

**Role of ICANN
and Global Internet
Governance**

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Internet GOVERNANCE



■ Internet + GOVERNANCE

- First used by the researcher's of the 'Harvard Information Infrastructure Project' at Berkman Center in Harvard Law School in mid 90s

■ WSIS (World Summit on Information Society)

- The concept was broadened at the 1st WSIS that included public policy issues such as Internet address resource, SPAM, interconnection cost, digital divide and more.
- The definition of Internet Governance was set at the 2nd WSIS meeting
 - *Internet governance is the development and application by Governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet.*

Birth of ICANN - 1



1989, DOC IANA Founded



- **1992, ISOC Founded**



1996, IAHC Constituted



- **1997. 5, gTLD MOU Agreed**

- **1997. 7, US Gov. Proposed for Privatization of US DNS**



Birth of ICANN - 2



- **1998, DOC Green Paper – NewCo**

- **1998. 6, DOC White Paper**

- **1998. 7, NewCo bylaw Draft**



- **1998. 10, Jon Postel Died**



- **1998. 11, ICANN Established**



MISSION of ICANN - 1



1998. 11, MOU (DOC + ICANN)

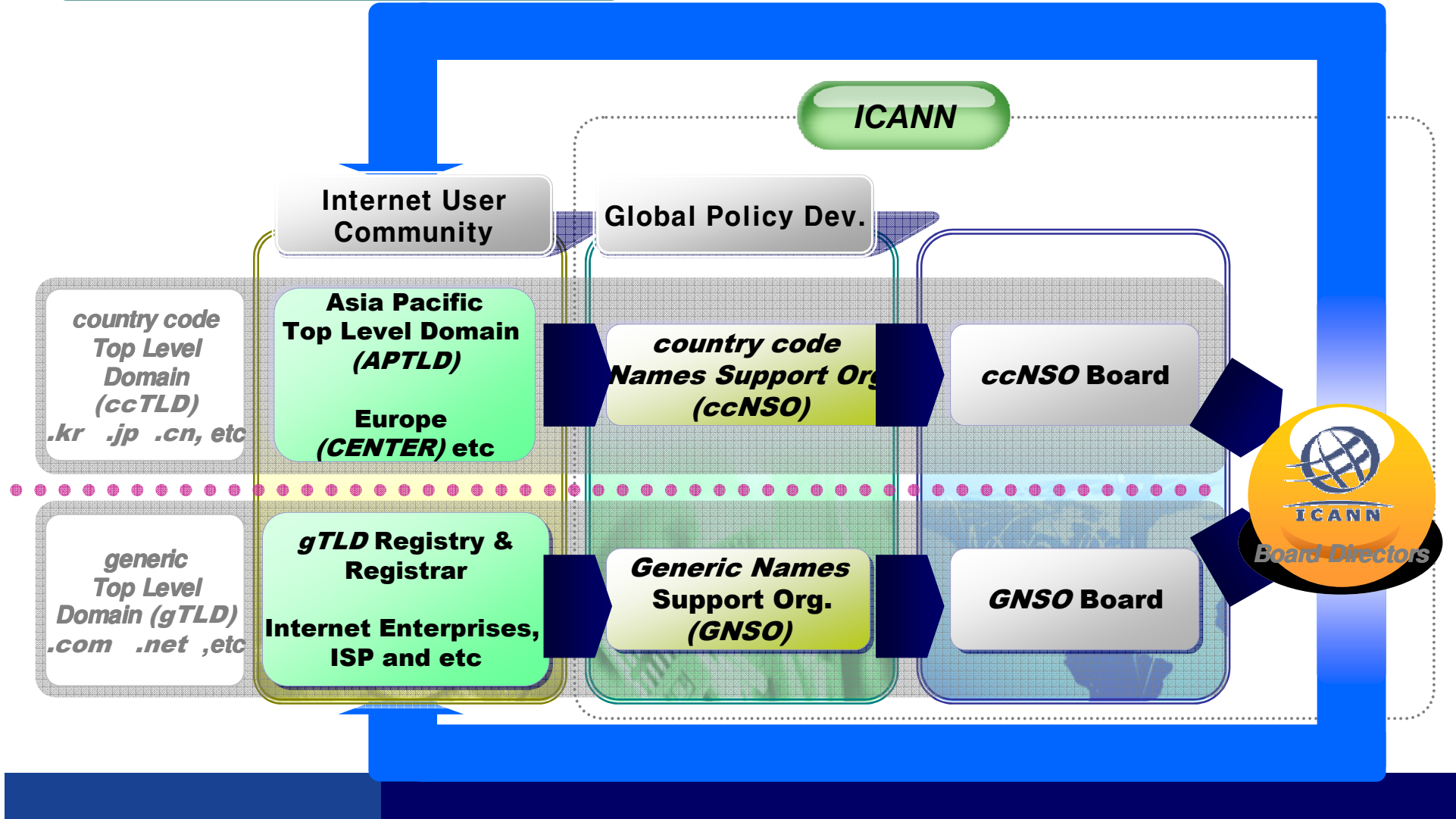
- Coordinates the allocation and assignment of unique identifiers for the Internet, which are Domain names, IP Addresses, AS Numbers, Protocol Port and Parameter numbers
- Coordinates the operation and evolution of the DNS root name server system
- Coordinates policy development reasonably and appropriately related to these technical functions

