

ICANN | ISPCP

Internet Service Providers & Connectivity Providers

OCTOBER 2015

MEET THE ISPCP

The ISPCP became a constituency within ICANN's Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) in 1999 and has fulfilled the role of representing the Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Providers sector in ICANN ever since. The GNSO was previously known as the Domain Name Supporting Organization (DNSO). The constituency has a global membership that includes:

- Broadband Infrastructure & Connectivity Providers
- Internet Service Providers
- ISP Associations (ISPAs)
- Internet Service Coalitions

Members are from countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Costa Rica, Mexico, United States, Canada, South Africa, Kenya, France, Germany, Spain, United Kingdom, Japan, Australia, China and India.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE ISPCP, PLEASE VISIT:



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One World, One Internet



IANA STEWARDSHIP TRANSITION: HOW THE ISPCP IS INVOLVED



BY WOLF-ULRICH KNOBEN

From the basic **NTIA announcement in March 2014** to transition their respective role regarding the oversight of the IANA function it was obvious that the Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Providers Constituency shall be engaged in the process of developing the transition proposal. One of our major interests is to preserve the present operational excellence of the IANA services as well as to keep the DNS secure, stable and robust. Key tasks in this process are performed under guidance of the IANA Stewardship Transition Coordination Group (ICG) as well as the Cross Community Working Group on Enhancing ICANN Accountability (CCWG). The transition proposal will be delivered by the ICG who has already received plans from the numbers community (CRISP) and from the protocol parameters community (IANAPLAN). ICANN53 in Buenos Aires in June 2015 was a critical meeting. On the ICG, the GNSO Commercial Stakeholder Group (CSG) is represented by ISPCP member Wolf-Ulrich Knoben. Other ISPCP members are actively engaged in the development of the names related proposal which will be the biggest challenge to finalize.



Although during a public comment period in December 2014 we have offered support for the direction taken by the CWG to establish a post-NTIA stewardship structure including a Contract Co., Multi-stakeholder Review Team, Customer Standing Committee and Independent Appeals Panel, clarity on certain core elements (in particular jurisdiction etc.) is needed. In addition, a condition sine qua non is solving the accountability related issues in light of the IANA Stewardship Transition. We support strong coordination between the ICG, the CWG-Stewardship and the CCWG-Accountability. The accountability part in workstream 1 (WS 1) of the CCWG-Accountability has to definitely fit into the proposal to be submitted by the CWG-Stewardship.

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WE SUPPORT STRONG
COORDINATION BETWEEN
THE ICG, THE CWG-
STEWARDSHIP AND THE
CCWG-ACCOUNTABILITY
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Timing may remain a challenge, although the NTIA recently announced an extension of the current IANA contract by one year. We are cooperatively supporting all efforts to meet the ICG targets.



IANA STEWARDSHIP TRANSITION PROPOSAL

IANA STEWARDSHIP TRANSITION COORDINATION GROUP (ICG)

Proposal to the U.S. Commerce Department National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) regarding the transition of NTIA's Stewardship of the IANA Functions to the global multistakeholder community.

Cross Community Working Group (CWG)
Names related proposal
*operational related accountability aspects

IANAPLAN (IETF)
Protocols related proposal

CRISP (RIRs, NRO)
Address & Numbers related proposal

Cross Community Working Group (CCWG) on Enhancing ICANN Accountability

Objective: deliver proposals that would enhance ICANN's accountability towards all stakeholders.

Work Stream 1: focused on mechanisms enhancing ICANN accountability that must be in place or committed to within the time frame of the IANA Stewardship Transition

Work Stream 2: focused on addressing accountability topics for which a timeline for developing solutions and full implementation may extend beyond the IANA Stewardship Transition

INTER-RELATION

INTERNET GOVERNANCE – THE ROAD AHEAD & WHAT THAT MEANS FOR ISPs



BY TONY HOLMES

Internet Governance issues have never been the focus of so much attention as they are today. As many ISPs and connectivity providers concentrate on their core business, across the globe intense dialogue involving all sectors of the Internet ecosystem continues apace. Whilst Internet related issues were always going to be debated at events such as the IGF (Internet Governance Forum) and even at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, since the Montevideo statement (<http://www.icann.org/en/news/announcements/announcement-07oct13-en.htm>) on the future of Internet Cooperation was published in October 2013, the level of activity has exploded.

