

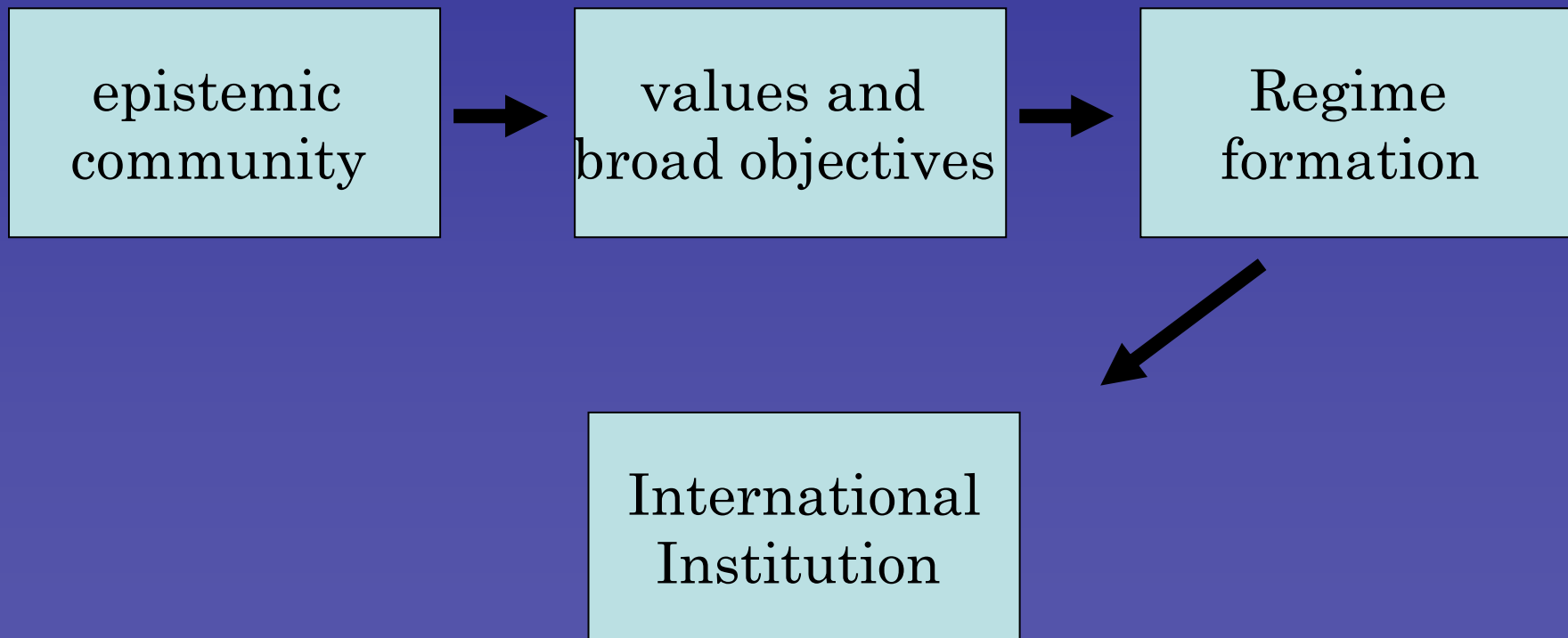
Building a global Internet for all – a 35 year journey

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Internetdagarna 2004
1 November 2004



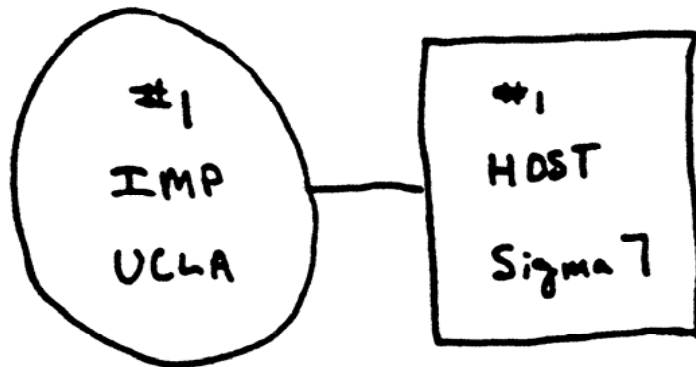
Four step process in International Regime formation



