ICANN Rio de Janeiro

Orientation

24 March 2003

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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 & Management Functions
for DNS and IP Addressing
systems

+

Private Sector
(non-governmental) Management

What does ICANN do?

Coordinates policies relating to the unique assignment of:

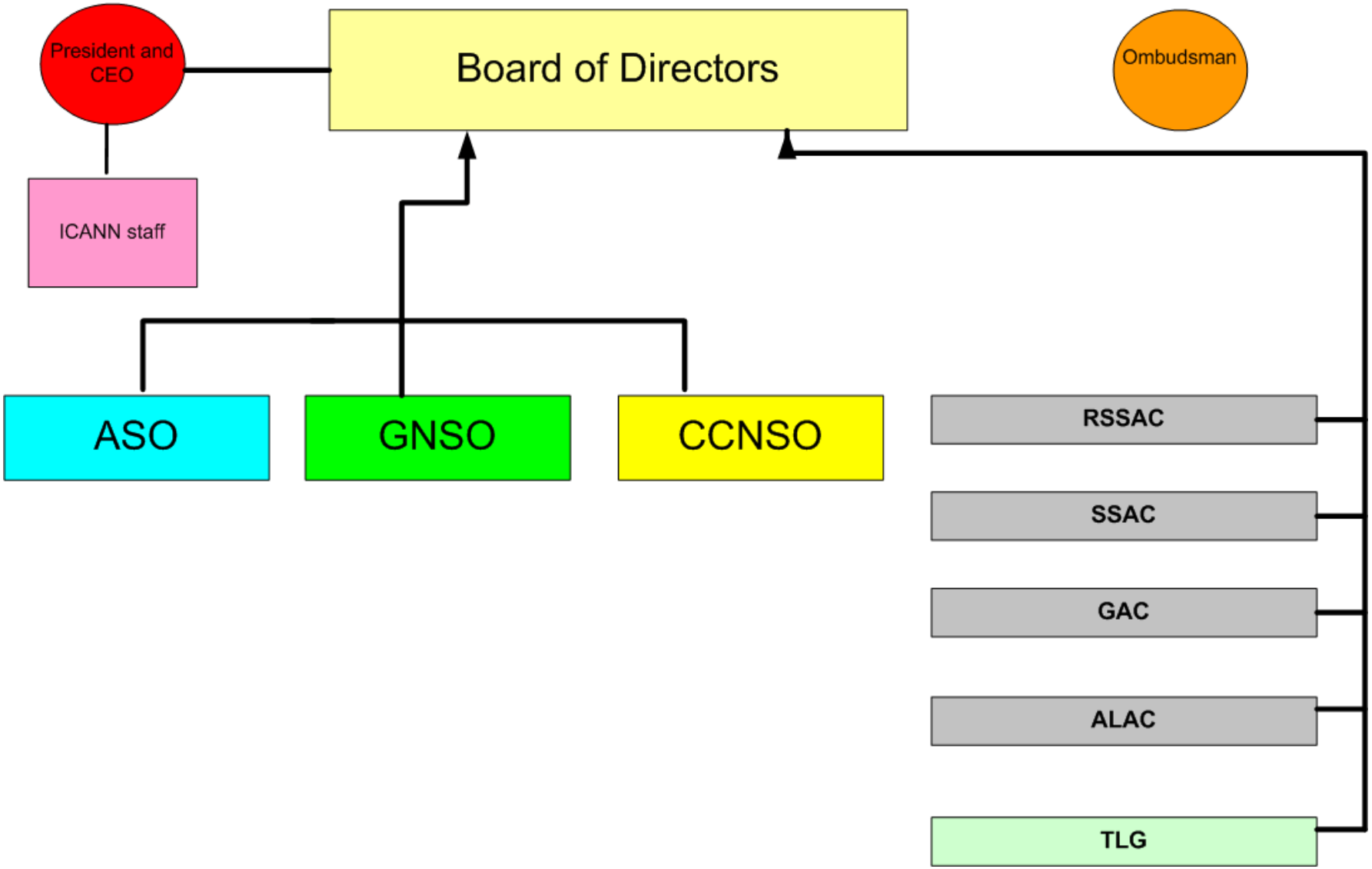
- Internet domain names
- Numerical IP Addresses
- Protocol Port and Parameter Numbers

