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Vice President Policy Development Support

Orientation presentation
3 April 2005
What is ICANN?

- A public-benefit, not-for-profit, organisation;
- An international organisation with, currently, offices in Marina del Rey (US) and Brussels (B);
- An international staff of 34 from 12 countries
- Provides a formal structure for participation of all constituent interests;
- Provides a bottom-up decision-making capacity culminating in the ICANN Board;
- Handles contractual relationships world-wide;
- Exclusively focusses on the management of the Internet’s unique identifiers and the policy related to that task;
What is ICANN responsible for?

• ICANN is responsible for the global technical self-management of the Internet’s unique identifiers

• ICANN is dedicated to:
  • Preserving the operational stability of the Internet;
  • To promoting competition;
  • To achieving broad representation of global Internet communities;
  • And to developing policy appropriate to its mission through bottom-up, consensus-based processes
What ICANN does not do

• Content on the Internet
• Spam
• Financial transactions online
• Consumer Protection Law
• Privacy Law
• Data Protection Law
• Intellectual Property Law
• E-commerce, e-education, e-government, etc.
ICANN working with global Internet community

• ICANN is a unique organisation designed to operate in the new global environment

• Coordination, collaboration, cooperation
  – Bring resources to bear to support work in other venues when appropriate
  – Provide expertise on ICANN concerns and related issues
  – Participating in WSIS process to share our expertise and contribute to the global discussion on the broader realm of Internet governance
How ICANN’s work supports the Internet

Unique

Stable

Domain Name System
IP Number Resources
Protocol and port parameters

Secure

New protocols and services

Diverse, distributed data networks

Internet resources must be consistent and interoperable

Variety of data technologies and applications

Interoperability allows the Internet to grow, change, and remain open to new users
Self-management of these resources has allowed the global Internet to grow from this…

THE ARPA NETWORK

SEPT 1969

1 NODE

THE ARPA NETWORK

DEC 1969

4 NODES
To this...
And, eventually, to this…

This image is a mathematical map of Internet routing in 2002. The colors highlight the geographical and commercial distribution of the Internet's various networks.
ICANN has succeeded in fostering competition and growth

- **Accomplishments**
  - 20 billion DNS resolutions per day.
  - A US$1 billion annual reduction in domain registration fees.
  - Internationalised Domain Names (IDN)
  - The Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP).
  - Streamlined inter-registrar domain name transfers.
A Closer look at competition and choice

- ICANN has been successful in changing the market structure for the registration of generic TLD’s.

- The market competition for generic domain name (gTLD) registrations established by ICANN has lowered domain name costs by 80%, with savings for both consumers and businesses.

- Domain name registrars offer competing services to attract new customers
Market share of Registrars for .com/.net .org, 1996-2004

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<tr>
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<td>Network solutions</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>31.0</td>
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<td>Register.com</td>
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<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
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<td>Enom</td>
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<td>4.4</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>11.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulk Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go Daddy</td>
<td></td>
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<td>9.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Software</td>
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<td>6.9</td>
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<td>Tucows</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
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ICANN
Establishing and fostering competition and choice

- Innovative services
- Registry functions
- Registrar functions

Price

Increasing choice through registrar competition and new gTLDs

Fostering competition through market mechanisms
The paper concludes that ICANN’s reform of the market structure for the registration of generic top level domain names has been very successful. The division between registry and registrar functions has created a competitive market that has lowered prices and encouraged innovation. The initial experience with competition at the registry level, in association with a successful process to introduce new gTLDs, has also shown positive results.

Increased competition and choice bring increasing complexity

- The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) is a function managed by ICANN
- IANA coordinates the technical management of the Internet’s unique resources including:
  - Top-Level Domain name system management
  - Root server system management functions
  - IP number resource allocations to the Regional Internet number Registries
  - Protocol identifier assignment support for the IETF
In 2004, IANA has reduced the TLD and Root zone management response times, even during periods of rapidly increasing workload.
Improved response times

For root zone management requests, IANA has continued to improve their responsiveness, and the overall time it takes to complete requests...
How stability and competition is accomplished

- Outreach to and service for all Internet users
  - Developed nation Internet communities
  - Developing nation Internet communities

- Stability and security

- Competition and choice

- Independent bottom-up coordination

- Global stakeholder representation
Stakeholders in the Domain Name System

- Business, civil society and academia
- Government and inter-government agencies
- Technical bodies and organisations

Coordination, Collaboration, Cooperation
Before ICANN, these stakeholders competed for influence over the Domain Name and IP Addressing systems.
Within ICANN, all stakeholders work collaboratively in the policy structure
International multi-stakeholder representation and participation

• Government Advisory Committee: over 100 governments and 5 International Treaty Organisations
• At-Large Advisory Committee: 18 At-Large Structures from four global regions
• Board of Directors represents 15 nationalities
• ICANN Staff hail from twelve different countries (Australia, Denmark, France, Ireland, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Niger, Taiwan, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Sweden)
Certified At-Large structures, September 2004

- Countries with At-Large structures

**ICANN’s role**
- To educate, assist and inform
- To encourage and facilitate involvement

- Europe
- Asia-Pacific
- Latin America
- Africa
ICANN policy process
The community builds policy

All public and private stakeholders → Policy debate

Country Code Name Supporting Organisation
Generic Names Supporting Organisation
Address Supporting Organisation

Ombudsman → Board of Directors

President/CEO → Staff

Governmental Advisory Committee
At-Large Advisory Committee
Security and Stability Advisory Committee
Root Server System Advisory Committee
Technical Liaison Group