THE MONTEVIDEO STATEMENT



For ISPs, the results of these discussions will have major consequences, yet their level of direct engagement remains low. Within the ISPCP, many of our members are actively working to ensure the impact on our industry isn't damaging and the benefits that the Internet brings as an open, globally distributed network are maintained. In order to achieve that, it's of prime importance that the Internet continues to be administered by a number of autonomous groups, each bringing to the table their own specific areas of expertise and focus as part of the international multistakeholder model. The benefits that have already accrued from this model, exemplified by the rapid growth of the Internet as a vehicle that now supports global business, education, and almost every aspect of social well-being and advancement, proves quite clearly that the sum of the whole is far greater than the sum of the parts. In the more traditional centralized, heavily regulated model

for industry with governments solely at the helm, that rapid growth and benefits accrued could not have been achieved.

The Montevideo Statement, which was signed by the organizations responsible for coordination of the Internet's technical infrastructure in October 2013, recognized the Internet and the World Wide Web have brought major benefits in terms of social and economic development. Yet it also recognized the need for on-going effort to address Internet Governance issues as the Internet evolves and continues to grow. The need to increase the pace of globalization of ICANN and IANA was recognized as a part of that and it is essential that the Internet community, in which ISPs play a big part, stand up to that task.

Across the last couple of years a number of key events have taken place that will have a significant impact on the future direction Internet governance will take. One such event was the ITU's World Telecommunications Development Conference (WTDC) held in Dubai in April 2014, which enabled developing nations within the UN family to focus on Telecommunications related priorities across the next 4 years (<https://www.icann.org/en/news/announcements/announcement-11jan14-en.htm>).

ITU WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE, APRIL 2014, DUBAI, UAE



Those discussions invariably included Internet issues and it was apparent that nations who may feel disenfranchised or disengaged from the current Internet environment must be given every help and assistance as they strive to engage and become meaningful participants. In many developing countries, the capabilities provided by ISPs are minimal for a wide variety of reasons. It is essential that our part of the multistakeholder model engages and assists in helping those who feel left behind. Unless that happens, it is far too easy for the governments of those countries to call for greater control over the Internet and its critical resources.



In April 2014 ISPCP members also engaged in the Global Multistakeholder meeting on Internet Governance in Brazil known as ‘NETmundial’ (<https://www.icann.org/en/news/announcements/announcement-11jan14-en.htm>). Chaired by the Brazilian Minister of Communications and organized by the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee and ICANN, this meeting focused on Internet Governance Principles and the development of a future roadmap that will assist in charting the way forward. The 1net mailing list (<http://1net.org>) provided a platform where all sectors of the community discussed many of the issues prior to that event. During the meeting, significant effort was directed towards finding common ground. The output statement from the conference (<http://netmundial.br/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/NETmundial-Multistakeholder-Document.pdf>) shows that a remarkable level of consensus was achieved across a very diverse set of stakeholders, which bodes well for the future, with pointers for further discussion beyond NETmundial also clearly indicated. An amazing step forward for a two-day meeting covering such a wide set of issues.

Neither should we overlook the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) meeting, which was held in Istanbul in September (<http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/>) as once again this enabled all stakeholders to freely express their views on Internet Governance, as IGF events always do. Due to the increasing pace of the debate in a wide variety of forums, this particular meeting was more intense than ever, quickly focusing on areas that remain particularly challenging such as data privacy, security and accountability of organizations who undertake core activities within the Internet’s ecosystem.

The ITU’s Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14) (<http://www.itu.int/en/plenipotentiary/2014/Pages/default.aspx>) took place in Korea in October. The ITU’s top policy making conference is held every four years and sets the agenda for the ITU through its Resolutions and policies. The desire of the ITU to become more engaged in managing the Internet and its critical infrastructure has been well documented. Conferences such as this always have the potential to totally change the landscape for ISPs and Connectivity Providers by changing the existing environment to a heavily regulated space, where governments exercise strong control over both infrastructure and services. Although a number very contentious proposals were tabled, the final outcome was far more positive than many parties anticipated prior to the event.



There will continue to be discussions within a number of existing forums including but not limited to ICANN meetings, Regional Internet Registry meetings and a number of UN/ITU administered forums, with all of these activities leading us towards the WSIS+10 event at the end of 2015. That event

will consider the rate of progress achieved against agreed Action Lines determined when the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) took place in 2005. Many of the conclusions and agreements made at that time have been open to interpretation, raising a number of questions that are now likely to result in difficult negotiations moving forward. The proceeding set of meetings including all those mentioned above would have helped to shape that space, for better or worse.

