



The Global Internet

ICTFEST 2006

Antigua and Barbuda

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Liaison

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names
and Numbers

My Address Will Introduce

What is the Internet?

What does ICANN do?

What is the role of ICANN in Internet governance?

Some Caribbean context

Current leadership opportunities

Setting the ICANN stage

Founded on two key concepts:

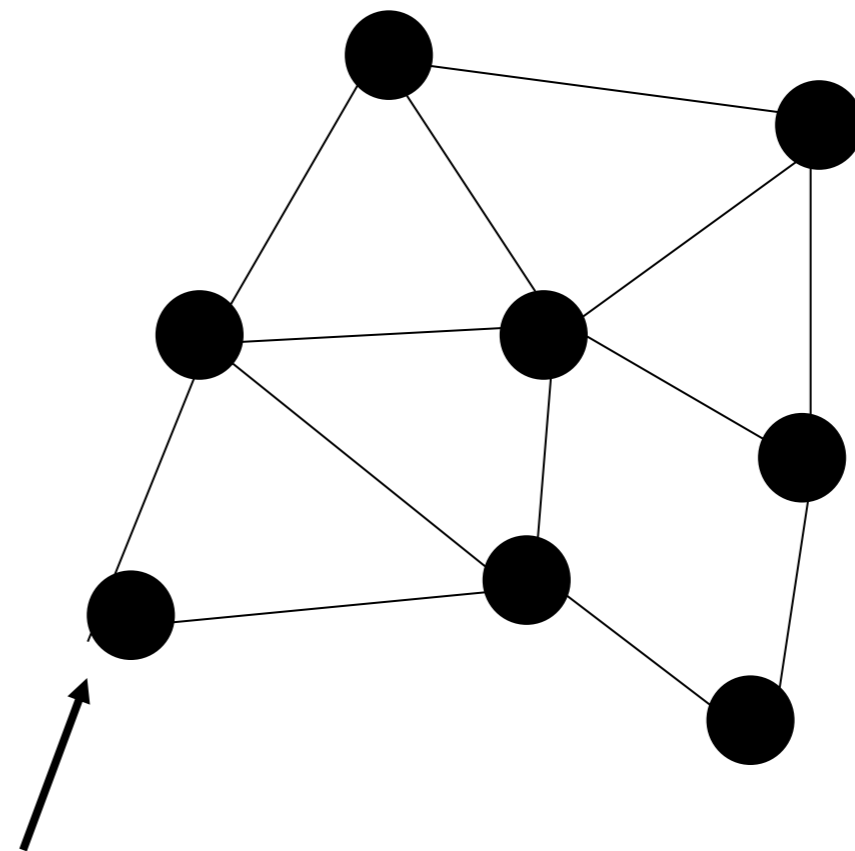
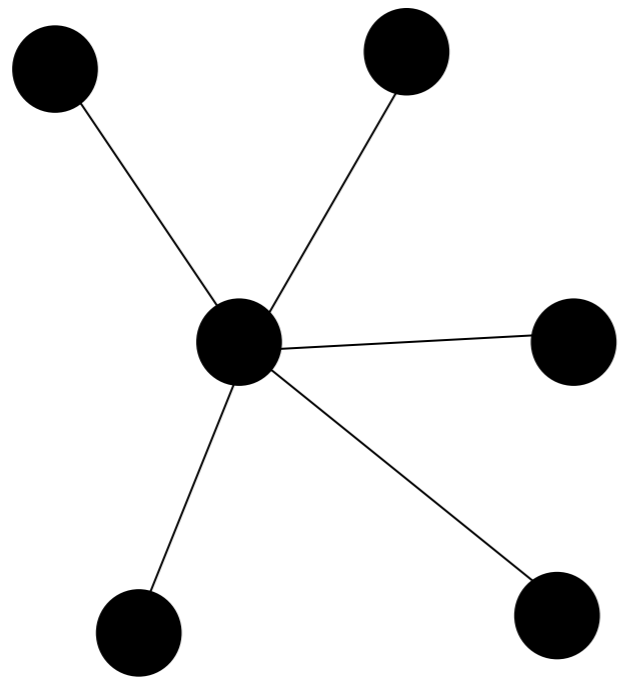
1. Acting in the public trust.
2. Developing decisions through a bottom up, consensus based process.

