

## Endorsements of the IANA Globalization Process

*Below is a sampling of comments and endorsements made publicly available. This document will be updated as more are released.*

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**U.S. Senator John D. Rockefeller**

[Read on the U.S. Senate's Website >>](#)

*Rockefeller Statement on Global Internet Governance*  
14 March 2014

“The Internet was invented and developed in the U.S., and it has completely transformed the way people communicate and do business in every corner of the world. Since 1998, the U.S. has been committed to transitioning management of the Internet’s domain name system to an independent entity that reflects the broad diversity of the global Internet community. NTIA’s announcement today that it is beginning the process of transferring additional domain name functions to ICANN is the next phase in this transition. It is also consistent with other efforts the U.S. and our allies are making to promote a free and open Internet, and to preserve and advance the current multi-stakeholder model of global Internet governance.”

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**U.S. Senator John Thune**

[Read on the U.S. Senate's Website >>](#)

*Thune Statement on NTIA’s Internet Governance Announcement*  
15 March 2014

“The U.S. helped create the Internet, and we want to see it grow and stand on its own. It doesn't need a nanny state, or a collection of nanny states, trying to stifle it. It needs – and deserves – a strong multi- stakeholder system free from the control of any government or governmental entity and which keeps the critical Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) functions insulated from the politics of Internet governance. My colleagues and I on the Commerce Committee will be watching closely to see if the transition NTIA has announced results in an acceptable structure to ensure a stable and free Internet, but I trust the innovators and entrepreneurs more than the bureaucrats -- whether they're in DC or Brussels.

“While ICANN will convene the process to craft a transition plan for the IANA functions, we need all stakeholders who believe in an open and innovative Internet to participate in the conversation. There are people who want to see the Internet fall into the grip of the U.N. or who would allow ICANN to become an unaccountable organization with the power to control the Internet, and we cannot allow them to determine how this process plays out.”

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## **U.S. Senator Marco Rubio**

“As Senator Rubio said at Google this week, preserving Internet freedom must be a national priority, and the best way to do that is to support a multi-stakeholder governance model. The Administration's announcement appears consistent with that policy, but we must consider this carefully and ensure this transition reflects the unanimous statement Congress made last year. Under no circumstances should this contract transition to a government or government entity. These decisions can have profound impacts on our future economic growth and freedom, so it is vital that Congress maintain close oversight and protect Internet freedom.”

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## **U.S. Representative Anna Eshoo**

*Eshoo statement on NTIA's announcement to transition IANA functions  
18 March 2014*

Rep. Anna G. Eshoo (D-Palo Alto), Ranking Member of the Communications and Technology Subcommittee, issued the following statement in response to the National Telecommunications and Information Administration announcement to transition key Internet domain name functions to the global multistakeholder community:

“Multistakeholder governance of the Internet is essential to preserving a global Internet driven by choice, competition and innovation, and making it a revolutionary tool for commerce and freedom of expression. I've long held the belief and championed the U.S. support for the successful multistakeholder model for Internet governance.

“I welcome the announcement by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to transition from its role in coordinating the Internet's domain name system to a multistakeholder governance community, guided by the principles of an open, secure, stable and resilient Internet.”

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## **International Telecommunications Union (ITU)**

*Statement from ITU Secretary-General, Dr Hamadoun I. Touré  
17 March 2014*

[Read on the ITU Website >>](#)

I welcome the announcement from [the National Telecommunication and Information Administration of the United States Department of Commerce, of 14 March, 2014](#), regarding its intent to transition [IANA](#) functions to the global

community, including full support for a multistakeholder model of Internet governance free from regulation by any one government or inter-governmental organization.

I would like to reiterate what I have said many times: the Internet is a global public good and therefore all nations and peoples should have an equal say in its running and development. I commend the US government's announcement about changing oversight arrangements of the management of critical Internet resources and I believe this development will lead to improved and productive cooperation between the telecommunications and Internet communities.

I look forward to further development of the appropriate mechanisms which will ensure fair, equitable and inclusive management of critical internet resources for the benefit of all and count on discussing these proposals with all relevant stakeholders at the [NETMundial](#) meeting in Brazil this coming April as well as other appropriate fora.

I urge all stakeholders involved to develop the transition plan in the spirit of principles agreed by the World Summit on the Information Society in 2003 and 2005. This means, inclusive of all nations and stakeholders, from developing and developed countries alike, and conducted in a transparent, open, constructive manner with a view to ensuring a more equitable and accessible Internet for all.

