ICANN for Beginners

Orientation Workshop
Yokohama, Japan
13 July, 2000

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ICANN: The Basic Idea

ICANN =
An Experiment in
Technical Self-Management
by the global Internet community
ICANN: 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
Says The Economist:

• “ICANN is in many ways a completely new institutional animal.”
• “It is a hybrid between an online community and a real-world governance structure, an untested combination.”
• “It is also a new type of international organisation: an industry trying to regulate part of itself, across the globe, with little or no input from national governments.”

(10 June 2000)
Domain names & IP addresses

- **Domain names** are the familiar, easy-to-remember names for computers on the Internet
  - e.g., amazon.com, icann.org, nic.or.kr

- Domain names correlate to **Internet Protocol numbers** (IP numbers) (e.g., 98.37.241.130) that serve as routing addresses on the Internet

- The **domain name system (DNS)** translates domain names into IP numbers needed for routing packets of information over the Internet
Categories of Internet Domains

- **Generic Top Level Domains (gTLDs)**
  - .com, .net, .org, .gov, .mil, .edu, .int, .arpa
  - .com, .net, .org open for registration by all persons and entities on a global basis
  - Proposals to add many more gTLDs (.shop, .arts, .union, etc.)

- **Country Code Top Level Domains (ccTLDs)**
  - .kr, .uk, .fr, .us, .mx, .ca, .de, etc.
  - Registration requirements vary by domain (many require domicile within the territory or other connection with the territory)
  - Derived from ISO 3166-1 list
IANA

- “Internet Assigned Numbers Authority”
- A set of technical management functions (root management; IP address block allocations) previously performed by the Information Sciences Institute (ISI) at the University of Southern California, under a contract with the U.S. Government
- Includes protocol parameter and port number assignment functions defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
- Now a part of ICANN
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
- Request to WIPO to study & recommend solutions for trademark/domain-name conflicts
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
Policy Objectives for Year 2000

- New Top-Level Domains
- At Large Membership Elections
- ccTLD registry agreements
- IP Address registry agreements
- Root server operator agreements

- September 30, 2000 - Target date for ICANN to settle all registry + registrar + root server relationships
Structure of ICANN
ICANN Board of Directors

At Large Directors:
• Esther Dyson (USA) – Chairman
• Geraldine Capdebsocq (France)
• George Conrades (USA)
• Greg Crew (Australia)
• Frank Fitzsimmons (USA)
• Hans Kraaijenbrink (Netherlands)
• Jun Murai (Japan)
• Eugenio Triana (Spain)
• Linda S. Wilson (USA)

ASO Directors:
• Blokzijl (Netherlands)
• Fockler (Canada)
• Wong (Hong Kong, China)

DNSO Directors:
• Abril i Abril (Spain)
• Cohen (Canada)
• Pisanty (Mexico)

PSO Directors:
• Abramatic (France)
• Cerf (USA)
• Davidson (U. K.)
ICANN Staff

New Model: Lightweight
(minimal staff = minimal bureaucracy)

Current Staff:

- President and CEO (Mike Roberts)
- Vice President/General Counsel (Louis Touton)
- Chief Policy Officer/CFO (Andrew McLaughlin)
- Registrar Liaison (Dan Halloran)
- IANA staff (Joyce Reynolds, Michelle Schipper, Suzanne Woolf)
- Network Administrator (Jim Villaruz)
At Large Membership

- Open to any individual with verifiable name, email address, physical address
- Free to join and to vote
- Members will directly elect 5 ICANN Directors by November 2000 (Election by Region)
- Nominations committee + member-nomination
- 6-month study period to follow first election
- Membership Implementation Task Force
- JOIN! http://members.icann.org
Applications for Membership (~29 June)

8188 United States
5047 Germany
4251 Japan
1323 United Kingdom
1010 Canada
521 South Korea
433 France
363 Australia
322 Thailand
310 Austria
290 Switzerland
236 India
208 Netherlands
164 Ireland
157 Italy
139 Spain
127 Mexico
120 Argentina
119 New Zealand
Why Elect Directors?

• Accountability
• Transparency
• Representation
  – Geographic
  – Sectoral
• Diversity of views
• Distributed architecture of selection
• BUT: ICANN needs high-quality directors, a goal which may be in tension with representation
ICANN = Cybergovernment?

A: NO!

• ICANN has no inherent coercive power, only the ability to enter into contractual relationships through a process of consensus & consent

• ICANN is not a substitute for the powers of governments (i.e., courts and laws)
Does ICANN regulate?

• **No**: ICANN coordinates.
• **But**: technical coordination of unique values sometimes requires accounting for non-technical policy interests:
  – Data privacy protection
    • (WHOIS database)
  – Intellectual property/trademark law
    • (UDRP)
  – Competition law
    • (Registrar accreditation for .com, .net, .org)
What ICANN doesn’t do

• Network security
• Spam
• Web Sites’ Data Privacy Practices
• Internet Content
  – Pornography
  – Hate speech
  – Copyright violations
  – Deceptive business practices / consumer protection
• Multi-jurisdictional commercial disputes
• Definition of technical standards
  – Network surveillance and traceability
• Internet gambling
What ICANN is NOT

• Technical Standard-Setting Body
• Internet Police Force
• Consumer Protection Agency
• Economic Development Agency
• Legislature or Court
Lessons from the Experiment?

• Private-sector self-management is possible, if narrowly chartered

• Global consensus on policy is difficult to define; even harder to achieve
  – Consensus is a tradition in the technical community in which ICANN is rooted, because you can test solutions & refer to objective data
  – Consensus on policy questions can be elusive, because it depends upon subjective values
Message to You:

(and to all Internet communities)

GET INVOLVED!!!

Consensus means you have to show up to be heard.

www.icann.org
For Further Information:

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http://www.icann.org