

IANA Names Stewardship

“External” Models

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External Models (1)

Underlying principles

- ICANN performs the IANA functions well w. the contract
- Changing the IANA operator should only occur if IANA Operations fail (high threshold)
- If the IANA Operator needs to change, probably ICANN will be in difficulties
- Only a structure outside ICANN can assure the possibility of seperability

Solution

- ICANN operates the IANA functions by contract with an external entity (a company or trust)
- The entity does what it is told by the multistakeholder community.
- If IANA operations fail, a process can be triggered leading to IANA operations being transferred to another operator

External models (2)

In common across all (most?) models

- The ability to trigger separation
- Customer representation
- Broader “multistakeholder” involvement
- High thresholds for escalation

Distinctive in external models

- Stewardship is shared between ICANN and an outside body

External Trust or External Company

- Different characteristics of different entities
- Little practical difference (in my opinion)

Pros and Cons of External models

Pros

- Distributes stewardship beyond one entity (= + resilience & security)
- Avoids internal accountability overload
- Legally implementable

Cons

- Risk of accountability problem repetition
- Unclear expense