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## European Commission

[Read on the European Commission Website >>](#)

*Towards further Globalisation of the Internet*  
15 March 2014

Vice President Neelie Kroes today warmly welcomed the announcement of the United States Government to "transition out of the IANA function", which will allow a more global multi-stakeholder basis for an important element of governance of the Internet.

"This is an historical step in making Internet governance truly global, and marks major progress towards the development of a multi-stakeholder model as advocated in the Commission's recent Communication" Vice-President Kroes said.

Until now the United States has had the final say in changes to globally used data on top-level Internet domain names, such as .com or .de. The Commission has been pushing for such a move since 2009 and, most recently in its Communication on Internet Policy and Governance of 12 February 2014, called for the globalisation of the IANA functions.

The Commission's Communication – like the US announcement – stresses the need to safeguard in the globalisation process the security and stability of the Internet, and commits to the multi-stakeholder model of governance.

"It is a very timely announcement, ahead of an important multi-stakeholder conference in São Paulo on Internet governance principles and the future evolution of the governance ecosystem" added Vice President Kroes. "The European Commission will work together with the US and with all global stakeholders to implement the globalisation of the IANA functions in a process that is accountable and transparent, and in a manner that secures the open Internet and that will underpin human rights."

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### **Australian Minister for Communications, Malcolm Turnbull**

[Read on the Minister's Website >>](#)

*Australia is committed to a multi-stakeholder system of Internet governance  
15 March 2014*

A momentous day in the history of the Internet. On Friday 14 March, the US Government announced it was ready to withdraw from its central role in the management of the Internet provided future governance arrangements ensured an open Internet free from the control of governments.

The Internet may not have been invented by Al Gore, but it definitely began in the United States and had its origins in research programs funded by the US Department of Defence and later other agencies.

This led to the US Government retaining a central, but increasingly symbolic, role in the administration of the Internet.

Right at the heart of the system is a series of address books – the Domain Name System (DNS). They make sure that addresses in words `www.aph.gov.au` or `bill.bloggs@gmail.com` will actually connect to the machines that host their web content or mail servers. These machines have IP addresses – long, unique, strings of numbers - and when a message is sent to one of them each packet of data making up the message must have the right digital address.

The most important address book, handling the top level domains (TLDs) is managed by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers ([ICANN](#)) through what is called the [IANA](#) (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority) function which manages the root zone (or the highest part of DNS hierarchy). This function operates under a contract with US Department of Commerce.

The function of the US Department of Commerce in the IANA contract has been largely symbolic, but it is a big symbol. It gave important legitimacy to ICANN at the outset and provided reassurance that somebody was keeping an eye on ICANN – a multi-stakeholder institution with representatives drawn from the Internet industry, academia, not for profits and of course governments. ICANN operates in a very consultative manner seeking consensus before making decisions about changes to the root zone.

While largely symbolic the US Government's role has aroused more and more controversy and from some quarters animosity. How could the Internet belong to the world and yet at its very heart be overseen by a contract with the US Government?

A number of Governments including China and Russia have argued, quoting from a recent submission, that “policy authority for Internet-related public issues is the sovereign right of States, which have rights and responsibilities for international Internet-related public policy issues” and so have supported the International Telecommunication Organisation (ITU) taking responsibility for the management of the Internet, stepping into not simply the shoes of the US Department of Commerce but potentially of ICANN itself.

The Snowden revelations about the NSA of course have nothing to do with the administration of the DNS root zone whatsoever but they added to the anxiety about the US Government remaining at the centre of the Internet and gave considerable momentum to the argument that the governance of the Internet should move to a formal inter-governmental level.

Of course there is a lot more to the governance of the Internet than ICANN let alone the administration of the DNS, but many have been concerned that the central role of the US Department of Commerce was creating the impression that the US Government had vastly more involvement and control in the management of the Internet than the very little it, in fact, had.

So today the US Commerce Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) [announced its intention to end its contractual involvement with ICANN](#) and it asked ICANN to convene the global Internet community to develop a proposal to transition away from the current US Government centred model of governance.

Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information at the United States Department of Commerce Larry Strickling, with whom I have been discussing this move this week, laid down some very clear conditions. Before any transition proposal would be acceptable to the US and allow it to exit, it must not only have broad support across the global Internet community but it must be one which supports and enhances the multi-stakeholder model and in particular must not

involve the replacement of the US Government with a government-led or inter-governmental organization, like the ITU or the UN.

Mr Strickling also said any new structure must maintain the security, stability and resilience of the Domain Name System, meet the needs of global customers and partners of that system and above all maintain the openness of the Internet. Mr Strickling is confident that ICANN, beginning with a conference in Singapore on 23 March, will be able to mobilise the global Internet community to find the right transition.

