Intro to ICANN

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London

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Context: Recent Statistics

- 8.5m Level 2 Domains in .com, .net, .org *(NSI Jan 00)*
- 75 Million Hosts *(Est. Jan 2000)*
- 212/246 countries + territories with IP *(NW June 1999)*
- 201 Million Users *(NUA Nov 1999)*
- (950 Million Telephone Terminations)

Users on the Internet - Nov 1999

CAN/US - 112.4M

Europe - 47.15M

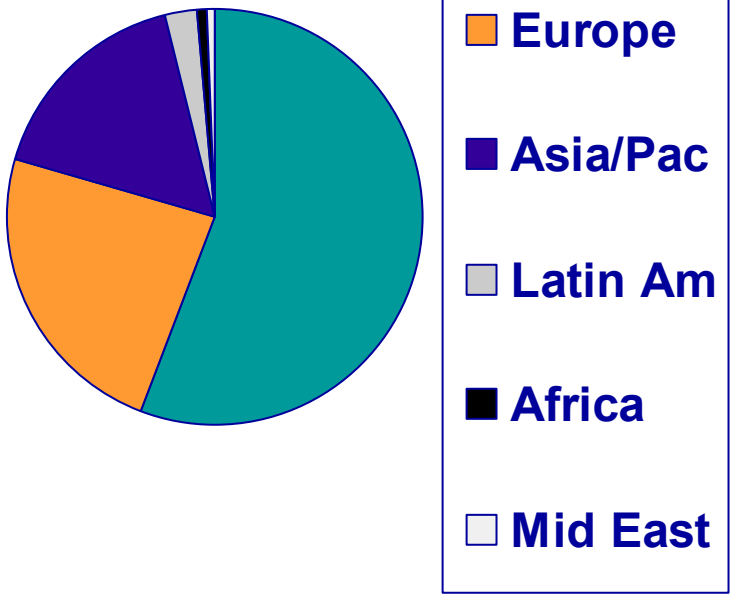
Asia/Pac - 33.61M

Latin Am - 5.29M

Africa - 1.72M

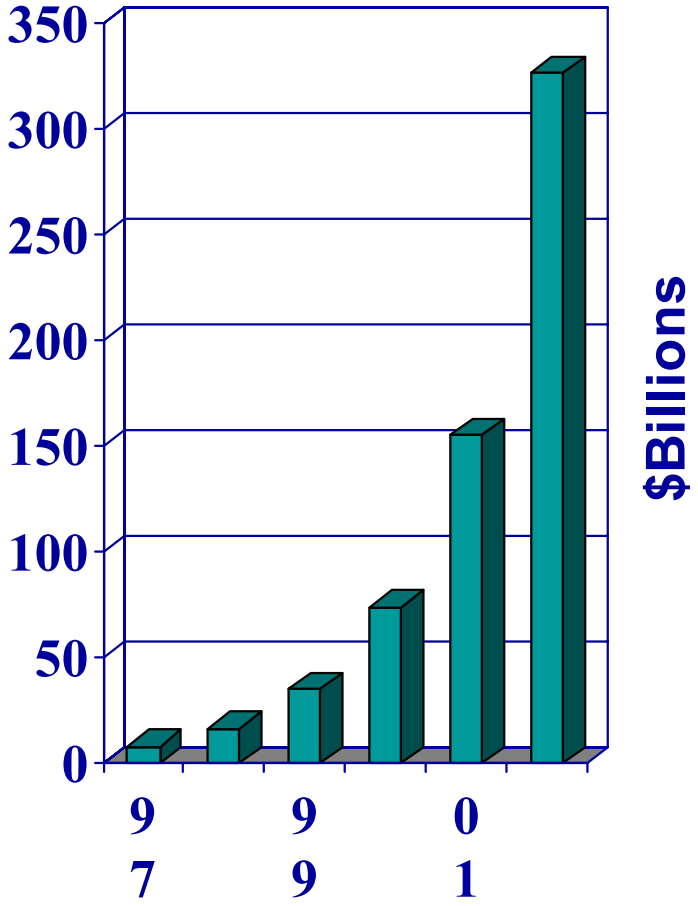
Mid-east - 0.88 M

Total - 201.05M



Internet Transactions ($Billions)

- Goods and services traded between companies:
  - $8 billion in 1999
  - $327 billion in 2002



Source: Forrester Research

ICANN: The Basic Idea

ICANN =

An Experiment in

Technical Self-Management

by the global Internet community

(An experiment that must succeed!)

