President’s Report

Paul Twomey
President and CEO

11 February 2008
Agenda

• Strategic Plan and Operating Plan/Budget
• Policy Development Activities
• New ccTLD Accountability Frameworks
• Internationalized Domain Names
• New gTLDs
• Registry Failover
• Joint Project Agreement Midterm Review
• Frameworks and Principles for Accountability and Transparency
• Regional Fellowship Program
• Global Outreach with IGOs
• Improvements in IANA Function
• F-Root Server Agreement
• L-Root Server Redundancy
• IPv4 Depletion – IPV6 Implementation
ICANN Strategic Plan July 2008-June 2011

Strategic Priorities

Strategic Priorities for the Next Three Years

Having considered the challenges and opportunities that are most likely to present themselves over the next three years, the following priorities have been developed by and for the ICANN community. These priorities reflect the organization’s ongoing role and responsibilities and also the particular opportunities that present themselves at this point in time.

1. Implement IDNs and new gTLDs

A major priority for ICANN over the next three years is the implementation of two of the most significant changes that have been made in the name space: the introduction of Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) and the expansion of the number of generic Top-Level Domains (gTLDs).
Planning Cycle
The planning year is made up of two parts:

- The Strategic Plan is developed with the community between July and December.
- The Operating Plan is developed with the community between January to June.

During this phase, ICANN is performing against the outcomes in the approved Operating Plan and collaboratively developing the draft Strategic Plan.

During this phase, ICANN is collaboratively developing the Operating Plan.

2009 Operating Plan and Budget – Wednesday 4.30pm, Durbar [link]

Participate in the Planning Process
Operating Plan and Budget

- Read the draft Operating Plan and Budget.
- Read details of the Operating Plan and Budget workshop at the Delhi ICANN meeting.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Starts</th>
<th>Ends</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
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<td>Sat 09 Feb</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>17:30</td>
<td>GNSO Council Working Session</td>
<td>GNSO</td>
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<td>Sat 09 Feb</td>
<td>14:00</td>
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<td>9:00</td>
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<td>GAC Working Group on IDNs - Discussion of Fast Track Modalities (CLOSED)</td>
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<td>9:00</td>
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<td>Rani Bagh</td>
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<td>ccTLD Technical Meeting</td>
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<td>APRALO General Assembly for 2008, 1st Session</td>
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<td>Agra Room</td>
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ccTLD Agreements

Hover for more information. Drag or click to zoom. Boundaries shown are not necessarily authoritative.
IDN ccTLDs – This afternoon 3-6pm, Durbar [link]

IDNs in Indian languages – Wednesday 11am – 1pm,  [link]
When can I register domain names under IDN TLDs?
Wednesday, February 6th, 2008

ICANN hears this question all the time at meetings, events, in different online forums, on the idn.icann.org wiki, and in emails and phone calls. The great challenge is it the answer isn't the specific "as of this date" answer so many people want to hear. Because of the nature of some critical functions that still needs to be finalized, such as for example the policy process, we're only able to provide an estimate.

Right now both the GNSO and the ccNSO are taking a look at how IDNs can be introduced or delegated at the top level - how you can get, say, all-Arabic-characters after the dot in a domain name. ICANN have processes for delegation of ccTLDs and there have been a couple of rounds in the past years for introduction of new gTLDs, but none of these included IDN TLDs.

For the GNSO this is a matter of the general process for introduction of new gTLDs. There is lots of information on this at:
http://gnso.icann.org

(more...)

Posted in English, Participation, IDNs, ccTLDs, ICANN | Edit | 7 Comments »
Draft 0.2

Message to the Board relating to resolution 07.89

During its meeting in Los Angeles the Board passed a resolution relating to a fast-track for IDN ccTLDs. While the GSNO, in general, agrees that there is a need for a fast-track for allocation of a limited number of IDN TLDs representing territories designated in the ISO 3166-1 list with a special need, the GNSO council has several concerns.

