

ICANN
Internet Corporation for
Assigned Names and Numbers

Vinton Cerf
MCI WorldCom
April 2000



IANA and ICANN

- ◆ 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...



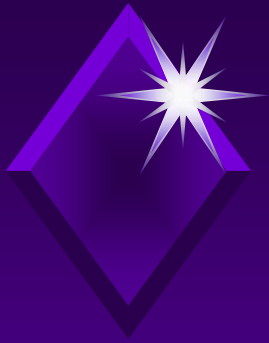
US Government role

- ◆ 1998 - Ira Magaziner, at the request of President Clinton, initiates an effort to facilitate formation of an international, 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



Creation of ICANN

- ◆ Nov 1998 - the USG recognizes the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)
- ◆ 1999 - ICANN organizes the many components specified in the White Paper (Board, Supporting Organizations, Membership, Advisory committees...)



*Address
Support*

*Domain Name
Support*

*Protocol
Support*

ASO

DNSO

PSO

*At
Large*

Board

ICANN

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers



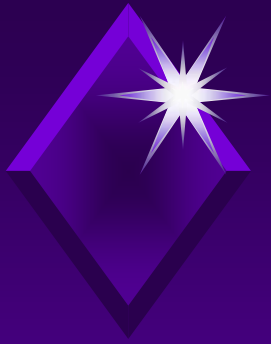
Address Support Organization

- ◆ Elects 3 members of ICANN Board
- ◆ ARIN - American Registry for Internet Numbers
- ◆ APNIC - Asia Pacific Network Information Centre
- ◆ RIPE NCC - Réseau IP Européens Network Control Centre
- ◆ [AFRINIC - May 7, 2000, Capetown]



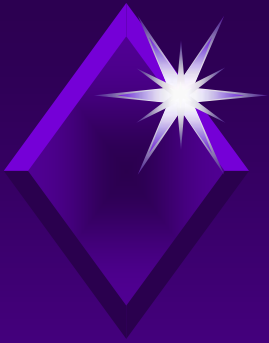
Protocol Support Organization

- ◆ Protocol Council elects 3 ICANN Board members; PC members drawn from:
 - ◆ Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
 - ◆ ITU-T
 - ◆ ETSI
 - ◆ ISO
 - ◆ other Industry technical forums
- ◆ Criterion: Internet technical background



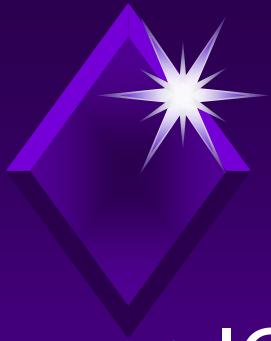
Domain Name Support Org.

- ◆ Names Council elects 3 ICANN Board Members
- ◆ Constituencies: Internet Service Providers, Intellectual Property interests, Business users, Non-Commercial users...



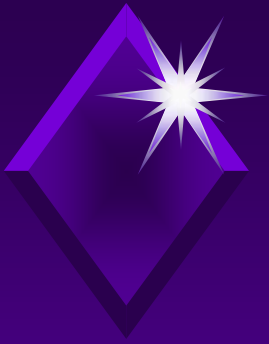
ICANN Board

- ◆ **Mike Roberts/US**
 - ◆ **Geraldine Capdeboscq/FR**
 - ◆ **George Conrades /US**
 - ◆ **Greg Crew/AU**
 - ◆ **Frank Fitzsimmons /US**
 - ◆ **Hans Kraaijenbrink/NL**
 - ◆ **Jun Murai/JP**
 - ◆ **Linda S. Wilson/US**
 - ◆ **Eugenio Triana /ES**
 - ◆ **Jean-Francois Abramatic /FR**
 - ◆ **Alejandro Pisanty/MX,**
 - ◆ **Jonathan Cohen/US**
 - ◆ **Amadeu Abril i Abril/ES**
 - ◆ **Rob Blokzijl/NL**
 - ◆ **Pindar Wong/HK**
 - ◆ **Ken Fockler/CA**
 - ◆ **Vint Cerf/US**
 - ◆ **Philip Davidson/UK**
 - ◆ **Esther Dyson/US**
- +5 at-large to be elected*



Other Notable Organizations

- ◆ ICCB - Internet Configuration Control Board (1979-1983)
- ◆ IAB - Internet Activities Board (1983-1992); now Internet Architecture Board
- ◆ IETF - Internet Engineering Task Force
- ◆ IRTF - Internet Research Task Force
- ◆ ISOC - Internet Society
- ◆ ISTF - Internet Societal Task Force