Coordinates the DNS Root Name Server System

- through Root Server System Advisory Committee

Structure of ICANN

ICANN Organizational Chart



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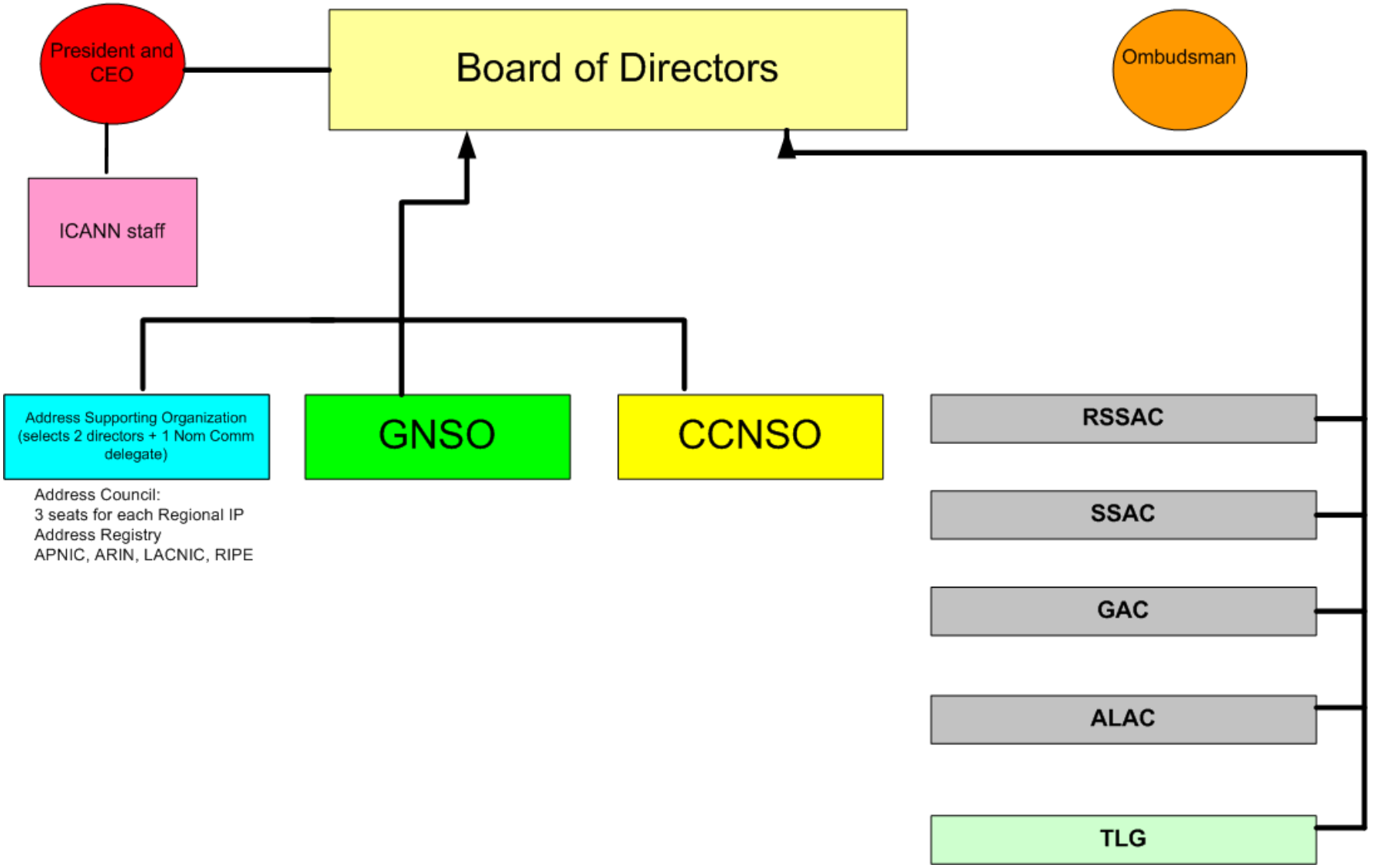