As I noted in a [speech on this topic on March 5](#), the Australian Government is absolutely committed to supporting an open Internet which is administered by multi stakeholder organisations like ICANN and NOT by governments whether in the form of consortia or multilateral organisations like the ITU or the UN.

The Internet is the most remarkable invention of our times and while it had its origins in research contracts with the US Government its growth, its dynamism, its resilience have all been the result of collaborative efforts by the wide Internet community not government regulation or fiat.

While it is all too common to complain about the US Government role in the Internet the truth is that the world owes the United States an extraordinary debt not just for giving birth to the Internet, but above all for giving it the freedom to develop into the extraordinary global platform it has become today.

The IANA contract with the US Department of Commerce expires in September 2015 and today I assured the President of ICANN, Mr Fadi Chehade, that the Australian Government will provide all the support it can to ICANN's efforts to develop a structure of governance that will meet the US Department of Commerce's vitally important conditions of removing itself from the IANA arrangements at the heart of the Internet.

A key question is whether the exit of the US Department of Commerce creates a gap that needs to be filled. Is ICANN now sufficiently representative, sufficiently trusted that it can manage the DNS root zone, allocate top level domains and country top level domains without oversight other than that which comes internally from its board and the global constituencies they represent?

On the other hand, while the prospective exit of the US Government will please many governments and indeed the technical organisations associated with ICANN as their statements today attest, it is true that for many people and their businesses the US Government's role was most reassuring – having a power, held in reserve no doubt, that could if necessary step in to protect the public interest.

There is a lot of work to do to support ICANN in transitioning to a new model and the Australian Government, committed as it is to a multi-stakeholder system of governance, will work with the Australian and global Internet community including

other governments to ensure that the Internet remains free, stable and resilient and continues to be a powerful platform for freedom around the world.

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## **Association for Progressive Communications (APC)**

[Read on the APC's Website >>](#)

*APC welcomes NTIA announcement on transition of key internet domain name functions*

*14 March 2014*

The Association for Progressive Communications (APC) welcomes the announcement made by the United States Commerce Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) of its 'intent to transition key internet domain name functions to the [global multi-stakeholder community](#).'

NTIA's responsibility under current agreements means it has served as the "historic steward" of the DNS (internet domain name system). The fact that a single government currently plays this role, even if it has not been a particularly "hands-on" role, has been cause for concern and debate among governments and other stakeholders for more than a decade.

We commend the NTIA for committing to the transition to a multi-stakeholder process that needs full involvement of civil society, governments, business and the internet technical community (to mention just some of the current stakeholders affected by internet decision making) and for requiring that the resulting transition plan maintains the openness of the internet.

"This is however not trivial, as mechanisms for ensuring really effective and inclusive participation of all stakeholders on equal footing in internet policy making, particularly those that currently lack power and influence, are still evolving. A further challenge lies in how to protect the broadest possible public interest in decisions about DNS and internet root zone management," said APC Executive Director Anriette Esterhuysen. "Nevertheless, this is a very constructive step, definitely in the right direction, and a unique opportunity to make progress in the evolution of the internet governance ecosystem. This is particularly important for stakeholders from developing countries," she added.

We recommend that ICANN (the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers), to which the NTIA is entrusting the development of the transition plan, look beyond its own internal multi-stakeholder processes in bringing together the larger community for the necessary consultations on how this transition should be undertaken. We also recommend that ICANN consider the submissions about how

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this transition can take place that were made to the upcoming NetMundial: Global Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance – [www.netmundial.br](http://www.netmundial.br) – to be held in Brazil in late April 2014.

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## Brookings Institute

[Read on the Brooking's Institute Website >>](#)

*Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) Shifting Responsibility to "Global Multistakeholder Community"*  
15 March 2014

The National Telecommunications & Administration of the Department Commerce on Friday [announced a plan](#) to shift responsibility for overseeing the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) to “the global multistakeholder community.” This plan reflects a strong commitment to keeping the technical operations of the Internet in the hands of its nongovernmental community and out of the hands of governmental bodies.

ICANN aside, the key institutions that set these technical ground rules – the [Internet Engineering Task Force](#) (IETF) and its [Internet Architecture Board](#), the [Internet Society, the Worldwide Web Consortium](#) (W3C) – operate as non-governmental, multi-stakeholder, multi-national, and community-driven bodies. There’s a mouthful of hyphens in those adjectives, but they fit the Internet’s diverse and fluid characteristics. These organizations make up a moveable feast of technical experts and, like the Internet, they have become global: for example, only about one-third of W3C members are American and the IETF is chaired by a Finn.

