

ICANN- INTERNET CORPORATION OF ASSIGNED NAMES & NUMBERS

Prof.Vivekanandan
MHRD IP CHAIR PROFESSOR
National Academy of Legal Studies Research University
(NALSAR)
www.nalsarpro.org
vivekvc2001@yahoo.co.in



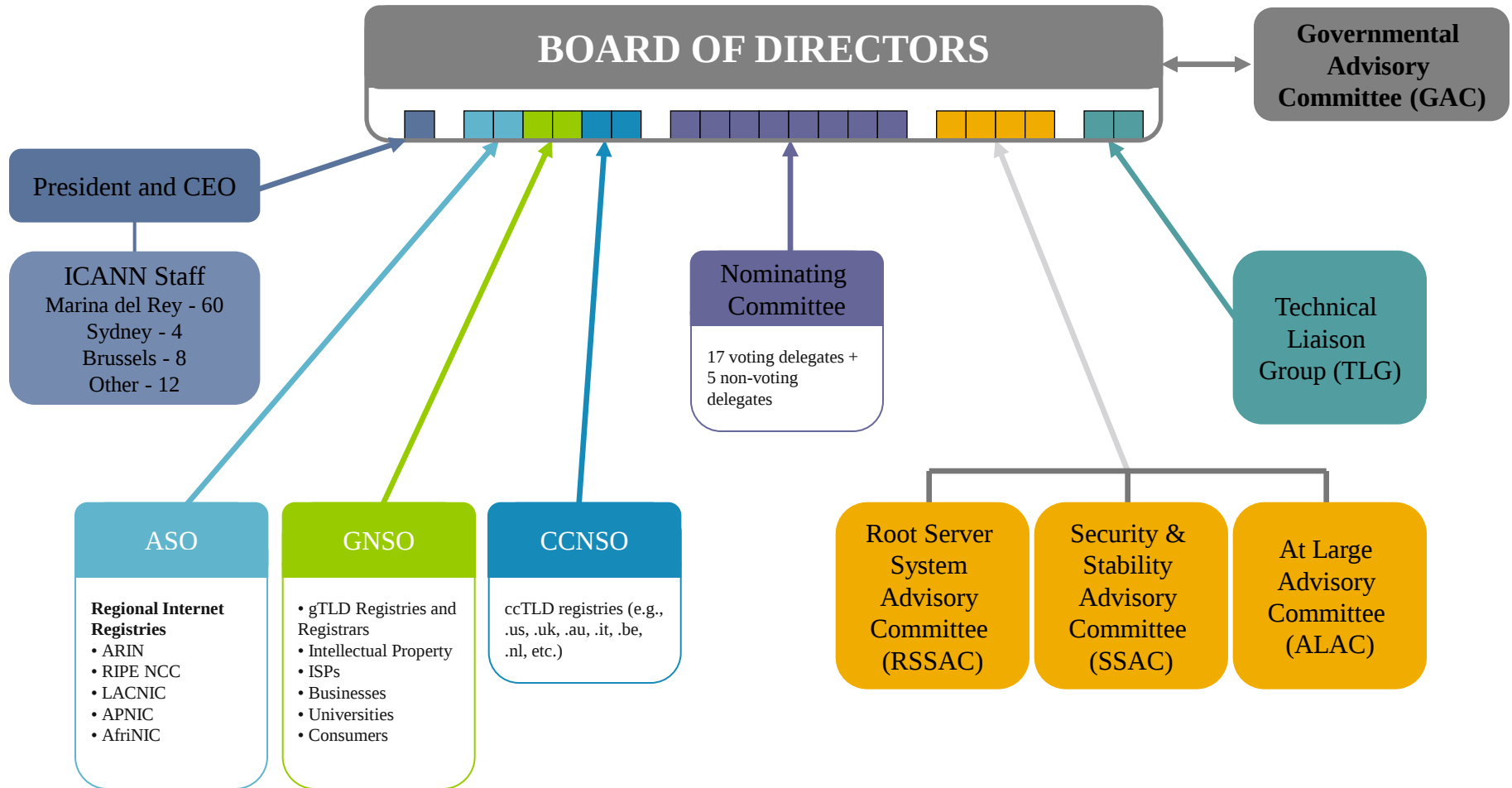
ICANN's mission

- 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 (a system called the DNS)
 - Internet protocol (IP) addresses and autonomous system (AS) numbers
 - Protocol port and parameter numbers
 2. Operation and evolution of the DNS root name server system
 3. Policy development reasonably and appropriately related to these technical functions