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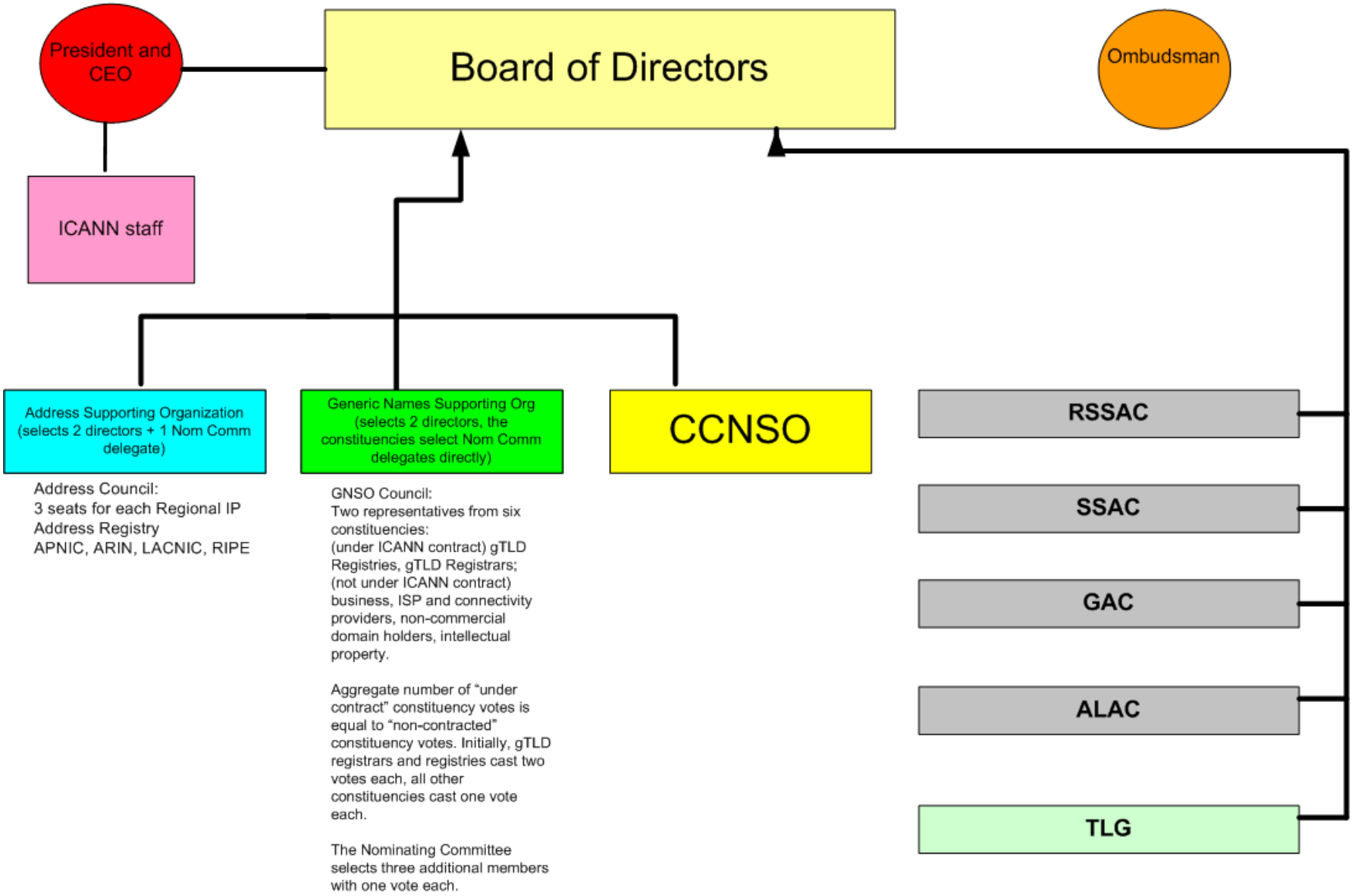