The ICANN transition will apply the same model across the board and complete the spinoff of the Internet from government that began in 1998, when ICANN was established and responsibility for overseeing the domain name internet registry systems was moved from the Defense Advanced Research Agency (DARPA) to Commerce. This moved the Internet fully into the civilian world and reflected the principles in the 1997 [U.S. Framework for E-Commerce](#) declaring that the development of the Internet should be led by the private sector with a minimum of government involvement.

NTIA’s commitment to these principles has helped to shield the Internet from regulation by government, whether in the United or elsewhere. Its three-year contracts with ICANN don’t involve NTIA directly in managing the domain name system but spell out ICANN’s responsibilities, including the importance of working with global stakeholders. As [Daniel Castro of the Information Technology and Internet Foundation points out](#), the NTIA contracts have helped hold ICANN accountable.

Nevertheless, NTIA's role in ICANN has taken on heavy symbolic freight way out of proportion to its value. While there is nothing in the role that enables any of the NSA surveillance revealed by Edward Snowden, the existence of this U.S. government role feeds a perception that the United States is somehow manipulating the Internet for its own economic and strategic advantage. It's not a perception on the part of foreigners only: in criticizing NTIA's decision, Newt Gingrich described it as "giving up control of the Internet."

The U.S. does not have "control of the Internet." Along with other countries for which the free flow of information, ideas, and innovation matter, it does have a large stake in continuing to protect the Internet from government control. Relinquishing NTIA's residual role will makes that job easier.

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## Center for Democracy & Technology (CDT)

[Read on the CDT's Wsite >>](#)

*US to Cede Control of Internet Naming, Significant Step Toward a Global Internet*  
15 March 2014

"A global Internet needs global governance. The NTIA recognizes that this is the natural next step in the Internet's continued advancement."

Nuala O'Connor, CDT President & CEO

Yesterday, the US Commerce Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) announced that it plans to [transition key domain name functions](#) [1] to the global multistakeholder community. This is a significant step in the ongoing development of a truly global Internet. The transition will not happen until 2015 and there are many critical decisions to be made on how the naming system will be managed moving forward. The Center for Democracy & Technology (CDT) will be actively involved in deliberations and CDT President Nuala O'Connor said the following in response:

"A global Internet needs global governance. The NTIA recognizes that this is the natural next step in the Internet's continued advancement. Moving toward a fully globalized ICANN is necessary, however, in the process of cutting the US government's umbilical cord, we must be careful to avoid exposing the domain name system to domination by other governments," said O'Connor.

"The NTIA has clearly indicated it will oppose any government-dominated or inter-governmental solution. That is crucial. We cannot move toward a system where

freedom and innovation on the Internet are put up to a vote among the governments of the world,” added O’Connor.

“There’s a lot of work ahead in determining the specifics of an accountable, independent, multistakeholder ICANN. It’s critical that the next evolution of ICANN be bound by a focused charter that confines it to the essential but narrow task of managing the domain name system, in a transparent and accountable way,” she concluded.

CDT will be posting a deeper analysis of the NTIA’s announcement next week, with further insight into the benefits and challenges of moving toward a more global Internet governance model.

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## **Computer and Communications Industry Association (CCIA)**

*Tech Industry Praises Liberation of Internet Governance Functions from U.S.G.*  
17 March 2014

[Read on the CCIA Website >>](#)

Geneva/Brussels – The technology industry welcomes the [news](#) that the U.S. Commerce Department intends to complete the transition of relinquishing its control over key Internet addressing functions to the global multi-stakeholder community. This was a necessary next step in the evolution of the Internet and supports the current multi-stakeholder model of global Internet governance where all stakeholders concerned with the well being and functioning of the Internet help to shape the policies that make a bright online future for everyone possible.

The U.S. Commerce Department announced late Friday that it would transition its remaining authority over Internet addressing, administered through a contract with the international nonprofit ICANN, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers. ICANN uses multi-stakeholder processes that involve governments, businesses, non-profits, Internet users and other stakeholders to set the policies governing the use of the key identifiers of the Internet, such as domain names and Internet Protocol (“IP”) addresses – which are to the Internet as street addresses are to the postal system.

While this relinquishment of residual control by the government was already underway, ICANN and its five regional sister organisations responsible for allocation of Internet addresses (known as “regional Internet registries”) have been pushing for this transition to be accelerated since the revelations about U.S. mass surveillance, culminating in the [Montevideo Statement on the Future of Internet Cooperation](#) of October 2013 signed by all these organisations.