ICANN's principles of operation

1. Contribute to stability and security of the Internet
2. Promote competition and choice for registrants and other users
3. Forum for multi-stakeholder, consensus-based bottom-up development of related policy
4. Ensure an opportunity for participation by all interested parties on a global basis

ICANN's community



ICANN community – involvement

Supporting Organizations

ASO

Regional Internet Registries

ARIN
RIPE NCC
LACNIC
APNIC
AfriNIC

Address Supporting Organisation

Reviews and develops recommendations on Internet Protocol (IP) address policy

GNSO

gTLD Registries and Registrars
Intellectual Property
ISPs
Businesses
Universities
Consumers

Generic Names Supporting Organisation

Develops and recommends substantive policies relating to generic top-level domains

CCNSO

ccTLD registries (e.g.,
.us, .uk, .au, .it, .be,
.nl, etc.)

Country-Code Names Supporting Organisation

Develops and recommends global policies relating to country-code top-level domains

ICANN community – involvement

Advisory Committees

Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)

- Advises on operation of the domain name system root name servers
- Operational requirements of the root name servers
- Security aspects of the root name server system
- Reviews number, location, and distribution of root name servers considering the total system performance, robustness, and reliability

Security & Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)

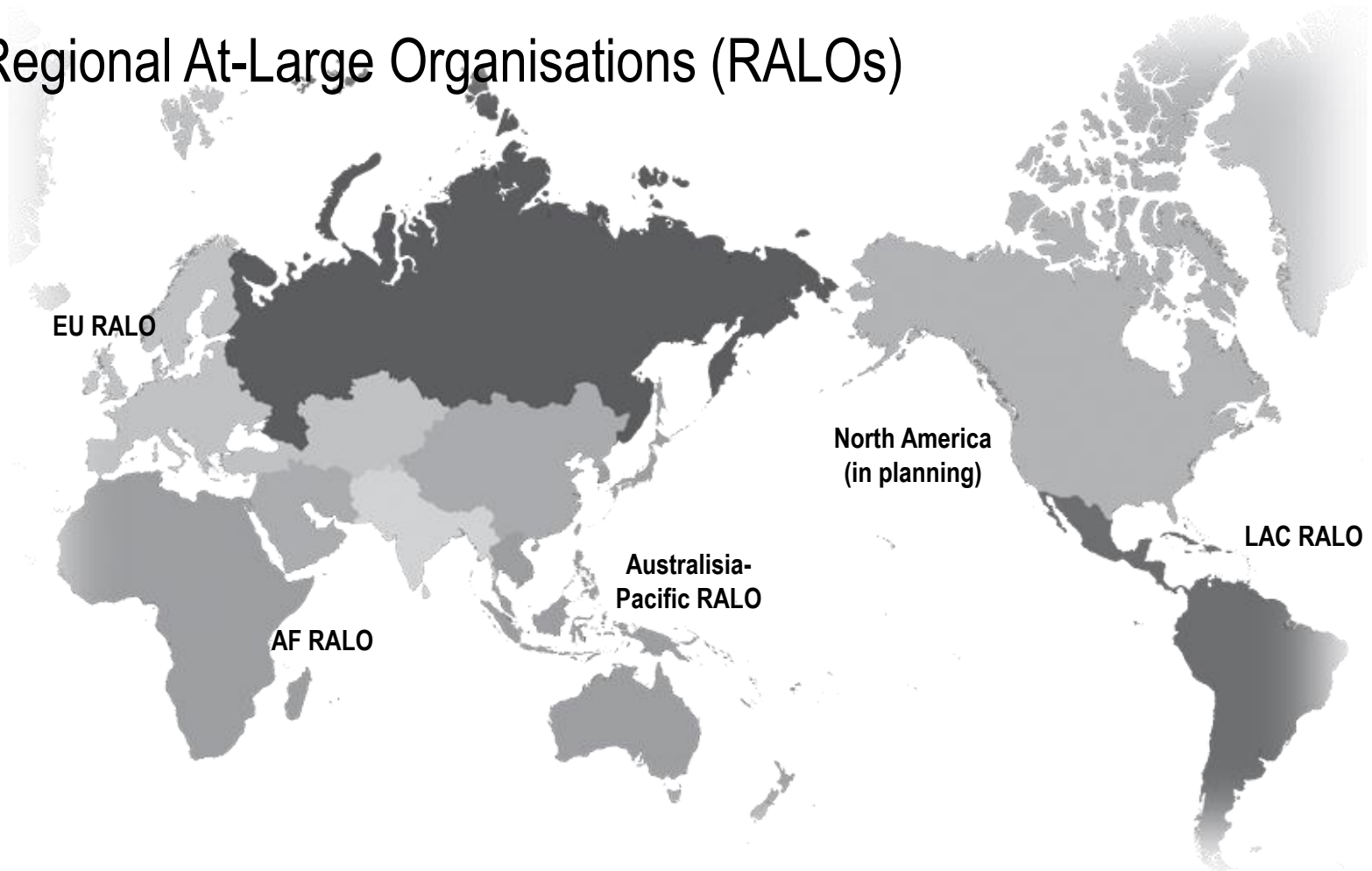
- Advises on security and integrity of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems
- Root name system
- Address allocation and Internet number assignment
- Registry and registrar services
- Ongoing threat assessment and risk analysis for the ICANN community

At Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)

- Advises on ICANN activities as they relate to the interests of individual Internet users (the "At-Large" community)
- Invites interested, qualified groups in all geographic regions to become "At-Large Structures"
- At-Large Structures are groups throughout the world focused on participation by individual Internet users at the local or issue level
- ICANN relies on the ALAC and its supporting infrastructure to involve and represent a broad set of individual user interests

ICANN community – involvement

Regional At-Large Organisations (RALOs)



ICANN community – involvement

Advisory Committees

Governmental
Advisory
Committee
GAC

- 110 members worldwide
- Open to participation by representatives of national governments
- Open to multinational governmental organizations and treaty organizations
- To ensure all relevant voices are heard, it is important to increase participation so that ICANN—and the Internet—become truly global
- Russia participated in the beginning, but is not very active today – has many resources to contribute

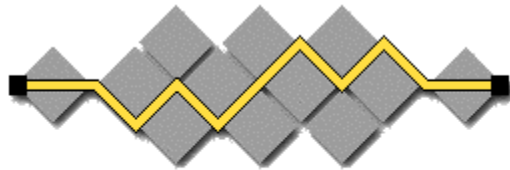
ICANN and domain space issues

- Whois data access, privacy and accuracy
- Deployment of new generic top-level domains (gTLDs)
- Transition from IPv4 to IPv6
- Deployment of internationalised domain names (IDNs)

