WELCOME FROM THE CHAIR

BY WOLF-ULRICH KNOBEN

ICANN is just one part of the global, coordinated and stakeholder driven approach to governing the Internet. Since it is part of broader ecosystem, it is often influenced by events outside of ICANN itself. The Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Providers Constituency (ISPCP) is an integral part of influencing ICANN's approach to key technical matters.

At the San Juan meeting we will be looking forward to a discussion regarding how privacy is balanced with access to crucial information about the DNS. For decades, ISPs have used whois, a fundamental information service on the Internet, to identify and communicate with key contacts running Internet connected networks. The whois service is ancient by Internet standards and an update would be underway even without external forces coming into play.

However, concerns about privacy have led to the European Union approving the General Data Protection Regulation — GDPR for short. Complying with GDPR is a truly global issue and one that affects ISPs as collectors and publishers of information about individuals and organizations. A key issue is how GDPR affects the collection and publication of information through whois. ISPs have an important voice in assessing the balance between privacy, transparency, security and individual rights. At the San Juan meeting, GDPR will be an important topic and the ISP community will be in the forefront of discussions.

Even if GDPR has not emerged, whois was always in need of an update that reflected the needs and concerns of today's Internet. That's why ISPs are involved in the creation and deployment of Next Generation gTLD Registration Services — a future replacement for the elderly whois service.

The ISPCP always has the security and stability of the Internet foremost in its thoughts when working at ICANN. Part of ensuring security on the Internet is bringing appropriate security to the DNS itself. DNSSEC is a tool that provides authentication and verification to the DNS and provides a level of security that is not present in the DNS natively. In order to provide DNSSEC, DNS zones need to be signed — one of the most important zones is the root zone.

In recent months, a refreshing of the key that signs the root zone would have taken place. This important transition was delayed because of some crucial research which showed that an immediate transition (a rollover) would have had adverse impacts on some providers of DNS services. The rollover was delayed and the ISPCP is working to help do outreach on this crucial security and stability issue. Elsewhere in this issue, there is a more detailed examination of the next steps for the root signing key rollover.

The ISPCP is actively involved in many other areas in the ICANN community. In addition, to the Constituency's engagement in the technical and policy-related development of the DNS, we have also been successfully active in outreach. As a result, the Constituency enjoys growing membership, in particular from the Aisa-Pacific, African and Latin American regions. We are looking forward to continuing that outreach effort through informal contacts at the San Juan meeting and in formal ISPCP meeting scheduled during the ICANN 61 week.

On behalf of the ISPCP, I welcome you to ICANN 61 and look forward to meeting and talking with you about important issues for ISPs worldwide. We also welcome you to have a more detailed look at our work at the ISPCP website, www.ispcp.info.

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I C A N N
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61
SAN JUAN
10–15 March 2018
COMMUNITY FORUM

ABOUT THE ISPCP

The Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Providers (ISPCP) Constituency represents the views and interests of Internet service providers (ISPs) and connectivity providers at ICANN. The ISPCP is a member of the Commercial Stakeholders Group (CSG) in the Non- Contracted Parties House of ICANN's Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO). The ISPCP became a constituency within the GNSO in 1999, and has fulfilled the role of representing the ISPCP sector in ICANN ever since.

The members of the ISPCP Constituency are entities that operate Internet backbone networks and provide Internet access and related services to end users. They are key players of the Internet, and have an essential role in its stability and development. The ISPCP balances the needs of ISPs and connectivity providers with the public interest.