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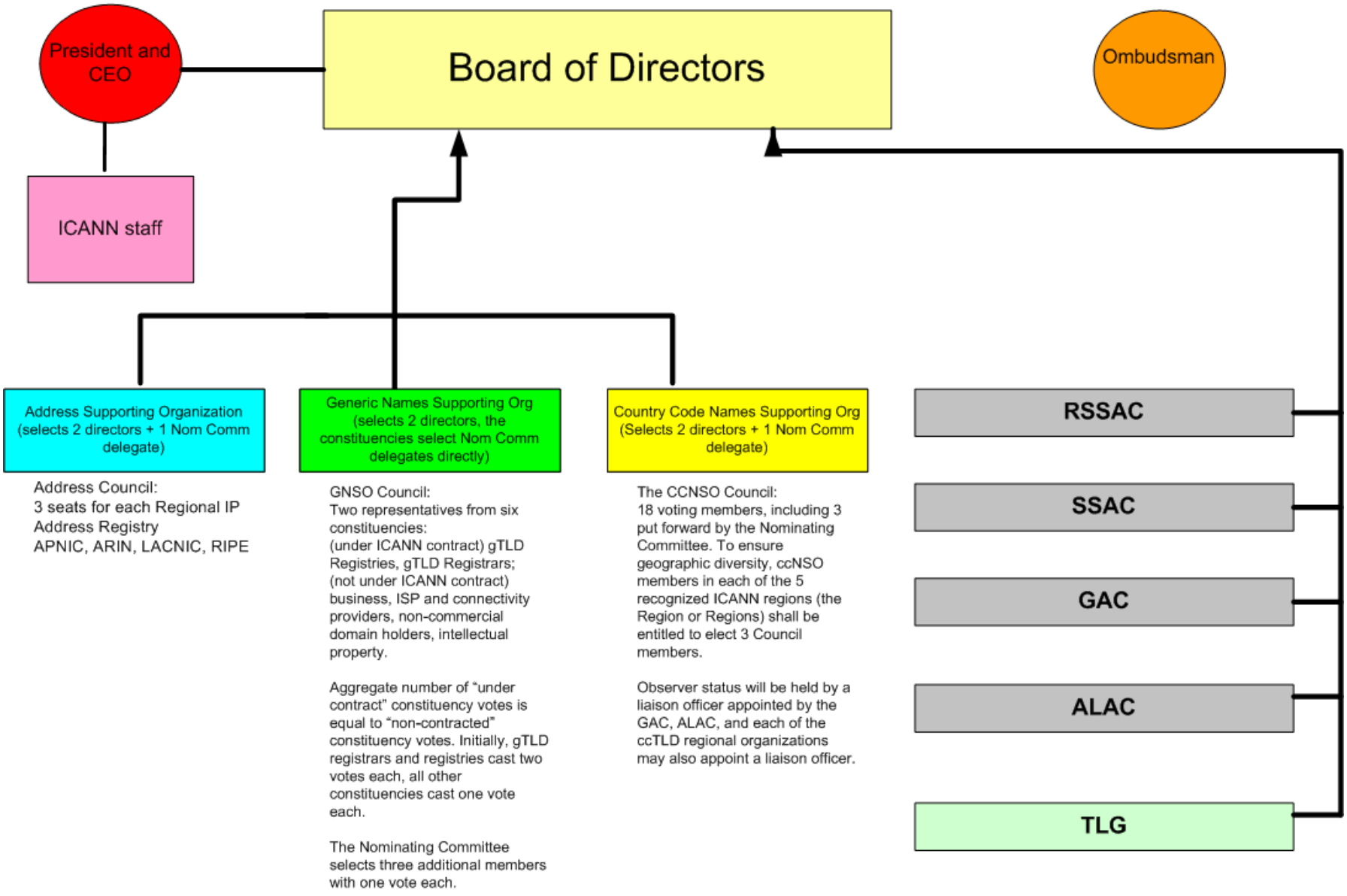