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

What are domain names?

- Domain names are the familiar, easy to remember names for computers on the Internet
  - e.g., amazon.com, inta.org, ge.co.uk
- 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 information over the Internet

Categories of Internet Domains

- Generic Top Level Domains (gTLDs)
  - com, .net. .org, .gov, .mil, .edu, .int
  - Carry no territorial identifier
  - .com, .net. .org open for registration by all persons and entities on a global basis
  - Proposals for many more gTLDs (.biz, .arts, etc.)

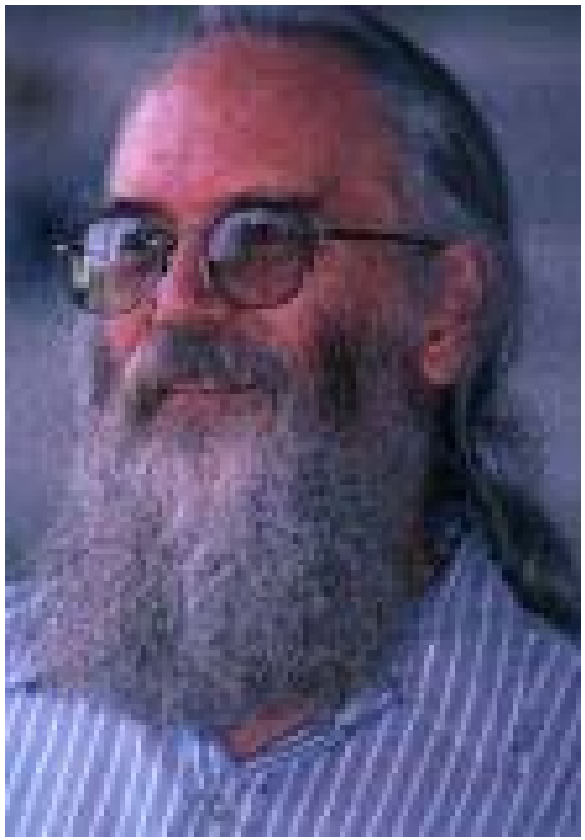
- Country Code Top Level Domains (ccTLDs)
  - .uk, .fr, .us, .mx, .ca, .de, etc.
  - Registration requirements vary by domain (many require domicile within the territory or other connection with the territory)
  - Derived from ISO 3166-1 list

