

President's Report

Presented by:
Dr Paul Twomey
CEO and President

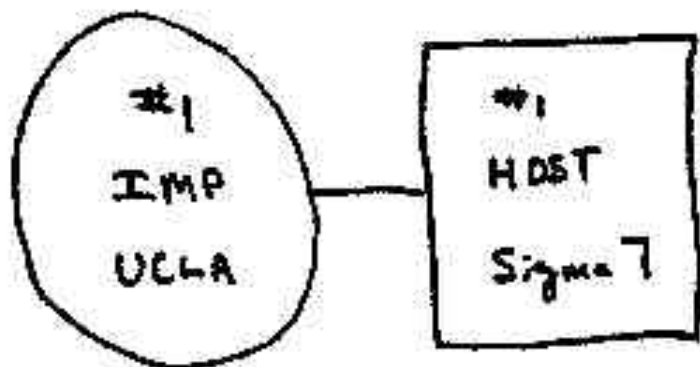
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
22 July 2004



Agenda

- Challenges of International Technical Coordination
- Achievements since Rome and ongoing work

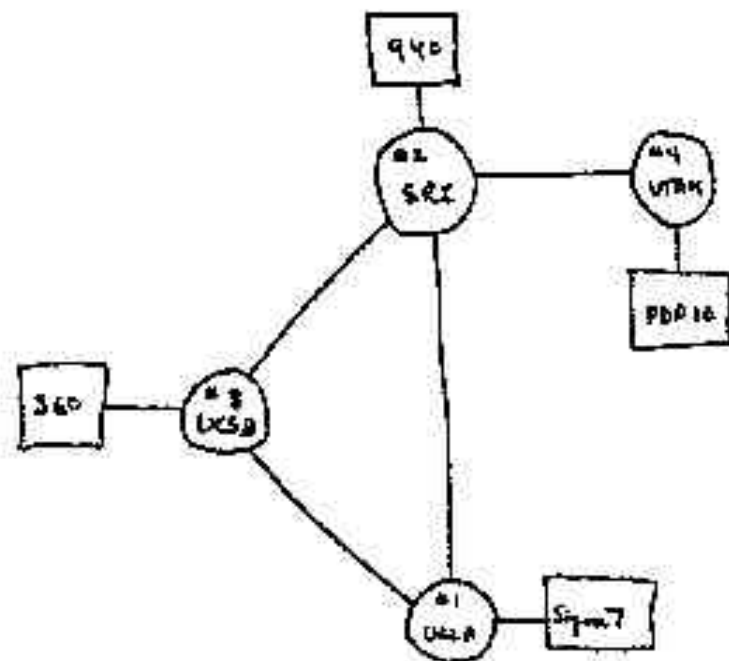
In the beginning....