What is clear is that the debates and discussions on Internet governance are likely to result in changes that will impact all of us. As the Internet continues to grow and evolve it is of course important that the current structures and governance arrangement also evolve to meet future needs. That means some of the really tough questions such as the oversight of IANA, the role of the Regional Internet Registries in the IPv6 environment, and indeed the role of governments need to be addressed. For all of the above meetings, there are also long and involved preparatory processes, most of which members of the ISPCP Constituency are involved in, both within ICANN and in other organizations.

It's essential for our part of the industry that ISPs are actively engaged, because the results of those discussions will shape the future operational environment. Yet day to day business requirements often have to take precedence, limiting the

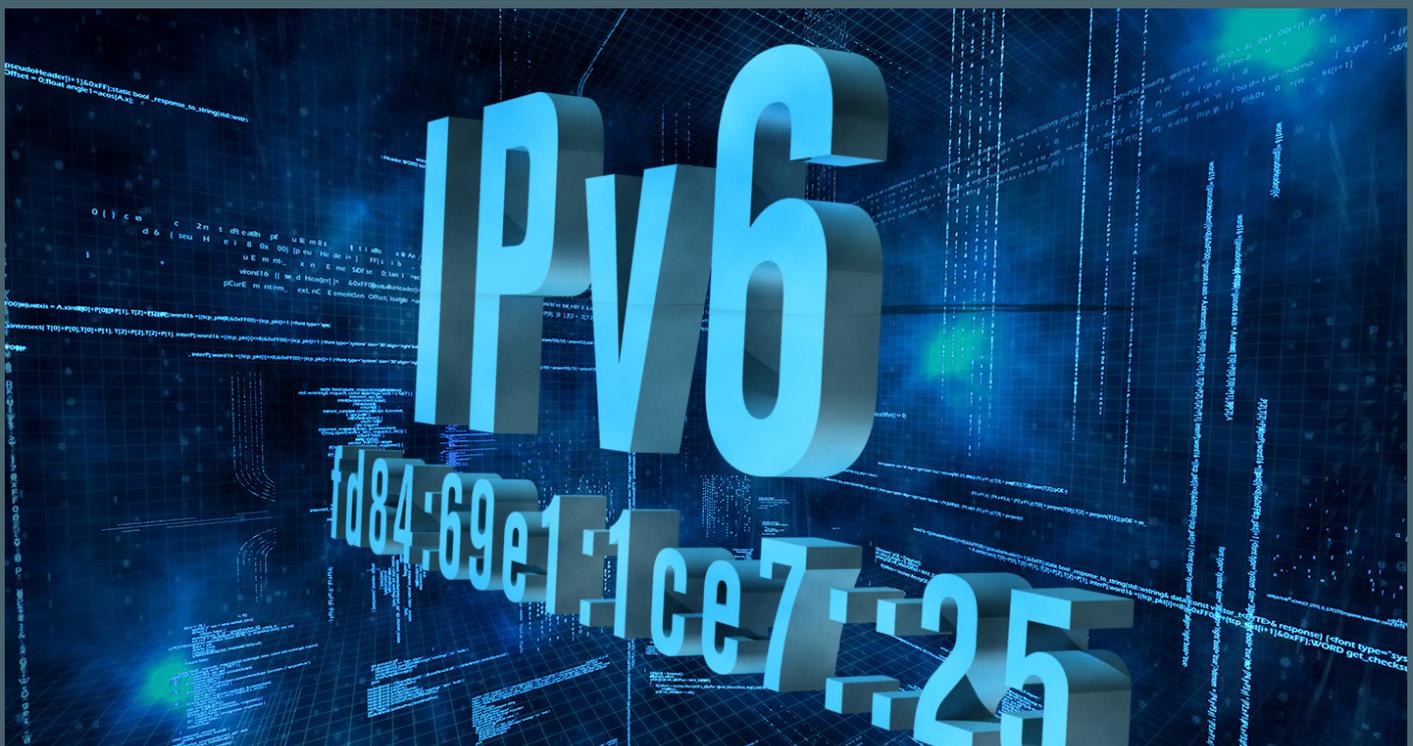
ability to contribute. One way to help address that is through membership of the ISPCP. Through participation in our conference calls, meetings and through awareness of our statements you can not only keep up to date, but actively contribute to the ongoing discussions with minimum overhead.

