Internet Governance
Maintaining an Effective Model for Technical Coordination of the Global Internet

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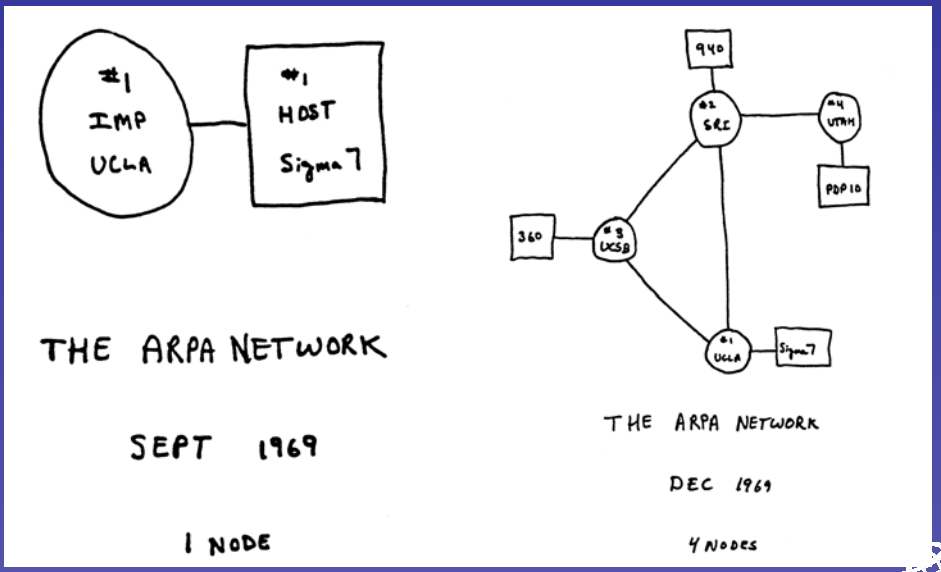
ICANN

Global Forum 2004
Malmö, Sweden
4 – 5 November 2004

Early Days

- Established the values of an interoperable Internet

THE ARPA NETWORK – SEPTEMBER 1969



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The early days of the Internet

- Network set up in the US scientific community
- Under R&D contracts to the US government
- Administered by the UCLA from Los Angeles
- Originally connected 4 universities
- Growing slowly into a larger scientific research network
- With increasing decentralisation and
- Involving scientists in the whole world
- Email was added in 1972, file transfer in 1973

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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

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

The Internet Today

The Internet Today:

- 200,000 interconnected networks
- 10,000's of players from private sector providing equipment, applications, networks, pipes, services, research
- Academics assisting in research on standards and protocols
- The backbone of the digital economy
- A multi-stakeholder platform

From the past …to the future

Small (4 university networks, 100's users)	➢	Huge (today over 200,000 networks, 1 billion users)
Scientific purpose	➢	Multi-stakeholder purpose
US based	➢	Global
Scientific backbone	➢	Global economy backbone
Single jurisdiction	➢	Multiple jurisdictions
Regulated relations	➢	Contractual relations
A few scientific issues	➢	Multi-layered stack of issues
Industrialised countries interest	➢	Industrialised and developing countries interest