Status Quo Ante ICANN

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

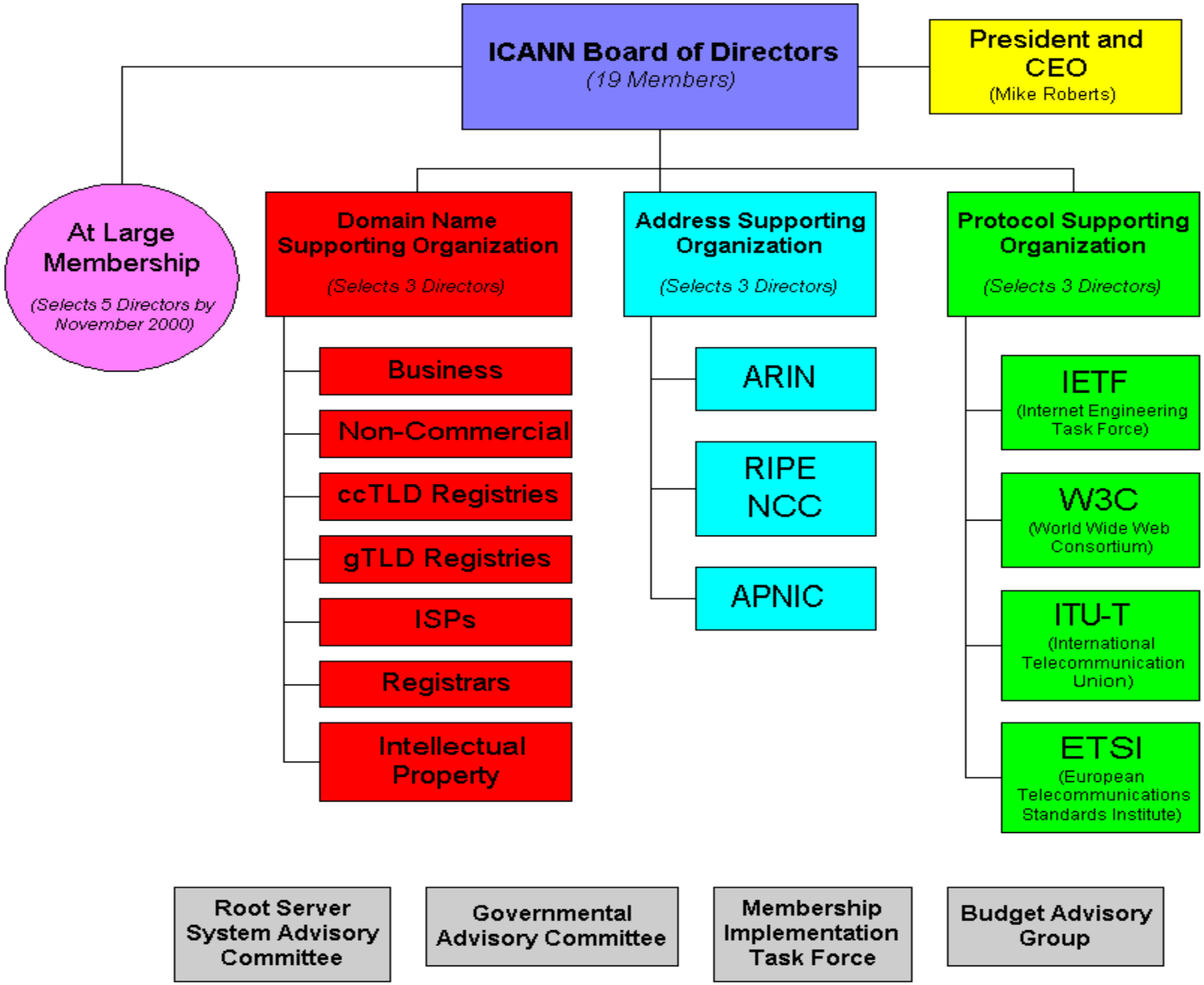
Status of Transition from USG

- ✓ 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
  - 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