THE ARPA NETWORK

SEPT 1969

1 NODE



THE ARPA NETWORK

DEC 1969

4 NODES

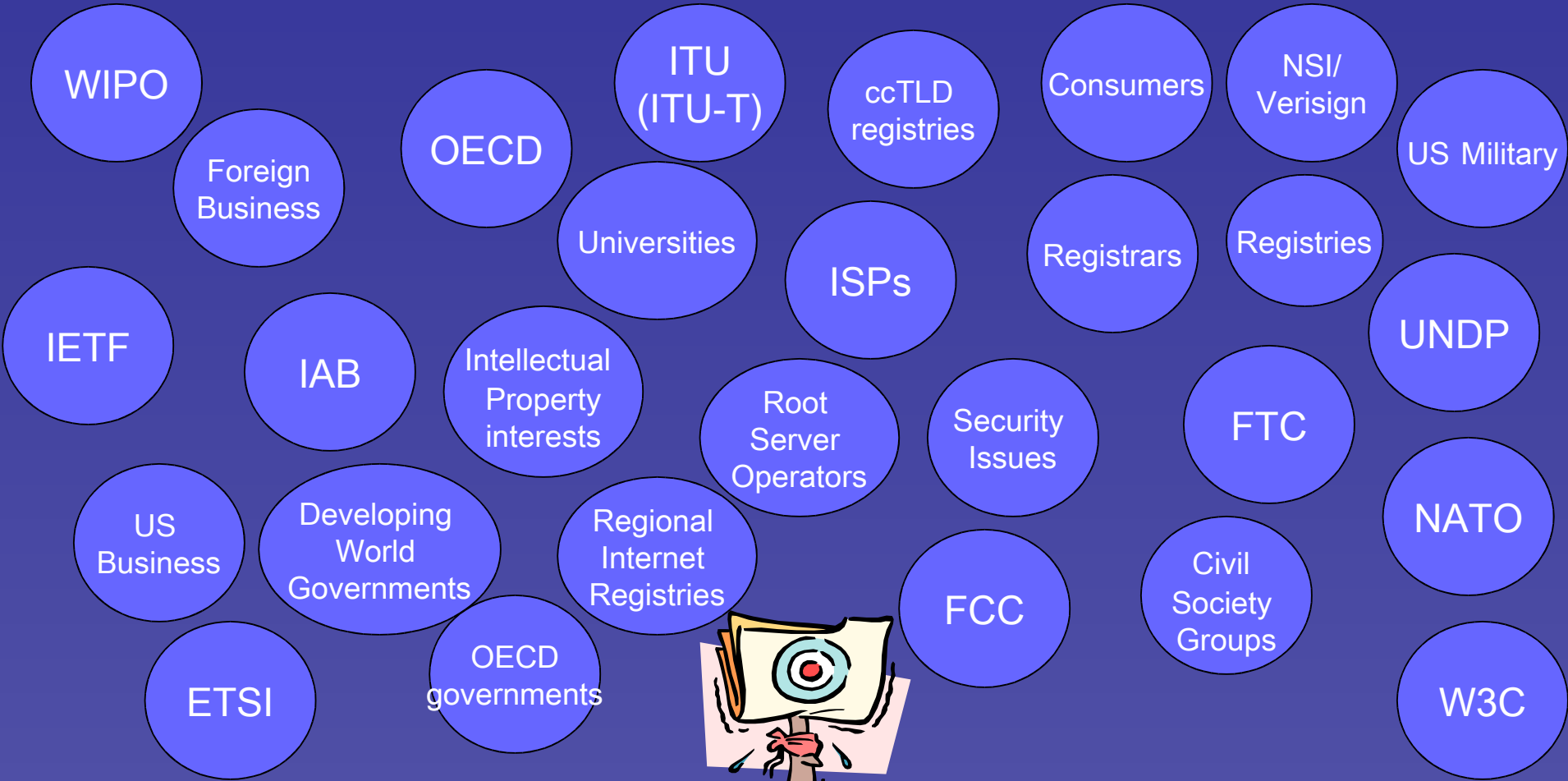


IANA



Jon Postel
1943-1998

The various interest groups competing for influence over the Domain Name and Addressing systems put the previous administrative process under breaking strain



Jon Postel / IANA



The Need for Change Circa 1996/97

- ◆ Globalization of Internet
- ◆ Commercialization of Internet
- ◆ Need for accountability
- ◆ Need for more formalized management structure
- ◆ Dissatisfaction with lack of competition
- ◆ Trademark/domain name conflicts