The Internet Identifiers Regime



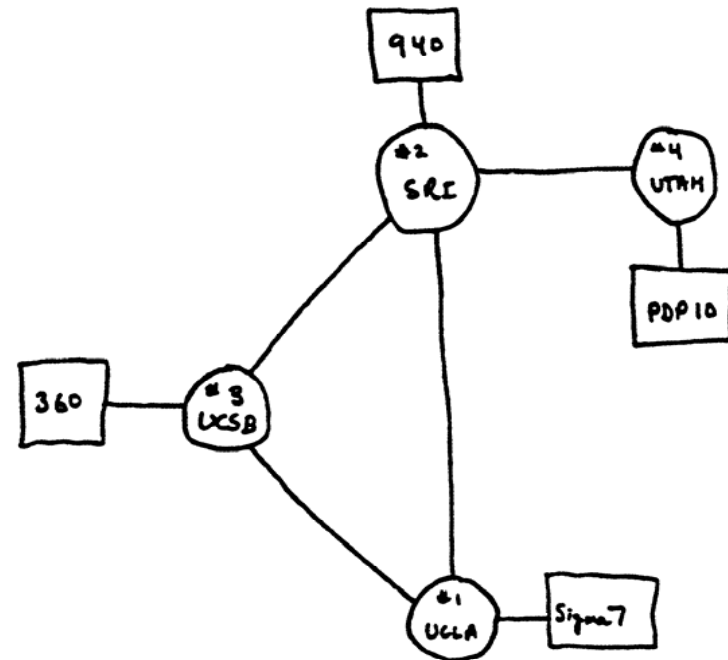
In the beginning....



THE ARPA NETWORK

SEPT 1969

1 NODE



THE ARPA NETWORK

DEC 1969

4 NODES



Epistemic community values

- Ensuring a single, end-to-end interoperable Internet
- Bottom-up technical policy making and decision making
- Participation open to all who wish to do so
- Legitimacy determined by open participation and the value of the contribution to the joint effort, rather than power
- Consensus based decision making, but not full 'census based' consensus
- Cooperation, Coordination and Consultation among participants and groups pushing forward initiatives
- Yet, VERY spirited and blunt public debate
- Swift decision making, if possible
- Private agreement or contract approach to creating and managing linkages among and to the network