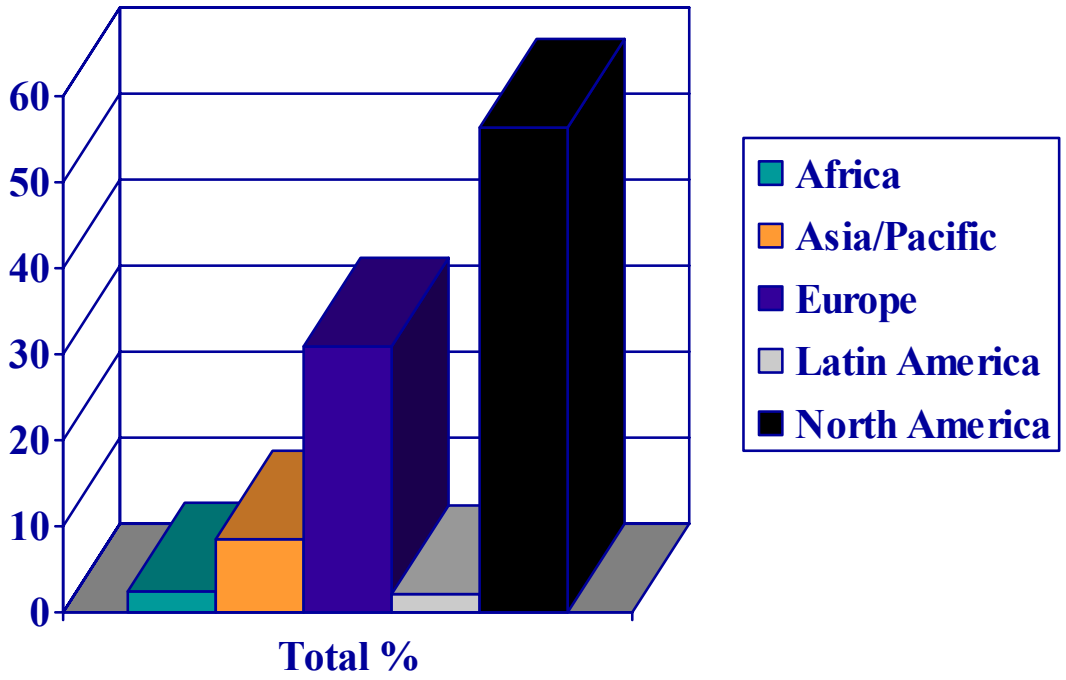

ICANN Board of Directors
(19 Members)
President and CEO
(Mike Roberts)
At Large Membership
(Selects 5 Directors by November 2000)
Domain Name Supporting Organization
(Selects 3 Directors)
Address Supporting Organization
(Selects 3 Directors)
Protocol Supporting Organization
(Selects 3 Directors)
Business
Non-Commercial
ccTLD Registries
gTLD Registries
ISPs
Registrars
Intellectual Property
ARIN
RIPE NCC
APNIC
IETF
(Internet Engineering Task Force)
W3C
(World Wide Web Consortium)
ITU-T
(International Telecommunication Union)
ETSI
(European Telecommunications Standards Institute)
Root Server System Advisory Committee
Governmental Advisory Committee
Membership Implementation Task Force
Budget Advisory Group

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 + petition process
- 6-month study period to follow
- Membership Implementation Task Force
- JOIN! <http://members.icann.org>

Applications for Membership

- Africa
  - 257 (2.33%)
- Asia/Pacific
  - 937 (8.50%)
- Europe
  - 3395 (30.79%)
- LA/C
  - 227 (2.06%)
- North Am
  - 6209 (56.32%)



ICANN Staff

New Model: Lightweight, minimal staffing
(= minimal bureaucracy)

Current Staff:

- Interim President and CEO (Mike Roberts)
- Vice President/General Counsel (Louis Touton)
- CFO/Policy Director(Andrew McLaughlin)
- IANA staff (2.3 full-time)

So does ICANN make law?

- Or: Is ICANN a cyber-government for the Internet?

  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/govern?

- No: ICANN coordinates.
- **But**: technical coordination of unique values sometimes requires touching non-technical policy areas:
  - Data privacy protection
    - (WHOIS database)
  - Intellectual property/trademark law
    - (UDRP)
  - Competition law
    - (Registrars)

Lessons from the Experiment?

- Private-sector self-regulation is possible
- Global consensus is difficult to define; even harder to achieve
  - Consensus can be achieved in the technical community from which ICANN was created, because you can test options
  - Consensus on policy questions is elusive, because you can't rely on objective data

For Further Information:

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http://www.icann.org

UDRP Statistics

- Total cases (other than recommencements):

  405 (Involving a total of 600 names)

- Cases terminated and later recommenced:

  8 Recommenced

(As of April 1, 2000)

Pending cases

274	Pending decision
1	Case suspended at complainant's request
3	Suspended pending settlement
1	Suspension to allow agreed transfer
279	**Total cases**

Dispositions by Decision

19 - Decision for respondent

1 - Decision for respondent: Taken off hold

4 - Name cancellation

94 - Name transfer

1 - Name transfer (heelquik.com); complaint dismissed (heelquik.org)

Total: 119

Disposition by settlement, etc.

1 Case settled; name transferred
1 Complaint dismissed
1 Dismissed on joint motion
1 Settlement; complaint withdrawn
1 Terminated at complainant's request
1 Termination of complaint without prejudice
1 Withdrawn without prejudice

Total: 7

Provider counts

Provider	Total Commencements
DeC	38/413 (9.2%)
NAF	189/413 (45.8%)
WIPO	186/413 (45.0%)