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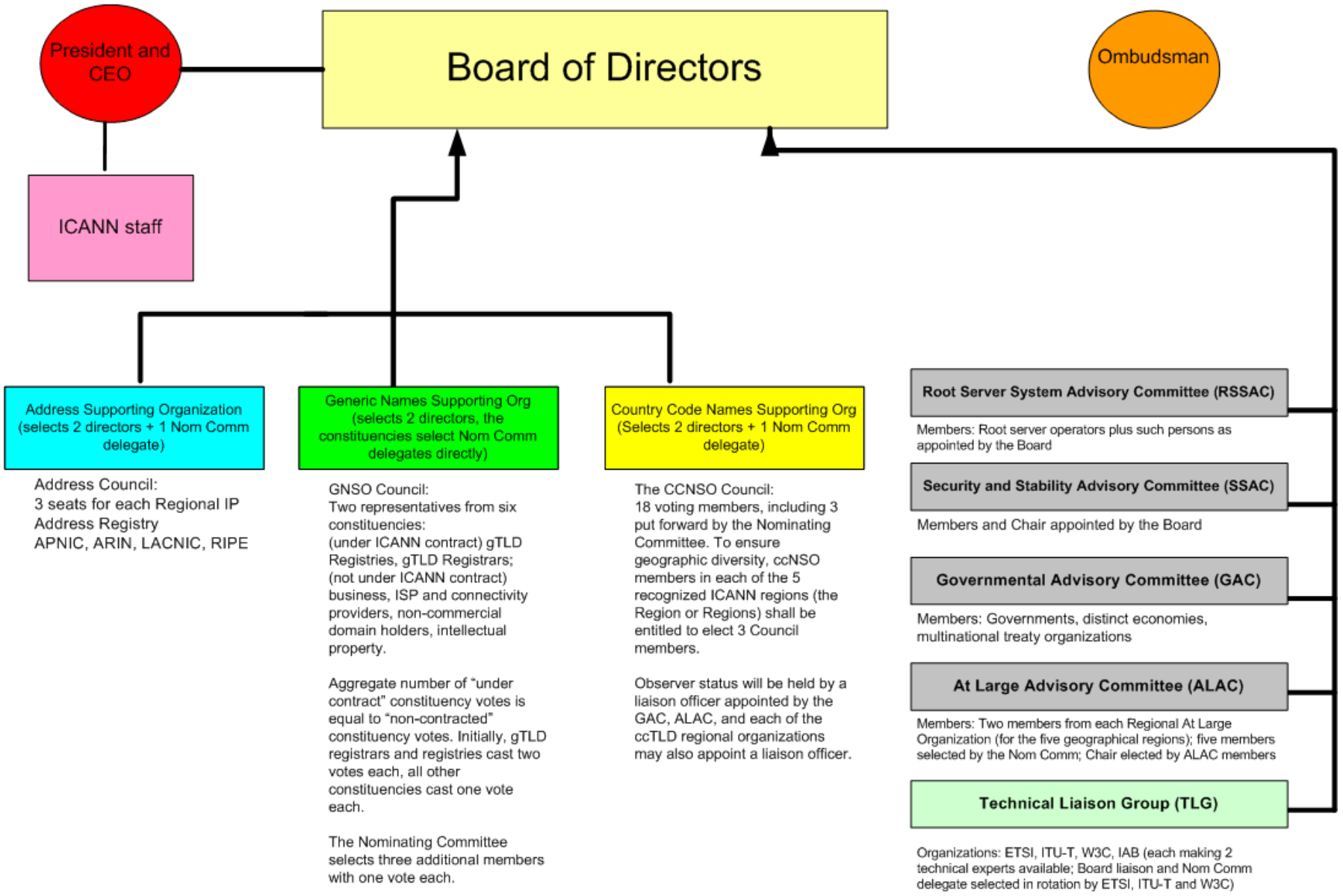