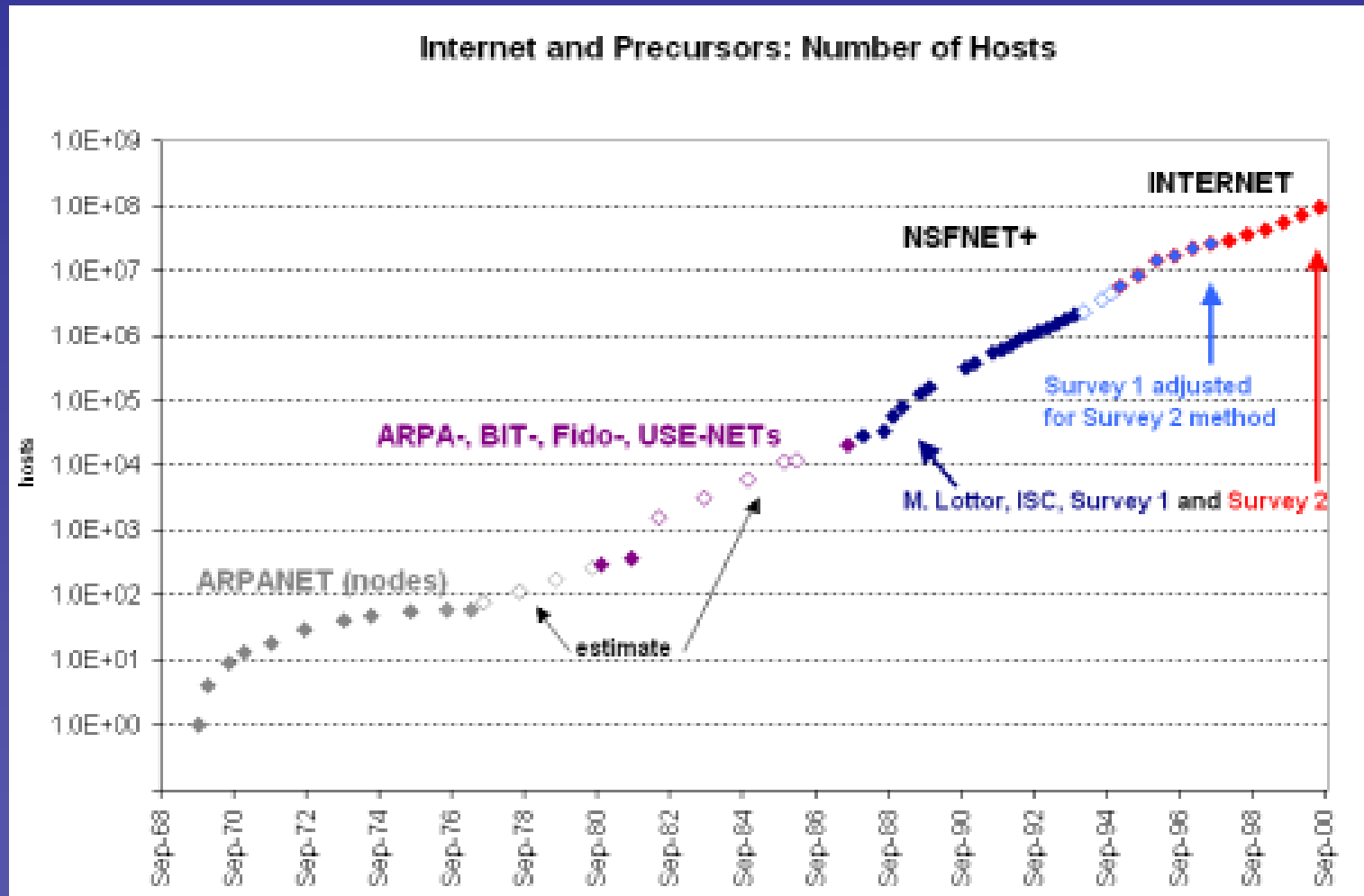
Epistemic community values

- Global efficiency in the allocation of resources, such as Internet Protocol addresses
- Encouraging innovation, particularly at the fringe of the network
- Building on layers of protocols to ensure stability
- Respecting the layers
- Running code – this is a value as strong as consensus: “Walk the walk, not just talk the talk”
- The RFCs embody another important principle: standards are to be respected until obsolete
- Meritocracy

