ICANN Update

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Overview

- Introduction
- Affirmation of Commitments
- ICANN 36th Meeting, Seoul
- Internationalized Domain Names
- New generic Top Level Domains

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The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

- To reach another person on the Internet you have to type an address into your computer - a name or a number

- ICANN coordinates these unique identifiers across the world

- Formed in 1998, ICANN is a not-for-profit public-benefit corporation with participants from all over the world dedicated to keeping the Internet secure, stable and interoperable

- ICANN promotes competition and develops policy on the Internet's unique identifiers

- ICANN doesn't control content on the Internet, it cannot stop spam and it doesn't deal with access to the Internet

- But through its coordination role of the Internet's naming system, it does have an important impact on the expansion and evolution of the Internet
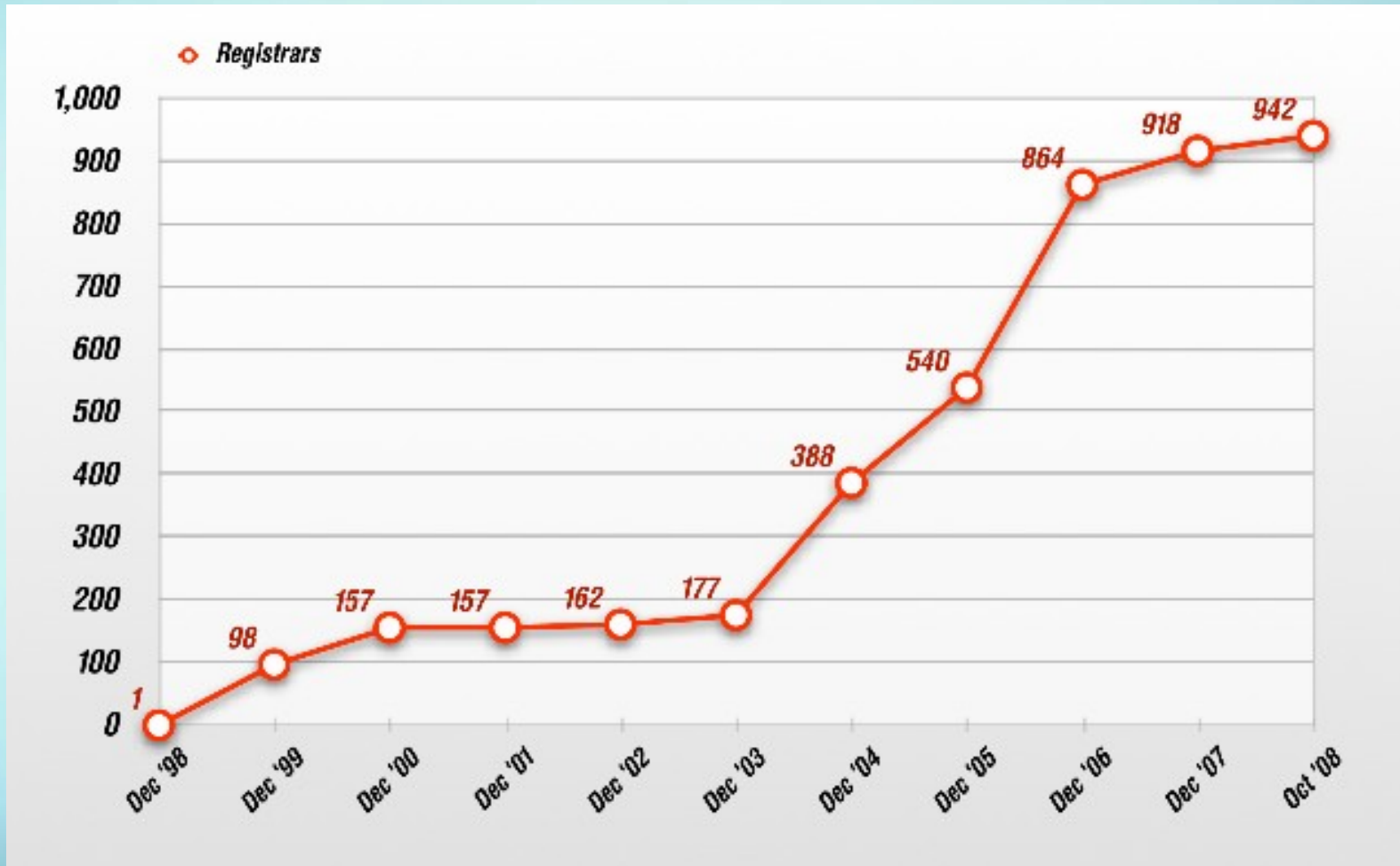
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ICANN's mission

