ICANN-Studienkreis

ICANN: Ziele, Grundsätze, und Mechanismen

Leipzig, 30-3-2000

Andrew McLaughlin

Context: Recent Statistics

- 8.5m Level 2 Domains in .com, .net, .org *(NSI Jan 00)*
- 75 Million Hosts *(Est. Jan 2000)*
- 212/246 countries + territories with IP *(NW June 1999)*
- 201 Million Users *(NUA Nov 1999)*
- (950 Million Telephone Terminations)

Users on the Internet - Nov 1999
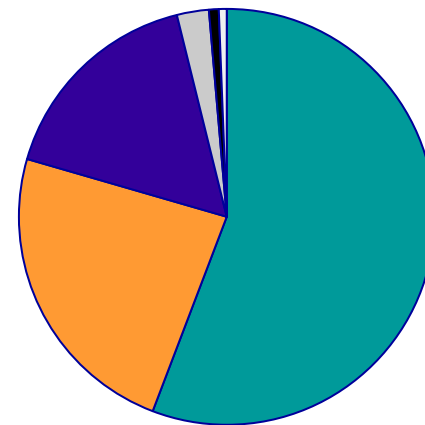
CAN/US - 112.4M

Europe - 47.15M
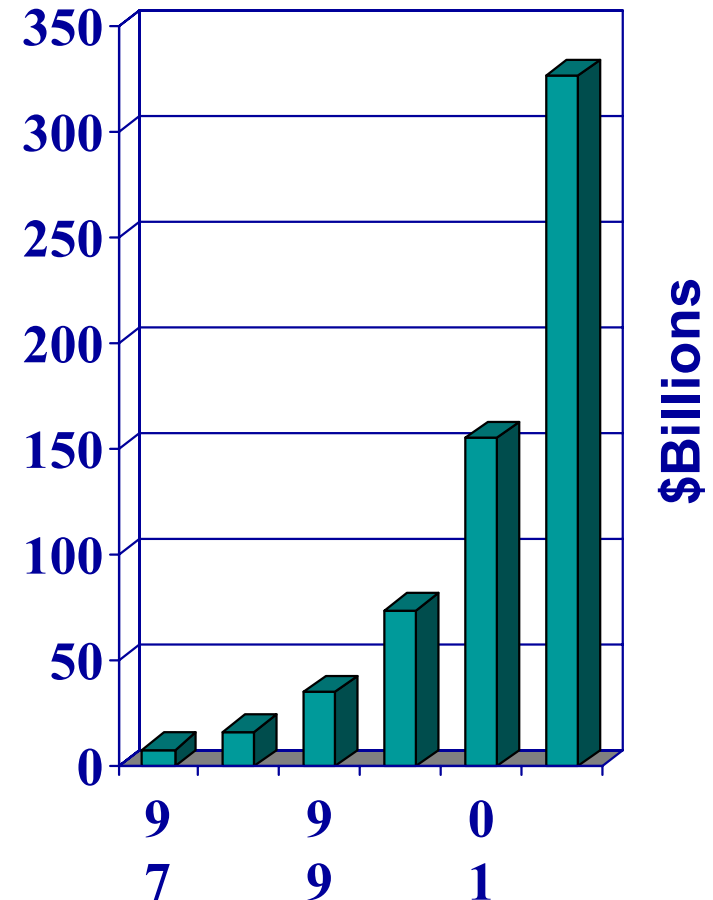
Asia/Pac - 33.61M

Latin Am - 5.29M

Africa - 1.72M

Mid-east - 0.88 M

Total - 201.05M

- CAN/US
- Europe
- Asia/Pac
- Latin Am
- Africa
- Mid East

Internet Transactions ($Billions)

- Goods and services traded between companies:
  - $8 billion in 1999
  - $327 billion in 2002

Source: Forrester Research

ICANN: The Basic Idea

ICANN =

An Experiment in Technical Self-Management by the global Internet community

(But: An experiment that must succeed!)

ICANN: The Basic Bargain

ICANN =

Internationalization
of Policy Functions for DNS and IP
Addressing systems

+

Private Sector
(non-governmental) Management

What does ICANN do?