The Internet ecosystem

Some of the organisations concerned with the Internet

Internet Governance Forum

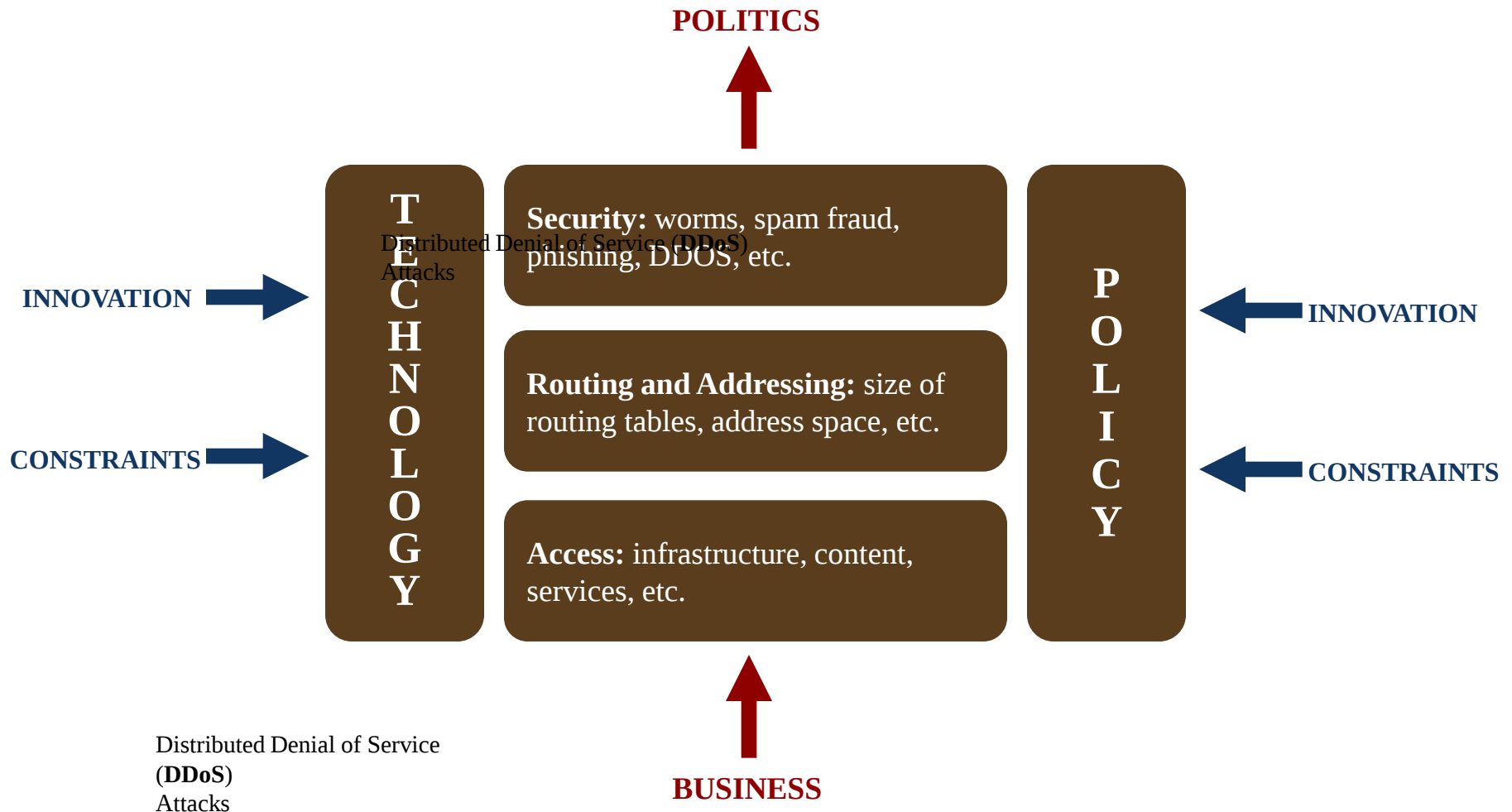


I E T F

Internet Architecture Board



Challenges and effects



Internet connections – another view

	North America	South America	Europe	Africa	Asia-Pacific
8 Policy & Laws	FBI				
7 Law Enforcement	CERT		ICANN		AUCERT
6 Response	NANOG	Root Server Operators			
5 Operations		Advisory role across multiple levels and countries (DNS and addressing only)			
4 Projects/Networks					
3 Implementation	IETF				
2 Protocols					
1 Architecture	IAB				

Computer Emergency Response Team (North American Network Operators' Group
Internet Engineering Task Force
Internet Architecture Board

Internet is a unique global technology

- Has become the foundation for 21st century business, communications, social, and educational mechanisms
- Countries that build modern legal frameworks for information security develop 21st century economies
- Examples:
 - Australia – strictly enforces anti-spam and trademark laws enacted in 2004
 - U.S. – increased homeland security budget for 2005 to US\$ 40.2 billion, a 9.9% increase over 2004
 - U.K. – signed anti-terrorism, crime and security act in 2001
- Greater emphasis needed on infrastructure security
- Greater emphasis needed on information security
 - National/international laws
 - International standards

Thank You

www.icann.org