The constituency has a global membership that includes:

• Broadband infrastructure and connectivity providers

• Internet service providers

• ISP associations

• Internet service coalitions

Members of the ISPCP volunteer for leadership positions within the ISPCP Constituency and for other roles within the ICANN multistakeholder community.
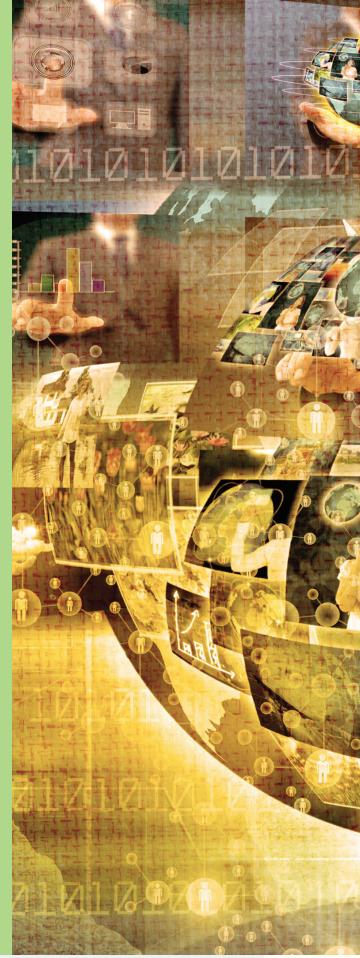
ISPCP ROLE IN POLICY MAKING

ISPCP constituents run the Internet's help desks, and are committed to limiting the number of calls from upset consumers. The ISPCP guides policy development on issues related to the operational stability of operation of the Domain Name System root zone. ISPCP members help shape policies that affect ISPs and connectivity providers or cause disruptions in how ISP customers interact with the Internet.

GET INVOLVED WITH THE ISPCP

ISPs or connectivity providers may apply for membership in the ISPCP if they can demonstrate that the activities of the GNSO affect their organization. They must also show that they understand that the delegates appointed by the Constituency are expected to participate in the Constituency's work, events and activities.

You can participate in ISPCP monthly meetings via conference calls with Adobe Connect. We also meet in person at ICANN Public Meetings, held three times per year.

To learn how to become a member, email the ISPCP Secretariat.

🌐 WWW.ISPCP.INFO   ✉ SECRETARIAT@ISPCP.INFO

KSK ROLLOVER NEWS

**BY MATT LARSON**
ICANN OFFICE OF THE CTO

The ICANN organization recently announced a draft plan for continuing the root KSK rollover with a date set tentatively for 11 October 2018. The original date for the rollover had been exactly one year earlier, but in September 2017 we discovered additional data indicating everyone might not be as ready for the rollover as we had hoped.

Any DNS resolver performing DNSSEC validation must have the root zone KSK configured as a trust anchor. This makes that key extremely important and very widely deployed. Rolling the root zone KSK requires a configuration change on all these resolvers. The new KSK has been published in DNS since last July and many resolvers have the capability to automatically update their trust anchor configuration with this new key. But many resolvers don't support the automatic update mechanism or have the root KSK manually configured, so these resolvers will need human intervention to be updated.

Planning the root KSK rollover has been especially challenging because, until recently, there was no way to know which root zone KSK was configured on resolvers throughout the Internet. A recent addition to the DNSSEC protocol allows resolvers to report their trust anchor configuration to the root servers. This gives the technical community some visibility into how widely the new KSK has been configured. However, this trust anchor reporting feature is very recent, so only the latest versions of popular resolvers support it.

An analysis of trust anchor report data back in September 2017 showed about 12,000 resolvers (a very small percentage of the overall resolver population) sending this configuration data. Of those, about 4% did not yet have the new root KSK. We decided this percentage was unacceptable and, more importantly, we didn't understand the reasons these resolvers weren't configured with the new KSK, so we decided to postpone the rollover to perform further research. It should be noted that the postponement was a planned event in case that a minimum of 0.5% of the estimated Internet end-user population would be negatively affected by a change.