Coordinates policies relating to the unique assignment of:

- Internet domain names
- Numerical IP Address
- Protocol Port and Parameter Numbers
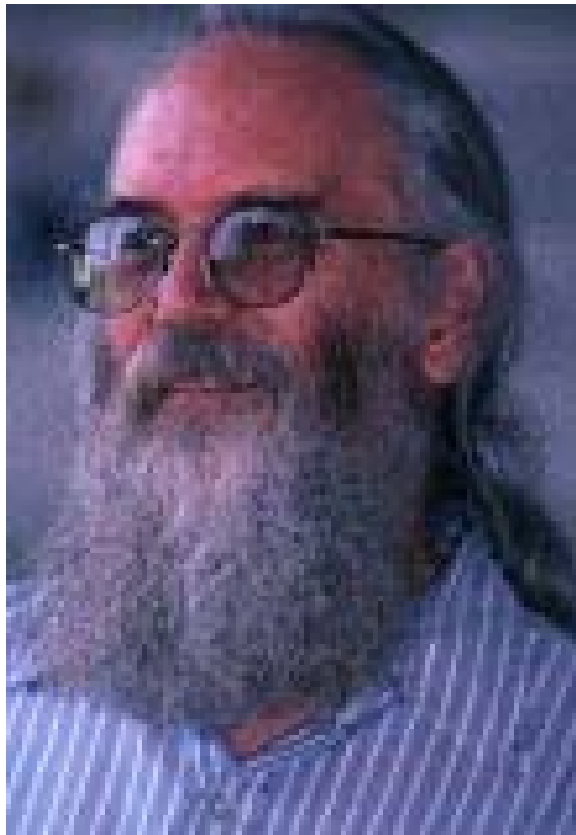
Coordinates the DNS Root Server System

- through Root Server System Advisory Committee

Status Quo Ante

Most Internet DNS and IP Address coordination functions performed by, or on behalf of, the US government

- Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA)
  - Information Sciences Institute (ISI) of University of Southern California
  - Stanford Research Institute (SRI)
- National Science Foundation (NSF)
  - IBM, MCI, and Merit
  - AT&T, General Atomics, Network Solutions, Inc.
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
- US Department of Energy

IANA

Jon Postel
1943-1998

Need for Change

- Globalization of Internet
- Commercialization of Internet
- Need for accountability
- Need for more formalized management structure
- Dissatisfaction with lack of competition
- Trademark/domain name conflicts

White Paper Principles

White Paper: new policy/management structure must promote 4 goals:

- ◆ Stability
- ◆ Competition
- ◆ Private, bottom-up coordination
- ◆ Representation

White Paper Implementation

- Internet community to form non-profit corporation meeting White Paper's 4 criteria
- US Government (through Commerce Department) to transition centralized coordination functions
- Amendment of Network Solutions agreement to require competitive registrars in gTLD registries
- WIPO to recommend solutions for trademark/domain-name dilemma