The following can be attributed to CCIA Geneva Representative Nick Ashton-Hart: “Since the birth of ICANN in 1998, it has been clear that the United States’ custodial role over the Internet’s unique identifier systems was only meant to be temporary. This announcement is both welcome and timely in signaling the process to end that custodial role begins now. Whatever process ICANN and its partners utilize to design this final transition must engage stakeholders worldwide where they live and work – and not just at meetings held by the organizations concerned as part of their regular activities.”

The following can be attributed to CCIA Vice President James Waterworth, who runs CCIA’s Brussels office:

“This is great news for Internet users and businesses around the world that depend on an open, stable, secure Internet. The revelations about U.S. surveillance over the past year made clear that national policies which impact the Internet will come under increasing scrutiny and that the Internet belongs to the world.”

“The enhanced legitimacy flowing from this decision can only strengthen the technical and policy frameworks essential to all online communications. This is an essential opportunity to strengthen ICANN’s independence and governance institutions.”

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## **Afilias**

[Read on the Afilias Website >>](#)

*Afilias joins Internet Technical Leaders in Welcoming IANA Globalization progress  
15 March 2014*

Afilias today announced its support for the statements by the Internet technical organizations responsible for coordination of the Internet infrastructure ([IETF](#), [IAB](#), ccTLD ROs, [ICANN](#), [ISOC](#) and [W3C](#)) regarding the announcement by the US Government of the suggested changes related to the IANA functions contract.

As a TLD Registry Operator and a leading registry technology services provider, Afilias has participated in the ICANN community since its inception and has helped to shape and implement Internet policies and practices in a secure and reliable manner consistent with evolving technical standards. We endorse the statements of the [NTIA](#) and the organizations noted above with respect to the maturation of these organizations and processes, and we are committed to continuing to contribute to the stewardship of the Internet as part of a globally inclusive, open and transparent multi-stakeholder community.

We look forward to participating in the development and deployment of the transition plan.

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## **AT&T**

[Read on the AT&T Website >>](#)

*The Continuing Evolution of the Global Internet*  
March 14, 2014

Twenty-five... global... and surpassing expectations! That's the Internet, driving economic growth, job creation, education, and production efficiencies; and enriching our lives and our communities, all around the world.

The Internet works so well, and has expanded so quickly, that we tend to take for granted what made it possible. All of this has been brought to citizens of the world by a private-sector-led, multistakeholder governance model that is flat, decentralized, and consensus-based. Governments have a role, but so too do other interested and competent stakeholders including, perhaps most significantly, the experts and independent bodies that make crucial contributions to the technical operation of the Internet.

Early on, the U.S. government recognized the important role the private sector and Internet users play in managing the Internet's core functions. It supported efforts of the Internet community to form a private, dedicated, and nonprofit corporation to handle certain essential technical functions including responsibility for allocation of domain names and IP addresses, for protocols, and for root servers that together authoritatively map website names to IP addresses. These functions comprise the Domain Name System (DNS) that is operated by the [Internet Assigned Numbers Authority](#) (IANA).

In 1998, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) selected the [Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers](#), or ICANN, to manage the DNS precisely because of its focus on being open and consensus-based. A decade later In 2009, the U.S. took an important step in support of ICANN's transition to an independent, private-sector-led multistakeholder organization by establishing a [framework](#) that enhanced ICANN's independence while, at the same time, putting measures in place to assure ICANN remains transparent and accountable.

The Internet has thrived in an environment that allowed ICANN to operate without the type of government intrusion that would have impeded global growth and development. Approximately 147 million people were using the Internet when ICANN was founded in 1998. Today, there are more than 2.7 billion users all over

the world. The U.S. can be proud of being a leader in shaping the governance model that has brought such rapid and stable growth. And now, we are at another important moment in the long-standing evolution of the global Internet.

Today, NTIA [announced](#) its intent to transition domain name functions to the global multistakeholder community, and called upon ICANN to convene global stakeholders to develop a proposal to transition the current role played by NTIA in the coordination of the Internet's DNS. NTIA made clear that any transition proposal must have broad community support and address four principles: support and enhance the multistakeholder model; maintain the security, stability, and resiliency of the Internet DNS; meet the needs and expectations of global customers and partners of the IANA services; and maintain the openness of the Internet. Wisely, NTIA made clear that it would not accept a proposal that replaces the NTIA role with a government-led or an inter-governmental organization solution. The solution must be found in the private-sector-led, multistakeholder model and cannot become controlled by governments or inter-governmental institutions.