These values drove logarithmic growth

Hosts

1,000,000,000
100,000,000
10,000,000
1,000,000
100,000
10,000
1,000
100
10
1



IANA



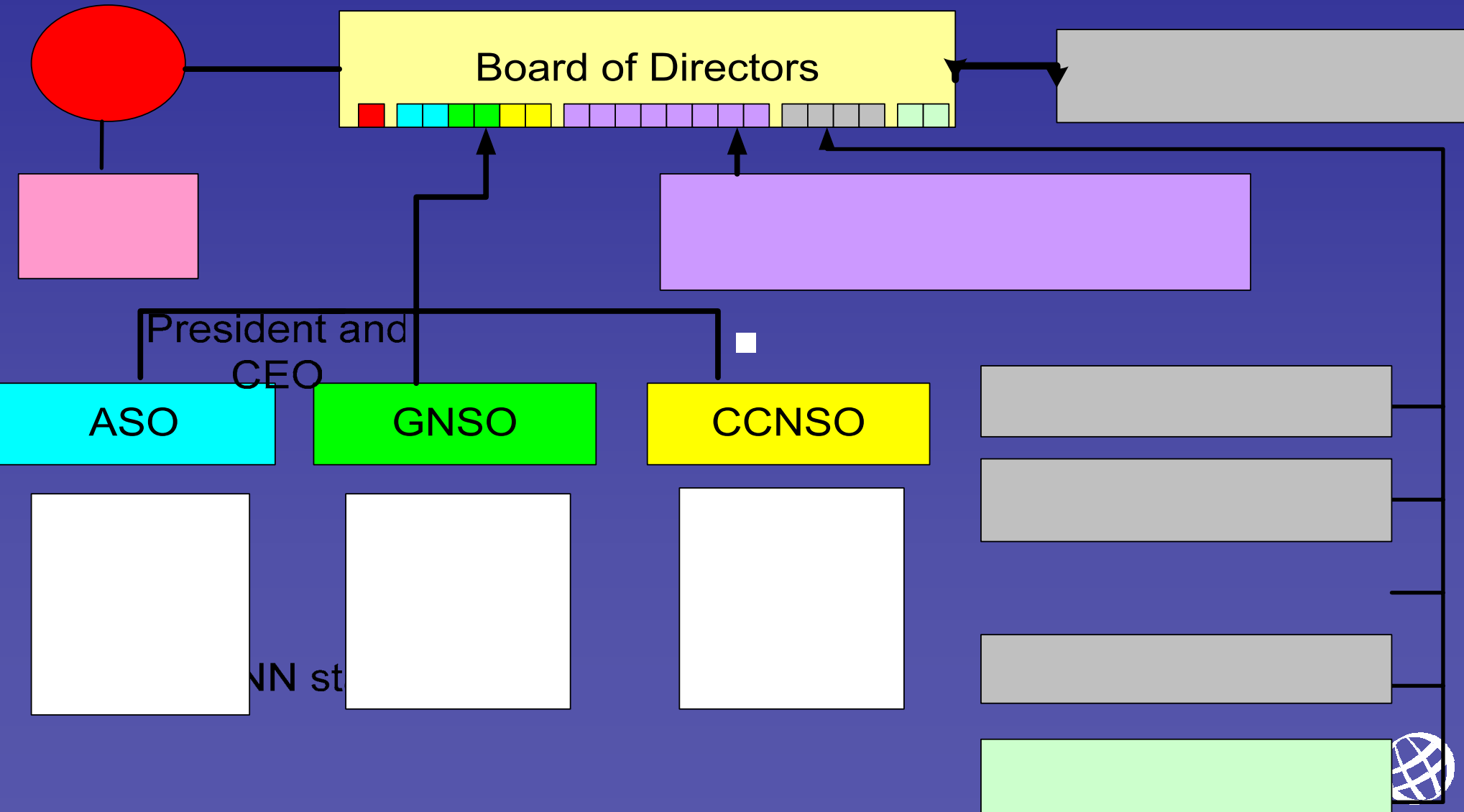
■ *Jon Postel*
1943-1998

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 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



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**

ICANN is international in structure and operations

- ICANN has or is in the process of moving to presences in US, Europe and African, Latin America, Pacific Rim and other regions.
- Staff hail from seven different countries. Board represents twelve nationalities.
- Government Advisory Committee: nearly 100 governments and 5 International Treaty Organisations
- Establishment of the ccNSO