This note contains a question for the Board in terms of the interpretation of resolution 07.89 and contains an explanation of GNSO council concerns regarding the subject of the resolution; specifically the issue of the assignment of responsibility in developing a methodology for designating names from general TLD space as IDN ccTLDs, associated with ISO 3166-1 country codes.¹

Question of Interpretation

Resolution 07.89 on the creation of a WG for developing a methodology for fast track allocation of IDN ccTLDs reads as follows:

Resolved (07.89), the Board respectfully invites the Chairs of the ccNSO, GNSO, GAC, ALAC, and SSAC to set-up the IDNC Working Group and appoint members to this group as soon as possible and, when established, requests the IDNC Working Group to commence its work, in accordance with the Charter adopted by the ccNSO Council. The ICANN Board directs staff to provide the necessary support to the IDNC Working Group, and requests
Welcome to the New gTLD Program.

The proposed policy to manage the new gTLDs is currently under deliberation by the ICANN Board of Directors. This page is included on this page of ICANN's website.

Policy development:

The Generic Names Supporting Office

The ICANN Board of Directors

The Board is expected to make a decision in the near future on the policy to manage the new gTLDs.

Program implementation:

ICANN has made considerable progress in preparing for the new gTLD program.

- Public Comment:

ICANN is seeking input from the public on a potentially contentious matter that is relevant to the new gTLD program.

ICANN is seeking input from the public on a potentially contentious matter that is relevant to the new gTLD program.
Consultation on Registrar Accreditation Agreement Amendments: Synthesis of Public Comments Received

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**Evolving gTLD environment – 14 February 2pm – 3.30pm, Durbar**
Draft ICANN gTLD Registry Failover Plan

High-level Overview

1. Initiating Event Occurs
2. ICANN Quick Look, decision to contact registry
3. ICANN contacts with registry or registry operations provider
4. ICANN initiates internal communications plan
5. ICANN consults with experts & followers plans based on type of event
6. ICANN consults with Board and Advisory Groups
7. Decision on external communications
8. Community informed of event & measures taken

DRAFT ICANN gTLD Registry Failover Plan
Best Practices Recommendations

Patrick Jones
20 October 2007

1 Executive Summary

The 2006 ICANN Strategic Plan (Section 1.1.2 and 1.1.6-7) set out implementation of ‘procedures for dealing with key business failures’ including contingency plans for registry failover in order to approach the project was carried over into the 2007-2008 ICANN Strategic Plan.

The Operational Plan states that a key goal is to ‘establish a company in the event of financial, technical or business failure of a registry in compliance with data escrow requirements and recovery testing.’

Registery failover plan

<table>
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<th>Open: 16 Oct 07</th>
<th>Closed: Extended until 16 Dec 2007</th>
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Explaination: A revised draft [PDF: 41K] is being posted which incorporates feedback received following the ICANN meeting in Los Angeles. Comments may be submitted until 15 December 2007.

With an increase in expansion of new generic gTLD domains, the possibility of a registry failure is greatly increased. In order to pre-empt a possible future problem, ICANN has worked with gTLD and ccTLD registry representatives to devise a way of dealing with the failure of an a domain name system.

The draft Failover Plan [PDF: here as a flow chart] comes with a Best Practices [PDF] document. The Failover Plan identifies the process and procedures to be undertaken when a specific set of events indicating a potential gTLD registry failure. It is designed to protect the interests of registrants and provide the best opportunity for continued registry operations.

The Best Practices document intends to be the source of contractual terms that will become part of every new registry agreement. These terms are intended to provide registrars a tool for ensuring ongoing operations and also provide a backstop process in the case of failure.

This is a complex and important topic and so ICANN is putting it out for review by the wider community. You can find more summary information on the official announcement.
ICANN's Response to the JPA Midterm Review

On November 25, 1998, the United States Department of Commerce (USDO) on behalf of the United States Government (USG) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), a private sector, non-profit corporation.

The purpose of this memo was to effect the transition of Domain Name System management to the private sector.

Now, more than nine years and seven versions of the MOU later – ICANN and the U.S. Department of Commerce are assessing ICANN's performance with regard to 19 responsibilities set out in a Joint Project Agreement (JPA) signed in September 2000. The Joint Project Agreement is between ICANN and the U.S. Department of Commerce and a Midterm Review is being undertaken (November 2007).

On this page you will find a number of resources:

- Our submission to the U.S. Department of Commerce
- A video message from ICANN’s president and CEO to the Internet community
- A simple way for the community to provide its support
- A review of joint project review of the Midterm Review.