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATIONS

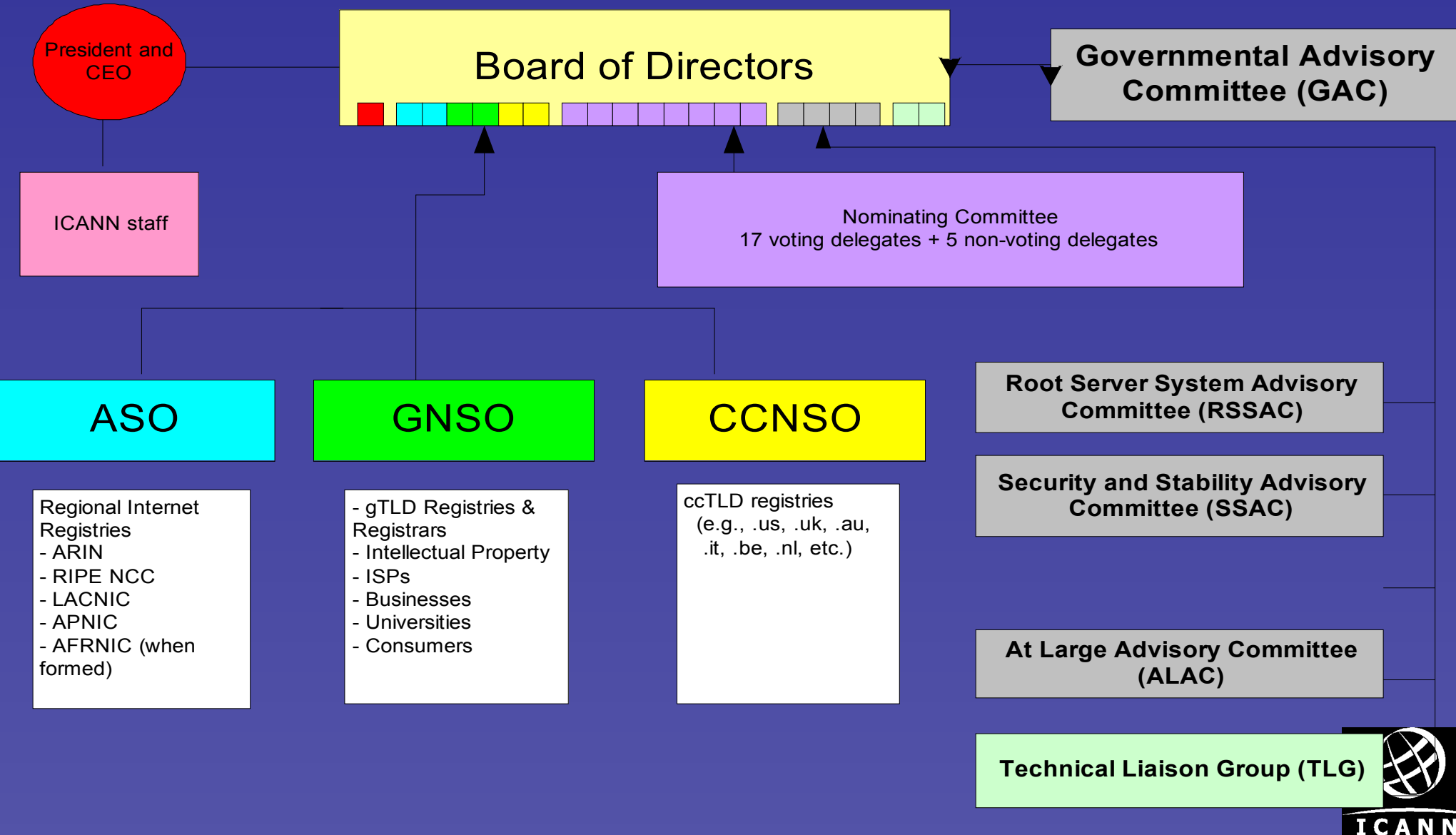
1. **Contribute to stability and security of the unique identifiers system and root management**
2. **Promote competition and choice for registrants and other users**
3. **Forum for multi-stakeholder bottom-up development of related policy**
4. **Ensuring on a global basis an opportunity for participation by all interested parties**