- Supporting Organizations and Committees that lead the bottoms-up policy development process are internationally based and populated
- Public meetings throughout the year. Recent meetings have been held in Kuala Lumpur, Rome, Tunisia, Bucharest, Montreal, Shanghai, Rio de Janeiro, and Accra. Future meetings will be held in Cape Town.

The ICANN policy process is open

- Participation in ICANN is open to all who have an interest in global Internet policy as it relates to ICANN's mission of technical coordination.
- Many online forums which are accessible through ICANN's website, and the Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees have active mailing lists for participants.
- Public meetings throughout the year.

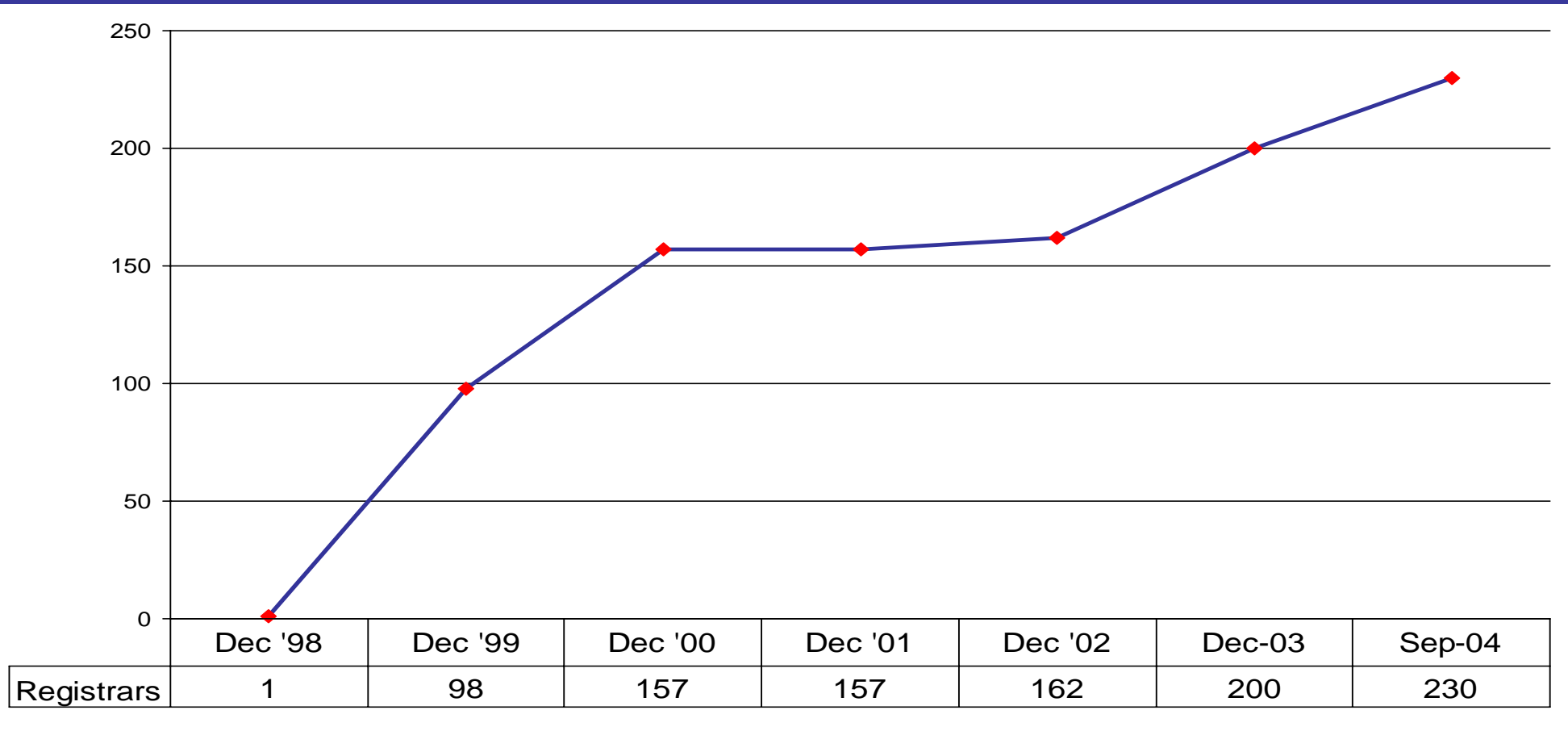
International Multistakeholder Organisation