This is an important step in the ongoing evolution of the global Internet. NTIA is to be commended for its historical stewardship, its current thoughtful and pro-active approach, and its global leadership throughout. The U.S. is looking to the future, promoting leadership and ideas from the global multistakeholder community, and establishing clear criteria to ensure the stability and security of a remarkably well-functioning system. We expect that other governments and stakeholders will join with the U.S. in committing to this vision.

As we move forward, it's vital that the global multistakeholder arrangement envisioned by NTIA remain independent from government control, yet accountable to its mission. Stable, yet open to evolution. Today, some countries and institutions are advocating for inter-governmental control of the Internet. This would undermine the Internet, put at risk the stability that is crucial to its operation and growth, and stifle its unprecedented capacity for economic and social development. ICANN was first created to reduce government control over important Internet functions, and going forward these functions must remain free of undue government influence.

NTIA has made this initiative at the right time. It has provided a blueprint for how the multistakeholder community can further internationalize the governance of the Internet, while critically preserving the security, stability and dynamism that we all require. Next week, the ICANN community meets in Singapore, presenting an important opportunity for the multistakeholder community to begin this important work.

AT&T has a tradition of working with stakeholders around the world on this effort, and we believe NTIA's initiative will lead to even more thoughtful discussions about how to ensure a stable, secure, and open Internet for the future. We are not kidding ourselves about how important and challenging this task will be. Only with

concerted, good faith effort and collaboration will the world community define an operating model that is globally accountable yet independent, and that preserves the reliability, security, and scalability essential to the operation of the Internet.

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## **.au Domain Administration (auDA)**

[Read on the auDA Website >>](#)

*auDA welcomes US announcement regarding changes to global Internet management*

.au Domain Administration Ltd (auDA), the manager of Australia's ".au" Internet domain space, welcomes the U.S. Commerce Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration's (NTIA) recent decision to transition key Internet management functions to the global multi-stakeholder community.

Since its establishment in 1999, auDA has been an active participant within this community, and a supporter of the global manager of the Internet's Domain Name System (DNS), the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).

"auDA welcomes the NTIA's announcement and, in particular, a number of key messages within it", said auDA CEO and ICANN Board Director, Chris Disspain.

"Firstly, auDA agrees that ICANN is ideally positioned to assume responsibility for coordinating the transition process. We also support NTIA's stipulation that current arrangements will not be replaced by a government-led or intergovernmental solution. We also agree that broad community engagement is required in developing a transition plan and support the key principles of openness, multi-stakeholderism, security and stability, and customer-focus stipulated by NTIA."

Most importantly, auDA notes the NTIA's announcement will not affect the security, stability and functionality of .au.

auDA also notes that NTIA's action will cause no instability to current operational arrangements for the management of key Internet naming resources globally.

"NTIA's announcement is not a surprise, but rather a welcome conclusion to a transition process commenced by the U.S. Government in 1997", said Mr Disspain.

"Many of us have worked extremely hard over the last 15 years to develop an open, responsive and reliable governance environment. auDA looks forward to working with all stakeholders, including the Australian Government, to realise a model that will reflect the interests and needs of all Internet users, especially those in Australia".



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## **Blacknight**

[Read on the Blacknight Website >>](#)

*US Government To Transition Key Technical Functions  
16 March 2014*

Ireland's leading domain registrar and hosting company is pleased to welcome massive change to the Internet's infrastructure that will signify the closure of the United States control over ICANN and the IANA function.

During a press conference that took place at 11 p.m. UTC on March 14, 2014 ICANN CEO Fadi Chehade and Chairman of the ICANN board Steve Crocker Announced that The United States Government, which currently oversees the stewardship of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA), and is the appointing body for The Internet Corporation of Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), would transfer its responsibilities to the global multistakeholder community.

For those who are unfamiliar with these entities, IANA administers the root zone and coordinates the DNS as well as many other functions. ICANN oversees the general function of the Internet at large. On a practical level, The IANA functions are currently administered by ICANN. This will not change as ICANN has been providing the IANA service for sixteen years without financial assistance from the US Govt.

ICANN anticipates that the role will be taken over not by another single government entity, but by a global multistakeholder community. The U.S. government is asking ICANN to lead a process for a global multistakeholder community dialogue about how and what this transition will entail.

Blacknight CEO Michele Neylon "This is an incredibly historic and important day for Internet governance. As a member of the International governance and infrastructure communities I applaud this move away from a single government to a regulating body that represents the interests of the global community. However, the real challenge now lies ahead in identifying and implementing a strong, diverse community to oversee these crucial organizations."