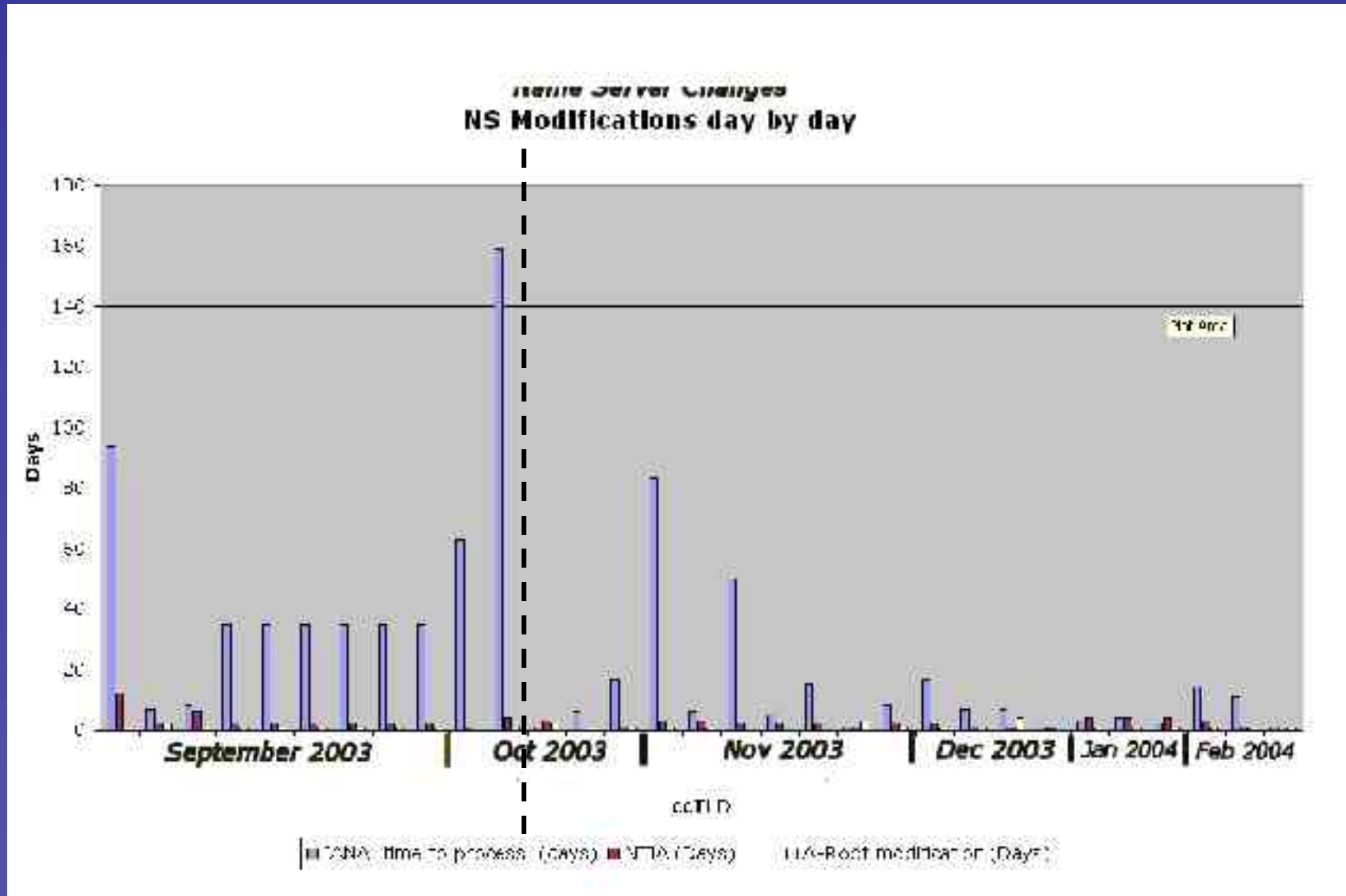
Operating the authoritative functions

- The IANA function
- gTLD formation and Registry Agreements
- gTLD Registrar Agreements
- Accountability Frameworks for ccTLDs