- Transnational
- All stakeholders represented
- Flexible in organisational management
- Not captive of Sovereign 'log jams'
- Reflective of its own Regime.
- Focus on effectiveness and relevancy

ICANN has introduced robust competition into the market for domain registration services.

ICANN-Accredited Registrars: 1998-2004

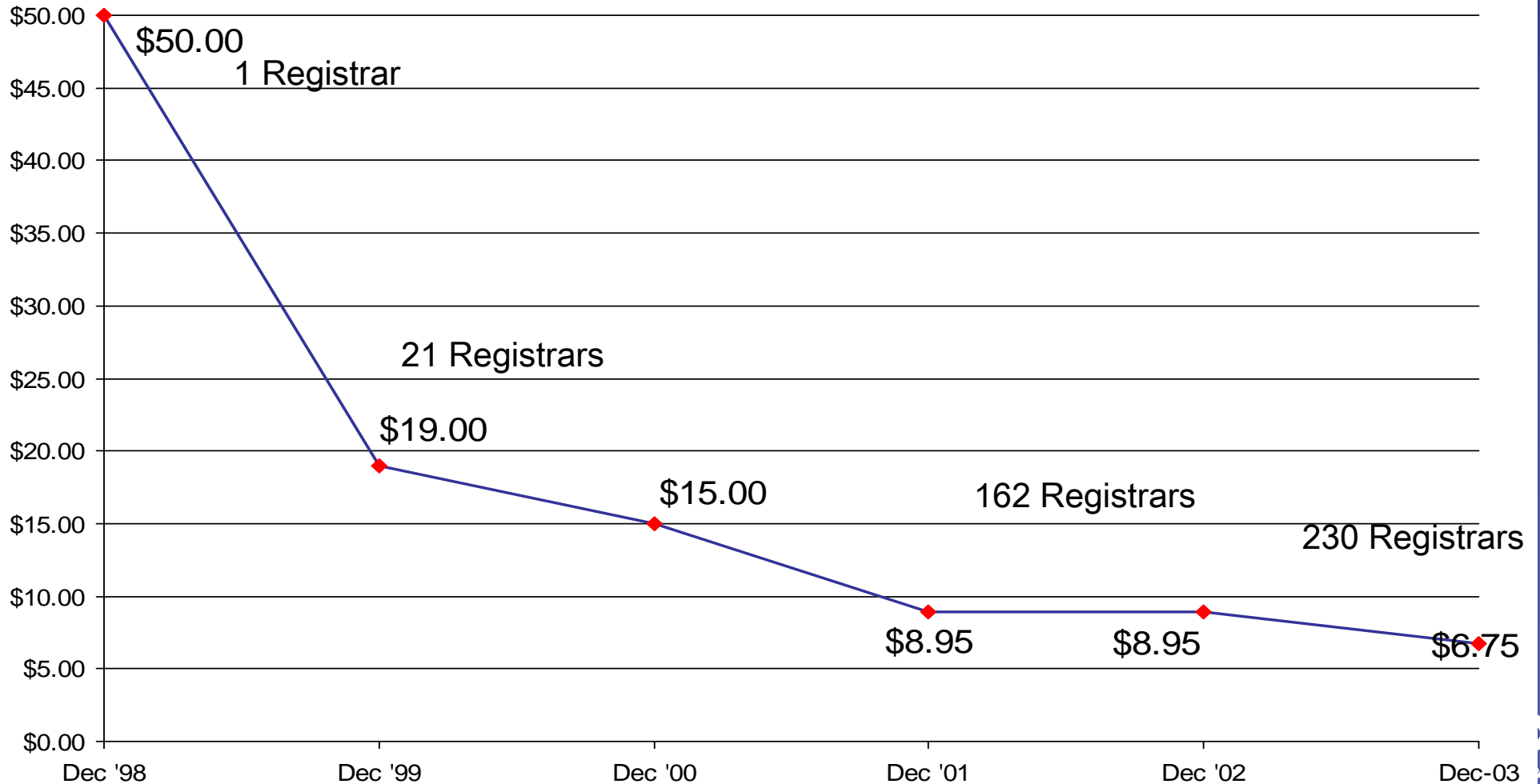
Unit: ICANN-Accredited Registrars



Competition has saved consumers over \$1 Billion annually in domain registration fees

