

# RIRs and the ICANN Process

**RIPE 36**

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# Motivation

- The ICANN Process

## Background Context

- Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow
- What is it?
- What does it do?
- Why does it not do?
- Why does it exist?
- What has it done?
- What has it to do?
- How does it work?

# What does ICANN do?

Coordinates policies relating to the unique assignment of:

- Names                      Internet domain names
- Numbers                    Numerical IP Address
- Protocols                  Protocol Port and Parameter Numbers

Coordinates the DNS Root Server System

- through Root Server System Advisory Committee

**... Technical  
Coordination**

# 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 **not** do?**



# 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)





**So why does ICANN exist?**



# Situation Before 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

... Things worked  
and life was good

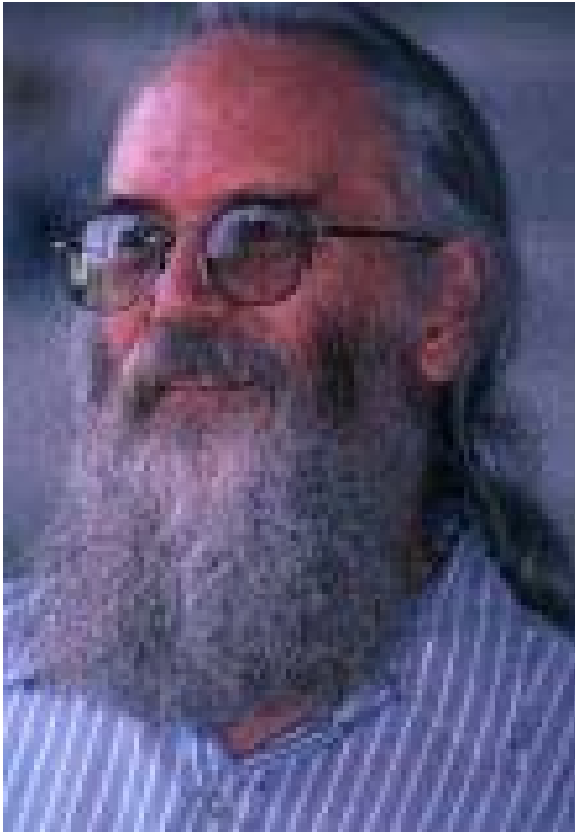
# Key Role of the IANA

- IANA acted for 30 years to mediate disputes and to assure proper technical coordination and function of all parts of the domain name system.
- These functions are still critical to the successful operation of Internet which is now a GLOBAL and rapidly growing medium.

# Need for Change

- ◆ Globalisation of Internet
- ◆ Commercialisation of Internet
- ◆ Need for accountability
- ◆ Need for more formalized management structure
- ◆ Dissatisfaction with lack of competition
- ◆ Trademark/domain name conflicts

# IANA



## *Jon Postel* *1943-1998*

- 1996 - Postel initiates Internet Ad Hoc Committee (IAHC) with support from Internet Society (ISOC) 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...

# US Government Steps In

- 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

# White Paper Principles

White Paper: new policy/management structure must promote 4 goals:

- ◆ Stability – first priority
- ◆ 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 centralised coordination functions
- ◆ Amendment of Network Solutions agreement to require competitive registrars in gTLD registries
- ◆ WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organisation) to recommend solutions for trademark/domain-name dilemma



# What has ICANN Done?

- ✓ 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
- ✓ 10 March 2000
  - MOU with IETF/IAB formalising prior appointments of ICANN to perform IANA functions

