ICANN Update

RIPE 35
24-2-00

Andrew McLaughlin
The Basic Bargain

ICANN =
Internationalization of Policy 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 Address
- Protocol Port and Parameter Numbers

Coordinates the DNS Root Server System
- through Root Server System Advisory Committee
Most Internet DNS and IP Address coordination functions performed by, or on behalf of, the US government

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

White Paper: new 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
- WIPO to recommend solutions for trademark/domain-name dilemma
Status of Transition from USG

- 25 November, 1998 - ICANN recognized in MoU
- June, 1999 - Cooperative agreement among ICANN, US Government, root server operators
- 10 November, 1999
  - ICANN and Network Solutions sign gTLD registry and registrar agreements
  - DoC transfers root authority over gTLDs to ICANN
- 9 February, 2000
  - Contract with US Government to complete transfer of IANA functions
Remaining Transition Items

• Year 2000:
  – ccTLD registry agreements
  – RIR agreements
  – Root server operator agreements (?)

• September 30, 2000 - Target date for ICANN to settle all registry/registrar/root server relationships
Structure of ICANN
ICANN Staff

Current Staff:

- Interim President and CEO (Mike Roberts)
- Vice President/General Counsel (Louis Touton)
- CFO/Policy Director (Andrew McLaughlin)
- IANA staff (2.5 full-time)
  - Joyce Reynolds - Publications/RFC Editor
  - Michelle Schipper – Admin. Assistant for IANA
  - Suzanne Woolf - Network, Technical Operations, Root Server coordination
Address Supporting Organization

- Responsible for formulation of addressing policy
- Created by MoU among ICANN, APNIC, ARIN, RIPE NCC
- Address Council consists of 9 members
  - 3 from APNIC
  - 3 from ARIN
  - 3 from RIPE NCC
Ad Hoc Group

• Open public forum
  – Identify key technology, commercial and economic drivers that will affect Internet addressing and numbering
  – Assess current trends in services and network convergence and globalisation
    • from the telecommunications sector
    • changes in the demands on traditional IP address space

• Input to ASO & others
• Will NOT propose technical solutions
• <http://www.icann.org/adhoc/index.htm>
Results from L.A. Meetings

• Approval of agreements among ICANN, U.S. Government, Network Solutions
• Funding structure:
  – Total budget of $4.3m (actual will be $3.39m)
  – Division of budget:
    • gTLD registries + registrars = 55%
    • ccTLD registries = 35%
    • IP address registries = 10%
• At Large membership structure
• Ad Hoc Group Charter
Agenda for Cairo (7-10 March)

- Creation of new top-level domain registries
- ccTLD delegation and administration policies
- At Large Membership & elections
- ICANN Budget for 2000-2001
- Independent Review policy
For Further Information:

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