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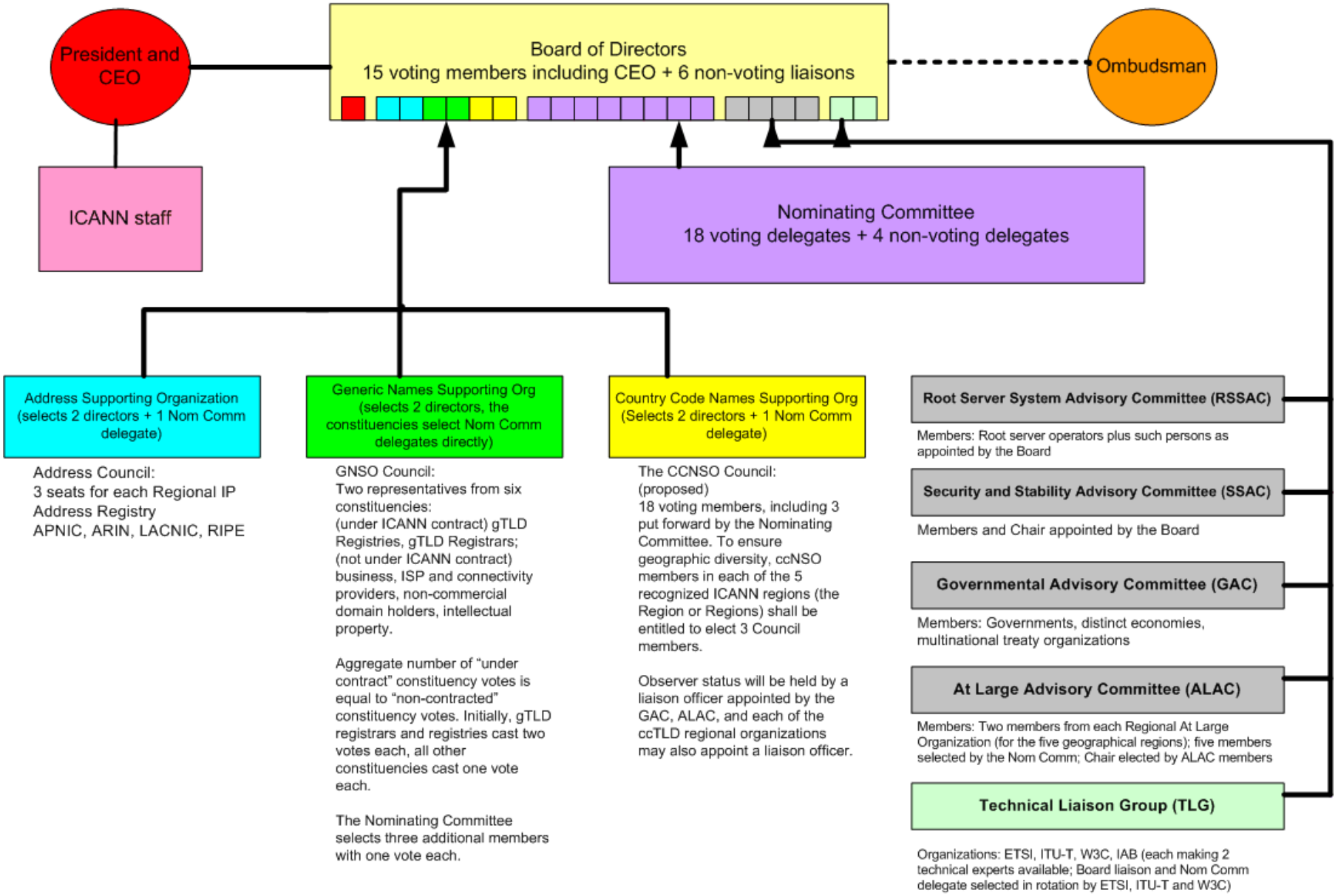

Address Council:
3 seats for each Regional IP Address Registry
APNIC, ARIN, LACNIC, RIPE

GNSO Council:
Two representatives from six constituencies:
(under ICANN contract) gTLD Registries, gTLD Registrars;
(not under ICANN contract) business, ISP and connectivity providers, non-commercial domain holders, intellectual property.

Aggregate number of "under contract" constituency votes is equal to "non-contracted" constituency votes. Initially, gTLD registrars and registries cast two votes each, all other constituencies cast one vote each.

The Nominating Committee selects three additional members with one vote each.

The CCNSO Council:
(proposed)
18 voting members, including 3 put forward by the Nominating Committee. To ensure geographic diversity, ccNSO members in each of the 5 recognized ICANN regions (the Region or Regions) shall be entitled to elect 3 Council members.