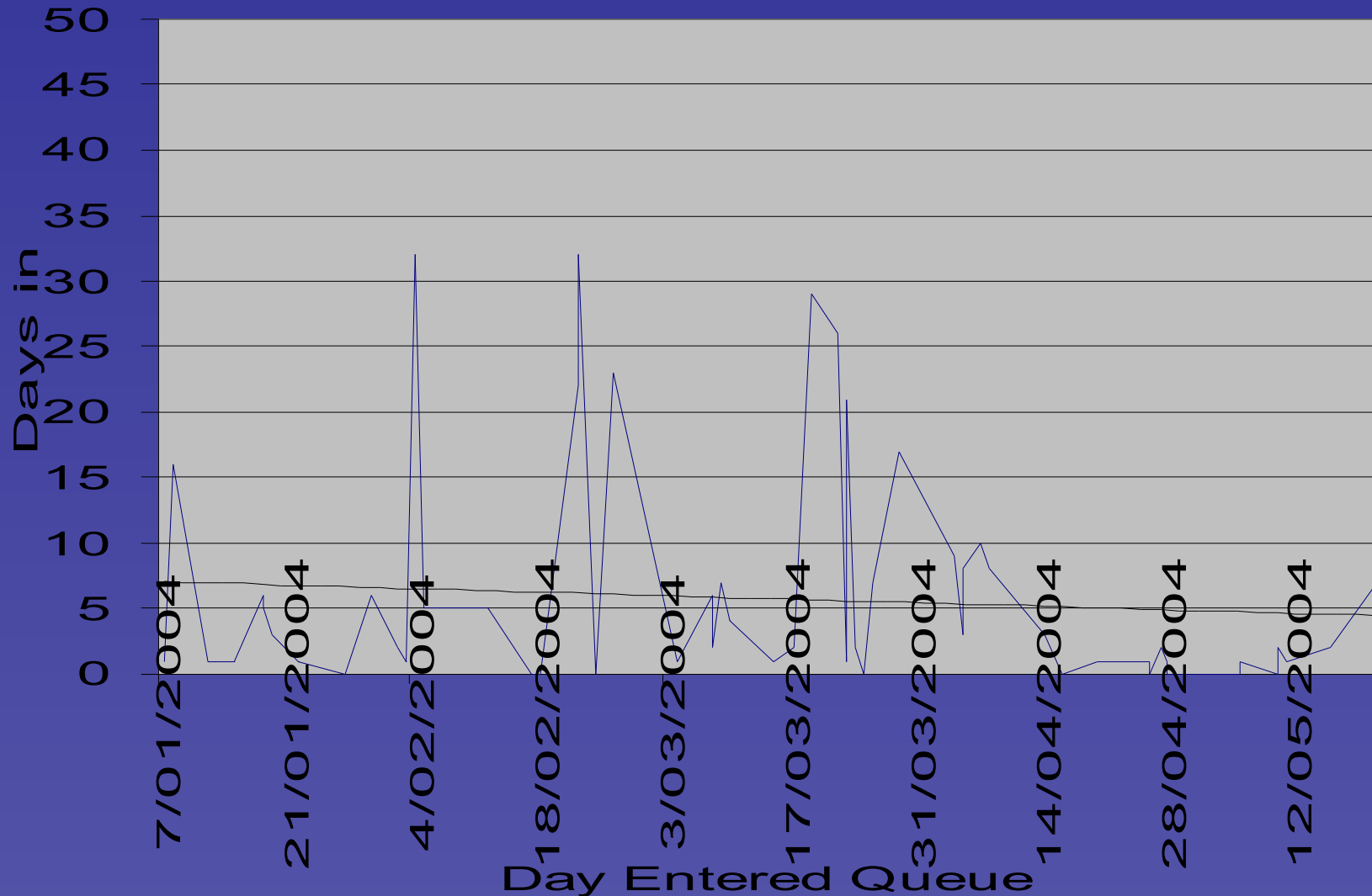
The public-private policy forum establishes a bottom-up and balanced mechanism for interest groups to arrive at consensus on issues within a limited technical administrative mandate



