

ICANN Accra Meeting

Orientation

Workshop

11 March 2002

8:00-9:00am

**Andrew
McLaughlin**

Vice President
and Policy Guy



ICANN: The Basic Idea

ICANN =

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

ICANN: The Basic Bargain

ICANN =

Internationalization
of Policy & Management 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 Addresses
- Protocol Port and Parameter Numbers

Coordinates the DNS Root Server System

- through Root Server System Advisory Committee

Says *The Economist*:

- “ICANN is in many ways a completely new institutional animal.”
- “It is a hybrid between an online community and a real-world governance structure, an untested combination.”
- “It is also a new type of international organisation: an industry trying to regulate part of itself, across the globe, with little or no input from national governments.”

(10 June 2000)

Domain names & IP addresses

- **Domain names** are the familiar, easy-to-remember names for computers on the Internet
 - e.g., amazon.com, icann.org, nic.org.gh
- Domain names correlate to **Internet Protocol numbers** (IP numbers) (e.g., 98.37.241.130) that serve as routing addresses on the Internet
- The **domain name system** (DNS) translates domain names into IP numbers needed for routing packets of information over the Internet

Types of Internet Domains

- **Generic Top Level Domains (gTLDs)**
 - `<.com>`, `<.net>`, `<.org>` open to all persons and entities on a global basis
 - `<.int>` for international treaty organizations
 - `<.arpa>` for Internet Infrastructure purposes
 - `<.gov>`, `<.mil>` for U.S. government, military
 - `<.edu>` for US universities
 - *New:* `<.info>`, `<.biz>`, `<.name>`, `<.aero>`, `<.coop>`, `<.museum>`, `<.pro>`

More Types of Internet Domains

- Country Code Top Level Domains (ccTLDs)
 - <.gh>, <.hk>, <.jp>, <.ca>, <.br>, <.de>, <.tv>, <.cc> . . .
 - Imprecise name: ccTLD includes *countries* and *geographically distinct territories*
 - Derived from ISO 3166-1 list
 - Key feature: Local Internet community decides
 - Registration requirements vary by domain:
 - Residency requirement
 - Price (or no charge)
 - Ability to transfer
 - Dispute resolution policy

Basic DNS Registry Structure

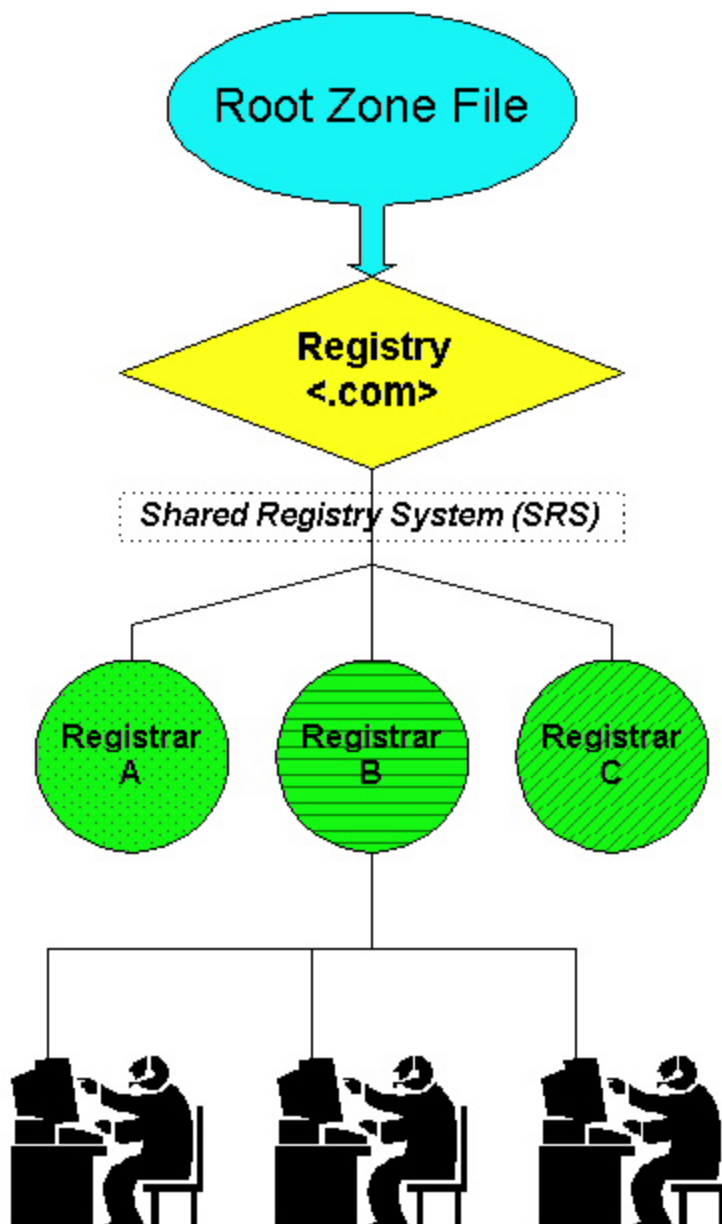
Example: <.com>

ICANN
(= overall coordinator)