Observer status will be held by a liaison officer appointed by the GAC, ALAC, and each of the ccTLD regional organizations may also appoint a liaison officer.

Members: Root server operators plus such persons as appointed by the Board

Members and Chair appointed by the Board

Members: Governments, distinct economies, multinational treaty organizations

Members: Two members from each Regional At Large Organization (for the five geographical regions); five members selected by the Nom Comm; Chair elected by ALAC members

Organizations: ETSI, ITU-T, W3C, IAB (each making 2 technical experts available; Board liaison and Nom Comm delegate selected in rotation by ETSI, ITU-T and W3C)

ICANN Board of Directors

Transition Board Directors:

- **Vint Cerf (USA) – *Chairman***
- **Alejandro Pisanty (Mexico) – *Vice-Chairman***
- **Amadeu Abril i Abril (Spain)**
- **Karl Auerbach (USA)**
- **Ivan Moura Campos (Brazil)**
- **Lyman Chapin (USA)**
- **Jonathan Cohen (Canada)**
- **Mouhamet Diop (Senegal)**
- **Frank Fitzsimmons (USA)**
- **Masanobu Katoh (Japan)**
- **Hans Kraaijenbrink (Netherlands)**
- **M. Stuart Lynn (until 27 March, 2003)**
- **Andy Mueller-Maguhn (Germany)**
- **Jun Murai (Japan)**
- **Nii Quaynor (Ghana)**
- **Helmut Schink (Germany)**
- **Paul Twomey (begins 27 March, 2003)**
- **Linda S. Wilson (USA)**
- **Sang-Hyon Kyong (South Korea)**

Funding

- ICANN Budget 2003-4 = ~$8 million US
- Sources of funding: Registry & Registrar agreements
  - gTLD Registries (com, net, org, info, biz, etc.)
  - gTLD Registrars (accreditation fees)
  - ccTLD Registries (voluntary contributions, pending formal agreements)
  - Regional Internet Registries (voluntary contributions pending finalization of agreements)
- No funding from governments

ICANN Reform

- Launched by CEO Stuart Lynn in February 2002
- New Bylaws adopted December 2002
- Generated tons of input from all over
- Goal: Effective ICANN, focused on a well-defined mission, representative of the global Internet's diversity
  - ICANN as technical coordinating body, not a market regulator or an experiment in global online democracy.

Elements of Reform

- **Core Values**
- **Structure**
  - Board composition & selection
  - Nominating committee
- **Policy-development process**
  - Generic TLDs & Country-code TLDs
  - Address Supporting Organization
  - Advisory Committees: At-Large, Governmental, Security, Technical Liaison Group, Root Name Server Operators
- **Funding**
- **Participation**
  - Manager of Public Participation
  - Regional At-Large Organizations
- **Openness and Transparency**
  - Ombudsman
  - Independent Review
- **Governments & The Public Interest**

ICANN = CyberGovernment?

- A: No!
- ICANN has no inherent coercive power, only the ability to enter into contractual relationships through a process of consensus & consent
- Objectives: Network of agreements, that formalize and make transparent
- ICANN is not a substitute for the powers of governments (i.e., courts and laws)

ICANN = CyberGovernment?

- No: ICANN coordinates unique indentifiers.
- **But**: Technical coordination of unique values sometimes entails non-technical policy issues:
  - 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
- Financial transactions
- Data Privacy
- Internet Content
  - Pornography; hate speech
  - Copyright violations
  - Deceptive business practices / consumer protection
- Multi-national commercial disputes
- Definition of technical standards
  - Network surveillance and traceability
- Internet gambling
- Spam

What ICANN is NOT

- Technical Standard-Setting Body
- Internet Police Force
- Consumer Protection Agency
- Economic Development Agency
- Legislature or Court

What ICANN does do:

- Coordinate the Internet's systems of unique identifiers
  - And address **directly** related policy issues
- Plus: Set policies for the gTLD registries

Message to You:

GET INVOLVED!

It’s an open process – your views are important!

www.icann.org

For Further Information:

http://www.icann.org