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Other parties, some of whom don't share our views and perspectives, are already heavily engaged. What is of prime importance is the continuation and evolution of a multi-stakeholder governance structure drawn from the private sector, civil society, governments and academia at the international level, who will work collectively to create shared policies that maintain the Internet's global interoperability for the public good, thereby facilitating a sustain-

able and competitive market in which ISPs can operate. The issues at stake are far too important to ignore.

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UNIVERSAL ACCEPTANCE OF NEW gTLDs



BY CHRISTIAN DAWSON

Many Internet systems are unprepared for the growth of TLDs. In order to ensure widespread adoption of TLDs, improve market confidence of operators, and enhance consumer trust in the DNS, we have long needed to do something about it as a community. During ICANN52 in Singapore, a small group of community members interested in Universal Acceptance sent a letter to the Board announcing the community driven formation of a Universal Acceptance Steering Group, or UASG. The goal is to coordinate efforts that will bring about outreach, best practices and knowledge repositories that will be disseminated in an attempt to speed mass acceptance of all TLDs in key systems Internet-wide.

The ISPCP is at the forefront of this coordinated effort. This is important to us because we run the Internet's help desks, and

we want to limit calls from upset consumers. We also understand that the existence of IDNs has the potential to make it far easier for much of the world to interact online in their own languages and alphabets, and we want to help expedite their effective use. The quicker that outreach and problem solving can be done and educational materials disseminated the better it will be for achieving that vision.

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This coordination effort comes at a critical time in the evolution of the TLD namespace; not having this coordination risks significant duplication of effort from



مثال. إختبار
例子. 测试

INTERNATIONALIZED DOMAIN NAMES

disperse interested parties. With this coordinated effort, we can move towards a set of shared principles, and coordinated messaging that will guide community action on this important subject. We, the ISPCP, are guiding leaders in the UASG effort, and many of our members have helped lay the group's foundations and develop its charter. We strongly encourage you to join us in this important effort. This isn't policy, it's advocacy, but it is one of the most important things you can do to support the expanding promise of the global Internet.

INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM 2014



BY ALAIN BIDRON

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF 2014) took place on 2-5 September 2014, in Istanbul, Turkey. The meeting was attended by 2403 on-site participants, from 144 countries, and representing all stakeholder groups and regions. The ICANN community was very well represented during this event including several ICANN staff members, the ICANN President and CEO Fadi Chehade, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Steve Crocker.



The ISPCP constituency was also well represented in Istanbul with BT, JPNIC, Orange... The program included several sessions with high interest for the ISPs and telecom operators:

- Net Neutrality main session - organized in response to the invitation by NETmundial
- A debate on the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Transition Stewardship - organized to gather inputs from a wide range of Internet governance community members on the process for replacing the current stewardship arrangement
- A Town Hall meeting on enhancing ICANN Accountability and Governance. This meeting provided an opportunity for an open dialogue to address and clarify any concerns regarding to enhancing ICANN's accountability and governance process.

NETWORK NEUTRALITY

Recommendations were made on how the debate on network neutrality can be taken forward within the network neutrality debate. As this year's session was aimed at fostering a common understanding of the issues, it was indicated that next year's IGF is expected to feature a more developed discussion.

THE INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM BEYOND 2014

A multi-stakeholder group of participants drafted a statement to send to the United Nations (UN) to request a renewal of the IGF mandate and a longer cycle for each mandate given to the IGF.

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL IGFs

Some participants, including a number of representatives of the national and regional IGF initiatives, suggested that there should be increased cross-fertilization between the growing network of national and regional IGFs and the global IGF.

IGF 2014, OCTOBER 2014, ISTANBUL, TURKEY



ISPCP OUTREACH EFFORTS



BY CHRISTIAN DAWSON

October 1st 2014 was a big day for ISPCP engagement in Guadalajara, Mexico. Just one day earlier, Fadi Chehadé had given an impassioned plea for greater involvement in Internet governance by delegates at the annual meeting of WITSA, the World Information Technology Services Alliance. On the heels of that event, we attracted quite a crowd to our outreach and recruitment drive.