ICT best practice circa 1890



Creativity and the Global Internet

Centralised vs. distributed network



Each node has a unique address

Domain Name System (DNS): Links Name to Address

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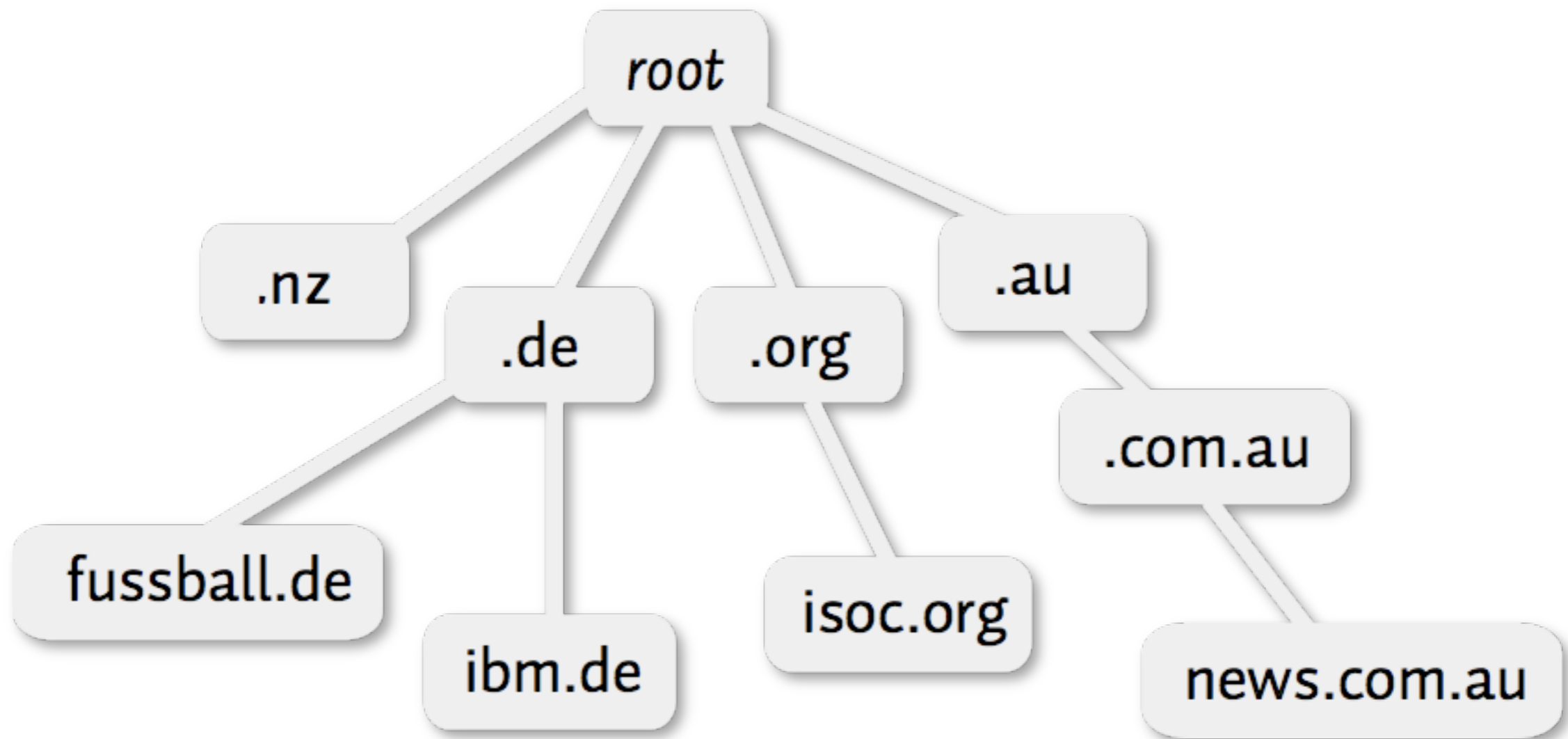
IPv4: 255.255.255.255

