

ICANN

Orientation

October 2003



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

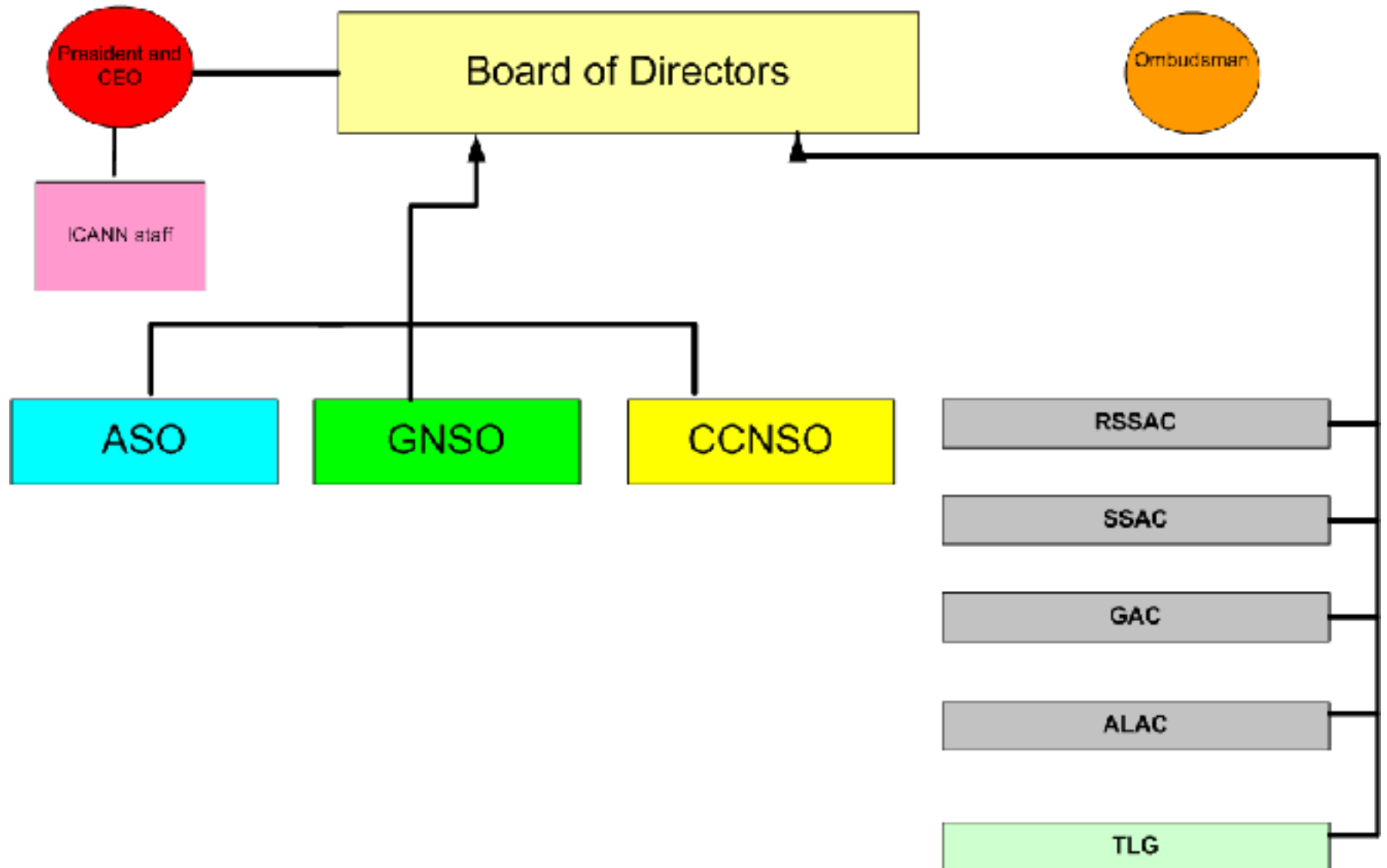
- through Root Server System Advisory Committee