- ICANN Bylaws, Article I -

MISSION of ICANN - 2



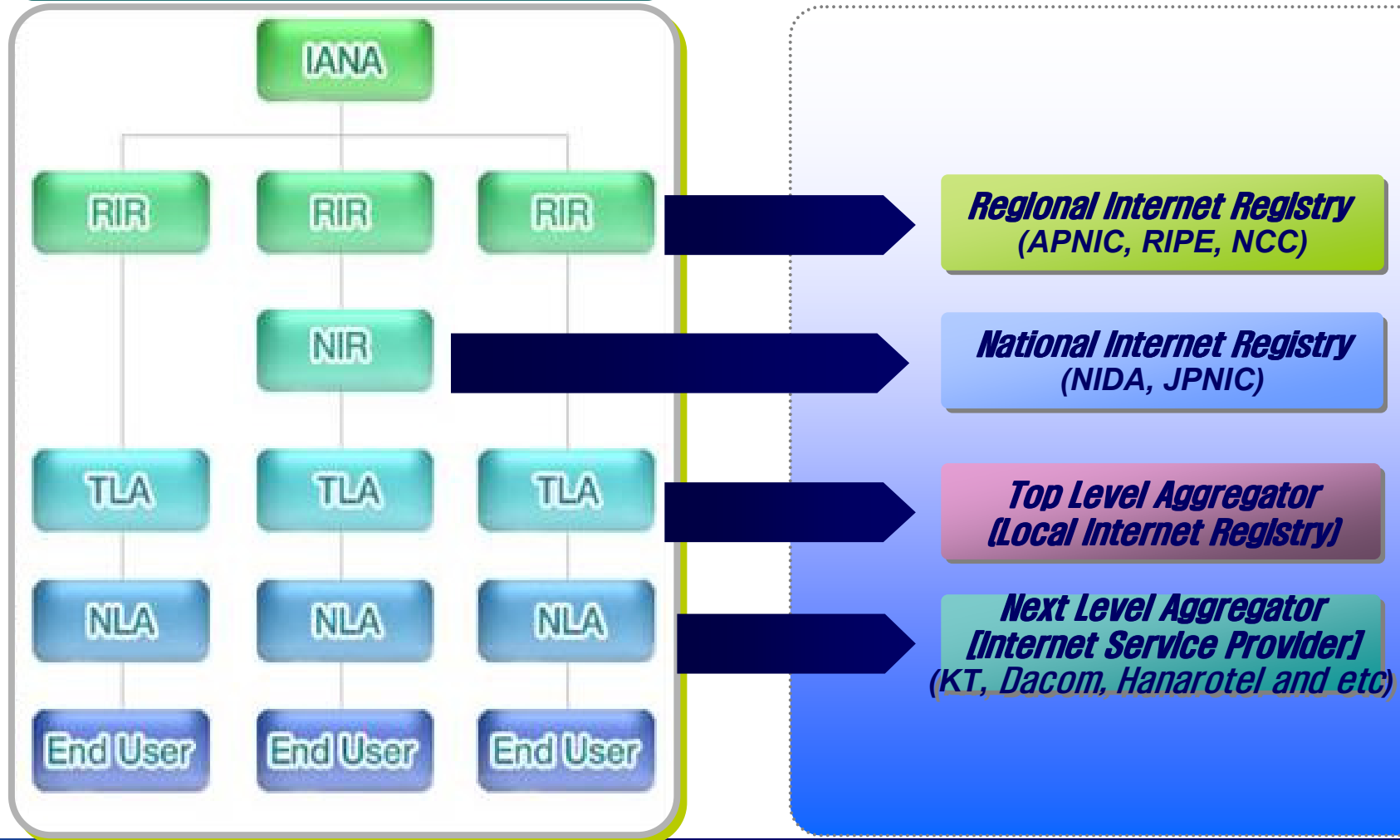
Global Policy Dev. on Domain Name



MISSION of ICANN - 3



IP Address Global Assignment System



MISSION of ICANN - 4



IP Address Global Policy Development

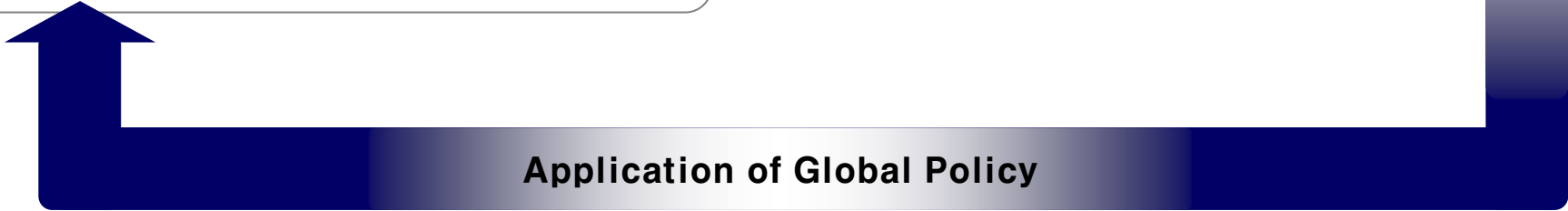
Regional Policy



Evaluate



Final Approval



(Ref) Korean Internet Address Resource Management System



Internet Address Resource Management Org.
: National Internet Development Agency of Korea

- Management of .kr domain and IP address according to ***Act on Internet Address Resources***
 - MIC Plan: “Implementation of new Internet address system (IPv6), (Feb. 2001).”
NIDA manages national IPv6 address exclusively.
-
- Policy research and modification of legislation on the Internet Address Resource
 - Technical development and standardization of the Internet Address Resource
 - Statistics of National Internet usage
 - Support for effective Internet operation and promote its usage
 - Cooperation with international related organizations
 - Assignment and registration of Internet Address

ICANN ISSUE – ICANN - ccTLD Relationship



■ **Background**

- Since 2006 the ICANN is working on AF or LE with ccTLDs as well as working on contract or MoU to secure the representativeness of international society.
 - 14 ccTLDs (including Australia, Japan, Taiwan, etc.) organizations are under MoU or contract agreed before 2006.

■ **Accountability Framework**

- This document specifies organization's responsibilities and obligations, at the same time, provides mechanism for ccTLD managers who need official relationship with ICANN. The agreement is under operation with 12 ccTLDs (including Czech, Chile, Peru, etc.)

■ **Letter of Exchange**

- Exchange of letter between ICANN and ccTLD manager that is simpler system than AF, 14 ccTLDs are under this status (including UK, Germany, Belgium, Finland, Brazil, etc.)



■ **Background**

- WSIS / IGF promotes the usage of the Internet in non-English speaking country in the respect of multi-culture and bridging the digital divides by supporting for IDN.