“The ISPCP: Who We Are and Why You Should Join” was lead by Tony Harris and Christian Dawson. Representatives from Telmex, Telefonica, and other leading ISP and IXP organizations gathered to learn how the work of ICANN directly impacts their business success, and how the ISPCP is their best pathway to ICANN engagement.

The topics ranged from technical to policy related. Tony Harris introduced the session with a review of key points of ICANN’s history, ICANN’s structure, and how ICANN’s work relates to broader Internet Governance developments. Christian’s presentation presented practically-related and new information including: IPv6, DNSSEC, the evolution of WHOIS, and new gTLD related issues such as Name Collisions and Universal Acceptance. Participants appreciated the practical “self check” advice ISPs and IXPs can employ to determine how best to prepare their networks and services.

The ISPCP team concluded with practical information on how to participate in ICANN, whether through formal membership in their constituency, or participation in working groups and solicitations for public comment. One week later on October 8th, Christian Dawson returned to the stage on behalf of the ISPCP to present a similar speech at NANOG 62 in Baltimore, Maryland alongside co-presenter Jennifer Taylor Hodges.



FADI CHEHADÉ, PRESIDENT & CEO, ICANN
WITSA, OCTOBER 2014, GUADALAJARA, MEXICO



NANOG 62, OCTOBER 2014,
BALTIMORE, USA

This time the title of the presentation was “Why network operators need to engage at ICANN” and the focus was slightly different.

The ISPCP presentation to the technical communities of NANOG began with an introduction to ICANN, its key role and structure, and how the ISPCP fits within ICANN. We then discussed Name Collisions and Universal Acceptance of new top level domains (TLDs) with a somewhat more technical focus. We made the case that these two current topics are of major consequence to the technical ISP community that the ISPCP serves within ICANN.

ISPCP members are on the front-lines as developments like Name Collisions and Universal Acceptance unfold, as the first point of contact for any operational problems that customers may encounter. In the coming year, the ISPCP will be undertaking more outreach, especially within the technically focused communities, so that we can assist them in being prepared to understand the issues, minimize any problems, and help the ISPCP community engage in solutions.

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THE ISPCP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

WOLF ULRICH KNOBEN



Wolf Ulrich Knobén is an engineer with over 30 years of experience in the telecommunications sector. He was a senior staff member at Deutsche Telekom and is now a consultant for DE-CIX.

Wolf is vice chair of ICANN's ISPCP constituency. He is on the Standing Committee on Improvements Implementation (SCI), the Policy & Implementation Working Group and the GNSO Review Working Party. In June 2014, he was appointed as member of the Coordination Group on Transition of NTIA's Stewardship of the IANA Functions.

OSVALDO NOVOA



Osvaldo Novoa is Deputy General Manager of Antel, the National Telecommunications Administration of Uruguay. Osvaldo has more than 30 years experience in the telecommunications industry, most of

it in the National Telecommunications Administration of Uruguay. In his current position, he is in charge of all the international relationships of Antel, as well as developing the business social responsibility strategy.

Osvaldo is a member of the GNSO Council since 2011, in representation of the ISPCP.

TONY HOLMES



Tony Holmes is an independent consultant following a long career with BT. Tony has been a member of ICANN's ISPCP Constituency since 1999, serving as Chairman, elected Councilor on both the DNSO and GNSO, as a nominated member of ICANN's Nominating Committee and as an ISPCP representative on various ICANN working groups.

ALAIN BIDRON



Alain Bidron is the Director of the Naming, Addressing and Numbering Department of Orange Group (formerly France Telecom).

He has engaged with ICANN since it was created in 1998 and has participated in all ICANN meetings since ICANN11 in 2001. Alain is an executive officer of the Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Providers constituency and a member of the 2014 and 2015 ICANN Nominating Committee.

ANTHONY HARRIS



Anthony R. Harris has over forty years of experience working with telecommunications companies in the Caribbean and South American regions. He later founded and became Executive Director of Argentina

Internet Association (CABASE) and Latin America and Caribbean Federation of Internet and Electronic Commerce (eCOM-LAC, based in Uruguay).

Anthony has been a member of the ISPCP since it was established in 1999 and has served on the ICANN DNSO/GNSO Council for ten years as ISPCP elected representative. He also served on the ICANN Nominating Committee on four terms and was a member of the Standing Panel of Experts (RSTEP) for four years.



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