Status of Transition from USG

- ✓ 25 November, 1998 - ICANN recognized in MoU
- ✓ June, 1999 - Cooperative agreement among ICANN, US Government, root server operators
- ✓ 10 November, 1999
  - ICANN and Network Solutions sign gTLD registry and registrar agreements
  - DoC transfers root authority over gTLDs to ICANN
- ✓ 9 February, 2000
  - Contract with US Government to complete transfer of IANA functions
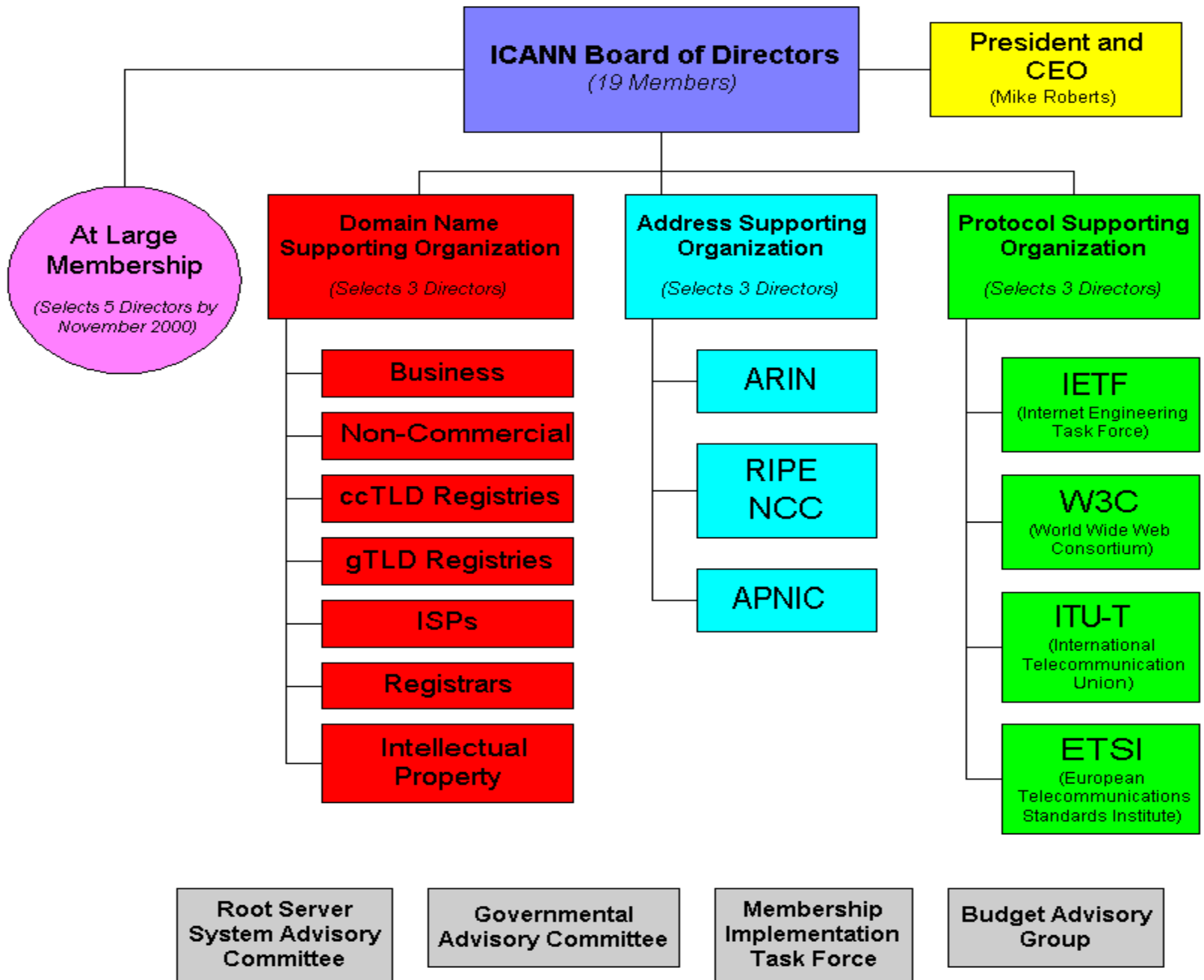
Remaining Transition Items

- Year 2000:
  - ccTLD registry agreements
  - IP Address registry agreements
  - Root server operator agreements

- September 30, 2000 - Target date for ICANN to settle all registry + registrar + root server relationships

Structure of ICANN

```
                    ┌──────────────────────────┐   ┌─────────────────┐
                    │  ICANN Board of Directors │   │ President and   │
                    │      (19 Members)         │   │ CEO             │
                    └──────────────────────────┘   │ (Mike Roberts)  │
                                                    └─────────────────┘
```

ICANN Board of Directors
(19 Members)

President and CEO
(Mike Roberts)

At Large Membership

(Selects 5 Directors by November 2000)

Domain Name Supporting Organization

(Selects 3 Directors)

- **Business**
- **Non-Commercial**
- **ccTLD Registries**
- **gTLD Registries**
- **ISPs**
- **Registrars**
- **Intellectual Property**

Address Supporting Organization

(Selects 3 Directors)

- **ARIN**
- **RIPE NCC**
- **APNIC**

Protocol Supporting Organization

(Selects 3 Directors)

- **IETF** (Internet Engineering Task Force)
- **W3C** (World Wide Web Consortium)
- **ITU-T** (International Telecommunication Union)
- **ETSI** (European Telecommunications Standards Institute)