- To coordinate, overall, the global Internet's system of unique identifiers, and to ensure stable and secure operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems. In particular, ICANN coordinates:
  1. Allocation and assignment of the three sets of unique identifiers for the Internet:
     - Domain names (forming a system called the DNS)
     - Internet protocol (IP) addresses and autonomous system (AS) numbers
     - Protocol port and parameter numbers
  1. Operation and evolution of the DNS root name server system
  2. Policy development reasonably and appropriately related to these technical functions
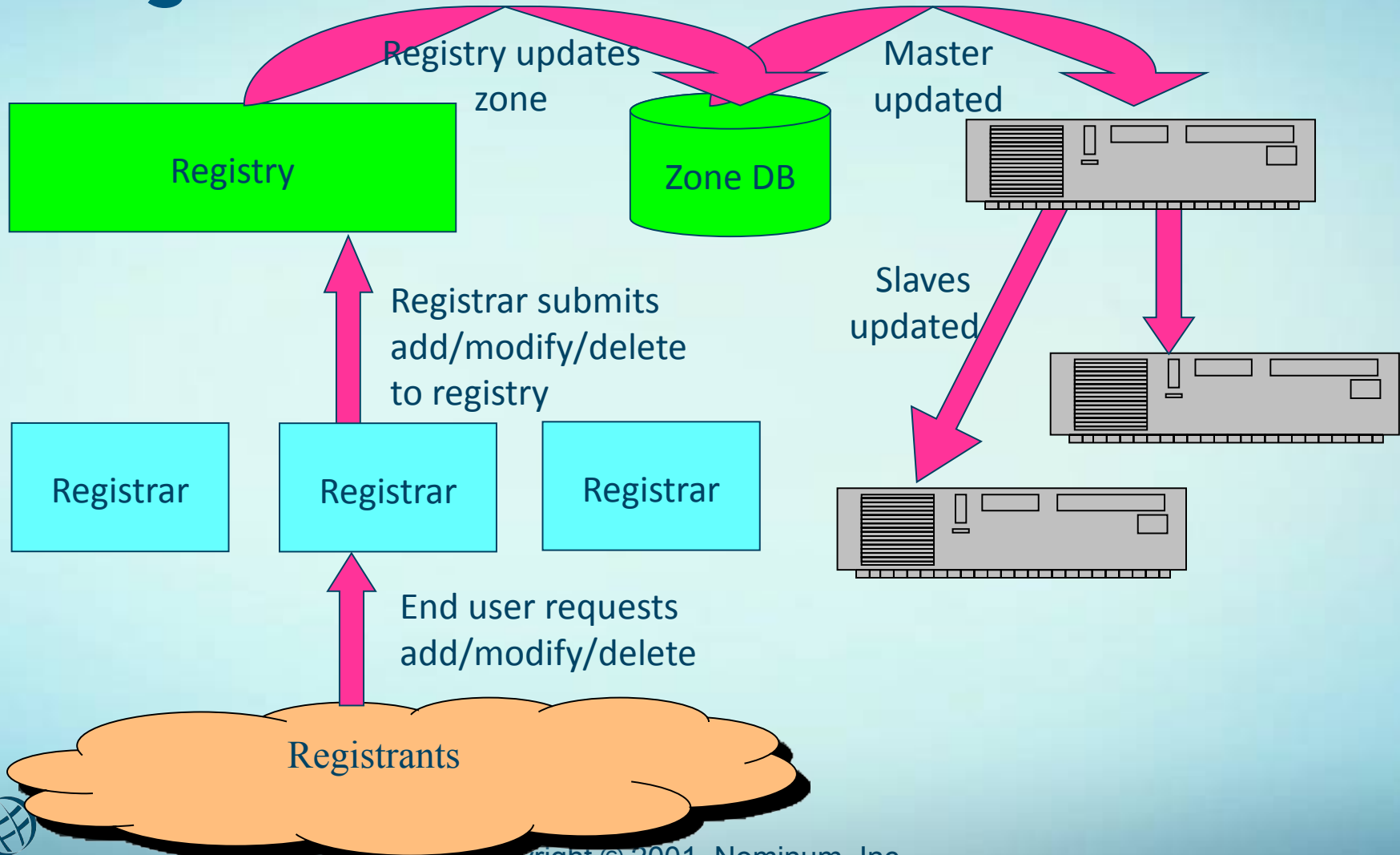
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Competition in the domain name space