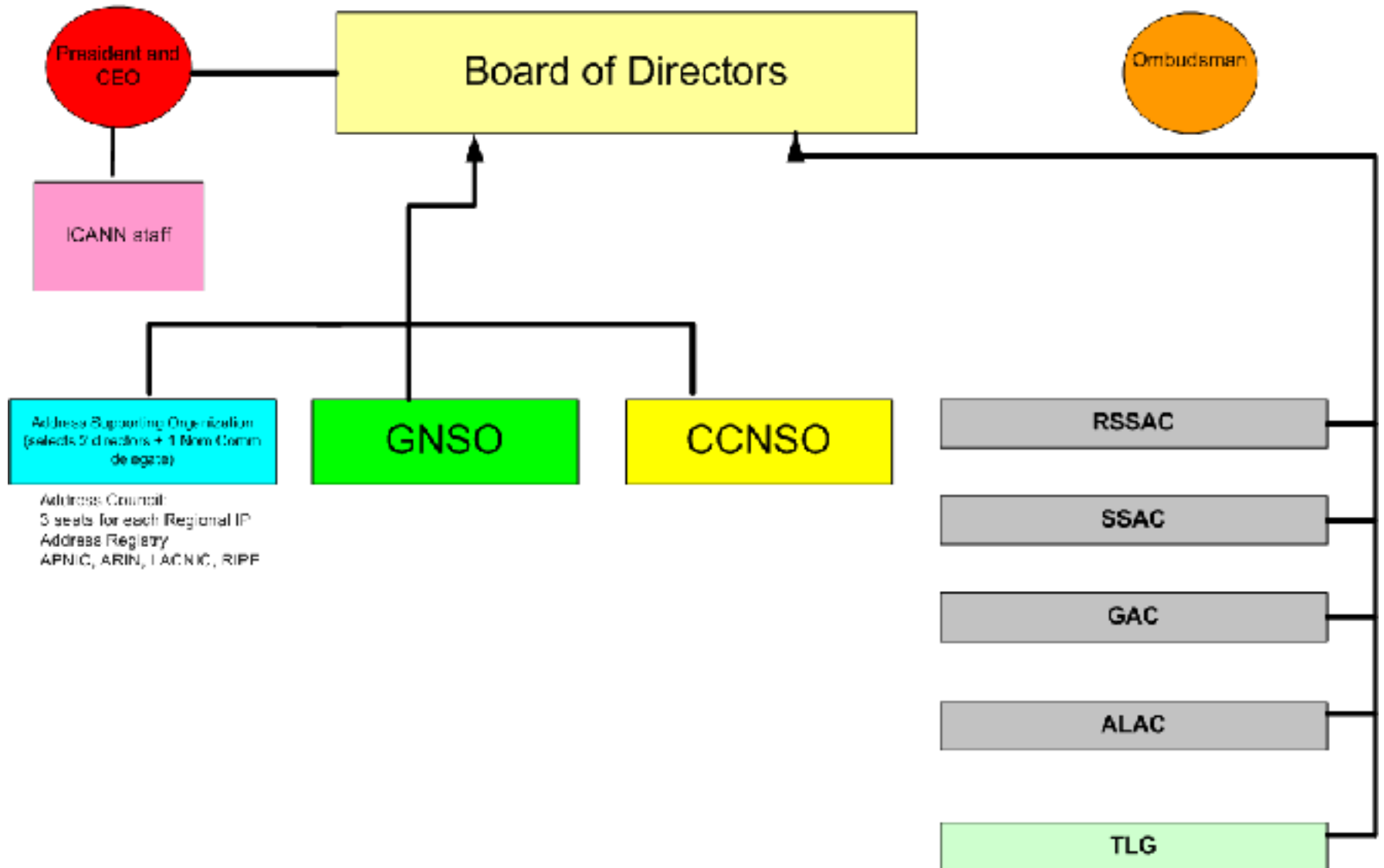
Structure of ICANN



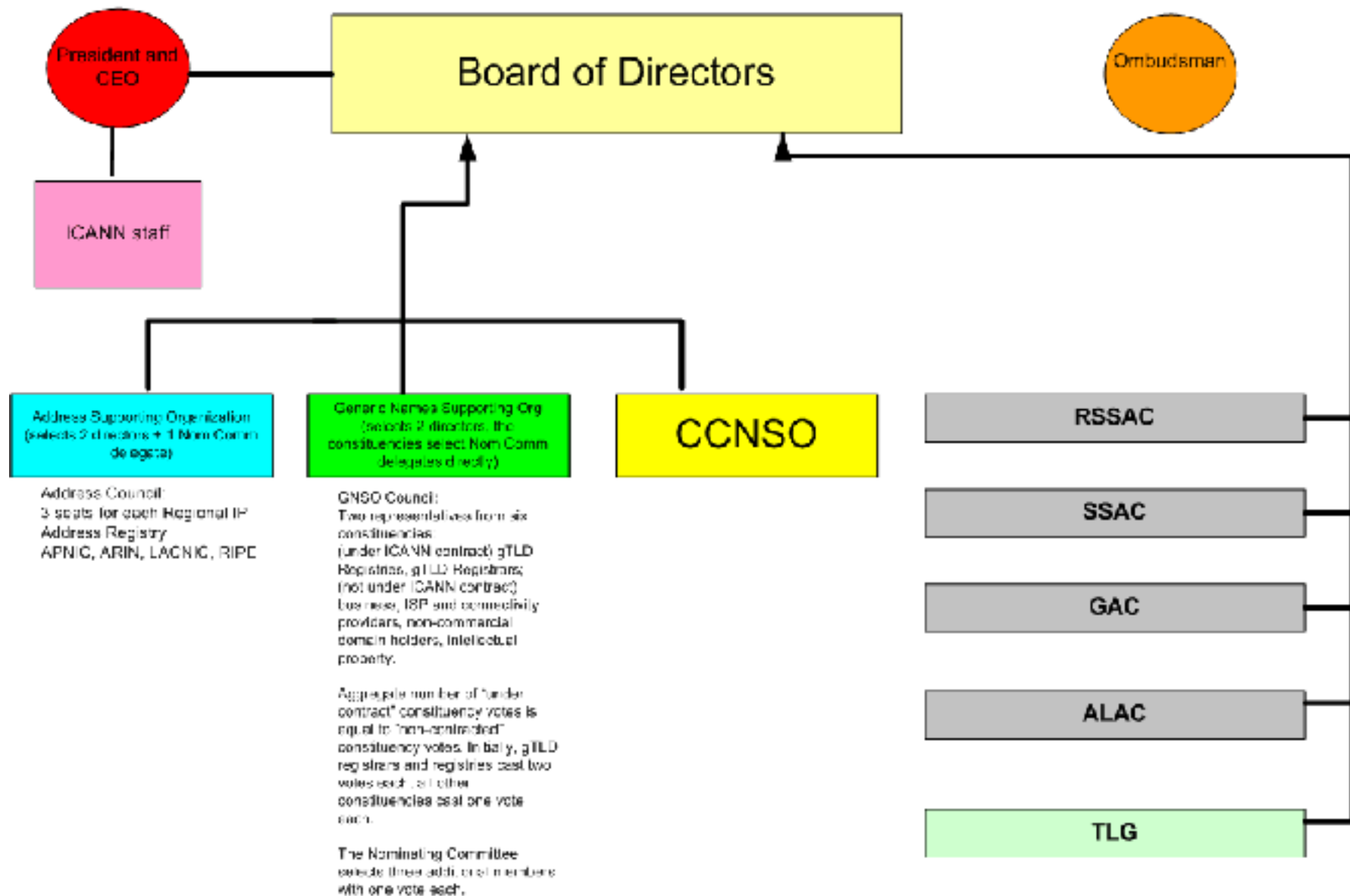
ICANN Organizational Chart