ICANN's evolution

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

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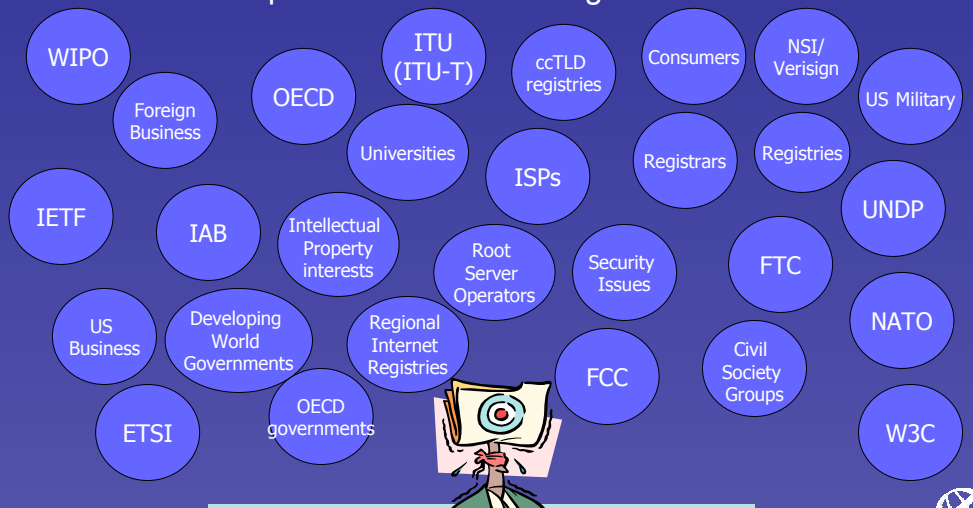
The various interest groups competing for influence over the Domain Name and Addressing systems put the previous administrative process under breaking strain



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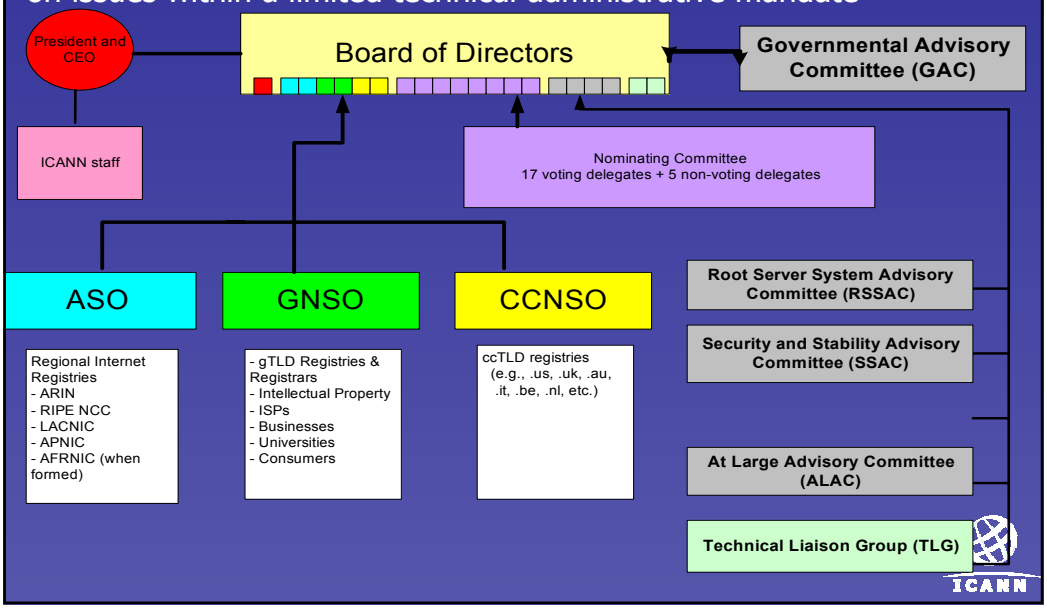
The public-private policy forum establishes a bottom-up and balanced mechanism for interest groups to arrive at consensus on issues within a limited technical administrative mandate



Founding Principles for ICANN

- Internationalization
- Stability
- Competition
- Private, bottom-up coordination
- Representation

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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