- ICANN's Core Values:
  - #5 "Where feasible and appropriate, depending on market mechanisms to promote and sustain a competitive environment"
  - #6 "Introducing and promoting competition in the registration of domain names where practicable and beneficial in the public interest"
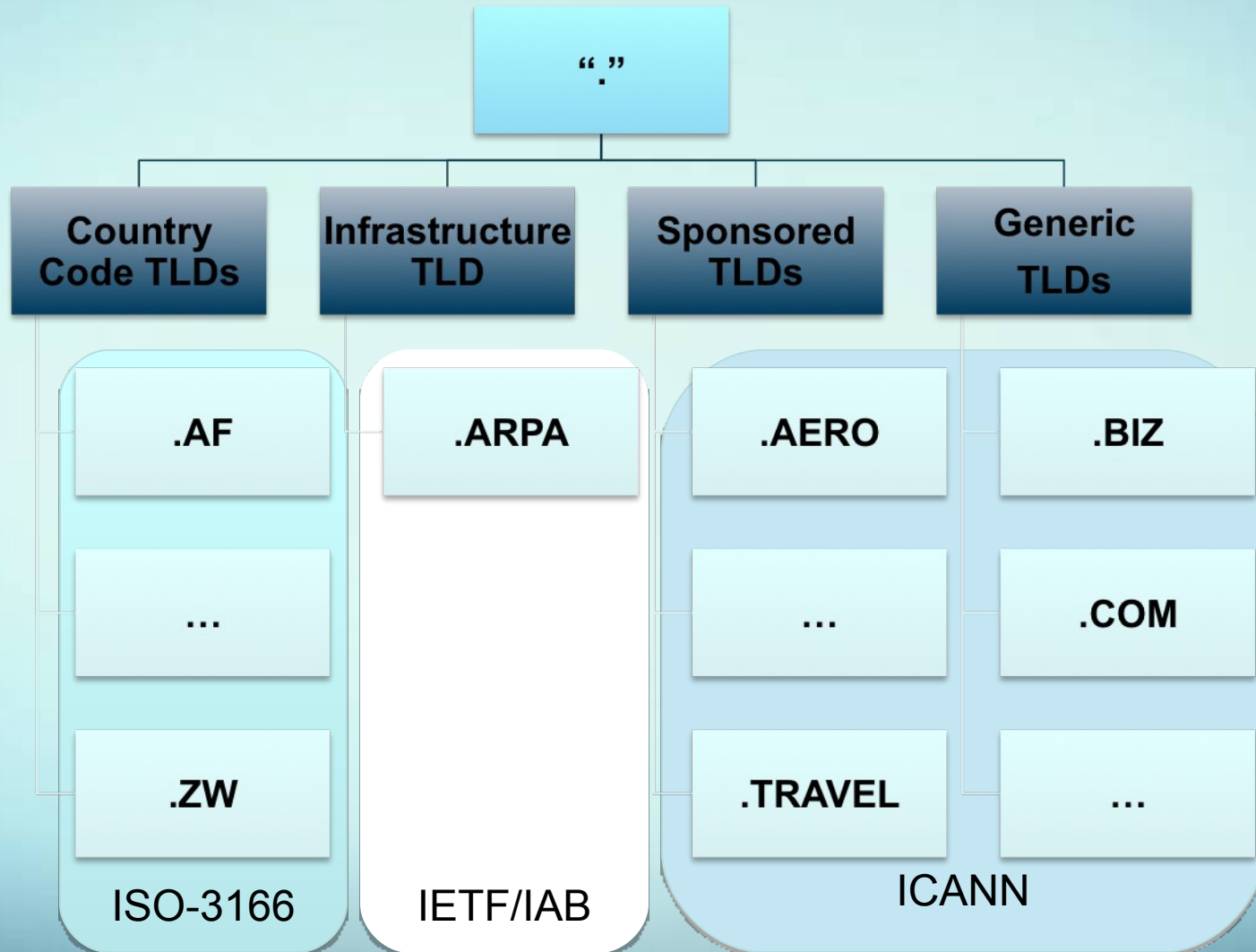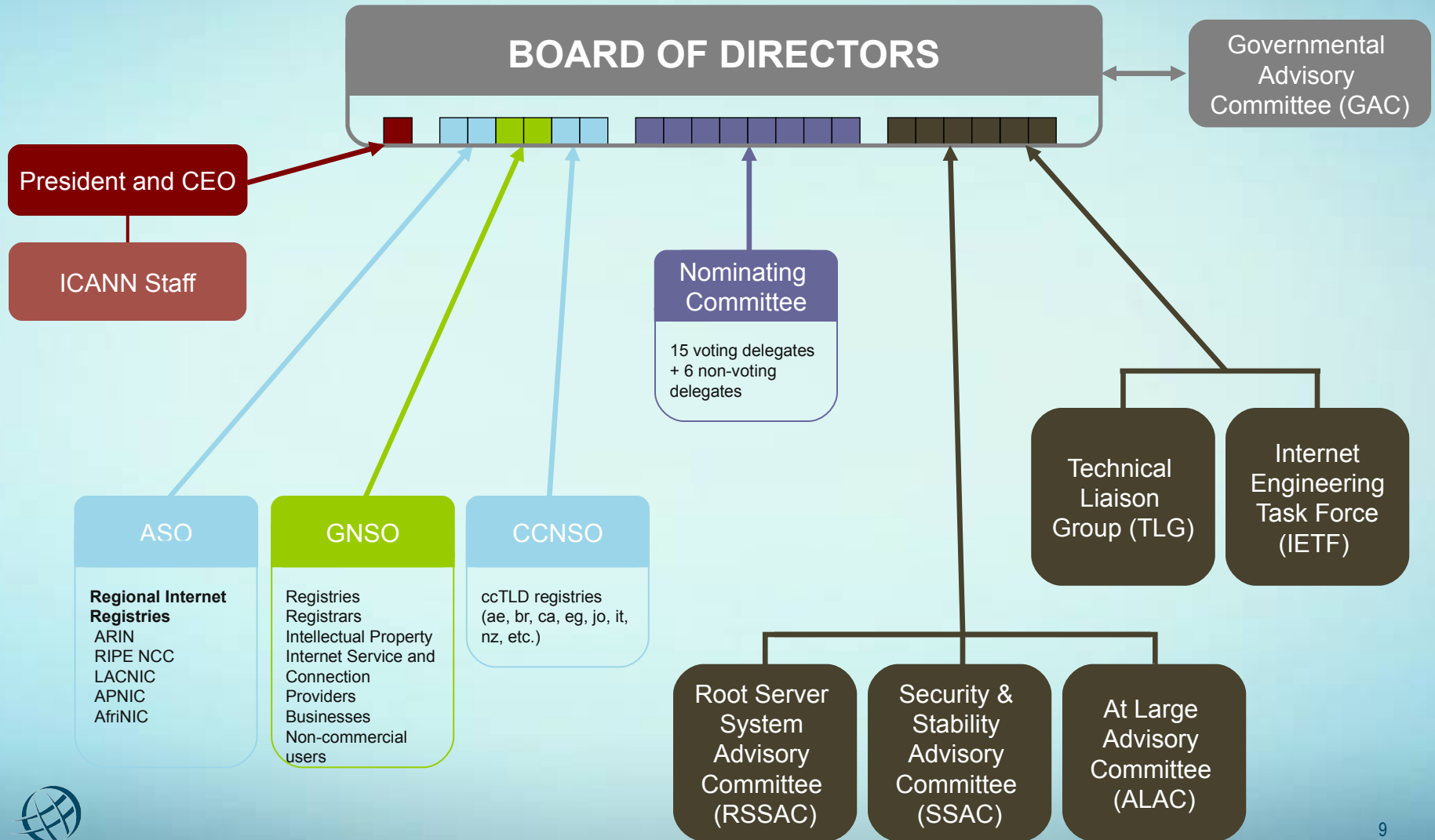
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Introduction of Registrars