gTLD domain registration prices: 1998-2003

Unit: Widely-available annual cost for gTLD domain registration



Conflict of Regimes





Robinson Projection
Scale 1:134,000,000

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

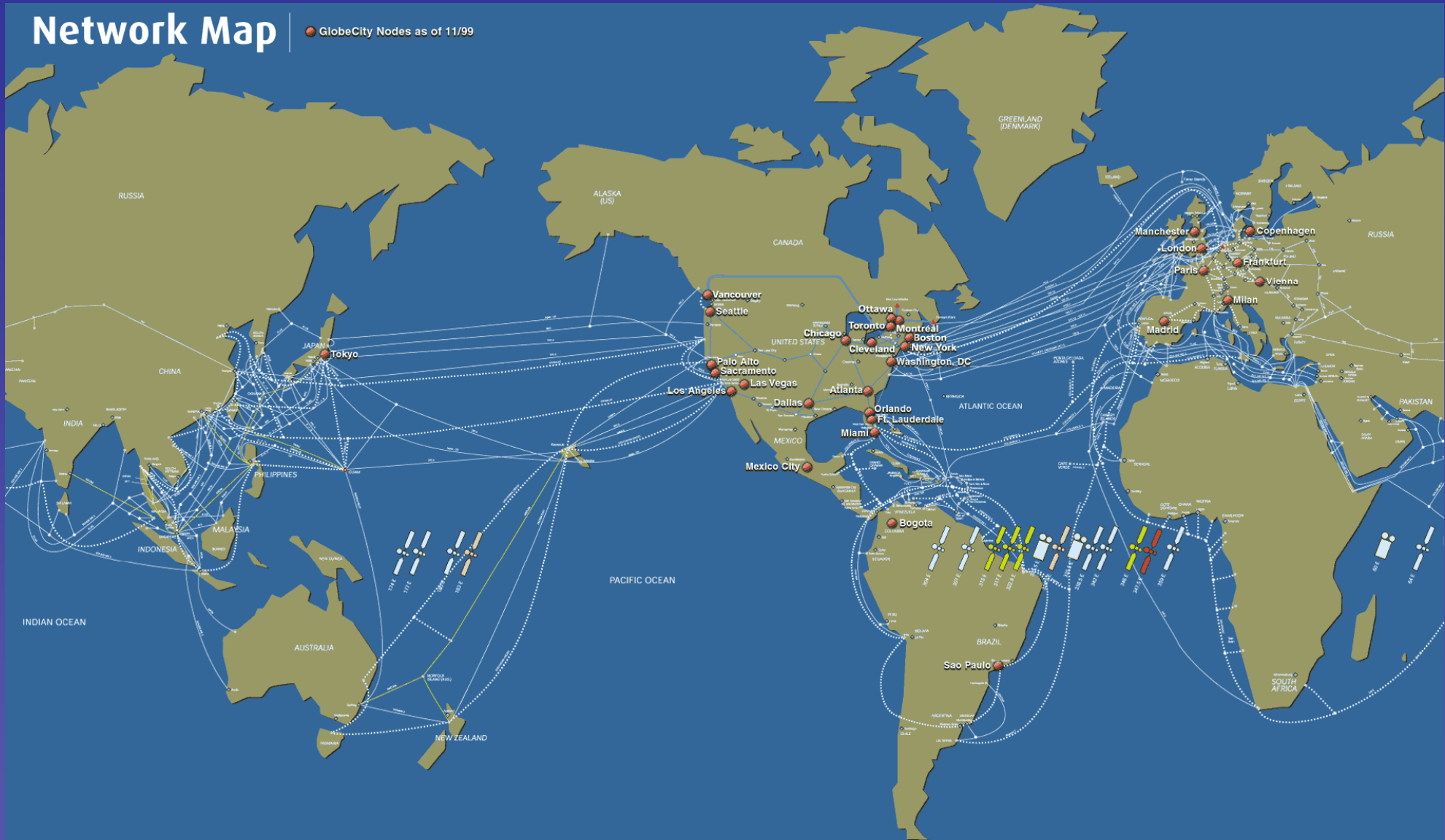
February 1994

802228 (R00352) 2-94

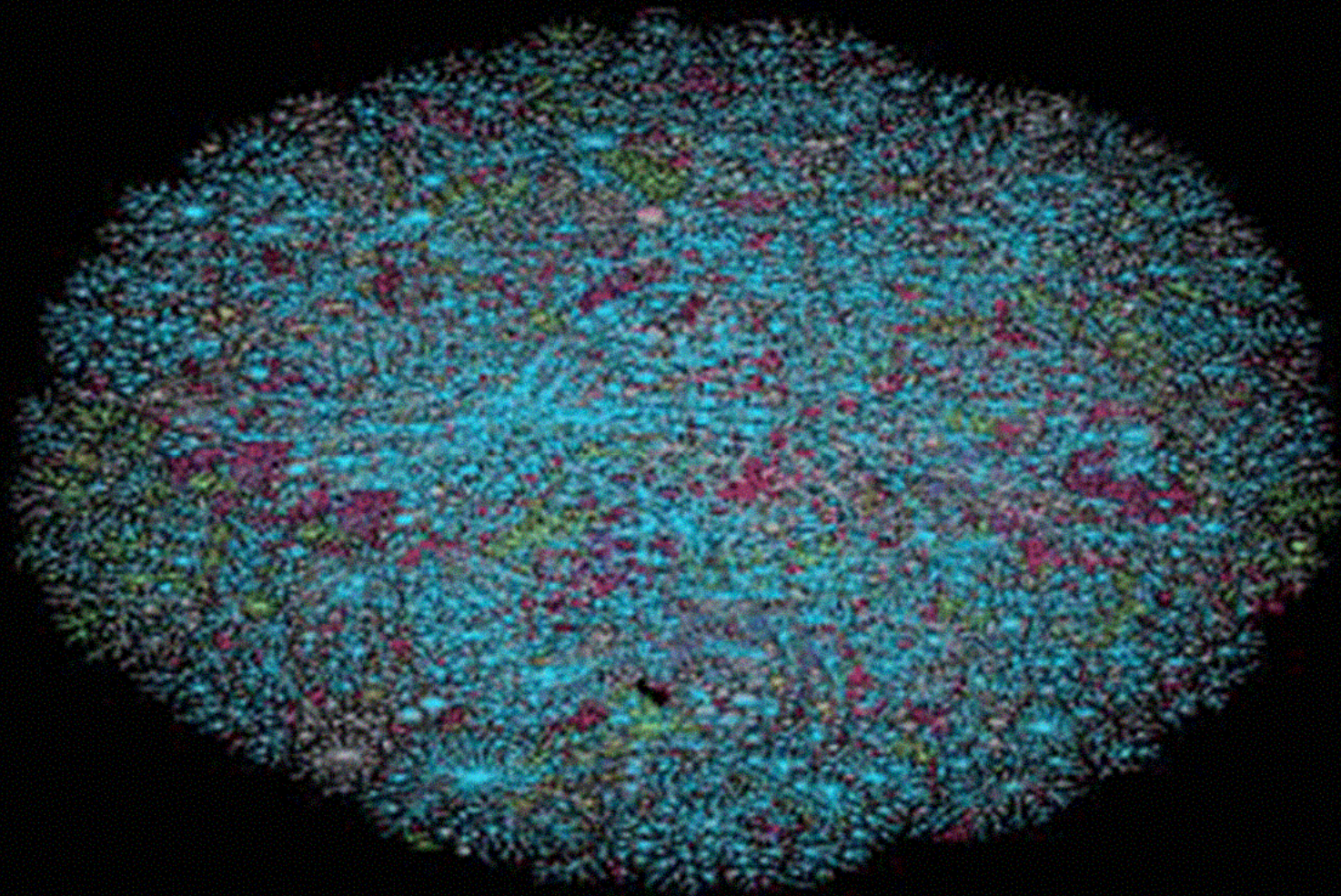


Network Map

GlobeCity Nodes as of 11/99



THE INTERNET: 2001





Robinson Projection
Scale 1:134,000,000

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February 1994

802228 (R00352) 2-94



Working Group on Internet Governance

- Generalists
- Technical advisors
- Report to UN Secretary General
- Secretariat: Markus Kummer
- Broad tasking

Syrian proposals to *World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-04)*