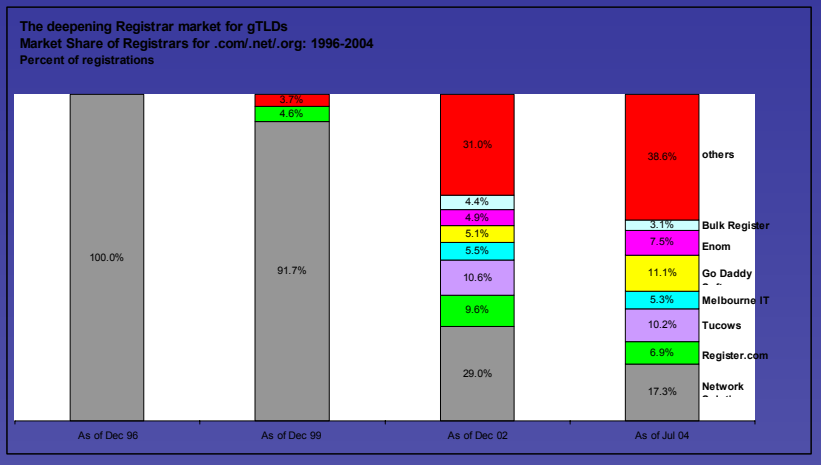
- Participation in ICANN is open to all who have an interest in global Internet policy as it relates to ICANN's mission of technical coordination.
- Many online forums which are accessible through ICANN's website, and the Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees have active mailing lists for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

Market Impact of ICANN's work

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



The Internet Today – and Internet Governance in the WSIS

WSIS and Internet Governance

- WSIS discussion focuses more on how the Internet is used, not how it works
- Reflects a conflict of regimes
- Reflects importance of understanding the Internet, and ensuring that politics do not drive poor decisions
- At risk is 35 years of values and a regime that has created the Internet into what it is today
- True aspirations of WSIS as envisioned by the Secretary General have not been explored.


Russia
Canada
United States
China
India
Brazil
Australia
Indonesia
Antarctica
Robinson Projection
Scale 1:134,000,000
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.
February 1994
802228 (R00352) 2-94

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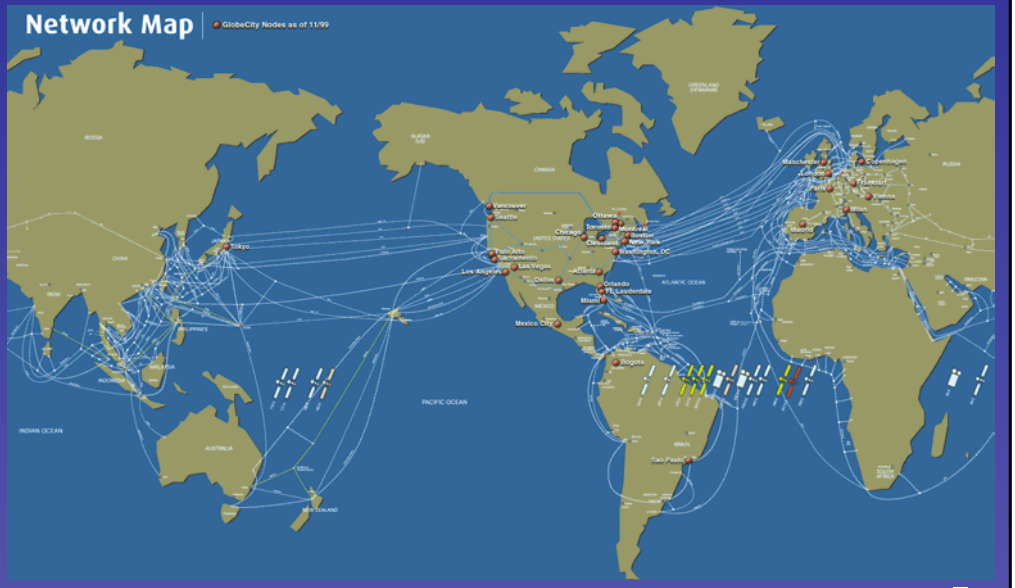
Network Map
GlobeCity Nodes as of 11/99
Tokyo
Vancouver
Seattle
Chicago
Ottawa
Toronto
Montreal
Boston
New York
Washington, DC
Cleveland
Palo Alto
Sacramento
Los Angeles
Las Vegas
Dallas
Atlanta
Orlando
Ft. Lauderdale
Miami
Mexico City
Bogota
Sao Paulo
Manchester
London
Paris
Frankfurt
Copenhagen
Vienna
Milan
Madrid
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN

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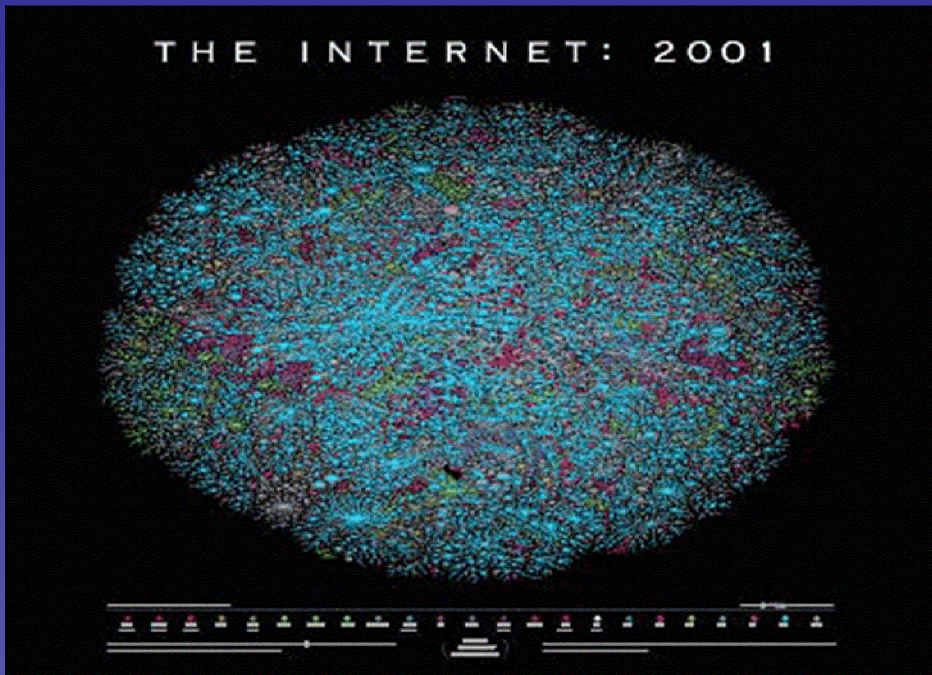
THE INTERNET: 2001