■ **IDN TLD Operation Registry**

- The corresponding existing gTLD for IDN TLD such as (.회사, .公司, etc.)
- The corresponding existing ccTLD for IDN TLD such as (.한국, .日本, etc.)
- Newly created IDN TLD such as (.쇼핑, .병원, etc.)



■ **GNSO treats IDN TLD as a new gTLD**

- GNSO is taking major part in initial procedure of IDN TLD and at the same time ccNSO and GAC had formed working group to discuss about the matter.

■ **Issues arisen**

- Who becomes the IDN TLD registry?
 - If foreign gTLD registry runs 한글 TLD(회사, 쇼핑.....), it could be against the emotion of national people.
 - The IDN TLD Registry should demonstrate the support from the local language community.
 - It need to work with all related stakeholders for 한글 TLD related issues.

WSIS - 1

First WSIS (Geneva, Swiss)

- Date : Dec.10 ~ Dec.12, 2003
- Attendant : Government representatives of 175 nations,
international Organization, public private sector 12,000 person
- Result : Adoption of 'Declaration of Principle', 'Plan of Action'
to promote reducing the gap of information

Second WSIS (Tunis, Tunisia)

- Date : Nov. 15 ~ Nov. 18, 2005
- Attendant : Government representatives of 175 nations,
international Organization, public private sector 12,000 person
- Result : Adoption of 'Commitment' and 'Agenda for Information Society'
to realize the result of the first WSIS have declared

Internet Address Related Point of Issue

- **Point of Issue** : As the importance of Internet is growing, the unilateral control on the root server is an issue
- **Stand point of other nations**
 - US : Maintain the control of the Internet (*'U.S. Principles on the Internet's Domain Name and Addressing System' June 30, 2005*)
 - China, Brazil and Arabs :
Opposes US's unilateral control on the root server

WSIS Major Results

Maintain US oriented Internet address management

- Maintain Internet Management through ICANN
- Maintain DOC as a supervisor status

Establishment of Internet Governance Forum

- Facilitate discussion on Internet Public Policy Issues and Promote International Cooperation

Respect national sovereign right on ccTLDs

- Prevention of US's one-way ccTLD control

IGF - Post WSIS



First IGF (Athena, Greece)

- Date : Oct. 30 ~ Nov. 2, 2006
- Attendants : 45 Nations Government Represents, International Organizations, NGO, Public and Private sectors 1,500 persons
- Major Issues : Openness, Diversity (IDN), Security, Access

Second IGF (Rio, Brazil)

- Date : Nov. 12 ~ Nov. 15, 2007
- Attendants : Government Represents, international Organization, NGO, Public and Private sectors
- Major Issues : Openness, Diversity (IDN), Security, Access, Critical Internet resources management issues are expected

IGF and ICANN Expectation (I)



■ **IGF preparation Meeting (Feb, May 07) Major Issues**

- IGF Preparation Meeting & Open Consultation secures all the multi-stake holders participations and exchange of various opinions and also it is considered as a good example of multi-stakeholder approach (US)
- Promote IGF role and Internet management system and other major issues must be discussed (China, Brazil, Iran)
- Concentrate on 2 major issues (freedom of speech and security) rather than selecting too broad issues (Germany).

■ **IGF future expectations**

- Slow and inactive issue development because of the keen position difference between developed nations and developing nations and expected to remain as current status for a while
- Continuous issue follow-up and analysis will be required to develop our effective strategy.

