ICANN HISTORY

IANA Stewardship Transition
2016–2023

ICANN 25
1998–2023

1998

1998 30 September — The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is created.

1998 26 October — The first email to the Domain Name Supporting Organization (DNSO) mailing list, sent by Amadeu Abril, launches the DNSO.

1998 24 December — ICANN takes responsibility for performing the IANA functions.

1998 25 November — ICANN and the U.S. Department of Commerce enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

1998 25 October — ICANN holds its first Board meeting and Esther Dyson is named Chairman.

1999

1999 March — ICANN01 is held in Singapore.

1999 — ICANN's Los Angeles headquarters opens in Marina del Rey.

1999 2-4 March — The ICANN Board adopts the Statement of Registrar Accreditation Policy for .com, .net, and .org; this policy aims to promote competition in the domain registrar space.

1999 2 March — The Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) holds its inaugural meeting with 24 member governments and seven observer organizations. (Today there are 181 member governments and 38 observer organizations.)

1999 2 March — The Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC) holds its inaugural meeting.

1999 31 March — The DNSO is formally established.

1999 19 October — The Address Supporting Organization (ASO) is established.

1999 14 July — The MoU creating the Protocol Supporting Organization is signed.

2000

2000 9 February — ICANN and the U.S. Department of Commerce NTIA enter into an agreement for ICANN to perform the IANA functions.

1999 24 October — The ICANN Board approves the Uniform Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy (UDRP).

July 2000-2002 — ICANN launches a new round of top-level domains: .aero, .biz, .coop, .info, .museum, .name, and .pro.

2001

2001 4 June — *ICP-2: Criteria for Establishment of New Regional Internet Registries" is accepted.

2002

2002 — The Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) and the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) are formed.

2003

2003 — ICANN launches round for new sponsored gTLDs: .asia, .cat, .jobs, .mobi, .tel, .travel, and .xxx.

2003 January — The ICANN Board appoints 10 members, two from each of the five geographic regions, to form the interim At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC).

2004

2004 — The Country Code Supporting Organization (ccNSO) forms and adopts the rules of the ccNSO.

2004 — The SSAC develops a response to DNS Response Modification.

2005

2005 — The Tunis Agenda (WSIS Framework) through which U.N. member states committed to recognize the roles of groups like the technical community in Internet functions, paving the way for the multistakeholder model of Internet governance.

2005 — ICANN's Brussels office opens.

2006

2006 7 September — IANA Policy for Allocation of IPv6 Blocks to Regional Internet Registries goes into effect.

2007

2007 June — The first ICANN Fellowship Program takes place at ICANN29 in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

2007 May — The ALAC submits a request for an Issue Report on Domain Tasting.

2007 June — The Interim ALAC becomes the ALAC, with the last Regional At-Large Organization (RALO) signing its MoU with ICANN and their two appointed ALAC members beginning their terms.

2008

2008 — The GNSO appoints the first liaisons between the ccNSO and GNSO Councils.

2009

2009 March — The first At-Large Summit is held at ICANN34 in Mexico City. Nearly 100 At-Large Structures come together for the first time, resulting in a Declaration.

2009 30 September — ICANN signs the Affirmation of Commitments.

2009 27 August — The GNSO reorganizes into the two house structure.

2009 November — ICANN launches the internationalized Domain Name country code top-level domain (ccTLD) Fast Track Process.

2010

2010 — Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) are delegated at the top level of the root zone, after much coordination and collaboration between the GAC and the ccNSO.

2011

2011 — SSAC issues advice that the WHOIS protocol should be replaced with the Registration Data Access Protocol (SAC051).

2012

2012 — The first application round for the New gTLD Program opened on 12 January and closed on 20 April. The program ultimately resulted in the availability of more than 1,200 new gTLDs in the Internet, including domain names in non-Latin languages and scripts.

2012 6 May — IANA issues the Global Policy for Post Exhaustion IPv4 Allocation Mechanisms.

2012 — Measures to Protect Domain Registration Services Against Exploitation or Misuse (SAC040 and SAC044) is published.

2013

2013 — ICANN's Montevideo, Istanbul, and Singapore offices open.