We attempted to contact operators of resolvers that had not updated to the new KSK, but finding operators based on only an IP address is difficult: we were only able to reach about 20% of the owners of the resolvers in question. We found that many resolvers were running on dynamically allocated address space at various ISPs, so there was no way for us to track down these ephemeral systems to learn more about their configuration and why they hadn't updated. On the resolvers we could find, there were multiple causes for not updating to the new KSK, which didn't provide us with obvious next steps for proceeding.
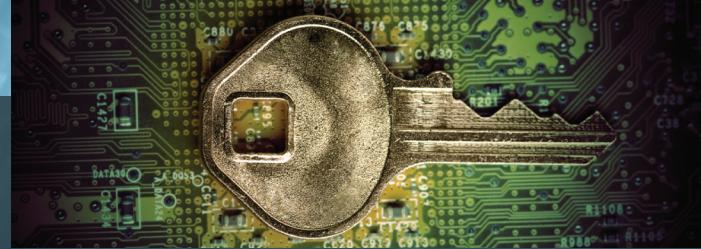
We ultimately decided to ask the ICANN community for opinions on acceptable criteria to proceed with the rollover. After gathering input on an ICANN mailing list, a consensus emerged to proceed with the rollover without unnecessary delay, to continue communicating as widely as possible, and to acknowledge that there would inevitably be some number of users affected. Based on that feedback, ICANN published the draft plan for proceeding with the rollover mentioned above, and that plan is open for community comment at *https://www.icann.org/public-comments/ksk-rollover-restart-2018-02-01-en* until 2 April 2018.

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> *After gathering input on an ICANN mailing list, a consensus emerged to proceed with the rollover without unnecessary delay . . .*
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Between now and the proposed rollover date of 11 October 2018, in addition to gathering community input on the plan, we are continuing the research the reasons that resolvers have not updated to the new key. The ICANN org can use your assistance with this effort!

We're sharing the list of IP addresses that still don't have the new KSK with the ISPCP to redistribute to members. We would like to ask your help in tracking down the operators of these resolvers to achieve two goals:

1. Ensure that the resolver is updated to use the new root zone KSK.

2. Determine, if possible, why the operator's resolver had not been updated with the new KSK.

We're also distributing a document with more information on what data we're hoping to collect from the operators as part of the research.

With your help we hope to help more resolvers be ready for the rollover, and to understand what other steps we might be able to take to reach and assist even more operators to make the root KSK rollover in October go as smoothly as possible.

For more information about our efforts to reach resolver operators, contact Matt Larson (matt.larson@icann.org).

UNIVERSAL ACCEPTANCE: CONNECTING THE NEXT BILLION, HELPING THE INTERNET GROW

BY CHRISTIAN DAWSON

The Internet is constantly evolving. ISPs have led the transition from dial-up to broadband, to wireless, to 5G deployment, while exploring all sorts of innovations along the way. We always see the Internet as something that requires constant and ongoing investment, updating and resources in order to bring the best possible solutions to the users of the world.

The ISPCP, as a policy-focused organization within ICANN, takes a keen interest in issues surrounding the growth of the parts of the Internet's infrastructure that we do not directly control. In particular, we are focused on giving voice to the world's ISPs on issues related to the DNS, since the security, stability and resiliency of the DNS is critical to our businesses, as well as to all of our users.

> *The issue is that much of the rest of the world hasn't updated its systems to reflect what the DNS can now do, and that's a problem for the ISP help desks of the world.*

We especially do not like it when things on the Internet do not function the way they are supposed to. It is why we focus a lot of attention on issues such as DNSSec, name collisions, IPv6 adoption, among others. We want our systems working optimally, because when they don't, those cause service issues for our customers. ISPs are on the front lines of customer service issues for the Internet. By spending our time on issues where things just don't work, we save ourselves headaches later when dealing with unhappy customers who aren't getting an optimal experience for some technical reason.

It is for that reason that the ISPCP dedicates a good deal of its time and energy on an issue called Universal Acceptance. Universal Acceptance is simply the concept that all domain names should be treated equally, whether that's a traditional .com; a long domain such as .photography; or a domain in a non-Latin character set, called an Internationalized Domain Name (or IDN), developed so that people can use domains and email addresses in their own languages and alphabets.