Registries, Registrars, and Registrants

Registry updates zone

Registry

Zone DB

Master updated

Slaves updated

Registrar submits add/modify/delete to registry

Registrar

Registrar

Registrar

End user requests add/modify/delete

Registrants

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Domain Name System structure

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

President and CEO

ICANN Staff

Nominating Committee

15 voting delegates + 6 non-voting delegates

Technical Liaison Group (TLG)

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)

ASO

Regional Internet Registries
ARIN
RIPE NCC
LACNIC
APNIC
AfriNIC

GNSO

Registries
Registrars
Intellectual Property
Internet Service and Connection Providers
Businesses
Non-commercial users

CCNSO

ccTLD registries (ae, br, ca, eg, jo, it, nz, etc.)

Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)

Security & Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)

At Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)

Affirmation of Commitments

- Concludes the series of MoUs/JPA
- Recognition of the private multi-stakeholder led organization, not- for-profit, and acting in the public interest
- No control by any one entity
- Commitments intended to be 'of long standing'
- Rigorously evaluate costs and benefits
- Be transparent and accountable
- Undertake 'Commitment reviews' lead by the community and including governments

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Commitment Reviews

- Three reviews by Community relating to:
  - Ensuring accountability, transparency and the interests of global Internet users
  - Preserving security, stability and resiliency
  - Promoting competition, consumer trust and consumer choice
- ICANN Chairman/CEO and GAC Chairman select members
- Reviews at regular intervals

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Discussions at ICANN 36, Seoul

- Internationalized Domain Names (IDN) ccTLD Fast Track
- New generic Top Level Domains (gTLDs)
- Strategic planning
- Affirmation of Commitments
- GNSO improvements
- Board Resolutions: http://www.icann.org/en/minutes/resolutions-30oct09-en.htm
- Meeting transcripts: http://sel.icann.org/remote-participation

ICANN Seoul – Fellows

- 132 fellowship applications received
- 35 fellows from 28 countries
  - Egypt, Somalia, Jordan, Vanuatu, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Togo, Mongolia, Paraguay, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Tunisia, Ghana, Papua New Guinea, China, Iraq, Macedonia, Micronesia, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Tanzania, Afghanistan, Palau, Indonesia, Bulgaria, Cook Islands (NZ) and Bhutan.
- For more information on the fellowship program: http://www.icann.org/en/fellowships/

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IDN ccTLD Fast Track

- Resolved (2009.10.30__), the ICANN Board directs staff to launch the IDN ccTLD Fast Track process as detailed in the Proposed Final Implementation Plan, beginning at 00:00 UTC on 16 November 2009