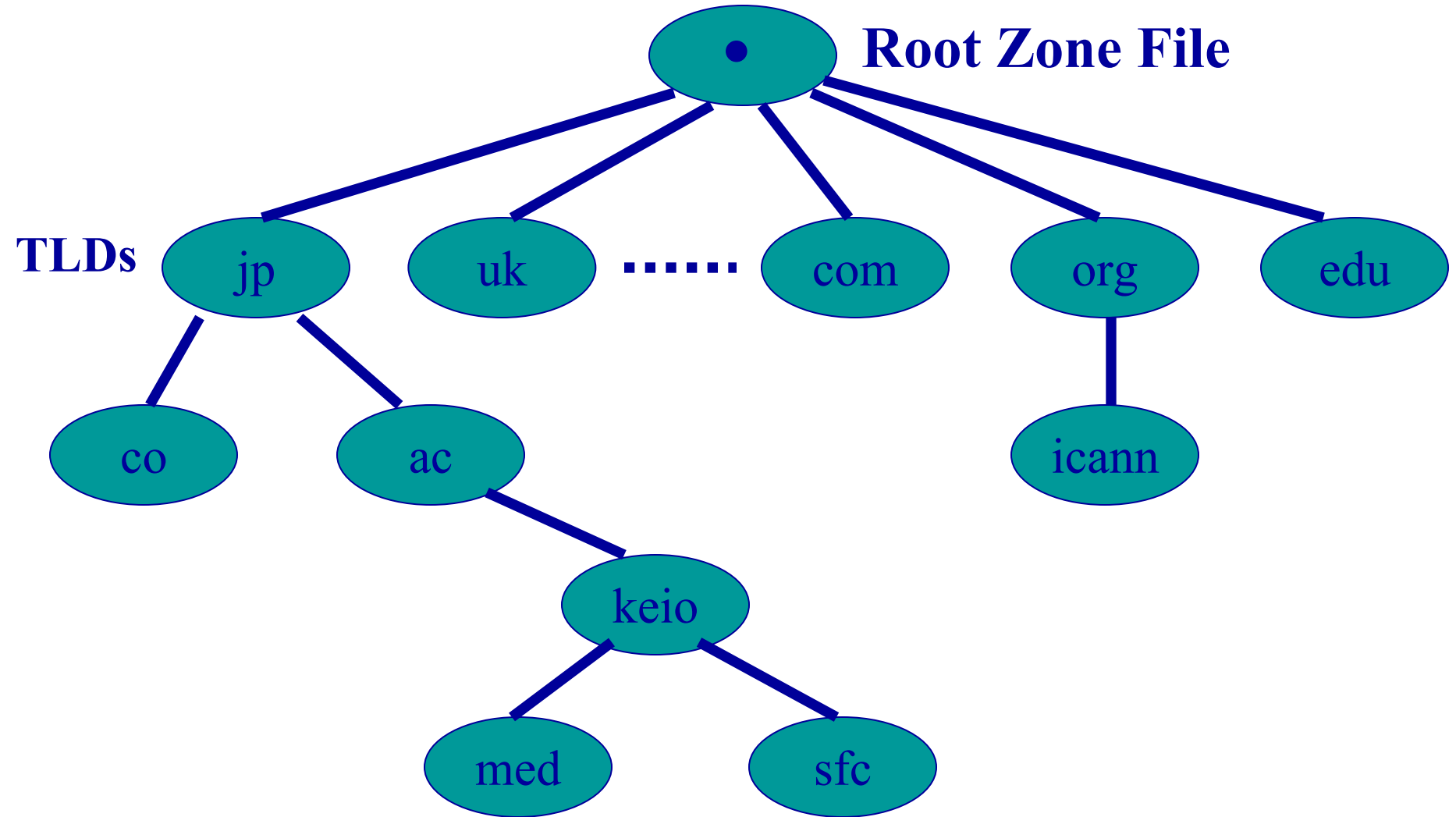
Registry
(= authoritative database of domain names and corresponding IP addresses)