IPv6: 2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7334

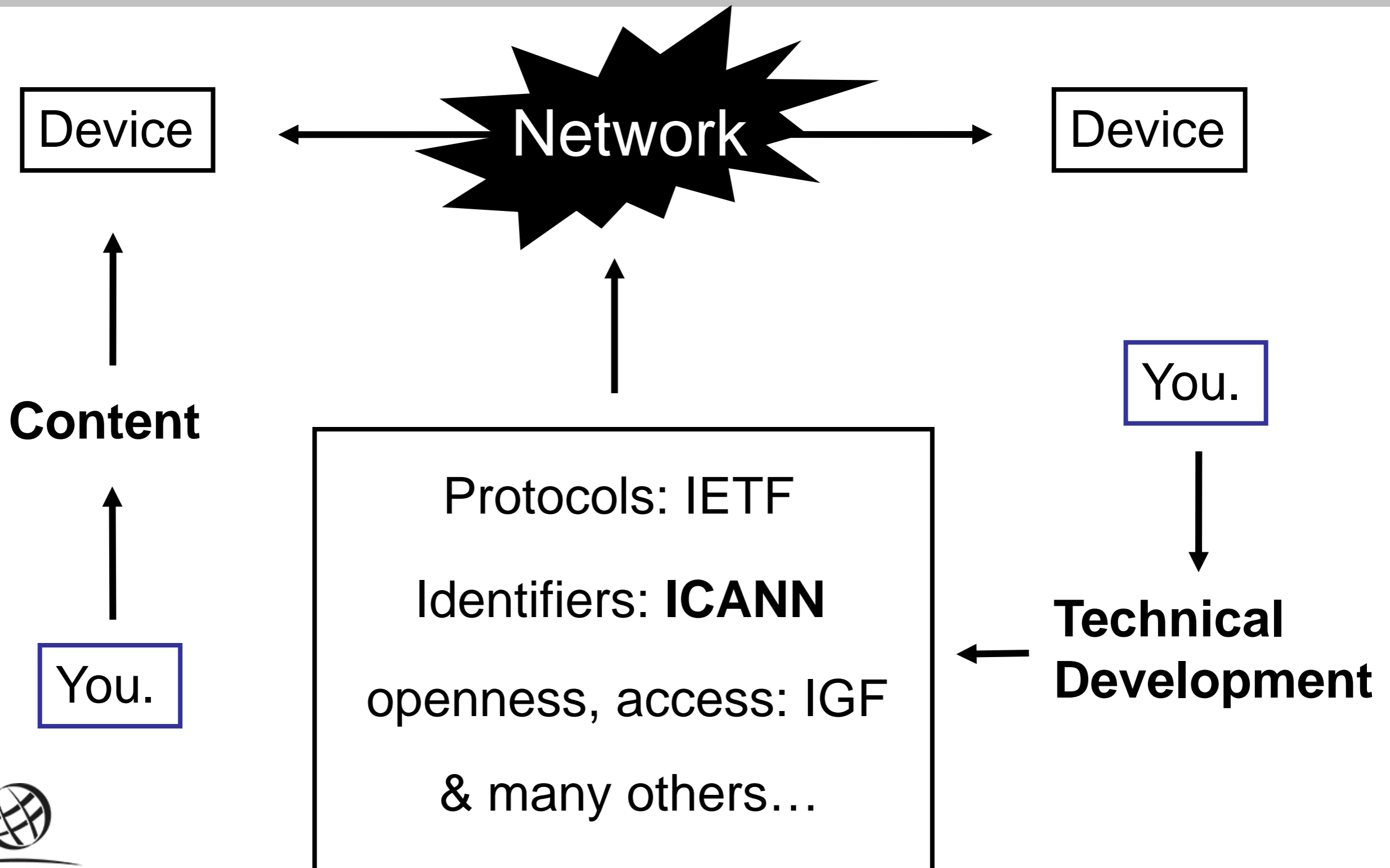
A mnemonic device / World's largest distributed database