- Workshop in Seoul with details on the application process: http://sel.icann.org/node/6740/
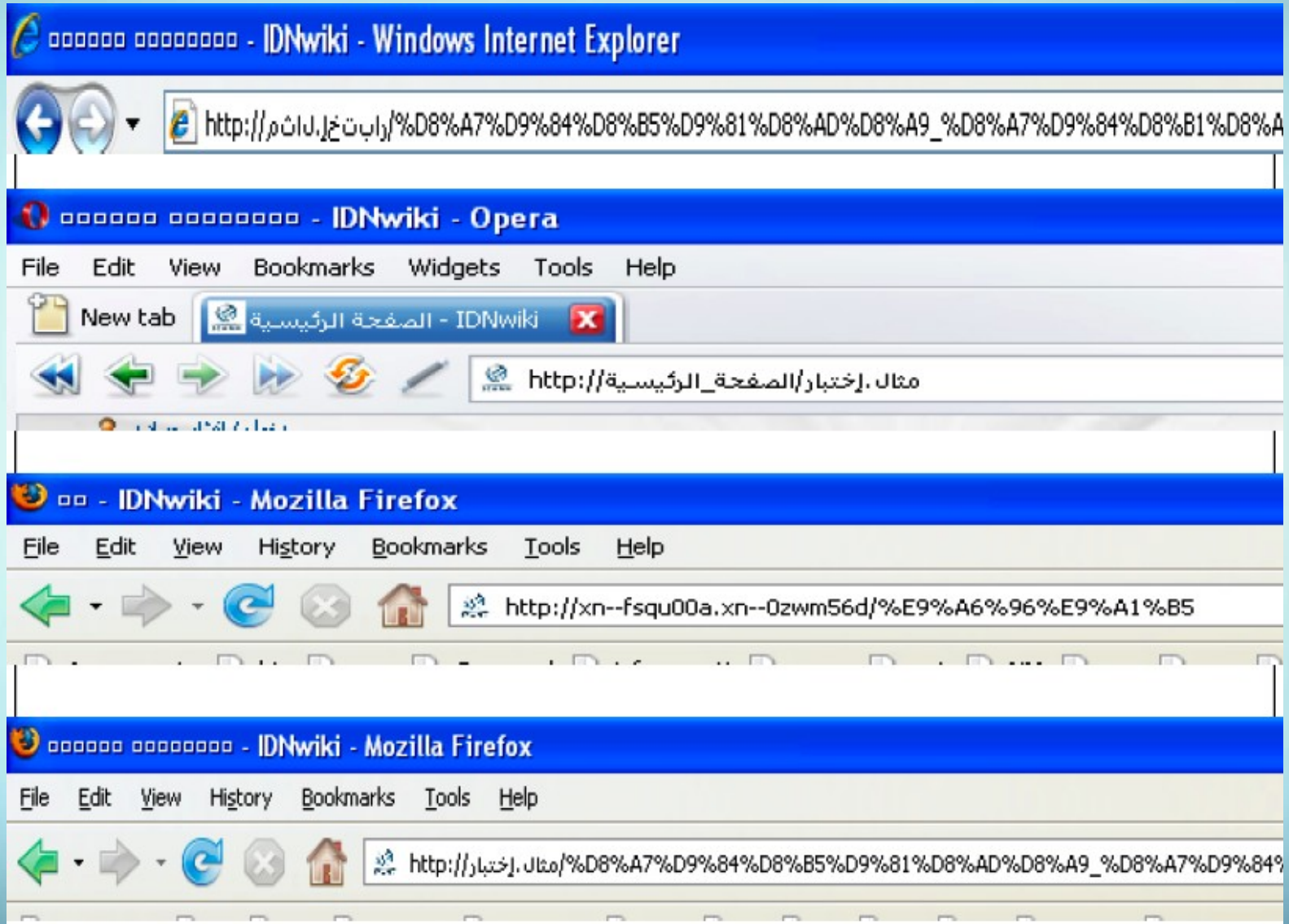
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Why IDNs?