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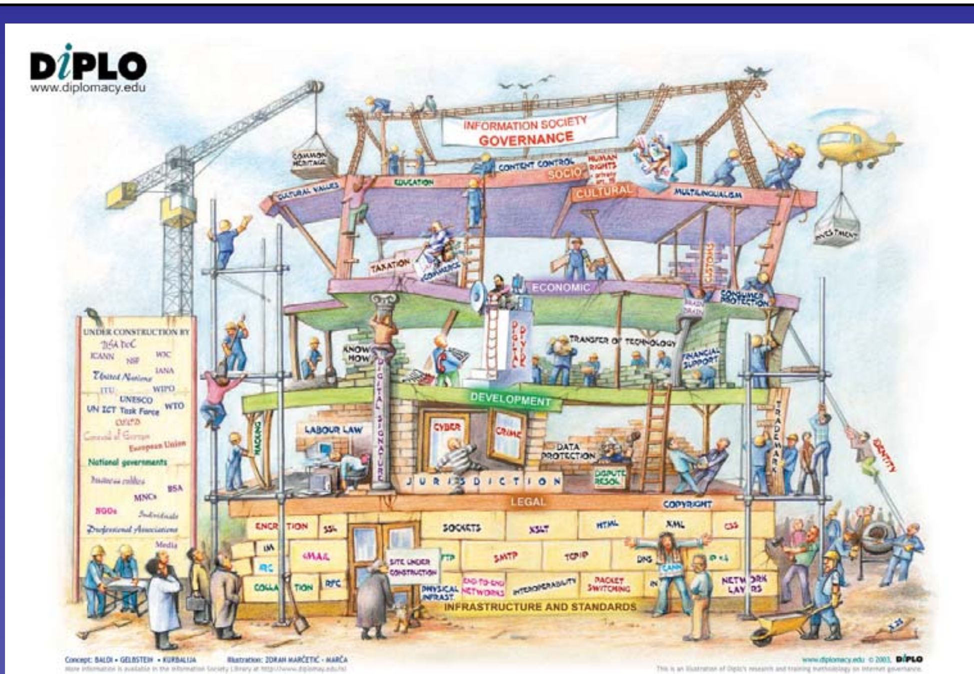
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E-COMMERCE
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CONSUMER PROTECTION
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FINANCIAL SUPPORT
KNOW HOW
DIGITAL SIGNATURE
DEVELOPMENT
LABOUR LAW
CYBER
CRIME
DATA PROTECTION
DISPUTE RESOL
HACKING
TRADEMARK
IDENTITY
JURISDICTION
LEGAL
COPYRIGHT
SOCKETS
XSLT
HTML
XML
CSS
SSL
SMTP
TCP/IP
DNS
RFC
PACKET SWITCHING
INTEROPERABILITY
END-TO-END NETWORKS
PHYSICAL INFRAST.
SITE UNDER CONSTRUCTION
INFRASTRUCTURE AND STANDARDS
UNDER CONSTRUCTION BY
ICANN
W3C
IANA
United Nations
WIPO
ITU
UNESCO
UN ICT Task Force
WTO
OECD
Council of Europe
European Union
National governments
Business entities
MNCs
BSA
NGOs
Individuals
Professional Associations
Media
Concept: BALDI • GELBSTEIN • KURBALIJA
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The Internet involves a lot of players

- Levels
  - National (ISPs, telecom networks, service providers, NIC, etc.)
  - Regional (Regional Registries)
  - Global (Different technical bodies, commercial entities, public policy nowadays)
  - Numerous bodies involved, all with respective expertise, respective responsibilities, respective interests.
- Issues associated with the Internet
  - E-commerce, Taxation, Content, Cultural diversity, Spam, Security, Financial transactions, Data protection, E-education…..
- Everybody owns, and is responsible for, the Internet. It takes all to make it function simply, to benefit. Numerous organizations have an interest and role in vast range of areas of the Internet
  - UNDP, ISOC, NEPAD, ITU, WIPO, UNESCO, ICANN, W3C, civil society, business community, investors, entrepreneurs, individuals.
- Welcome WSIS and outcome of the Summit, and welcome the debate around all these issues and all the new interest and voices.

Working Group on Internet Governance

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

‘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,

ITU-T’s proposal continued

- “in allocating a block of IPv6 addresses to countries; in promoting the implementation of Internationalized Domain Names (IDN); in security initiatives, including countering SPAM; in work on Internet exchange points and Internet interconnection charging regimes; and in methods to provide authenticated directories that meet national privacy regimes.”

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, surely much more in Europe)

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.'

The ICANN Model for its responsibilities

- Community involved in the Internet has expanded since the Internet's evolution
- The ICANN model encapsulates the environment of the Internet for a specific area of responsibility – it is a living organization – it is not static, and is designed to be interactive and address differences of opinion.
  - Relationship and structure based on SO's, AC's, contracts, MoU's, and all methods of input and consensus. Legal and structural.

The International Multi-stakeholder Organisation of the 21st Century:

- Transnational
- All stakeholders represented
  - Including governments with choice of relevant agency or agencies
- Flexible in organisational management
- No capture by individuals, groups, or organisations
- Reflective of its own regime.
- Focus on effectiveness and relevancy

Thank you

For further information please see:

www.icann.org

Or contact me at: swinehart@icann.org