2013 21 October — The first four domain names from the New gTLD Program, all of which are Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) are delegated into the root zone.
- .xn--ngbc5azd (الشبكة) - means "web" in Arabic.
- .xn--unup4y (游戏) - means "games" in Chinese.
- .xn--80asehdb (сайт) - means "site" in several Cyrillic languages.
- .xn--80aswg (сайт) - means "online" in several Cyrillic languages.

2013 — The GNSO appoints its first liaison to the GAC.

2013 — Discovery and Mitigation of Risks Due to Internal Name Certificates (SAC057) and Name Collisions (SAC062) are published.

2014

2014 March — NTIA announces intent to transition stewardship of IANA functions

2014 March — The First NextGen@ICANN program takes place at ICANN49 in Singapore.

2014 November — Advisory on Measurements of the Root Server System (RSSAC002) is published.

2014 December — The Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC) is reorganized, with the creation of the RSSAC Caucus and the addition of dedicated RSSAC staff support.

2015

2015 June — The ICANN Board adopts the Framework of Interpretation for ccTLD Delegations and Redelegations.

2015 December — Advisory on Service Expectations (RSSAC001) is published.

2016

2016 — The GAC begins holding plenary sessions.

2016 January — The Competition, Consumer Trust, and Consumer Choice (CCT) Review Team is formed to assess the New gTLD Program.

2016 March — ICANN Board approves the IANA Stewardship Transition plan and Recommendations to Enhance ICANN's CCWG-Accountability Recommendations.

2016 May — The 1,000th new gTLD delegated into the Internet.

2016 November — The History of the Root Server System (RSSAC023) is published.

2016 1 October — The Customer Standing Committee (CSC), Empowered Community, and Root Zone Evolution Review Committee (RZERC) are formed.

2016 1 October — Public Technical Identifiers (PTI) is formed to perform the IANA functions.

2016 1 October — The contract between ICANN and the U.S. Department of Commerce to perform the IANA functions officially expires. This is the moment of the IANA Stewardship Transition.

2017

2017 May — The inaugural ICANN DNS Symposium is held in Madrid, Spain.

2018

2018 June — A Proposed Governance Model for the DNS Root Server System (RSSAC037) and RSSAC Advisory on a Proposed Governance Model for the DNS Root Server System (RSSAC038) are published.

2018 — The GNSO adopts the Policy Development Process 3.0 recommendations.

2018 October — The first root key signing key (KSK) rollover is successfully completed.

2019

2019 November — The ASO MoU is revised.

2020 March — ICANN holds the ICANN67 Public Meeting with remote participation only for the first time due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

2020

2021

2021 February — The GNSO Council votes to approve the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Policy Development Process Final Report.

2021 March — The GNSO Council transmits its Recommendations Report Regarding Adoption of the Final Recommendations from the New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Policy Development Process to the Board.

2022

2022 June — The ICANN Bylaws are amended to include IDN ccTLDs in the ccNSO.

2022 — The ICANN Board, community, and organization expand their hybrid working capabilities and options for virtual participation during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

2022 — ICANN Board takes action adopting the CCWG-AP recommendations and directing implementation of the ICANN Grant Program.

2022 December — ICANN launches the Coalition for Digital Africa.

2023

2023 April — The first IDN ccTLD manager joins the ccNSO.

2023 March — The ICANN Board sets in motion the start of the implementation process for the next round of new gTLDs.

2023 28 March — ICANN organizes first ever Universal Acceptance (UA) Day.

2023 July — ICANN holds its 50th key signing key (KSK) ceremony.

2023 October — ICANN holds its 25th Annual General Meeting at ICANN78 in Hamburg, Germany.

2023 21 October — 10-year anniversary of the first new gTLD delegated into the Internet.

Onward

Internet pioneers Jon Postel, Steve Crocker, and Vint Cerf
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25 October 1998 — Esther Dyson is named Chair

1998 — ICANN Articles of Incorporation

2000 — Agreement for ICANN to perform the IANA functions

2014 — Group photo of the first NextGen@ICANN program participants

March 2016 — Group photo after ICANN Board approves the IANA Stewardship Transition plan and Recommendations to Enhance ICANN's CCWG- Accountability Recommendations

2023 — 50th KSK Ceremony being performed in El Segundo, California