IGF and ICANN Expectation (II)



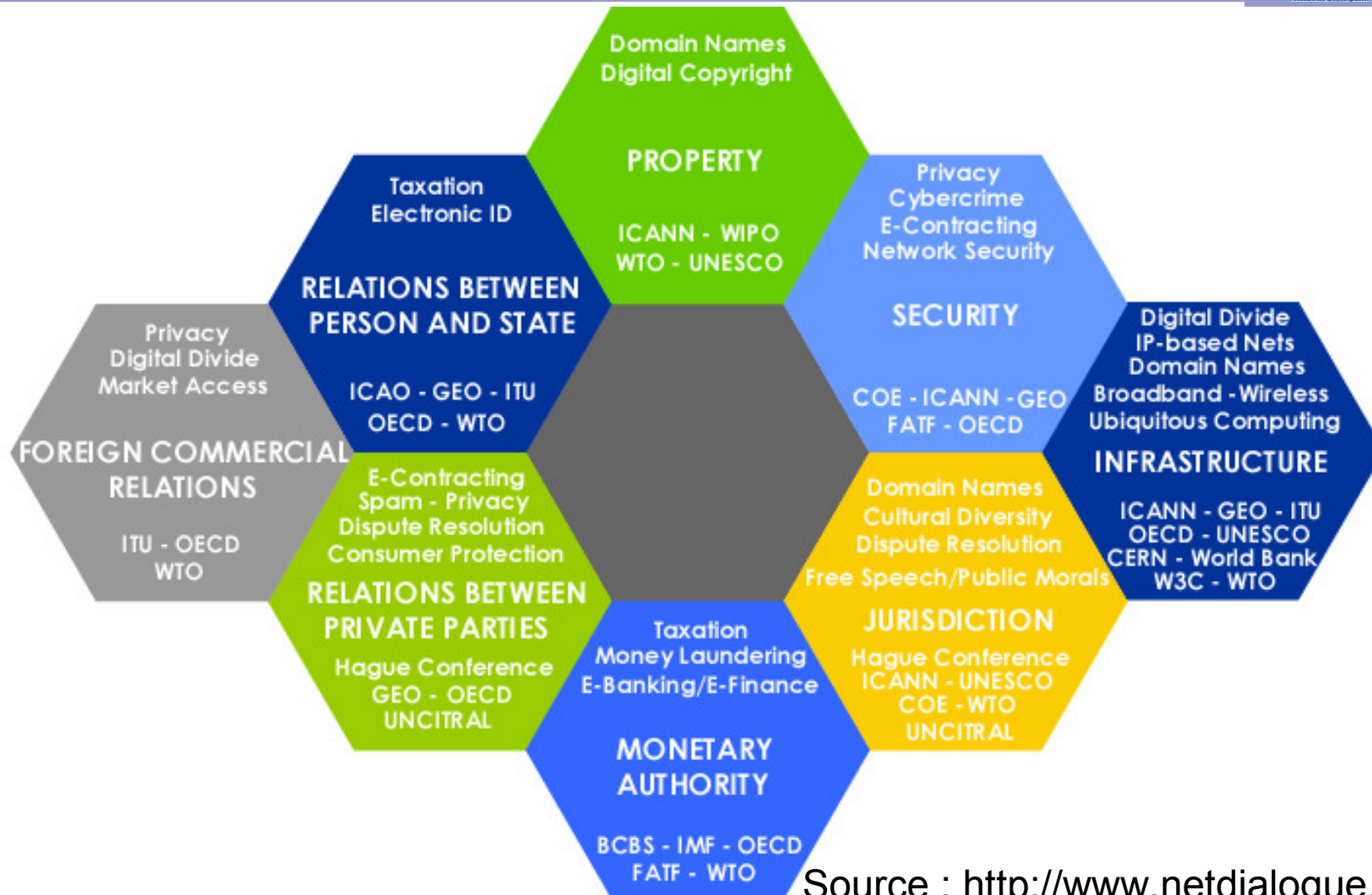
■ ICANN's Effort of Improvement

- For representative status of the organization AF conclusion and lure developing countries to take part and simultaneously it must work for transparency.
- It is hard to overcome the criticism from international society for its existence nature, ICANN-DOC contract based.

■ ICANN Future expectations

- GAC (Governmental Advisory Group) is only an advisor of the board, but its role and responsibility are expected to be broaden.
- Active participation in ICANN, which is main international organization of Internet governance will be necessary.

Internet-related Public Issues



Source : <http://www.netdialogue.org/>

Multi-stakeholders



Thank you!