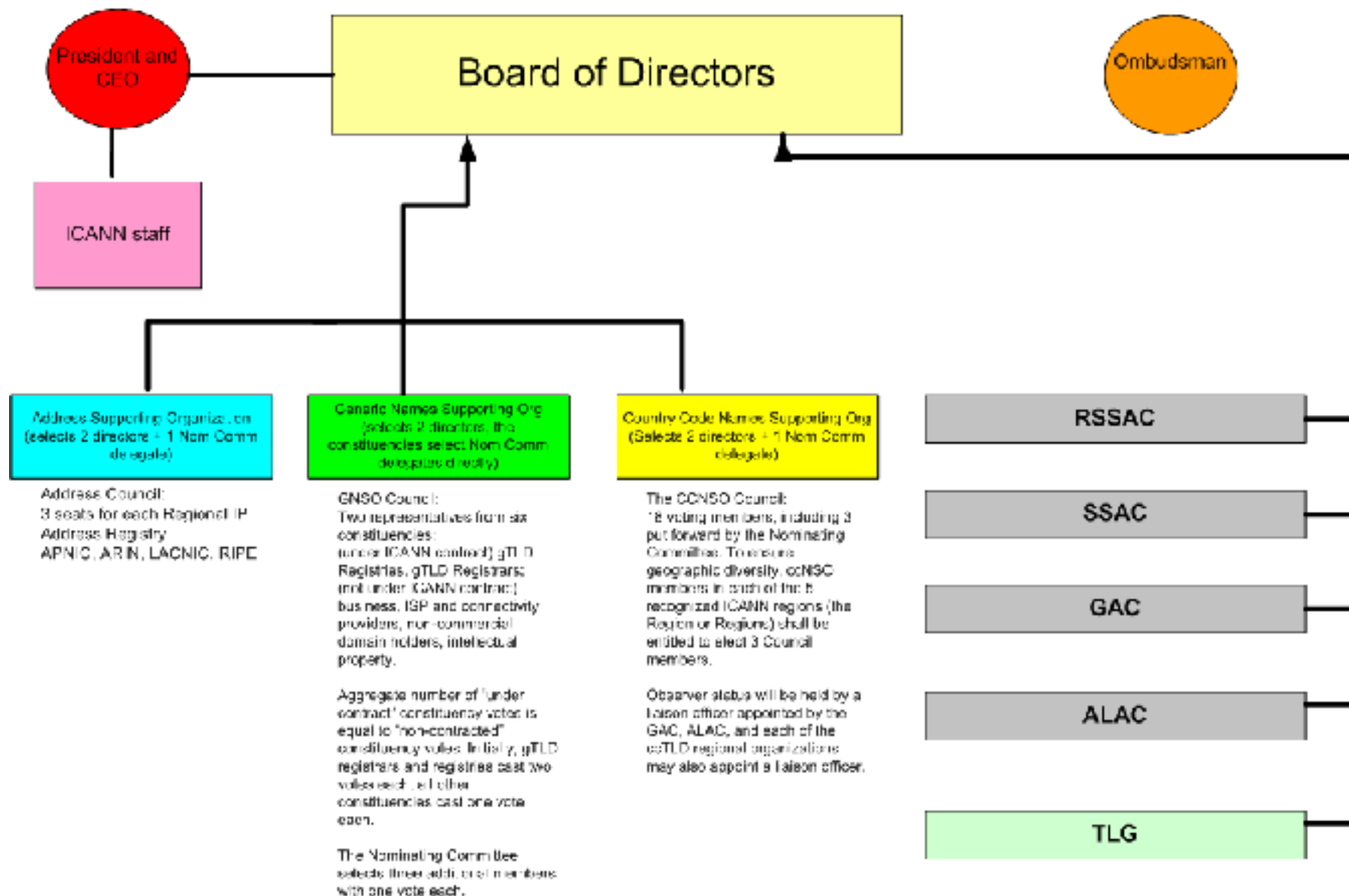
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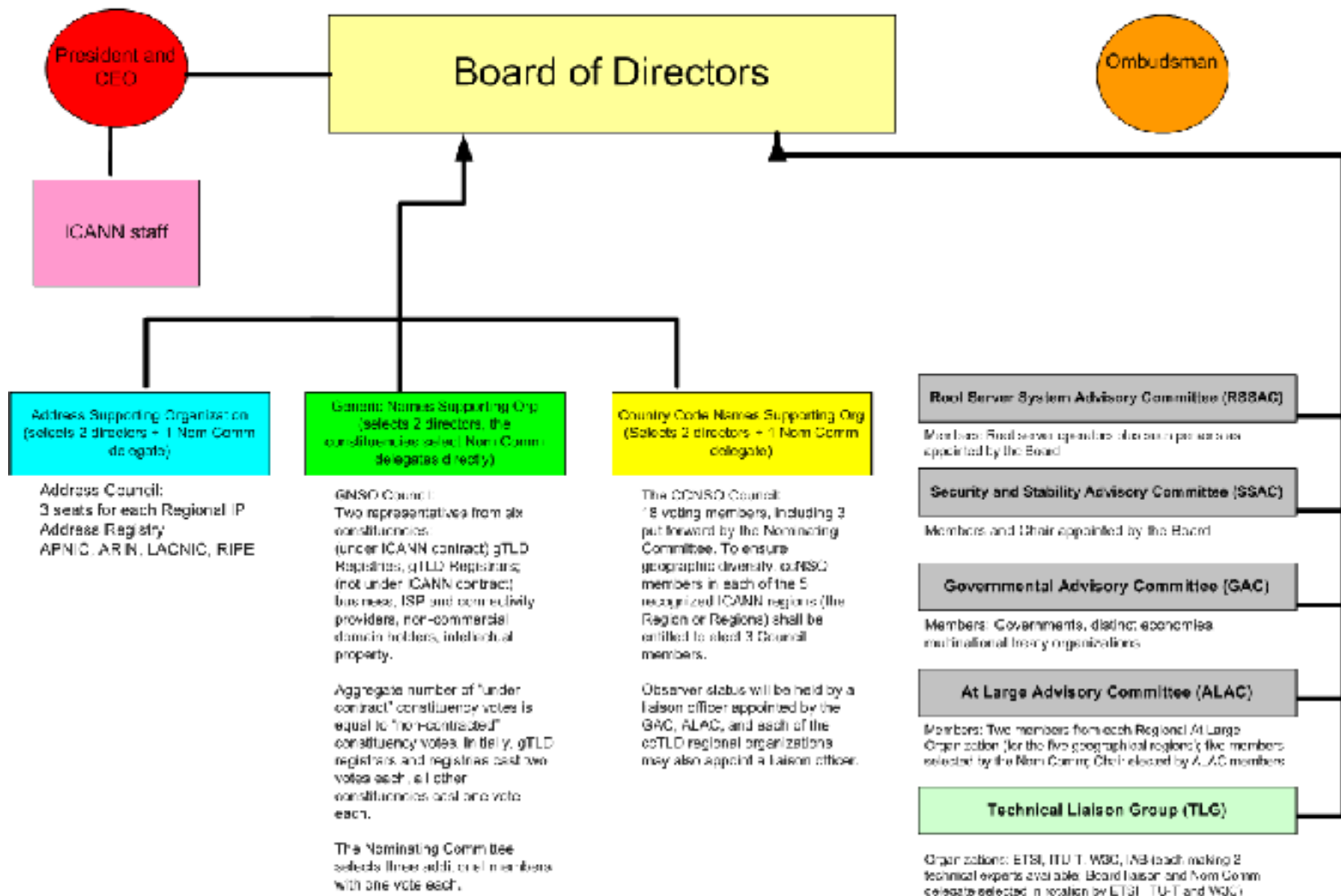