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

9 January 2008

Suzanne R. Sene,
Office of International Affairs,
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
1401 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Room 4701
Washington, DC 20230

(MS Word copy via 3.5" floppy disk and via email to JPAMidTermReview@ntia.doc.gov)

Re: Midterm Review of the Joint Project Agreement

Dear Ms. Sene,
ICANN ACCOUNTABILITY & TRANSPARENCY
FRAMEWORKS AND PRINCIPLES
January 2008

1. Accountability in the Public Sphere

Public sphere accountability is one important aspect of ICANN accountability, and is integral to the manner that ICANN performs public trust functions. This form of accountability is similar in some ways to that which would apply to governments and government officials. The other aspect of public sphere accountability for ICANN are that its processes are transparent, that it discloses information to an transparency; that these mechanisms for the accountability of decisions and the administration of ICANN have been upheld.

This section of the Management Operating Principles sets out:

A. The ICANN Value Proposition to transparency;
B. An Information Disclosure Policy that will guide the provision of information concerning ICANN’s operations in the public;
C. A Request for Information Framework that outlines the mechanisms available for individuals who believe they have not been treated fairly in their dealings with ICANN;
D. A mechanism of Financial Accountability that assures the accountability of financial stability and transparency; and that the accuracy of the budget (and the operating mechanisms that assure transparency) of ICANN financial systems;
E. The internal audit process by which ICANN’s programs in regard to accountability and transparency will be evaluated and reported on.

A. COMMITMENTS TO TRANSPARENCY IN THE ICANN
B. ICANN DOCUMENTARY INFORMATION DISCLOSURE POLICY

ICANN’s Documentary Information Disclosure Policy (DIDP) is intended to ensure that information contained in documents, other than those in the public domain, will be granted in accordance with the principles of public accountability and confidentiality.

A principal element of the DIDP is the identification of a public document in accordance with a matter of course.

Specifically, ICANN posts on its website a list of those categories of documents:
- Annual Report
- Articles of Incorporation
- Bylaws
- Code of Ethics
- Code of Conduct
- Minutes
- Reports
- Resolutions
- Strategic Plan
- TLD Applications
- Terms of Reference

C. DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS AT ICANN

These are two areas where ICANN has need for dispute resolution mechanisms.

- Parties may be in dispute with ICANN because they believe that due process has not been followed in arriving at a Board decision or because they believe that they have not been treated fairly by ICANN. ICANN’s Dispute Resolution Mechanisms are designed to address the latter as a matter of course.
- Parties may be in dispute over the outcome of certain ICANN activities such as the appointment of a panel to conduct an ICANN’s decision on a complaint.

Disputes about ties

ICANN has a policy for ensuring that they have not been violated. The ICANN Dispute Resolution Mechanisms provide for such reviews and for Board decision making on such reviews.

Members of the dispute resolution mechanisms have the needs. Alternatively ICANN’s Dispute Resolution Mechanisms are designed to address the latter as a matter of course.

Board Reconciliation

D. FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Once the budget is approved by the Board, there are several checks and balances built into the ICANN financial accountability framework. ICANN financial accounts are audited every year by an independent auditor in compliance with the ICANN Bylaws. In addition, the ICANN Board has two committees that review ICANN’s financial affairs: the Finance Committee and the Audit Committee.

Independent External Audit

- Each year the ICANN accounts are audited by an independent external auditor. This is a Bylaws requirement which ICANN believes is good practice to ensure that financial management and governance are of the highest standard. The auditor reports to the Board Audit committee and report is made available for the community.

Finance Committee

- The Finance Committee of the ICANN Board is responsible for consulting with the President on the annual budget process of the corporation; for reviewing and making recommendations on the annual budget submitted by the President; and for developing and recommending long-range financial objectives for the corporation. In consultation with the President, the Finance Committee may establish such budget tracking and reporting standards as are appropriate to the needs of the committee and the Board.