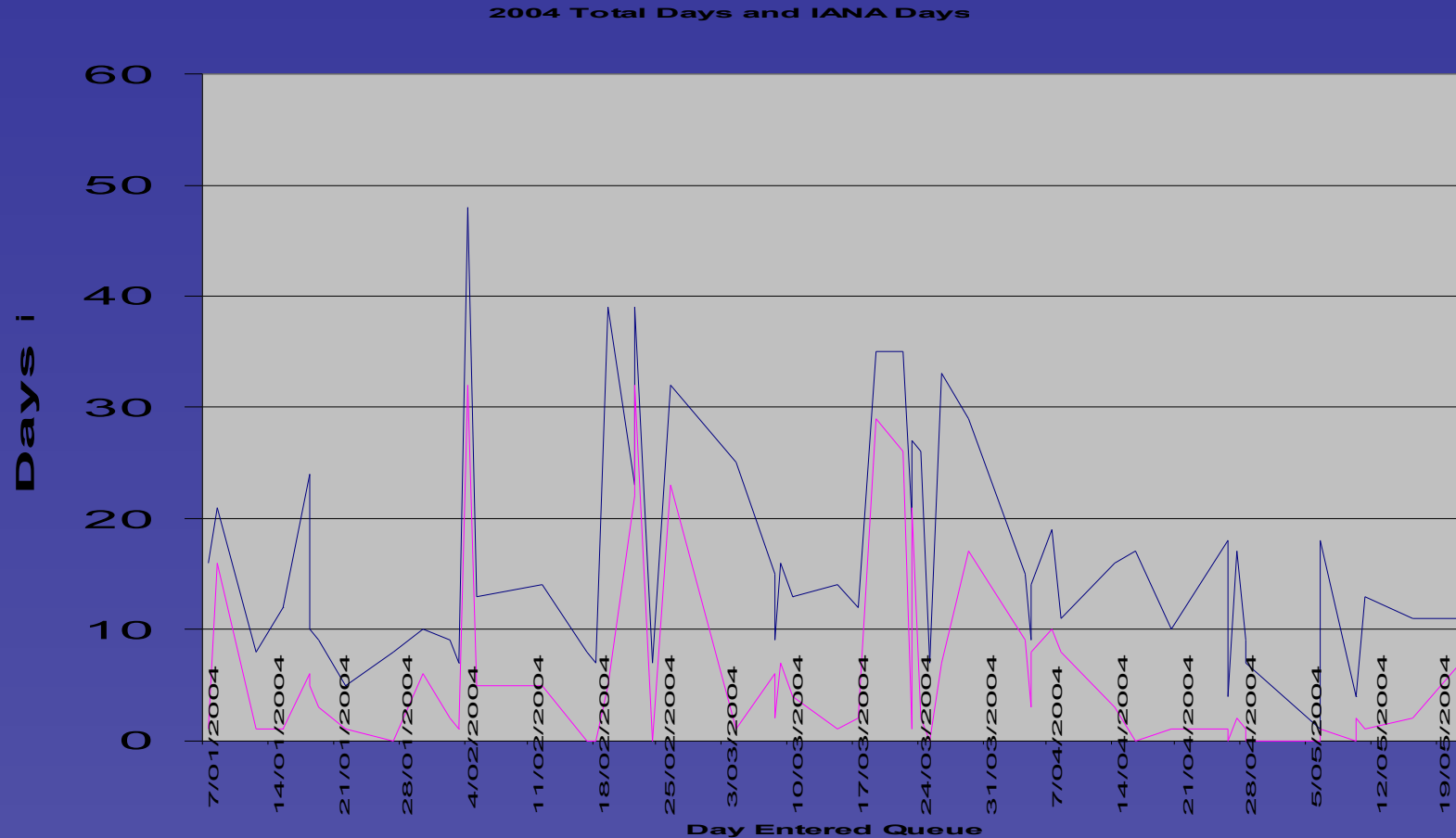
Name server changes – CENTR survey



Root Zone change requests: IANA processing time



Root Zone changes: total elapsed time



IPv6

- IPv6 glue in the root
- Significant step forward on Internet milestone
- Demonstrates success of ICANN Process
 - Requests originated from ccTLD managers
 - Root Server System Advisory Committee addressed technical questions and conducted thorough study and advised ICANN Board
 - Implementation of RSSAC recommendation following public consultation with community

MoU with DoC

- Last meeting addressed:
 - Accountability Provisions
 - Operational Provisions
 - Due Diligence Actions
 - Outreach Provisions
- Nine months into MoU
 - 7 of 24 milestones completed
 - Others are on time or ahead of timetable
- Update on the Due Diligence Actions

Contingency Plan

- MoU Amendment 6, Article 2 (C) (11):
- Two aspects
 - Operations in case of natural disaster, or other physical or operational event, to ensure ongoing operations and no loss to global Internet community.
 - Business Failure or Insolvency, to ensure ongoing operations and no loss to global Internet community.