# What has ICANN to do?

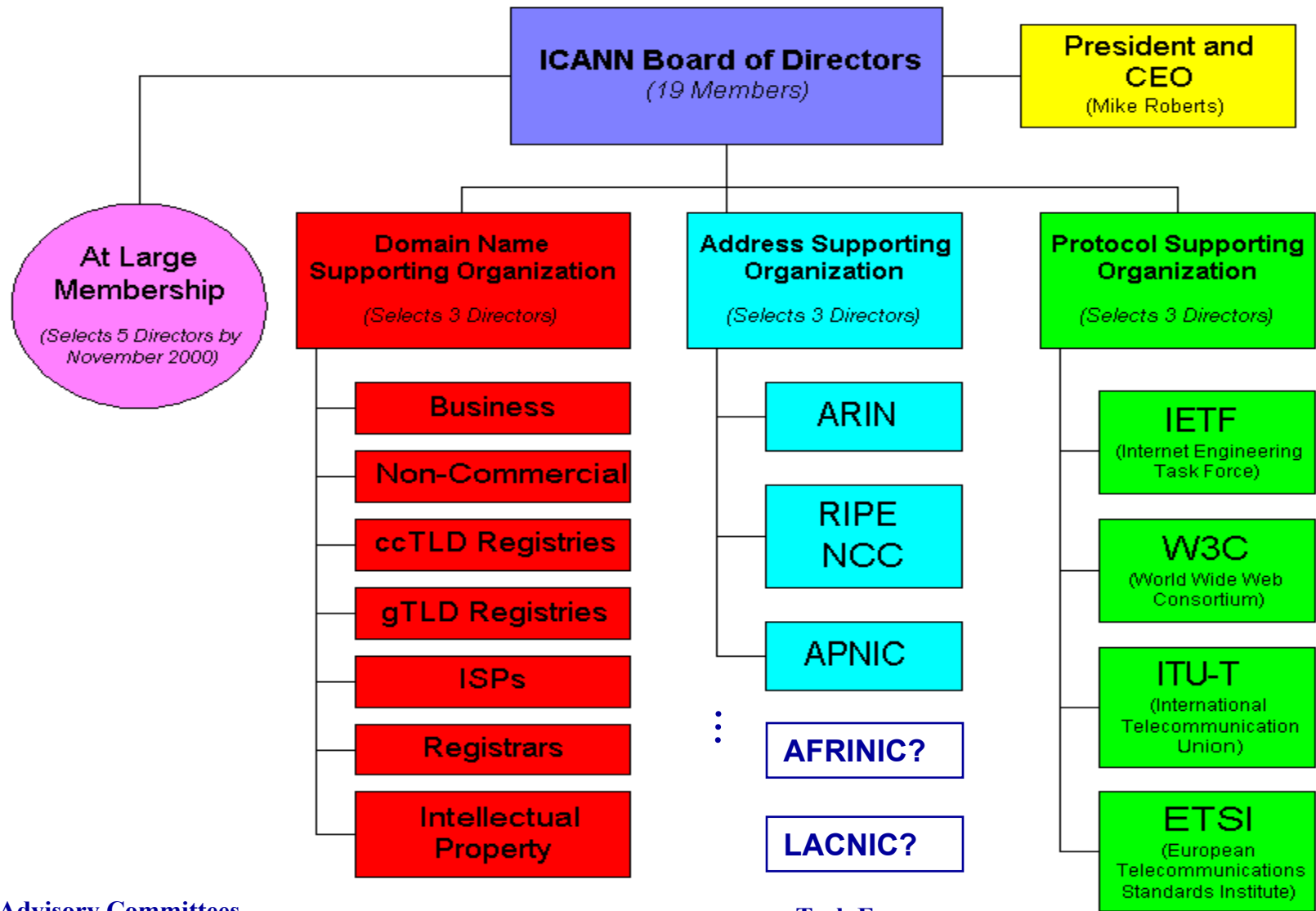
- Year 2000:
  - ccTLD registry agreements
  - IP Address registry agreements
  - Root server operator agreements
  - New gLTDs (.info, .shop, .eu/.eur, etc.)
- 30 September 2000 - Target date for ICANN to settle all registry + registrar + root server relationships



# **Structure of ICANN...**

## **How does it work?**





**Advisory Committees**



**Task Forces**



# ICANN Board of Directors

## At Large Directors:

- Esther Dyson (USA) – Chairman
- Geraldine Capdeboscq (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 (Numbers)

- Blokzijl (Netherlands)
- Fockler (Canada)
- Wong (Hong Kong, China)

## DNSO Directors (Names):

- Abril i Abril (Spain)
- Cohen (Canada)
- Pisanty (Mexico)

## PSO Directors (Protocols):

- Abramatic (France)
- Cerf (USA)
- Davidson (U.K.)