Audit Committee

- The Audit Committee of the ICANN Board is responsible for recommending the selection of an independent external auditor each year to conduct a thorough audit of ICANN’s financial affairs; for receiving, reviewing, and forwarding to the Board the annual financial report of the independent external auditor; for publishing that report for public consumption; and for such other matters as may warrant its attention.
2. Legal and Corporate accountability

A second important aspect of ICANN’s accountability is the legal and corporate accountability that comes about through the organization’s Bylaws and through the state and national laws that govern ICANN’s behavior. The Bylaws underpin the operations of ICANN and in particular set out the procedures for the appointment of Directors and for the running of ICANN’s core governance process, the Board. As such, they are a critical component of ICANN’s accountability framework. ICANN is a California nonprofit public benefit corporation, and is subject to both the state laws of California, and United States federal laws. One of the reasons that ICANN was constituted as a California nonprofit public benefit corporation is that the State of California provides a rigorous framework of legal accountabilities for organizations of this type. The responsibilities that have been put in place through ICANN’s Bylaws and its corporate structure should give stakeholders certainty that ICANN operates to the highest standards of accountability.

This section of the Management Operating Principles sets out:

A. The ICANN Bylaw requirements for corporate responsibility;
B. The jurisdictional legal obligations ICANN has as a California nonprofit public benefit corporation.

A. BYLAW REQUIREMENTS

ICANN’s Bylaws are the internal rules by which the Corporation operates.

The Bylaws state that the powers of ICANN and all property and business and affairs are to be conducted by or under the direction of the Board. The Board may act only by a majority vote of all members of the Board at any annual, regular, or special meeting of the Board, or by unanimous written
3. Accountability to the participating community

ICANN operates on a multi-stakeholder model that brings together different stakeholders to develop policy to promote the stability and integrity of the Internet. ICANN is dedicated to preserving the operational stability of the Internet and ensuring that the Internet stays a safe and secure place for users to interact and communicate.

E. ICANN TRANSLATION PRINCIPLES

As a globally distributed body of the technical and organizational actors to ensure the stable and interoperability of the DNS, ICANN aims to be an organization that is capable of communicating consistently in a variety of languages. Through consultation with the community, ICANN will continue to improve its operational effectiveness. In pursuit of these goals, ICANN has established the following principles:

F. ICANN EXPECTED STANDARDS OF BEHAVIOR

These principles are ICANN's expected standards of behavior for the entire community. The expectations are designed to guide the conduct of all ICANN stakeholders, including individuals, organizations, and technical bodies.

- Act transparently. ICANN is committed to transparency and accountability in its processes and decisions.
- Act with integrity. ICANN expects all stakeholders to act with honesty and integrity in all interactions.
- Act with respect. ICANN values respect for diversity and the sharing of information and ideas.
- Act in the best interests of the Internet. ICANN is committed to acting in the best interests of the Internet and its users.
- Adhere to the principles set forth in ICANN's Bylaws, the Policies, and the Bylaws and Policies of ICANN.

By adhering to these principles, ICANN stakeholders can help ensure the stability and security of the Internet.
What is an ICANN fellowship and who are the fellowships for?

An ICANN fellowship is a one-time grant of support which is awarded to enable individuals from stakeholder groups around the world to attend ICANN meetings. This is a means tested program covering countries. We use the World Bank classification of low, lower-middle, and upper-middle economies. The fellowship covers the cost of airfare, hotel and basic expenses. Recipients are part of the next generation of ICANN leadership.

ICANN Government advisory committee representatives and ccTLD members from eligible countries will be prioritised but anyone (apart from participants in the ICANN At-Large advisory comm

How are the fellowships awarded?

Fellowships are awarded by an independent selection committee based on a mix of criteria including applicant experience and references, geographic proximity to meeting, receipt of past fellows, and impact of the fellowship. Due to financial limitations ICANN may not be able to provide fellowships for all applicants. In the case of a dispute or similar applications final decisions will be made by the fellowships comm

Who may apply for and be awarded a fellowship?

- Applications are targeted to individuals from government, the ccTLD community, and non-profits not involved in or associated with the at-large advisory committee.
- To be eligible applicants must be citizens of a low, lower-middle, or upper-middle income economy according to the World Bank country groups classification.
- Successful applicants will have demonstrated:
  - Ability to utilize the experiences gained from the fellowship to become a part of the next generation of ICANN leadership.
  - A role or interest in the Internet space.
  - An interest in contributing to:
    - ICANN policy development processes.
    - The ICANN fellowship alumni network.
    - A leadership role in stimulating local interest in ICANN.
    - An ICANN supporting organization or advisory committee.

Note to applicants for the 32nd ICANN meeting in Paris, France June 2008:
Applications are closed and evaluations are underway. Candidates will be announced via email by February 15, 2008. Thank you for your interest.