1 4
2 3
ICANN policy process

ICANN Board reviews policy proposals

1. Ombudsman
2. Board of Directors
   - President/CEO
   - Staff
   - Policy implemented
3. Policy implemented
4. All public and private stakeholders
5. Governmental Advisory Committee
6. At-Large Advisory Committee
7. Security and Stability Advisory Committee
8. Root Server System Advisory Committee
9. Technical Liaison Group
10. Country Code Name Supporting Organisation
11. Generic Names Supporting Organisation
12. Address Supporting Organisation
ICANN’s Board and corporate governance

- Selected by Country-Code Names Supporting Organisation
- Selected by Generic Names supporting Organisation
- Selected by Address Supporting Organisation
- Selected by ICANN’s Nominating Committee
- ICANN’s President and CEO

Constant review of internal mechanisms

Continuous external independent reviews

Non-voting liaisons with external third parties
ICANN’s Board and corporate governance

- Rigorous and ethical recruitment practices, i.e., Nominating Committee process
- Conflict of interest Committee and policy
- Governance Committee and policy, i.e., Board Governance Committee (BGC)
- Financial and accounting matters oversight
  - Annual audits
  - Monthly reviews
  - Risk management policy
- Policy of openness and transparency

- Follow ICANN’s Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws
- Reconsideration policy
- Ombudsman Program
- Independent Review Panel
- Broad representation and active participation within Internet Community
  - Geographic
  - Economic
  - Functional
  - Cultural

- Full privileges to attend Board meetings and participate in Board discussions
  - At-Large Advisory Committee
  - DNS Root Server System Advisory Committee
  - Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)
  - Security and Stability Advisory Committee
  - Technical Liaison Group
  - Internet Engineering Task Force

- Constant review of internal mechanisms
- Continuous external independent reviews
- Non-voting liaisons with external third parties
ICANN Strategic Plan

• ICANN developed first Strategic Plan in 2004
• Responsible business planning for next 3 fiscal years
• Based on community-derived objectives
• Does not replace budget process, but supports long-term resource planning
• Reviewed annually to ensure new objectives are integrated with the necessary resources
• Revised Plan posted following community consultation
New objectives in Strategic Plan

• Security Initiatives Program
  – Coordinate work and resources with the global Internet technical community

• Developing Country Internet Communities Initiative Program
  – Focus on increasing global participation in ICANN process
  – Coordinate work and resources with the entities already working with developing nation Internet communities

• Additional outreach efforts and partnerships to contribute and participate in ICANN’s core functions
Strategic and Operational Plan discussions in Mar del Plata

• **Public Discussion to Provide Input into the ICANN Operational Plan and Budget for July 2005 to June 2006**
  – Monday (17:00 – 19:00) (A3-Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield-Lower Level)

• **Revised draft of ICANN Strategic Plan Public Discussion**
  – Tuesday (16:30 – 18:30) (A3-Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield-Lower Level)

• **Development of Process of Consultation for Ongoing Strategic and Operational Planning Cycles Public Discussion**
  – Wednesday (16:30 – 18:00) (A3-Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield-Lower Level)
Bottom-up consensus and stakeholder representation

Current activities
Develops, maintains and improves policy development
Supports public meeting program and establishes ICANN presence in

Future activities
Establishes special restricted fund for developing country Internet communities
Develops multi-lingual communications strategy and outreach

Independent bottom-up coordination
Global stakeholder representation
How we implement our multi-stakeholder process

• Regular meetings of Supporting Organisations Councils and Advisory Committees
• Defined policy development processes (PDPs) for Supporting Organisations
• Regular ICANN Board meetings

Most importantly, ICANN maintains a public meeting forum
ICANN public meetings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>History</th>
<th>Future</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Several meetings a year since 1999</td>
<td>Continue global meeting program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Held in each of ICANN’s five regions in rotation</td>
<td>Promoting local attendance through Regional At-Large Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>As many as 700 to over 1,000 registered participants</td>
<td>Sub-regional meetings to encourage participation of developing nation Internet communities and focus on regional concerns</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proceedings webcast, transcribed during meeting, and archived on ICANN’s website to maximise</td>
<td>Ongoing workshops for IDNs, Security and other critical concerns</td>
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</table>

Benefits

- Informed participation of local and global communities in policy development processes
- Face-to-face dialogue offers ICANN better understanding of stakeholder issues
- Community workshops on critical issues, such as IDNs and DNS security
ICANN Mar del Plata public meeting

- Working groups, Saturday
- Regional forum, Sunday
- Plenary meeting, Monday, Tuesday

• Users meeting, Tuesday
• Public forum, Wednesday, Thursday,
• Board meeting, Friday

Ombudsman

Governmental Advisory Committee
GAC

Board of Directors

President/CEO

ICANN staff

Address
Supporting Organisation
ASO

Generic
Names Supporting Organisation
GNSO

Country
Code Names Supporting Organisation
ccNSO

At-large
Advisory Committee
ALAC

Security and
Stability Advisory Committee
SSAC

Root Server System
Advisory Committee
RSSAC

Technical Liaison Group
TLG

- Constituency meetings,
  Monday
- Public forum, Wednesday
- Council meeting, Wednesday
Many cross-constituency meetings are taking place as well.
Participate this week

• Welcome Ceremony (Monday 9:00 – 10:00)

• ICANN Workshop on DNS Security (Tuesday 9:00 – 12:00)

• Public discussion on domain name high-jacking (Tuesday 18:30 – 19:30)

• Public forum Part I and II (Wednesday, Thursday)
Particularly for new participants

Lunch invitation
for new participants to meet
with ICANN staff and Board
today 12:30-13:30, 12th floor
ICANN staff available all week during the meeting
If you have questions, please find us

For more information on ICANN please see
http://www.icann.com

Or send an email to
icann@icann.org