The DNS Tree



Two ways to interact with the network



Scalability of DNS Administration

- 1995 - NSF contract cannot cover costs of exploding .com registrations and allows NSI to recover costs by charging \$100 for 2 year registration [note, NSF is a RESEARCH agency]
- 1996 - Postel initiates Internet Ad Hoc Committee with support from Internet Society to institutionalize the IANA functions and open top level domains to competitive registration. This proves to be very difficult with many people with differing views and interests. The debate doesn't come to closure...
- 1998 - NSF transfers DNS responsibility to Dept of Commerce
- 1998 - DoC extends contract with NSF for two years (Sept 30, 2000)

Government Intervention

- 1998 - Ira Magaziner, at the request of President Clinton, initiates an effort to facilitate formation of a neutral, industry-sponsored oversight organization to continue the IANA functions performed in the past under US Government contract in a global, consensus building setting.
- Green and White Papers developed.
- 1999 - ICANN organizes the many components specified in the White Paper (Board, Supporting Organizations, Membership, Advisory committees)

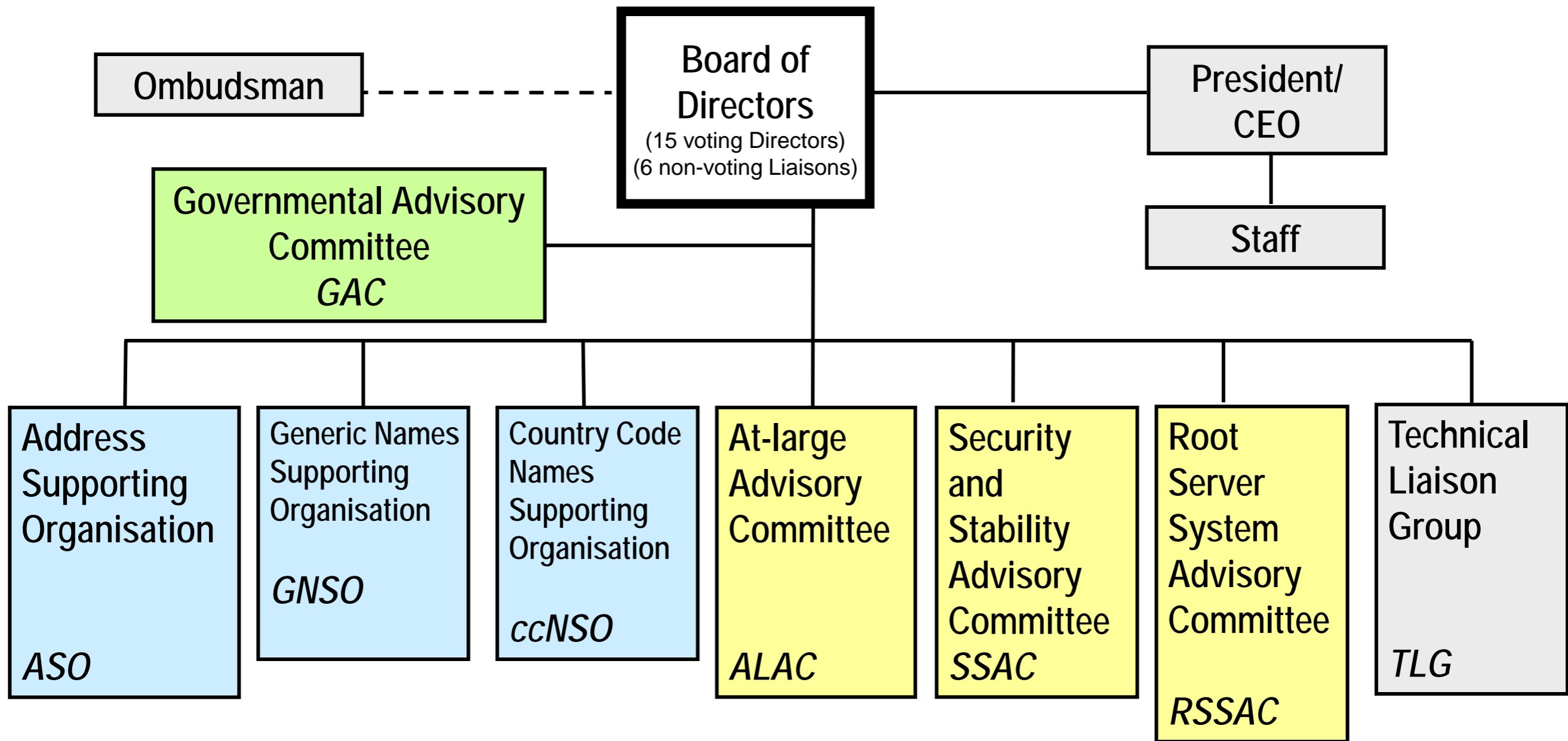
A new organisation and mission

1. Globally coordinate the security and stability of:
 - Domain Name System
 - Internet protocol ("IP") addresses
 - autonomous system ("AS") numbers
 - Protocol port and parameter numbers
- Operation/evolution of DNS root name server system
- Policy development reasonably and appropriately related to these technical functions.

Principles

- Global relevance
- All stakeholders represented
- Flexibility
- No capture by individuals, groups, or organisations
- Reflective of the Internet
- Organisational excellence

A collaborative policy framework



Growing with the network: International representation and participation

- Government Advisory Committee: over 100 governments and 10 International, Inter Governmental and Treaty Organisations