According to ICANN's website "The transition from the U.S. government has been envisioned since 1997 as reflected in "Framework for Global Electronic Commerce" and the subsequent "Statement of Policy" in 1998. The US government always envisioned its role as transitional and this is the next step in the concept of globalization of the IANA Functions that was called for and begun sixteen years ago." The U.S. contract expires in 2015.

The multistakeholder-designed process that is consensus-driven, participatory,



open, and transparent will launch at the ICANN 49 Meeting in Singapore in March 2014. Subsequent to this meeting, input from the community discussions will be compiled and put out for public comment and community feedback. The feedback from the community will inform the process going forward.

ICANN has stated that the transition away from the U.S. government can be made as early as September 2015. This announcement does not affect Internet users or how the Internet functions.

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## **Canadian Internet Registration Authority (CIRA)**

[Read on the CIRA Website >>](#)

*The U.S. government will not renew the IANA contract  
March 16, 2014*

Last evening the government of the United States made an announcement that sent shockwaves through the [Internet governance world](#). The [National Telecommunications & Information Administration \(NTIA\)](#), a division of the Department of Commerce, publicly stated that it will not be renewing its contract with the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) past its September 2015 expiry date.

The importance of this announcement cannot be underestimated.

The Internet is, for the most part, a product of U.S. interests, including the Department of Defense and the Department of Commerce. As a result, key Internet technical infrastructure has been operating under contract administered by the NTIA. Core to these operations are the functions IANA plays – the coordination of the DNS Root and Internet Protocol addressing. As you can imagine, among the entities that comprise the Internet governance ecosystem and certain states around the world, there are many that are opposed to U.S. government interests so close to the Internet's operations.

Interestingly this announcement, however big it is, should not be seen as entirely unexpected.

I've blogged before about the current governance model in place to manage the [Internet](#). Commonly called the multi-stakeholder model, it is a bottom-up, consensus-based model that includes an organic mix of public and private entities at the regional, national and international levels – those entities that have a stake in the success of the Internet. This complex network of inter-related and inter-connected bodies that comprise the Internet governance world is analogous to a natural

ecosystem. And like a natural ecosystem, the current governance structures and processes grew organically, beginning in the 1960s when the Internet was entirely under the control of the United States government.

Like a natural ecosystem, the organisms that comprise the greater governance entity exist in a delicate balance. As it is continuously evolving, the entities involved in the governance of the Internet also need to evolve. The fact is many organizations have ceased to exist or were reorganized as a result of the changing needs of the Internet ecosystem. Who remembers the International Network Working Group or the Federal Networking Council?

I should also note that it has always been the intent of the government to transfer management of these functions to ICANN. Central to this commitment was the transitioning of the so-called 'IANA functions'.

I believe we are witnessing another evolutionary step in the development of the Internet with today's announcement. Momentum to reform the current Internet governance structures and systems has been gaining steam for a number of years. However, much of the current discourse on Internet governance focuses on the linkage between ICANN, IANA and the U.S. government. The U.S. government backing away from that accountability role removes a considerable barrier in those discussions.

We are, however, left with an accountability vacuum. Whether or not you agreed with the role of the U.S. government, the fact is they did play an important – if only very limited in recent years – role in ensuring IANA was doing the work it was tasked with. With the removal of the U.S. government as that accountability body, mechanisms or structures will likely need to be put in place in order to assume that role. That said, I'm confident any number of solutions will be proposed over the coming months, and that we are on the cusp of settling a number of the outstanding issues that have dogged the Internet governance world for years.

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## **Cisco**

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*Cisco Supports U.S. Department of Commerce Decision to Transition Internet Management Functions*  
15 March 2014

On Friday, March 14, the US Commerce Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) announced its intent to transition key Internet domain name functions to the global multi-stakeholder community. As the first step, NTIA is requesting the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and

Numbers (ICANN) to convene global stakeholders and develop a proposal to transition the current role played by NTIA in the coordination of the Internet's domain name system (DNS).

This is a significant milestone in the transition of Internet governance to a global multi-stakeholder model, and Cisco welcomes this development. We applaud the NTIA for seeking to complete the final phase of the privatization of DNS management, as outlined by the U.S. Government in 1997. Cisco has long supported an open and innovative multi-stakeholder Internet governance process and this next step in its evolution.

NTIA has outlined a powerful process for the move towards full privatization and globalization of DNS management. It is based upon the recognition that the ecosystem of organizations, groups and individuals which make up the multi-stakeholder Internet governance community is mature and robust and can stand on its own.

At the same time, NTIA has outlined a transition designed to ensure participation by the entire Internet community, and that will continue to support the open and multi-stakeholder nature of the Internet. Key to this process will be the continued strong collaboration between ICANN, the Regional Internet Registries who allocate addresses, and the IETF that specifies Internet standards.