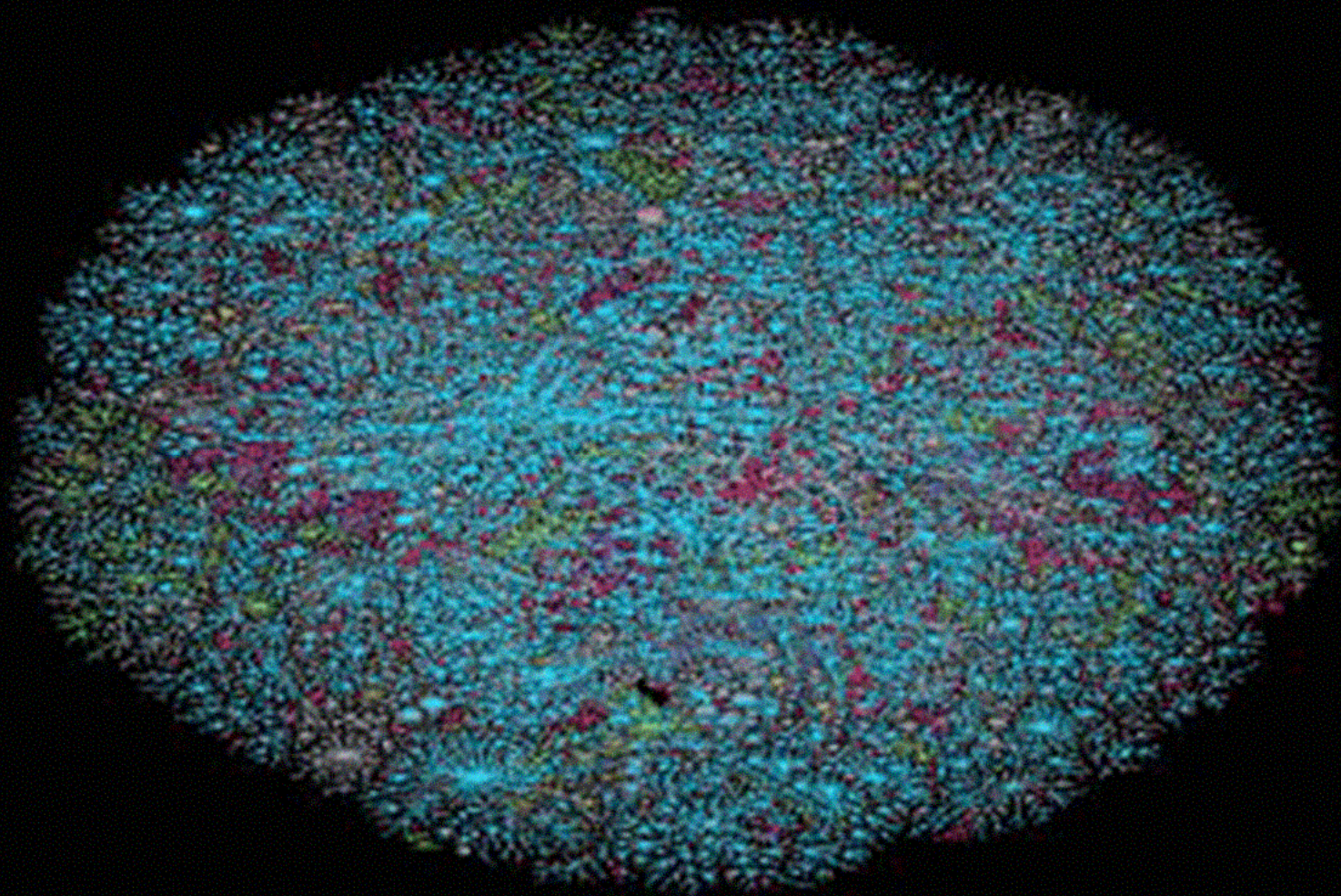
- to create a short-lived group to prepare initial studies and proposals on Country Code Top Level Domain Name delegations for input into ITU;
- *instructs Study Group 2* to continue the studies on Country Code Top Level Domain Name delegations, taking into consideration the results of the group created above, in liaison with the relevant intergovernmental organizations;
- ITU-T to have "fully administrative control over all domain names at the international level for public ENUM"

‘ITU and Internet Governance’:

H. Zhao Director of TSB/ITU

- “In my opinion, the fundamental policy issues related to Internet are very similar to those related to other telecommunication technologies and services...I propose that consideration be given to ITU’s maintaining and publishing the authoritative list of country code domain name delegations, at the request of those countries who wish ITU to undertake this task”

THE INTERNET: 2001



Internet is different

- Over 200,000 separate networks which agree through private agreement or contract approach to allow packets to cross networks
- From engineering perspective, do not recognise boundaries
- DNS and Unique Identifiers is the 'glue' which allows seamless outcome across these various networks (a 'resolution')
- About 1 billion users
- About 20 billion resolutions per day (nearly 7 times the number of telephone calls in North America)

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.’

Thank You



www.icann.org