*Internet
Architecture
Board*

Internet Society

ISOC

IAB

*Internet Societal
Task Force*

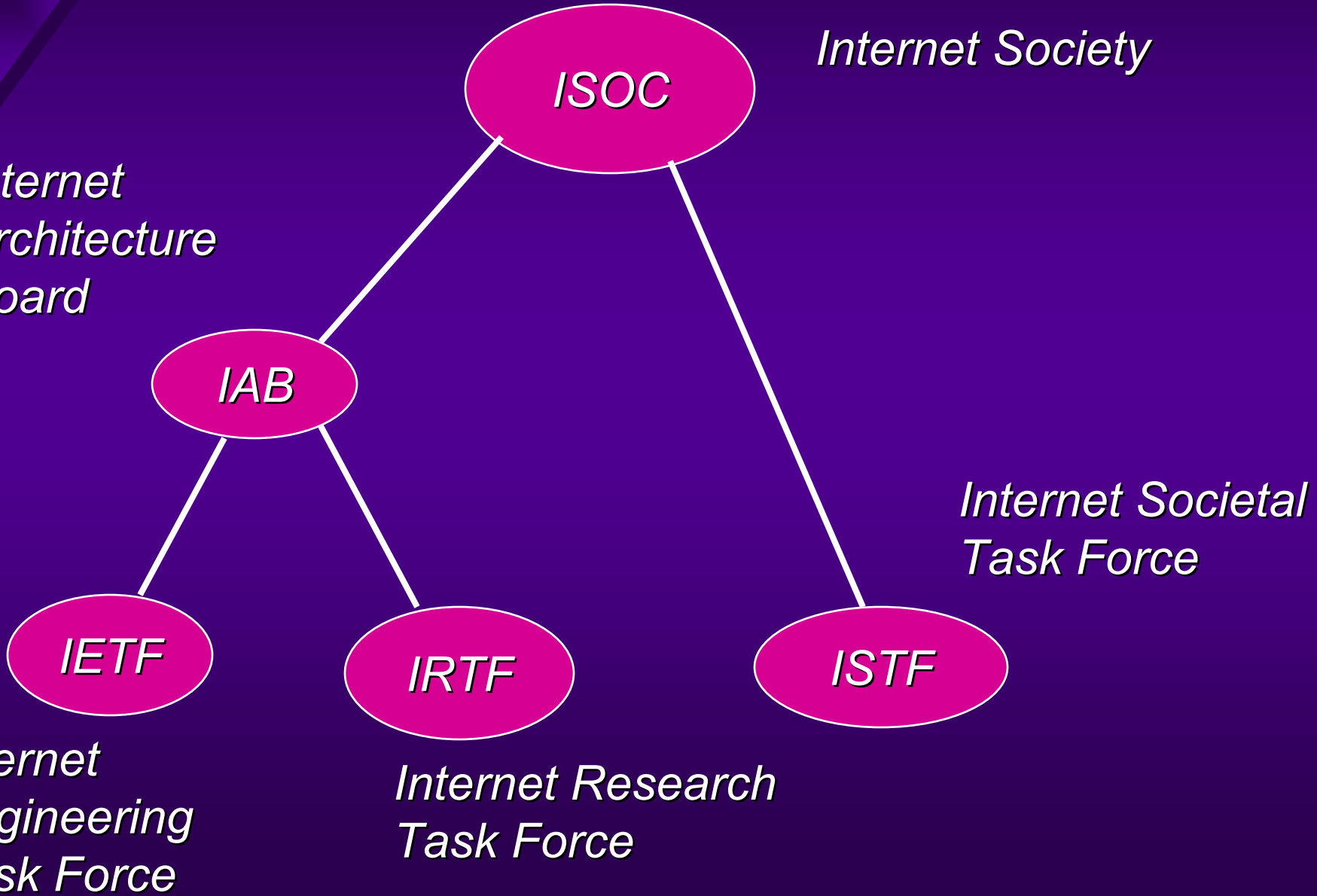
IETF

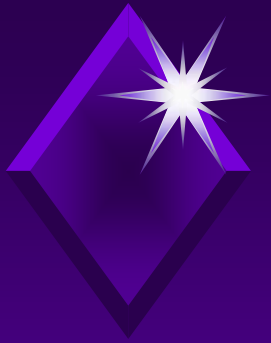
IRTF

ISTF

*Internet
Engineering
Task Force*

*Internet Research
Task Force*





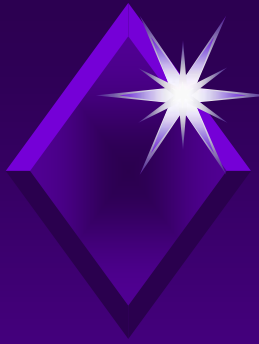
Additional Organizations

- ◆ SRI International - Network Information Center (NIC)
- ◆ Network Solutions, Inc. - successor to SRI Int'l for .mil, .com, .net, .org management
- ◆ GIP - Global Internet Project
- ◆ EFF - Electronic Frontier Foundation
- ◆ EPIC - Electronic Privacy Information Center



What are the remaining Challenges?

- ◆ Making ICANN Work
 - ◆ funding
 - ◆ mechanisms for global consensus building
- ◆ Managing the transition from monopoly to competition
- ◆ Resolving the Trademark/Domain Name conflict
- ◆ Transition from IPv4 to IPv6



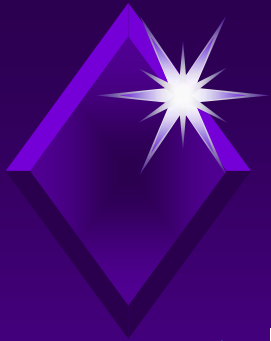
Trademark and Domain Name Conflict

- ◆ Trademarks are NOT unique (MCI is trademarked by MCI WorldCom but also by a bus manufacturing company)
- ◆ Domain Names MUST BE UNIQUE in order for the Internet to work just like 800 numbers



ICANN's IP Addressing Role

- ◆ ICANN oversees Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) for allocation and assignment of IP addresses
- ◆ ICANN released guidance for IPv6 and allocated the first blocks in July 1999



Internet Addressing

- ◆ IPv4 - 32 bits
- ◆ initially, 256 networks ... then mix of:
 - ◆ Class A (128 with 16 M hosts)
 - ◆ Class B (16,384 with 65K hosts)
 - ◆ Class C (2M with 256 hosts)
- ◆ Now, Classless Inter-domain addresses
 - ◆ up to 4 Billion hosts, hundreds of thousands of networks



Next Generation Internet

- ◆ IPv6 - 128 bits of addressing
- ◆ Theoretically 10^{38} hosts
- ◆ Significant transition effort needed (sort of like changing engines on aircraft while in flight)
- ◆ IANA officially announced allocations (July 14, 1999)

