 Develop and publish non-binding policy recommendations on telecommunication/ICT



TU: CWG-Internet

- Recent open consultation overlapped with WTPF theme
 - Both asking about the role of emerging technologies in contributing to SDGs
- Our response included:
 - A well-functioning Internet is key to success
 - The need to accelerate IPv6 adoption
 - Several examples from countries in our service region
- Calling to develop and exchange best practices on IPv6
 - Removing barriers to adoption
 - Public-private cooperation to coordinate and stimulate industry to deploy







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Our Message to the IoT Sector

- Same as before: Make sure to include IPv6 support
 - We accept that IP technology might have too much overhead
 - Ensure compatibility and interoperability; don't abuse the "brand name"
- Fix your security and threat models
 - The Internet is a public network you are responsible for securing the devices
 - Security is much broader than data and privacy
 - Make sure your devices can't attack others or the core infrastructure
- Respond quickly and adequately to security and bug reports Cooperate and learn from our experience and mistakes





Re-inventing the Internet

- Several groups have proposed radical changes to the Internet
 - Recently China and industry partners voiced ideas at ITU and IETF
 - Other smaller but similar ideas still around: IPv10, E.164-based addressing and DLTs _
- Engineering is usually flawed or extremely ambitious
 - It is very unlikely these ideas would work or be an improvement
 - Technical community is often quick to discard and walk away
- It answers to political ambitions or agendas
 - This is much harder to challenge
 - Technical and political dichotomy on privacy and security





Questions

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