

First UK IPv6 Council Meeting **IPv6 Policies & Deployment**

Jiří Průša (CZ.NIC Association), London, 16/10/2014







CZ.NIC: Who are we?



Non-profit organisation established by leading ISPs in 1998 Main task: management of .CZ domain

Long-term vision: increasing user-friendliness of the Internet

Other activities:

- Building Internet infrastructure and supporting new technologies: IPv6; DNSSEC; TURRIS router; IETF; mojeID single-sign-on...
- Educational and awareness raising activities: TV spots: What's Internet For; book edition, IT Academy...
- Partnership cooperation with the Czech government: Internet Governance issues; information security, EU projects (GEN6)...

GEN6 project: Introduction



- EU funded project (CIP ICT-PSP) focused on IPv6 upgrade for
 eGovernment services in Europe (DE, CY, CZ, ES, GR, LU, SI, NL and TR).
- Project implementation: 1 January 2012 31 December 2014

Project objectives:

- Launch several national and cross-borders pilots (e.g. IPv6 upgrade of Emergency Response Environments);
- Provide general guidelines for planning and transition steps;
- Provide additional documentation based on transition experience in the fields of network equipment (switches, router, firewalls), network provider access points (CPE, fibre, xDSL ...);
- Monitor progress with IPv6 deployment in public administration;

IPv6: Government Benchmarking

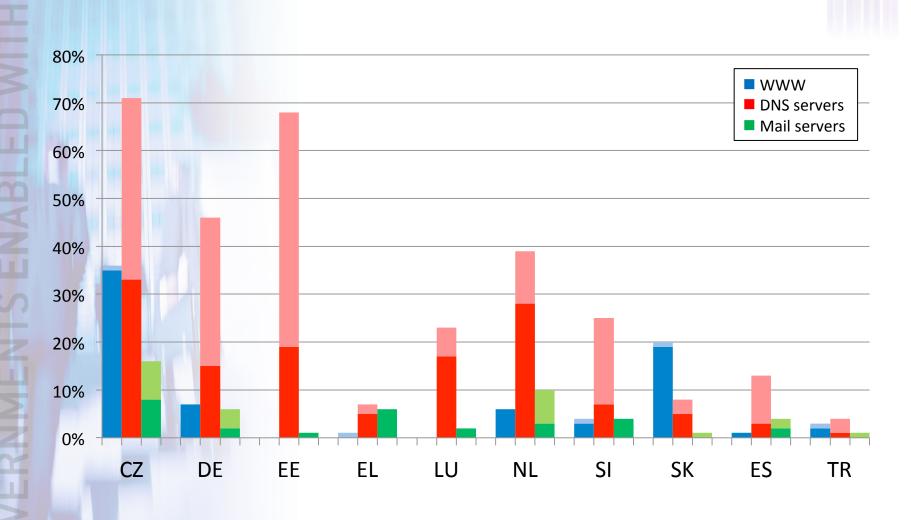


- Based on the pilot project in the Czech Republic, the GEN6 project expanded IPv6 readiness benchmarking to other countries.
- In order to compare the comparable, the **methodology** for collecting URLs was set up.
- Benchmarking involves government institutions at all levels only:
 - National: ministries, legislative bodies, judicial authorities...
 - Regional: representatives of regions (only in some countries)
 - Local: largest cities in each country
- Data available for: the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain and Turkey.
- In total: 2 407 websites analysed (400/137/1870)