We look forward to working with the Internet community stakeholders to make this transition as successful as possible.

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## **Google**

[Read on the Wall Street Journal >>](#)

"The Internet was built to be borderless and this move toward a more multistakeholder model of governance creates an opportunity to preserve its security, stability and openness."

-Vint Cerf, Google vice president and Chief Internet Evangelist.

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## **Microsoft**

[Read on Microsoft's Blog >>](#)

*Microsoft applauds US NTIA's transition of key Internet domain name functions  
17 March 2014*

The U.S. Department of Commerce National Telecommunications and Information Administration's recent announcement of its intent to transition key Internet domain name functions to the global multi-stakeholder community is a significant and welcome development.

Unlike the other major international communications networks (e.g., the telephone system and postal systems), there has been no single government-led organization that has guided the evolution and growth of the Internet. Instead, "Internet governance" has been the responsibility of literally dozens of different organizations, involving academics, technologists, government and business working collaboratively to create and implement the key standards, shape business practices, and develop norms that have enabled the Internet to grow at an astonishing rate over the last 20 years. This model has served the world well and led to countless innovations that have transformed our world. Initiating the final steps in the transition of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) functions now is a clear recognition of the value and success of this unique model.

The IANA functions are critical to the operation of the Internet – and the Internet technical organizations have worked carefully and collaboratively to ensure that we can all rely on the Domain Name System (DNS). The U.S. government has had a stewardship role over the IANA functions since their inception and, as part of the group that began the transition process in 1997, I can personally attest that our goal since that time has been to fully transfer stewardship to the global multi-stakeholder community.

As a worldwide leader in providing devices, services and solutions that help people and businesses realize their full potential, Microsoft relies on the stability, resilience and security of the DNS system to enable our cloud services – and we are confident that now is the right time to complete this transition. It is the logical next step in the evolution of the greatest technological innovation of our time, and we look forward to participating in the process with ICANN, IETF, IAB, ISOC and all other stakeholders.

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## **Neustar**

[Read on the Neustar website >>](#)

*Neustar Applauds NTIA's Decision on IANA Services*  
*Mar 15, 2014*

Sterling, Va. – Today, Neustar Inc. (NYSE:NSR) applauded the United State's decision to transition management responsibility for key Internet domain name functions – currently provided by ICANN under contract to the Department of Commerce - to the global multi-stakeholder community. As the registry operator for .us, the US

country code top-level domain, and the .biz top-level domain, and as the registry services provider for many new generic top-level domains (gTLDs), Neustar relies on the stable and reliable delivery of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) functions that are the subject of this announcement.

“As an early participant in and supporter of the ICANN process, Neustar welcomes this decision,” said Lisa Hook, Neustar’s CEO.

In making this announcement, NTIA called upon ICANN to work collaboratively with affected stakeholders to develop a transition plan that supports and enhances the multi-stakeholder model, preserves the security, stability, and resiliency of the Internet domain name system, and serves global consumers of IANA services. Said Hook, “We share the US government’s view that the time has come for ICANN to convene global stakeholders to develop the policies, procedures, and accountability framework needed to transition ultimate responsibility for the IANA functions, and we look forward to participating in that process.”

“NTIA’s announcement marks the beginning of the final phase of a process envisioned in 1998, when the US government issued the White Paper on DNS management,” said Neustar’s Deputy General Counsel, Becky Burr, who served as the director of NTIA’s Office of International Affairs at the time. “To paraphrase Jon Postel: ‘there’s still a lot of work to do in these interesting times we live in.’ Neustar looks forward to working with all stakeholders through ICANN to take this important step in Internet governance.”

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## **Verizon**

[Read on the Verizon Website >>](#)

*Verizon Supports Global Multi-stakeholder Process for Domain Names  
14 March 2014*

Today (Friday, March 14), the National Telecommunications and Information Administration announced its intent to transition key Internet domain name functions to the global multi-stakeholder community. The following statement should be attributed to Craig Silliman, Verizon senior vice president for public policy:

“We applaud NTIA for recognizing the global relevance of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) functions and the current maturity of multi-stakeholder frameworks. A successful transition in the stewardship of these important functions to the global multi-stakeholder community would be a timely and positive step in the evolution of Internet governance. Given the importance of the IANA functions to the stability and correct functioning of the Internet, it will be essential that a plan

that preserves the security, stability, and seamless nature of the Internet be developed through a comprehensive multi-stakeholder process prior to the transition.”