Upcoming Rounds:
33rd International Public ICANN meeting in Tbilisi, Georgia
November 22-27, 2008
Application round open: April 2008
Application round close: May 2008

Online Application Form

Documentation
Terms and Conditions

Fellowship Committee
Fellowships Committee

Questions/Comments?
Email: fellowships@icann.org
Mutual Responsibilities Agreement

This Mutual Responsibilities Agreement ("MRA") is entered into as of __ December 2007 by and between Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, a California non-profit public benefit corporation (hereinafter referred to as "ICANN"); and

Internet System for Assigned Names and Numbers, "F Root Operator" referred to as "pF

1. Recitals

1.1. The parties recognize the need for and interoperability of the Internet System for assigned names and numbers for the benefit of the global domain name system relationship.

2. Mutual Recognition

2.1. Recognition of ‘F Root Operator’: ICANN recognizes ‘F Root Operator’ as the manager and sponsoring organization of the “F Root Name Server”, and the entity responsible for operating the “F Root Name Server” as a stable and interoperable part of the global domain name system for the Internet.

2.2. Recognition of ICANN: ‘F Root Operator’ acknowledges that ICANN, through its IANA functions, is the entity responsible for maintaining and keeping the root of the Internet DNS stable and globally interoperable in a manner that is consistent with ICANN’s Mission and Core Values as reflected in its bylaws.

3. Commitments

3.1. Commitments of ICANN:

ICANN will:


ICANN operates l.root-servers.net, one of the thirteen root DNS servers, as a service to the community. ICANN maintains high capacity installations in the Los Angeles, California area and in Miami, Florida.

The L-root system operates at 199.7.83.42 and the range 199.7.83.0/24 is announced from AS20144. L.root-servers.net uses the Name Server Daemon (NSD) from NLnet Labs.

Peering:
Peering is currently available at the following exchange points:

- Equinix Internet Exchange - Los Angeles
- Pacific Wave Internet Exchange - Los Angeles
- LAIX - Los Angeles International Internet eXchange - Los Angeles
- Pacific Wave Internet Exchange - San Jose
- Pacific Wave Internet Exchange - Seattle
- NAP of Americas - Miami

If you are present at one of the mentioned Exchange points and wish to peer, please send an email to peering@l.root-icann.org.

Operational issues with L-root?
To report operational issues please contact noc@l.root-icann.org.
# Global Policy Proposal for Remaining IPv4 Address Space — Background Report

**25 November 2007**

(Updated 16 January 2008)

**Introduction**

The development of Global Internet Number Resource Policies is the subject of an IRR between ARIN and ICANN. There are also specific ICANN Board Procedures for handling global policy proposals in this context.

The Board acknowledges that the Board can request ICANN staff to undertake an “early awareness” tracking of proposals for global policies under development in the addressing community. At its meeting on 20 November 2007, the Board resolved to request such tracking of the development of a global policy proposal for allocation of remaining IPv4 address space, currently being discussed in the Regional Internet Registry, or RIRs. The status overview presented below is compiled in response to this request and will be timely updated as developments proceed, for information to ICANN entities and the wider community.

**Status Overview**

The table below indicates the current status of the five RIRs for the issuance of Global Policy for remaining IPv4 address space. Hyperlinks are included for ease access.

There are two concurrent sessions of the Regional Policy Meeting for allocation of the Remaining IPv4 Address Range in the Regional Internet Registry.

### Global Policy Proposal for Autonomous System Numbers — Background Report, 10 January 2008 WIP Version

(Updated 16 January 2008)

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### RIRs

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**Discussion list**

- Resource Policy Discussion List
- SIG-Policy

**Public Policies**

- Policy Mailing List
- Policy Mailing List
- Address Policy WD

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**Topic Intention**

- 25 Aug 2007
- 28 Aug 2007
- 30 Aug 2007
- 15 Oct 2007

**Discussion list**

- Resource Policy Discussion List
- SIG-Policy

**Public Forum**

- APNIC T
- 22 - 24 Sept 2007
- 22 - 24 Sept 2007
- 16 Aug

**Final Call for Comments**

- 2 - 17 Oct 2007
- 13 Oct
- 17 July – 14 August 2007
Thank you