- Demand by growing number of users who prefer to access the Internet in their native languages

Top Ten Languages Used in the Web
(Number of Internet Users by Language)

TOP TEN LANGUAGES IN THE INTERNET	Internet Users by Language	Internet Penetration by Language	Growth in Internet (2000 - 2008)	Internet Users % of Total	World Population for this Language (2008 Estimate)
English	463,790,410	37.2 %	226.7 %	29.1 %	1,247,862,351
Chinese	321,361,613	23.5 %	894.8 %	20.1 %	1,365,138,028
Spanish	130,775,144	32.0 %	619.3 %	8.2 %	408,760,807
Japanese	94,000,000	73.8 %	99.7 %	5.9 %	127,288,419
French	73,609,362	17.8 %	503.4 %	4.6 %	414,043,695
Portuguese	72,555,800	29.7 %	857.7 %	4.5 %	244,080,690
German	65,243,673	67.7 %	135.5 %	4.1 %	96,402,666
Arabic	41,396,600	14.2 %	1,545.2 %	2.6 %	291,073,346
Russian	38,000,000	27.0 %	1,125.8 %	2.4 %	140,702,094
Korean	36,794,800	51.9 %	93.3 %	2.3 %	70,944,739
TOP 10 LANGUAGES	1,337,527,402	30.4 %	329.2 %	83.8 %	4,406,296,835
Rest of the Languages	258,742,706	11.2 %	424.5 %	16.2 %	2,303,732,235
WORLD TOTAL	1,596,270,108	23.8 %	342.2 %	100.0 %	6,710,029,070

Source: http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats7.htm

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IDNs from user's perspective

- Registrants can register names in their native languages
    - مثال.إختبار

- Registries handle all encoding required
    - مثال.إختبار -<

    xn--mgbh0fb.xn--kgbechtv

- IDN emails are still under development at the IETF
    - مستخدم@مثال.إختبار

- What you write is not always what you see!

Here is what you see

Bringing the languages of the world to the Internet

BBC NEWS screenshot

Web to be truly worldwide at last

By John Sudworth
BBC News, Seoul

Park Seung-Ja, in Seoul, struggles with the Western-style keyboard

The internet, we are told, has just gone truly global.

For the first time in its history, users will be allowed to create full web and e-mail-addresses using non-Latin characters.

New gTLDs

- 3rd version of the Applicant Guidebook, as well as a range of other papers and explanatory memoranda, were produced for discussion at the meeting

- The launch date will be dependent on community efforts to find solutions to the overarching issues
    - Trademark issues
    - Root scaling
    - Malicious conduct
    - Economic studies

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Overarching issues

- Trademark Protection Issues
  - How can the new gTLD program be implemented in a way that addresses legitimate concerns of trademark owners?
  - Issue on Top-level and Second-level at registry start-up time and during operations?
- How can ICANN ensure that new gTLDs don't simply act as an amplifier for malicious behavior on the Internet?
- What is the demonstrated demand for new gTLDs? What will the market impacts be?
- What are the technical impacts of an expanded number of gTLDs, especially considered along with other planned changes to the root server system?

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Next steps

- Board asked staff to look into how to introduce a system for allowing "expressions of interest" to be shown in new gTLDs

  - *ICANN Board directs staff to study the potential impact of a call for formal "expressions of interest," and provide a plan for Board consideration at ICANN's next Board meeting, in December 2009. The plan should include possible options and a risk analysis relating to the proposed action.*

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Next Meeting

- ICANN 37th meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, 7-12 March, 2010

- Registration and agenda:
  - http://nbo.icann.org/

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A reminder for this week

- 15-18 Nov: Internet Governance Forum, Sharm El Sheik, Egypt

- The live webcast of the IGF Meeting will be found at:

  – http://www.un.org/webcast/igf

  – Follow various workshops

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Vinaka!!

http://www.icann.org

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