ICANN and Russia

Dr. Paul Twomey
President and CEO

10 June 2007

International Economic Forum
St. Petersburg, Russia
ICANN’s mission

• To coordinate, overall, the global Internet's system of unique identifiers, and to ensure stable and secure operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems. In particular, ICANN coordinates:
  1. Allocation and assignment of the three sets of unique identifiers for the Internet:
     • Domain names (a system called the DNS)
     • Internet protocol (IP) addresses and autonomous system (AS) numbers
     • Protocol port and parameter numbers
  2. Operation and evolution of the DNS root name server system
  3. Policy development reasonably and appropriately related to these technical functions
ICANN’s principles of operation

1. Contribute to stability and security of the Internet
2. Promote competition and choice for registrants and other users
3. Forum for multi-stakeholder, consensus-based bottom-up development of related policy
4. Ensure an opportunity for participation by all interested parties on a global basis
ICANN’s community

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President and CEO

ICANN Staff
Marina del Rey - 60
Sydney - 4
Brussels - 8
Other - 12

ASO
Regional Internet Registries
- ARIN
- RIPE NCC
- LACNIC
- APNIC
- AfrNIC

GNSO
- gTLD Registries and Registrars
- Intellectual Property
- ISPs
- Businesses
- Universities
- Consumers

CCNSO
- ccTLD registries (e.g., .us, .uk, .au, .it, .be, .nl, etc.)

Nominating Committee
17 voting delegates + 5 non-voting delegates

Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)

Security & Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)

At Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)

Technical Liaison Group (TLG)

Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

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President and CEO
ICANN community – involvement

Supporting Organizations

**ASO (Address Supporting Organisation)**
- Regional Internet Registries
  - ARIN
  - RIPE NCC
  - LACNIC
  - APNIC
  - AfriNIC

**GNSO (Generic Names Supporting Organisation)**
- gTLD Registries and Registrars
- Intellectual Property
- ISPs
- Businesses
- Universities
- Consumers

**CCNSO (Country-Code Names Supporting Organisation)**
- ccTLD registries (e.g., .us, .uk, .au, .it, .be, .nl, etc.)

**Address Supporting Organisation**
Reviews and develops recommendations on Internet Protocol (IP) address policy

**Generic Names Supporting Organisation**
Develops and recommends substantive policies relating to generic top-level domains

**County-Code Names Supporting Organisation**
Develops and recommends global policies relating to country-code top-level domains
ICANN community – involvement

Advisory Committees

- Advises on operation of the domain name system root name servers
- Operational requirements of the root name servers
- Security aspects of the root name server system
- Reviews number, location, and distribution of root name servers considering the total system performance, robustness, and reliability

- Advises on security and integrity of the Internet’s naming and address allocation systems
- Root name system
- Address allocation and Internet number assignment
- Registry and registrar services
- Ongoing threat assessment and risk analysis for the ICANN community

- Advises on ICANN activities as they relate to the interests of individual Internet users (the "At-Large" community)
- Invites interested, qualified groups in all geographic regions to become "At-Large Structures"
- At-Large Structures are groups throughout the world focused on participation by individual Internet users at the local or issue level
- ICANN relies on the ALAC and its supporting infrastructure to involve and represent a broad set of individual user interests
ICANN community – involvement

Regional At-Large Organisations (RALOs)
ICANN community – involvement

Advisory Committees

- 110 members worldwide
- Open to participation by representatives of national governments
- Open to multinational governmental organizations and treaty organizations
- To ensure all relevant voices are heard, it is important to increase participation so that ICANN—and the Internet—become truly global
- Russia participated in the beginning, but is not very active today – has many resources to contribute
ICANN and domain space issues

• Whois data access, privacy and accuracy
• Deployment of new generic top-level domains (gTLDs)
• Transition from IPv4 to IPv6
• Deployment of internationalised domain names (IDNs)
Russia and Whois

• Major newspapers cite the Whois problem
• New Russian law deals with Whois
• GNSO will review Whois principles by 30 July
• Russia must be more active in the GNSO’s work if they are to influence policy

“There’s a new law on data protection in Russia, and under its provisions, information for web site owners should not be accessible online. The .ru WHOIS database has almost three years to fulfill the law requirements (until January 1, 2010), but Ru-Center (largest registrar for .ru), says they have discussed the issue with RIPN (the technical contact for .ru) may be ready to implement it in the coming months.”
Russia and the ICANN model

• Russia’s policy makers must be more involved
  – Russia’s concerns must be addressed
  – Like other countries and regions, be a part of the solution
  – Avoid another situation like the European Cybercrime Convention provisions

• Russia’s Internet community and technology experts are actively involved
  – New accountability framework with .ru
  – New IDN .РФ (Российская федерация, Russian Federation)
The Internet ecosystem

Some of the organisations concerned with the Internet

- Internet Governance Forum
- W3C World Wide Web Consortium
- ISO International Organization for Standardization
- ITU International Telecommunication Union
- Internet Society
- IETF Internet Architecture Board
- UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- ICC International Chamber of Commerce
Challenges and effects

- **Security**: worms, spam fraud, phishing, DDOS, etc.
- **Routing and Addressing**: size of routing tables, address space, etc.
- **Access**: infrastructure, content, services, etc.

**POLICY**

**TECHNOLOGY**

**BUSINESS**
Internet connections – another view

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Internet is a unique global technology

• Has become the foundation for 21st century business, communications, social, and educational mechanisms
• Countries that build modern legal frameworks for information security develop 21st century economies
• Examples:
  – Australia – strictly enforces anti-spam and trademark laws enacted in 2004
  – U.S. – increased homeland security budget for 2005 to US$ 40.2 billion, a 9.9% increase over 2004
• Greater emphasis needed on infrastructure security
• Greater emphasis needed on information security
  – National/international laws
  – International standards
Thank You

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