# Geographic and Cultural Diversity

- **Geographically diverse Board of Directors**
  - **Directors selected by Supporting Organizations**
    - 4-Europe
    - 3-North America
    - 1- Latin America
    - 1-Asia/Pacific
  - **At Large Directors - current**
    - 4-North America
    - 3 Europe
    - 2-Asia Pacific
  - **At Large Directors - future**
    - 1 from each of 5 regions + 4 (to be determined)

# 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

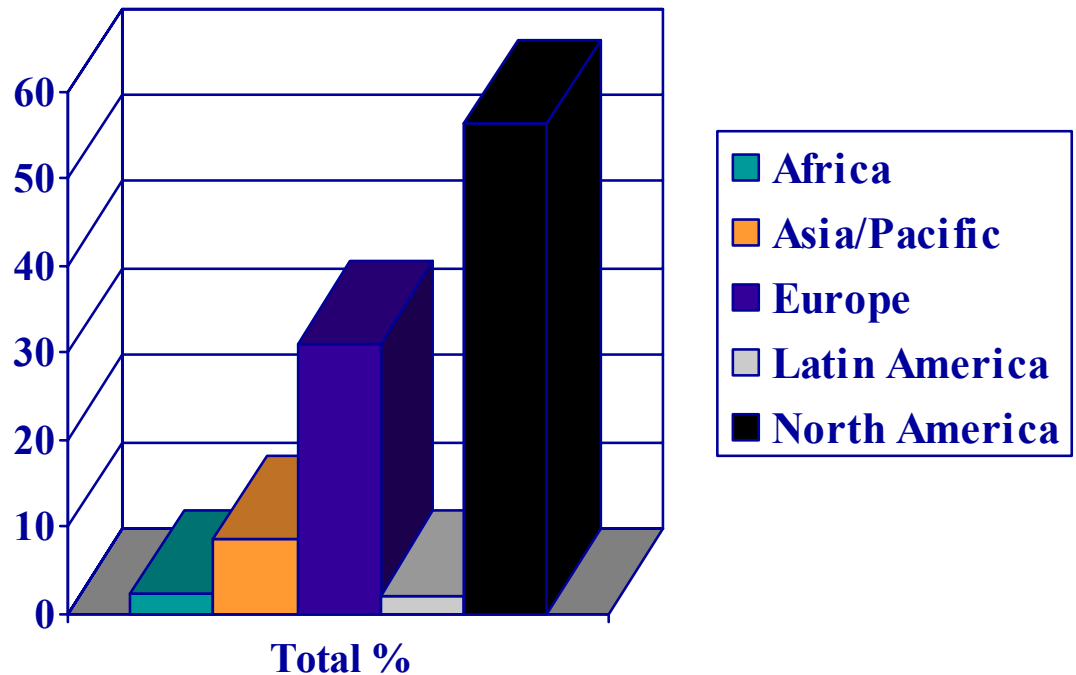
-3395 (30.79%)

- LA/C

-227 (2.06%)

- North Am

-6209 (56.32%)





# ICANN Staff

Model: Lightweight, minimal staffing

## Current Staff:

- ◆ Interim President and CEO (Mike Roberts)
- ◆ Vice President/General Counsel (Louis Touton)
- ◆ Policy Director (Andrew McLaughlin)
- ◆ IANA (Joyce Reynolds, Michelle Schipper)
- ◆ Business Manager
- ◆ Network Administrator