Don't those things work now? In the DNS they do. The issue is that much of the rest of the world hasn't updated its systems to reflect what the DNS can now do, and that's a problem for the ISP help desks of the world. Unfortunately, the way to address that isn't very straightforward. It's to reach out to the major developers in the world to make sure that their systems are updated to be inclusive of the modern DNS. That's no small task.

To that end, ISPCP members helped found a group called the Universal Acceptance Steering Group, or UASG, which can be found online at UASG.tech. What is the UASG? It's an outreach group that writes documentation about how to achieve universal acceptance, and then attempts to reach out to people to convince them of the importance of those efforts.

Over the past two years, ISPCP members have helped to direct outreach efforts on universal acceptance throughout the world, through close collaboration with the UASG. We have worked to secure ICANN funding for the efforts of the UASG as well. Moreover, we're working to ensure that the work performed by the UASG has tangible outcomes that directly benefit the ISP user and provide them with a better Internet experience. For more information about the UASG, or about getting involved in our support and engagement efforts, please contact us in the ISPCP or visit the UASG web page.

RESULTS FROM THE NCPH INTERSESSIONAL MEETING

BY WOLF-ULRICH KNOBEN

The Non-Contracted Parties House within the GNSO held its Intersessional Meeting on 01-02 February 2018 in Los Angeles. These meetings are designed to take decisions on policy-related matters, rather than deepen the understanding between the commercial and non-commercial sides of the house. The meetings are also a place to agree on decision-making processes within this house — such as discussions on present PDP work, ongoing and future reviews, and inhouse procedures.

On "New gTLDs Subsequent Procedures" there is a common goal to come up with a way of stopping or reducing government efforts to restrict users rights to use words with geographic meaning in Top-Level Domains. As a result, NCPH participants were encouraged to get more engaged in Workteam 5 within Workstream (WS) 2 of the accountability efforts.

With regards to the work on the "Rights Protection Mechanisms in All gTLDs", PDP efficiency improvement is seen to be necessary. The changes will include focusing more on data driven analysis and decision-making, and optimizing the organization and work of the PDP's sub-teams.

> ❝
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> ❞

GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation by the EU) was extensively discussed by the group in a separate session with ICANN CEO Goran Marby. The principal topics were the models that will be used to comply with GDPR and the related questions surrounding compliance with the regulation. It was interesting to hear from the ICANN organization that community-driven work (RDS PDP, PPSAI and Updates to Procedure on Whois conflicts with privacy law) will eventually replace the Interim compliance model that ICANN has proposed. Additionally, there is widespread thinking that tiered/gated access will be the future of whois/RDS. Some of the constituencies confirmed their preference to one specific, single data model. Rather than trying to build a consensus approach, our constituency left it to our members to decide. There is a significant number of ISPCP members in favor of the so-called "eco-model" due to its comprehensive approach.

ICANN transparency was discussed with respect to both the DIDP and IRP processes. NCPH colleagues — in a discussion with the ICANN organization — highlighted the interest of finding a new formula to ensure greater transparency of ICANN legal in invoking attorney/client privilege. In this context we're interested to clarify whether the FY2019 budget includes sufficient funds to implement the Open Data Initiative.

Important NCPH in-house processes to be further developed are:

1. GNSO Vicechair selection process —
   Finalized and to be finalized within the GNSO process.

2. GNSO Council chair nomination —
   Targeted to be finalized by the June 2018 ICANN meeting when the next nomination begins.

3. ICANN Board seat #14 selection process —
   CSG (Commercial Stakeholder Group) of which the ISPCP constituency is one part has already filed a suggestion for the process on Board seat selection.

Together with an expected counter-proposal from the non-commercial side, discussions shall continue with the goal to find agreement in time before the next selection round. A general assessment of the NCPH Intersessional Meeting seems appropriate, with respect to how often the Intersessional meetings take place.

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