Registrars
(= interact with customers/registrants; handle billing; place data in registry database; provide WHOIS service)

Registrants
(= domain name holders)



The DNS Tree



List of the Root Servers

name	org	city
a	NSI	Herndon,VA, US
b	USC-ISI	Marina del Rey,CA, US
c	PSInet	Herndon,VA, US
d	U of Maryland	College Park,MD, US
e	NASA	Mt View, CA, US
f	Internet Software C.	Palo Alto, CA, US
g	DISA	Vienna, VA, US
h	ARL	Aberdeen, MD, US
i	NORDUnet	Stockholm, SE
j	NSI (TBD)	Herndon,VA, US
k	RIPE	London, UK
l	ICANN	Marina del Rey,CA, US
m	WIDE	Tokyo, JP

Map of the Root Servers



Root server architecture of today

- Change decision
 - ICANN/IANA
- Verification/approval
 - US Department of Commerce
- Update of the zone file:
 - Zone file management (currently, via A)
 - Synchronized with the database
- Distribution of the zone information
 - To the rest of root servers

Internet Addressing - IPv4

- IPv4 = 32 bits
 - Example: <192.34.0.64>
- Initially, 256 networks ... then mix of:
 - Class A (128 with 16 M hosts)
 - Class B (16,384 with 65K hosts)
 - Class C (2M with 256 hosts)
- Now, Classless Inter-Domain addresses
 - Theoretically, up to 4 Billion hosts, hundreds of thousands of networks

Next Generation Internet - IPv6

- IPv6 = 128 bits of addressing
- Theoretically, 10^{38} hosts
- Significant transition effort needed
 - (Sort of like changing engines on the aircraft while in flight)
- IANA officially announced first allocations to RIRs (July 14, 1999)

Regional Internet Registries (RIR)

- **ARIN**

- North America
- Latin America
- Caribbean Islands
- Sub-Saharan Africa

- **RIPE NCC**

- Europe
- Middle East
- North Africa
- Parts of Asia

- **APNIC**

- Most of Asia
- Australia/New Zealand
- Pacific Islands

Emerging RIRs

AfriNIC - Africa

LACNIC - Latin America/Caribbean

Status Quo Ante ICANN

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

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

IANA

- “Internet Assigned Numbers Authority”
- A set of technical management functions (root management; IP address bloc allocations) previously performed by the Information Sciences Institute (ISI) at the University of Southern California, under a contract with the U.S. Government
- Also: Protocol parameter and port number assignment functions defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
- Now performed by ICANN

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

USG White Paper: new DNS 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
- ◆ Request to WIPO to study & recommend solutions for trademark/domain-name conflicts

Status of Transition from USG

- ✓ 1998
 - ✓ November - ICANN recognized in MoU
- ✓ 1999
 - ✓ June - Cooperative agreement among ICANN, US Government, root server operators
 - ✓ November - ICANN and Network Solutions (NSI) sign gTLD registry and registrar agreements; USG transfers root authority over gTLDs to ICANN
- ✓ 2000
 - ✓ February - Contract with US Government to complete transfer of IANA functions
 - ✓ November - Selection of 7 new Top-Level Domains
- ✓ 2001
 - ✓ January - Transfer of InterNIC functions from NSI to ICANN
 - ✓ September – Agreement with .au Registry
- ✓ 2002
 - ✓ February – Agreement with .jp Registry

ICANN and ccTLDs

- Basic organizing principle: Local Internet communities make decisions about country code TLD Registries (ccTLDs)
- ICANN's role
 - Very hands-off on policy
 - Basic responsibility to delegate ccTLD so as to serve the interests of the local and global Internet communities
 - Coordinate stable root server system
- ccTLD managers' role
 - Technically competent registry and nameserver operations
 - Commitment to administer as trustee for the local community (local laws, culture, customs, preferences, etc.)
- Local government's role
 - Depends on the local situation

ICANN and Global TLDs

- For the global TLDs (such as .com, .net, .org), ICANN serves as the vehicle for consensus policy development
- Examples of policies:
 - Competitive registrars
 - Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy
 - Data Escrow
 - Redemption Period for Deleted Names (?)