6 FTE currently, 12.3 authorized

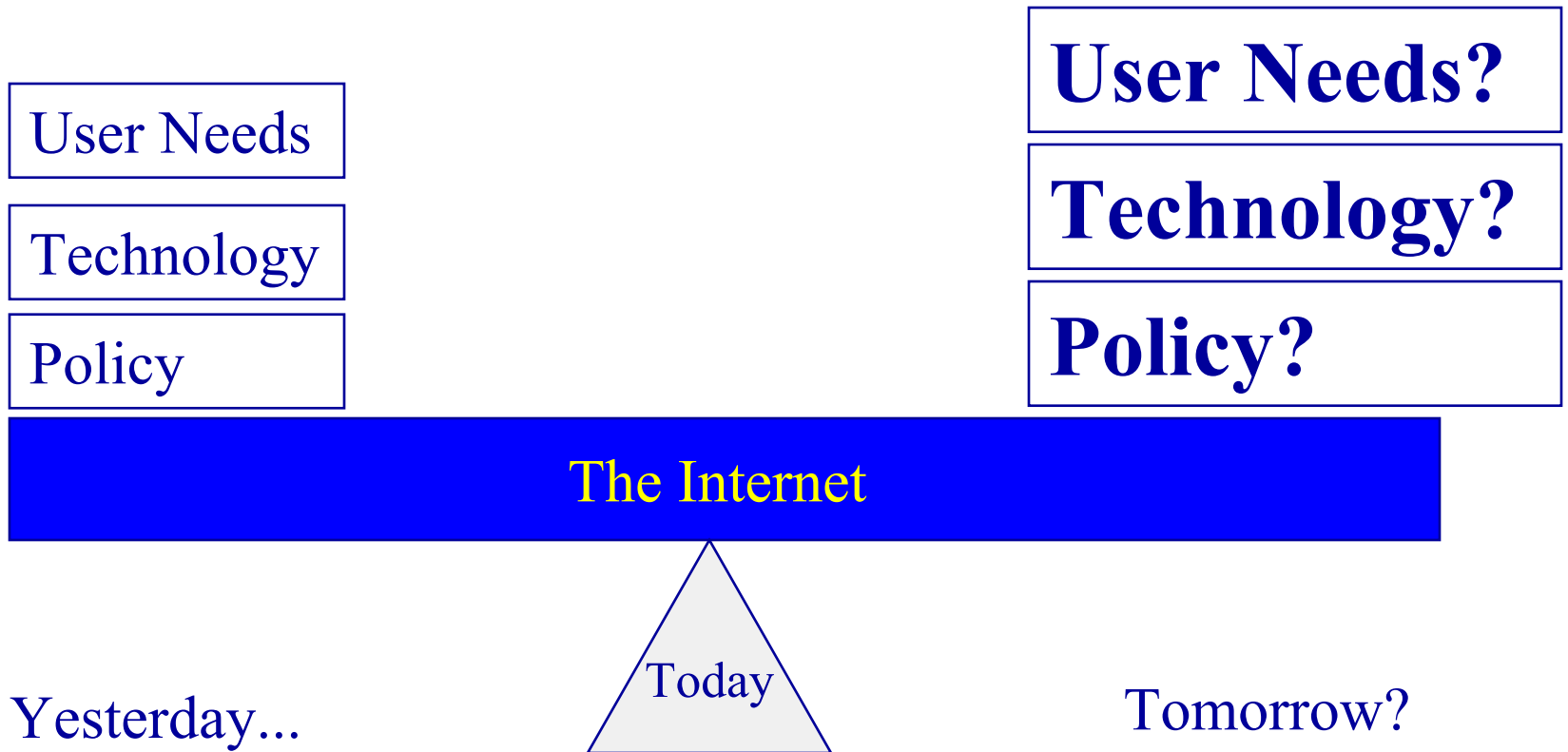
... Permanent CEO  
Search Underway



# So what really is the ICANN Process?

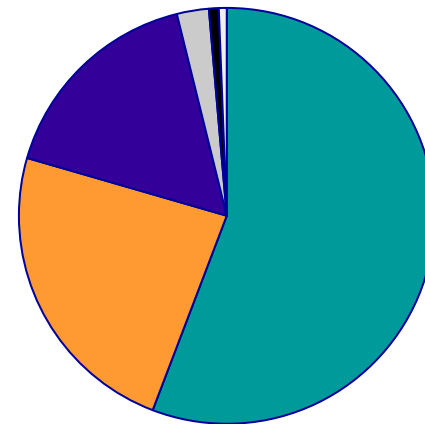


# The ICANN Process: Finding Balance



# Users on the Internet

Africa	- 1.72M
Asia/Pac	- 33.61M
CAN/US	- 112.4M
Europe	- 47.15M
Latin Am	- 5.29M
Mid-east	- 0.88 M