Operations in case of natural disaster, or other event

- Objective: To ensure ongoing global operations during event
 - Outage durations
 - Making practical use of ICANN's global nature
 - Technical set up
 - Offices
 - Data centers
 - General Technical

Business Failure or Insolvency

- Objective: To ensure that core and necessary functions are carried out and that the relevant relationships, agreements, and public messages are managed to ensure stability and security of the DNS and the Internet

Business Failure or Insolvency (cont.)

- Steps:
 - ICANN executive staff communicates to ICANN's Chairman
 - ICANN Chairman initiates investigation by independent auditor.
 - If determination that real risk of insolvency or complete business failure:
 - Creation of Executive Stability Committee (ExStabCom), with appointed eminent person adding 3 people including Chair of SESAC, ICANN CFO, and identified independent auditor
 - Consultation and advice be sought from wider ICANN Internet community, staff and Board if appropriate to ensure ongoing operation of core functions.

Business Failure or Insolvency (cont.)

- ExStabCom include appointment of an Emergency Names and Addressing Committee (ENAC)
 - Consisting of 1 GAC representative member from **each region**,
 - 1 appointed representative of each GNSO constituency,
 - 1 appointed ALAC representative from **each region**,
 - 2 appointed ASO representatives,
 - 1 appointed ccNSO representative from **each region**,
 - 1 root-server operator,
 - 1 representative from ICANN's Technical Liaison Group,
 - SSAC Chair and 2 SSAC members,
 - 1 representative from Internet Architecture Board.
- ENAC to assist ExStabCom to execute ICANN's technical and operational functions and to assist ExStabCom to form a replacement/reformed entity

ICANN and DoC relationship

- ‘I am pleased that ICANN has timely met the MOU milestones to date. Clearly more work remains to be done for ICANN to achieve functional, sustainable independence. We look forward to continuing to work collaboratively with ICANN to complete the remaining tasks over the course of the MOU as we complete the transition to independent, private sector management of the Internet Domain Name System.’

Statement by Michael D. Gallagher, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for communications and Information, on ICANN's July meeting in Kuala Lumpur. 19 July 2004



ccNSO

- Completion of the ccNSO
 - Including over 40 members
- Elections for the ccNSO Council completed
 - Work of the ccNSO Launching Group completed
- ccNSO Members meeting held in KL
- First ccNSO Council meeting held in KL

gTLD

- Whois
- Transfers
 - Launch of the Inter-Registrar Transfers policy
- Deletes
- Final procedures posted for designation of the subsequent .net Registry Operator

OECD Report: July 2004

- ‘The paper concludes that ICANN’s reform of the market structure for the registration of generic top level domain names has been very successful. The division between registry and registrar functions has created a competitive market that has lowered prices and encouraged innovation. The initial experience with competition at the registry level, in association with a successful process to introduce new gTLDs, has also shown positive results’

Generic Top Level Domain Names: Market Development and Allocation Issues – Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies



OECD Report Continued

- ‘Traditionally, the registration of domain names was a one dimensional service. The opening of the gTLD registrar market has, however, brought tremendous innovation in terms of new services and seamlessly linked value added services to domain name registration.’

OECD Report continued

- ‘When OECD countries allocate resources they have certain common objectives irrespective of the method chosen. These can include efficient allocation of a resource and efficient use of that resource, transparency in the award of resource, non-discrimination, and the creation of appropriate conditions for market competition. There may also be other wider economic and social objectives. Through statements and actions it is clear that ICANN shares the ideals inherent in these objectives.’

Organizational matters

- Staff
 - Recruitment
- Budget
- Ombudsman

AfriNIC

- The process of setting up AfriNIC started in 2000
- The emerging RIR has kept us abreast of its progress and we are happy to hear an update from them today
- We are committed to helping it become a full operational RIR

Ongoing Work

Examples of ongoing work

- Communication and outreach
 - Materials (e.g. newsletter)
- NomCom
 - ICANN's Nominating Committee has begun its work and call for nominations underway
 - Presentation by NomCom Chair
- Litigation matters
- sTLD Process
- ALAC

Thank You

www.icann.org