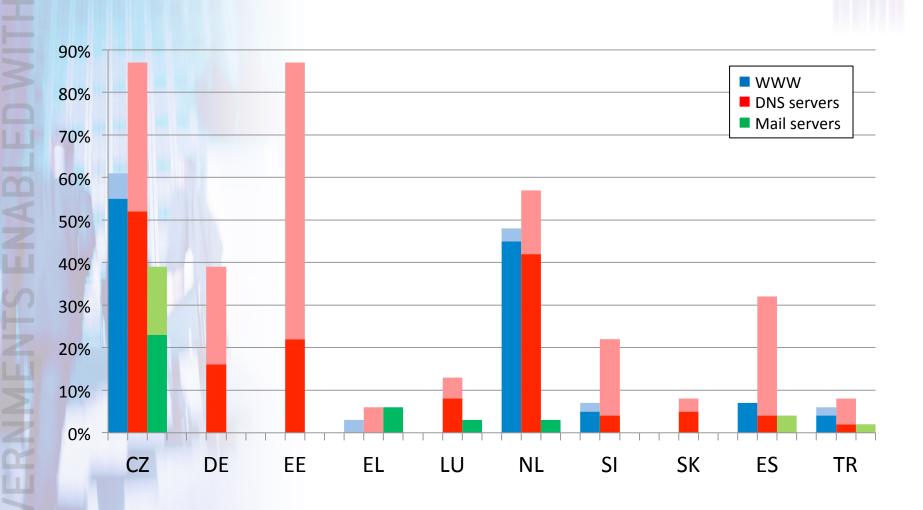
IPv6: Government benchmarking





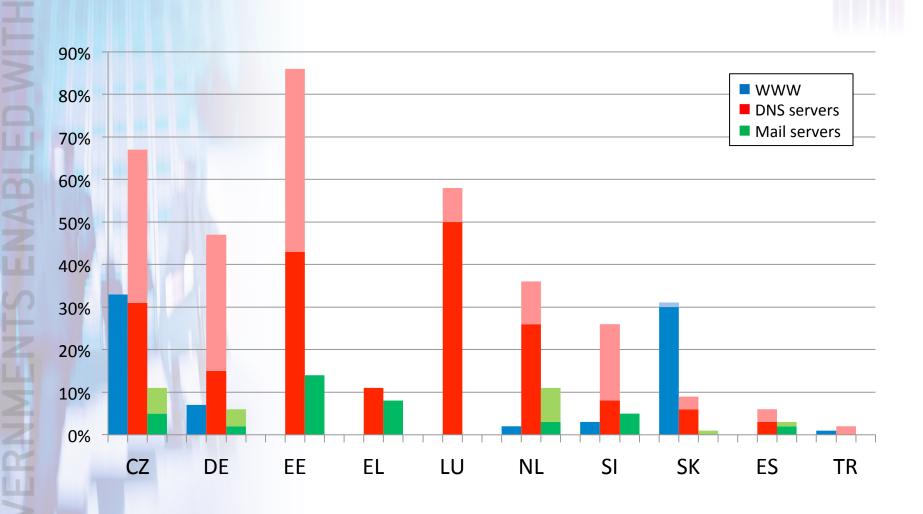
Government benchmarking: National Level





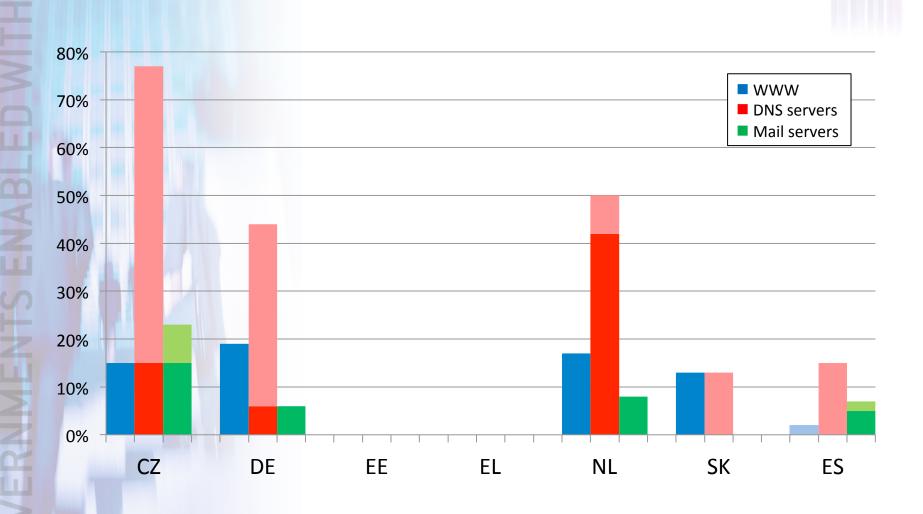
Government benchmarking: Local Level





Government benchmarking: Regional Level





IPv6 Government Policies in the Czech Republic



8 June 2009 : Government Resolution on IPv6

- IPv6 in public tenders on network infrastructure components (30/6/2009)
- Ensure availability of government websites via IPv4 and IPv6 (1/1/2011)

20 March 2012 : Digital Czech 2.0 Strategy

- Wider government support for IPv6 deployment
- Internet Governance rules: preferring self-regulation

18 December 2013 : Government Resolution on IPv6 & DNSSEC

- IPv6 and DNSSEC in all relevant public tenders (1/1/2014)
- Availability of mail servers via IPv6 (1/3/2015)

19 December 2013 : Guidelines for data traffic management

National telecom regulator declared IPv6 as a part of net-neutrality

IPv6 = net neutrality!

IPv6 Deployment in the Czech Republic



	www		DNS		E-mail	
	1/13	9/14	1/13	9/14	1/13	9/14
Central gov. institutions	19 %	64 %	55 %	79 %	19 %	57 %
Regional Governments	8 %	82 %	54 %	90 %	15 %	54 %
Cities	8 %	33 %	39 %	67 %	2 %	11 %
Average in .cz domain	15 %	22 %	51 %	60 %	13 %	16 %

- Legislation has the power to support IPv6 deployment institutions affected by government resolution have more than twice higher IPv6 support by web-servers than is the national average. The IPv6 deployment by public administration is quicker than by the rest of the country including private companies.
- Involvement of IPv6 criterion in various "the best website" competitions has similar effect with minimum effort!

How to encourage IPv6 deployment?



- Involve IPv6 in policy documents (e.g. regional strategies) and national legislation.
- Demand IPv6 if you provide public money for IT projects.
- Always require IPv6 support in RFP documentation when replacing infrastructure (servers, routers etc.), looking for internet connectivity provider or webhosting.
- Involve IPv6 support as an evaluating criterion into the best (the highest quality) web contests.





Legislation and policy measures
have the power to support
technology deployment and public
administration could be the leader
in adopting these technologies!





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