Root Server System Advisory Committee

Governmental Advisory Committee

Membership Implementation Task Force
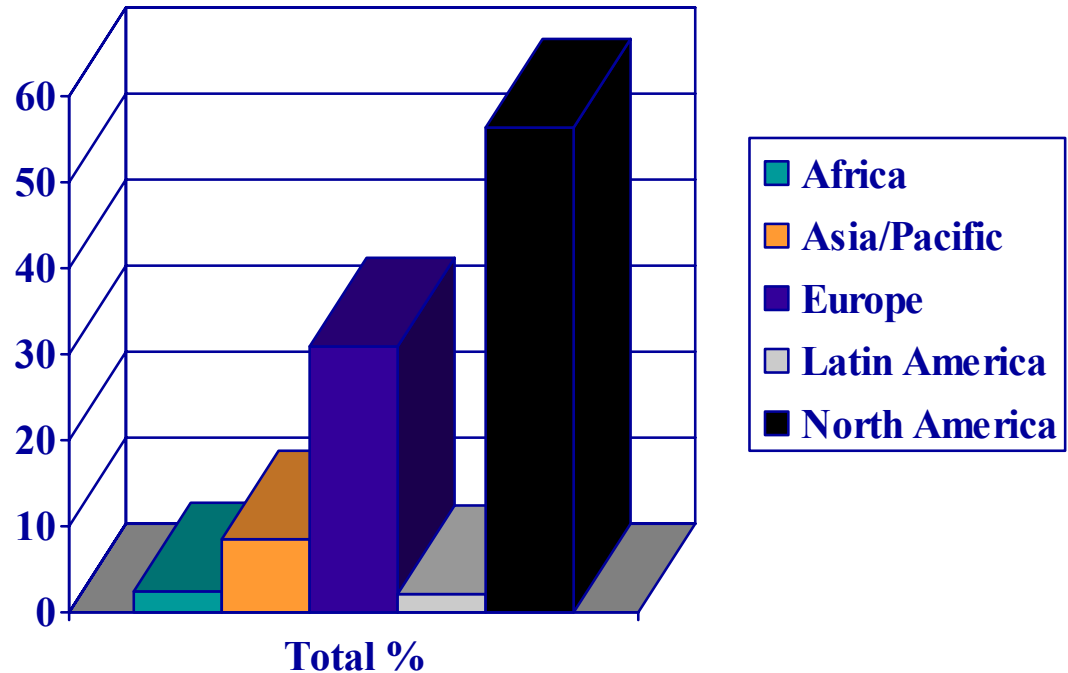
Budget Advisory Group

At Large Membership

- Open to any individual with verifiable name, email address, physical address
- Free to join and to vote
- Members will directly elect 5 ICANN Directors by November 2000
- Election by Region
- Nominations committee + petition process
- 6-month study period to follow
- Membership Implementation Task Force
- JOIN! <http://members.icann.org>

Applications for Membership

- Africa
  - 257 (2.33%)
- Asia/Pacific
  - 937 (8.50%)
- Europe
  - 3395 (30.79%)
- LA/C
  - 227 (2.06%)
- North Am
  - 6209 (56.32%)

Total %

Legend: Africa, Asia/Pacific, Europe, Latin America, North America

Slogan?

- "In Cyberspace, weißt niemand, daß Sie ein ICANN-Mitglied sind."

  --John Perry Barlow ?

ICANN Staff

New Model: Lightweight, minimal staffing

(= minimal bureaucracy)

Current Staff:

- ◆ Interim President and CEO (Mike Roberts)
- ◆ Vice President/General Counsel (Louis Touton)
- ◆ CFO/Policy Director(Andrew McLaughlin)
- ◆ IANA staff (2.3 full-time)

So does ICANN make law?

- Or: Is ICANN a cyber-government for the Internet?

  A: NO!

- ICANN has no coercive power – only the ability to enter into contractual relationships through a process of consensus & consent.

- ICANN is not a substitute for the powers of governments

Does ICANN regulate/govern?

- No: ICANN <u>coordinates</u>.
- **But**: technical coordination of unique values sometimes requires touching non-technical policy areas:
  - Data privacy protection
    - (WHOIS database)
  - Intellectual property/trademark law
    - (UDRP)
  - Competition law
    - (Registrars)

Lessons from the Experiment?

- Private-sector self-regulation is possible
- Global consensus is difficult to define; even harder to achieve
  - Consensus can be achieved in the technical community from which ICANN was created, because you can test options
  - Consensus on policy questions is elusive, because you can't rely on objective data

For Further Information:

Andrew McLaughlin

<ajm@icann.org>

<http://www.icann.org>