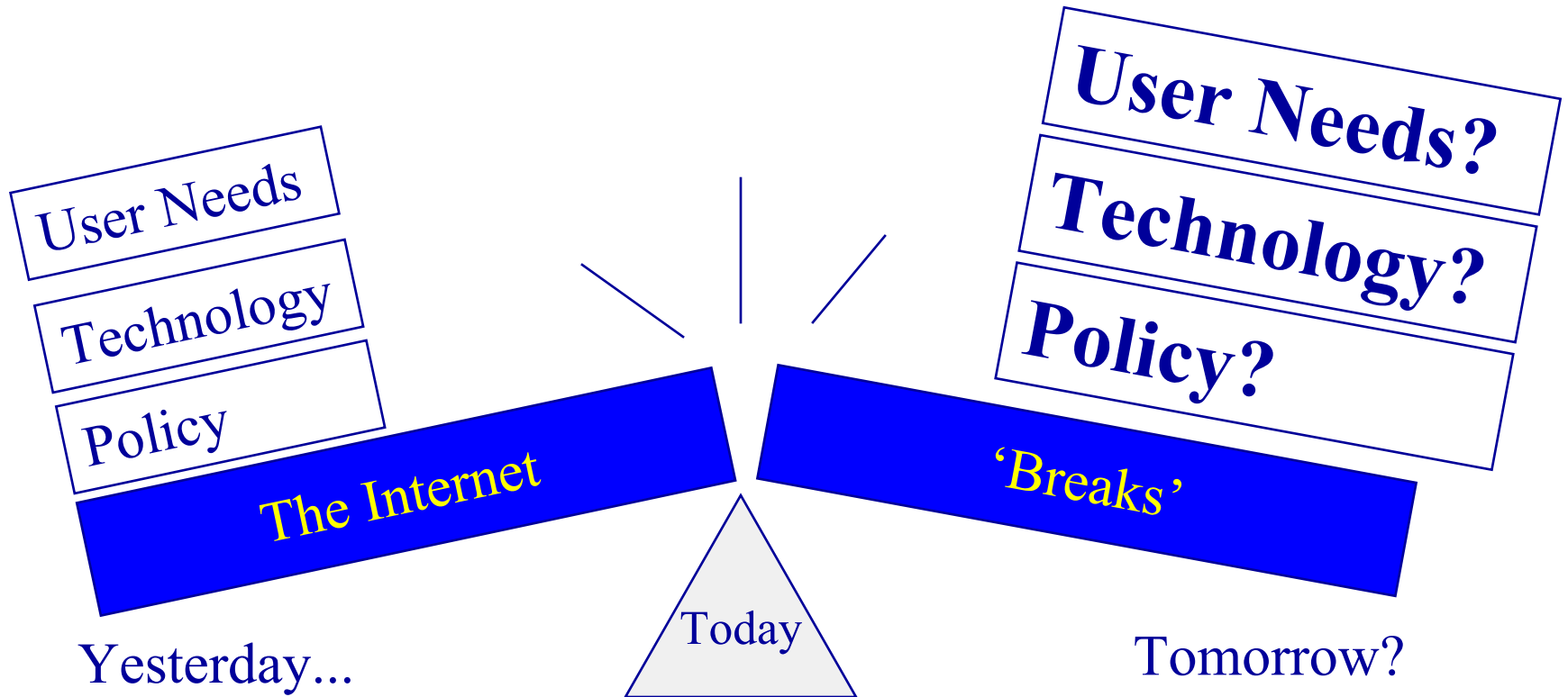


**Total - 201.05M**

**(NUA-Nov'99)**

**What about Tomorrow?**

# What is Failure?



What is Success? The Internet Keeps Growing Transparently

User Needs?  
Technology?  
Policy?

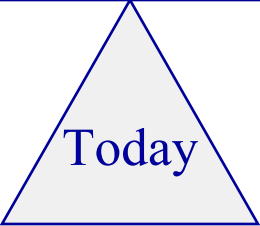
User Needs?

Technology?

Policy?

The Internet

Yesterday...



Tomorrow?

## Lessons from the Experiment So Far?

- 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

# Pending Address Issues:

- IPv6 Implementation
- Global/Regional Address Policy Mix
- Emerging RIRs
  - Africa
  - Latin America



# For Further Information:

<http://www.icann.org>

JOIN! <http://members.icann.org>

email: [touton@icann.org](mailto:touton@icann.org)

Thank You! ;)