- At-Large Advisory Committee: approximately 22 At-Large Structures from five global regions
- Board of Directors represents 14 nationalities
- ICANN Staff hail from some of these countries (Australia, Denmark, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Mexico, Niger, Palestine, Philippines, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States)

Selection of Current Policy Issues

1. Generic Top Level Domains
2. International Domain Names
3. Whois Database
4. Country Code Top Level Domains
5. Root Server Operation and DNS Security
6. Internet Protocol Version 6

Selection of Current Governance Issues

1. Collaboration with IGF and regional forums
2. Strategic Plan
3. Nominating Committee
4. Post MoU

Challenges for the region: Thinking like the Net.

- Implementing a holistic and proactive approach to Internet Governance
- Almost no registrars accredited by ICANN out of +800 registrars worldwide
- Almost no participation in global policy making
- ccTLDs in majority still struggling
 - to work well technically
 - to be adopted at home (charters and management)
 - to participate in and network on best practice: LACTLD and ccNSO
 - For integration into national IT strategy and symbolism while retaining flexibility and responsiveness
- Empowerment of users, ISPs and Internet related organisations

Overview, NomCom 2006

- 3 ICANN Directors
- 2 members of the Interim ALAC (North America and European regions)
- 1 member of the GNSO Council
- 1 member of the ccNSO Council

- Total number of candidates: 90

- 4 Africa (1 dual nationality)
- 17 Asia Pacific
- 38 Europe (1 dual nationality)
- 5 Latin America and Caribbean
- 27 North America

Leadership Opportunities

- Plan to attend:
 - Internet Governance Forum in Athens, **30 Oct - 2 Nov**
 - ICANN meeting in Sao Paolo, **2 - 8 Dec**
- Join:
 - ICANN Board, Committee or Organisation
- Leverage:
 - A portfolio approach to global Internet innovation centres

Thank You.

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Final notes :

Recruitment
Feedback