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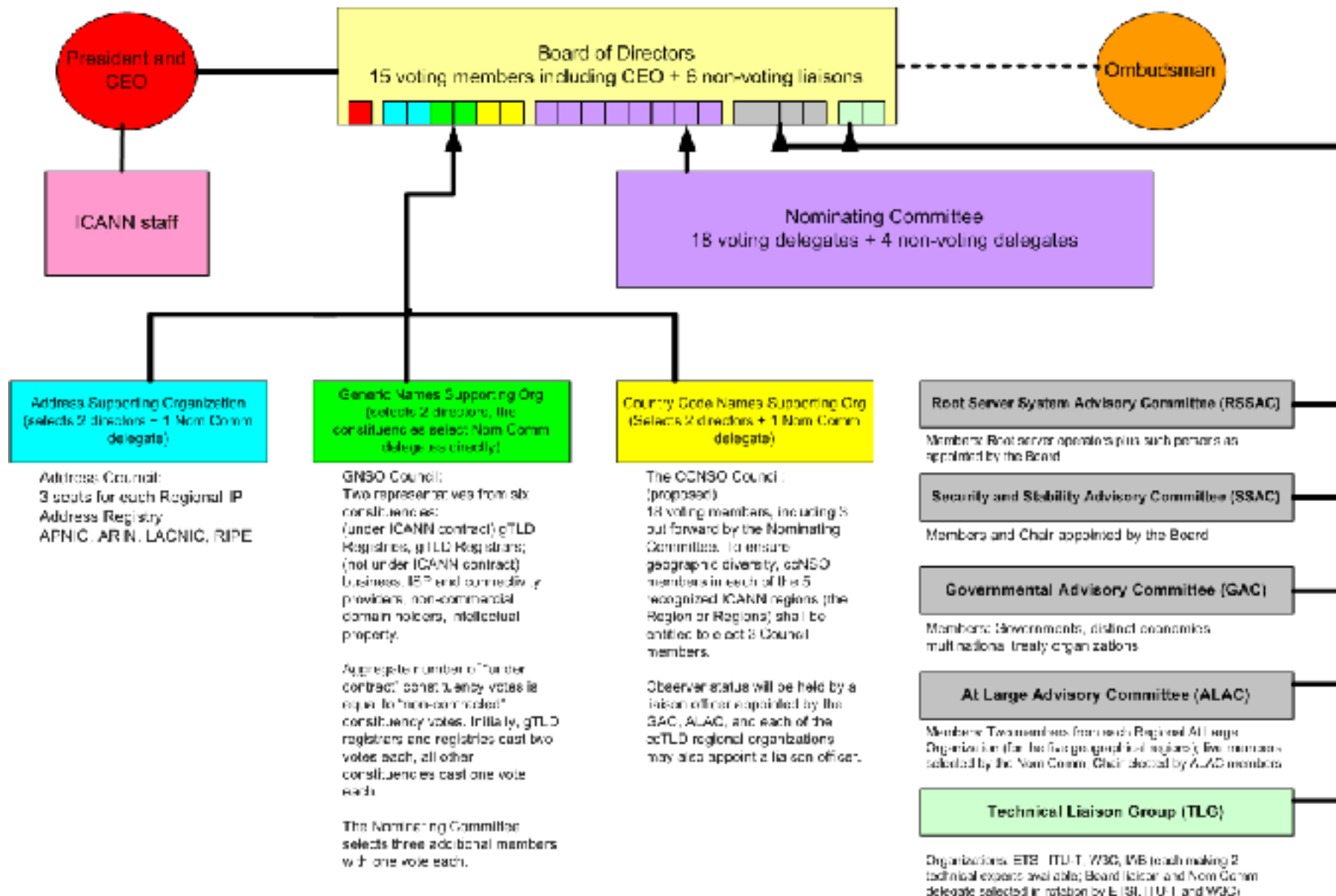
ICANN Organizational Chart



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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 identifiers.
- **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

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For Further Information:

<http://www.icann.org>

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