New Top-Level Domains

- First group chosen in November 2000
 - Global Open: <.info>, <.biz>
 - Individuals: <.name>, <.pro>
 - Specialized: <.museum>, <.aero>, <.coop>
- Proof of Concept - Launch with caution, observe carefully, learn from experience
 - Selection process was transparent & predictable
- If these are successful, there will be future rounds
 - Goal: Less burdensome, less expensive, more objective
- Biggest challenge: Launch phase
 - *Intellectual Property & cybersquatting fears*
 - *Opening day rush; fairness to everyone*

Top Policy Objectives for Year 2002

- **ICANN Reform!**
 - DNSO Restructuring
- Progress toward agreements:
 - ccTLD registry agreements
 - IP Address registry agreements
 - Root server operator agreements
- Mechanism(s) for Individual Participation
- gTLD Policies
 - UDRP Review
 - Whois Requirements
 - Handling of deleted domain names



Structure of ICANN



ICANN Board of Directors

At Large Directors:

- Karl Auerbach (USA)
- Ivan Moura Campos (Brazil)
- Frank Fitzsimmons (USA)
- Masanobu Kato (Japan)
- Hans Kraaijenbrink (Netherlands)
- Andy Mueller-Maguhn (Germany)
- Jun Murai (Japan)
- Nii Quaynor (Ghana)
- Linda S. Wilson (USA)

ASO Directors:

- Rob Blokzijl (Netherlands)
- Ken Fockler (Canada)
- Sang-Hyon Kyong (South Korea)

DNSO Directors:

- Amadeu Abril i Abril (Spain)
- Jonathan Cohen (Canada)
- Alejandro Pisanty (Mexico)

PSO Directors:

- Helmut Schink (Germany)
- Vint Cerf (USA) - *Chairman*
- Phil Davidson (U.K.)

ICANN Staff

New Model: Lightweight

(minimal staff = minimal bureaucracy)

Current Staff:

- ◆ President and CEO (Dr. Stuart Lynn)
- ◆ V.P./General Counsel (Louis Touton)
- ◆ V.P./Chief Policy Officer (Andrew McLaughlin)
- ◆ Counsel for Int'l Legal Affairs (Theresa Swinehart)
- ◆ C.F.O. (Diane Schroeder)
- ◆ Manager, Technical Operations (John Crain)
- ◆ Manager, Technical Systems (Kent Crispin)
- ◆ Director of Communications (Mary Hewitt)
- ◆ Registrar Liaison (Dan Halloran & Ellen Sondheim)
- ◆ ccTLD Liaison (Herbert Vitzthum)
- ◆ IANA staff (Michelle Schipper, Bill Huang)
- ◆ Network Administrator (Jim Villaruz)

Funding

- ICANN Budget = ~4.5 million US
- Sources of funding: Registry & Registrar agreements
 - gTLD Registries (com, net, org, info, biz, etc.)
 - gTLD Registrars
 - ccTLD Registries (few agreements yet)
 - Regional Internet Registries (when agreements finalized)

At Large Study

- Charge to At Large Study Committee:
Study the process, draw lessons,
redesign for the future
 - Chair of study committee: Hon. Carl Bildt (Sweden)
 - Vice-chairs: Pindar Wong (Hong Kong S.A.R., China) and Charles Costello (USA, Carter Center)

ICANN = CyberGovernment?

- **A: NO!**
- ICANN has no inherent coercive power, only the ability to enter into contractual relationships through a process of consensus & consent
- Objectives: Network of agreements, that formalize and make transparent
- ICANN is not a substitute for the powers of governments (i.e., courts and laws)

ICANN = CyberGovernment?

- No: ICANN coordinates unique identifiers.
- **But:** technical coordination of unique values sometimes touches on non-technical policy interests:
 - Data privacy protection
 - (WHOIS database)
 - Intellectual property/trademark law
 - (UDRP)
 - Competition law
 - (Registrar accreditation for .com, .net, .org)

What ICANN doesn't do

- Network security
- Financial transactions
- Data Privacy
- Internet Content
 - Pornography; hate speech
 - Copyright violations
 - Deceptive business practices / consumer protection
- Multi-national commercial disputes
- Definition of technical standards
 - Network surveillance and traceability
- Internet gambling
- Spam

What ICANN is NOT

- Technical Standard-Setting Body
- Internet Police Force
- Consumer Protection Agency
- Economic Development Agency
- Legislature or Court

What ICANN does do:

- Coordinate the Internet's systems of unique identifiers
 - And address **directly** related policy issues
- Set registry policies for the gTLDs

Lessons from the Experiment?

- **Private-sector self-management is possible, if narrowly chartered**
- **Global consensus on policy is difficult to define; even harder to achieve**
 - Consensus is a tradition in the technical community in which ICANN is rooted, because you can test solutions & refer to objective data
 - Consensus on policy questions can be elusive, because it depends upon subjective values



Message to You:

(and to all Internet communities)

GET INVOLVED!!!

Consensus means you have to
show up to be heard.

www.icann.org



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