

# **Internet Governance from a ccTLD point of view**

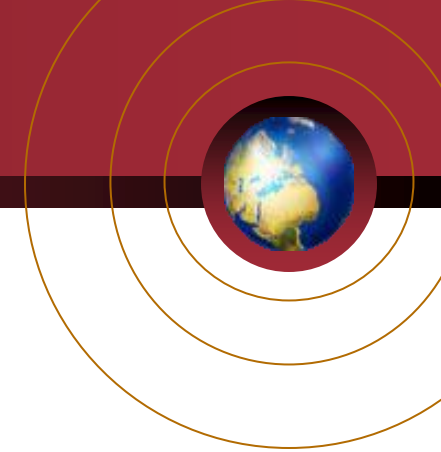


**July 24<sup>th</sup>, 2023**

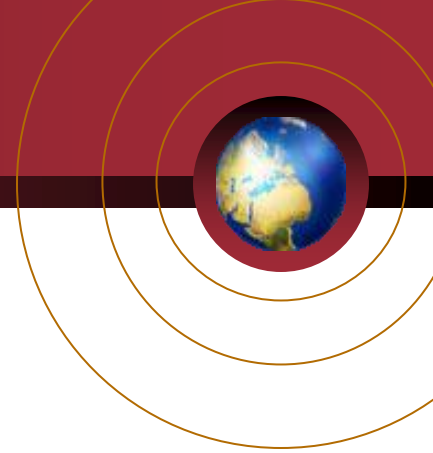
**APIGA**

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# Topics



- 1. Basic Premises**
- 2. Internet Governance Defined**
- 3. ccTLD Internet Governance**



# 1. Basic Premises

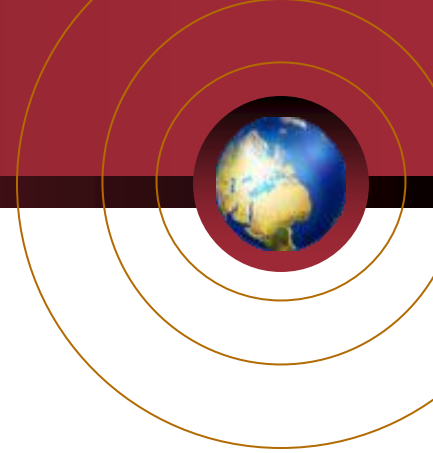
# 1. Basic Premises



## 1) Critical Internet Resources (CIRs)

- Elements that are **critical** for the Internet to **function** in a proper and stable way globally
- These include the so-called ‘names and numbers’, that is: **Internet Protocol (IP)** numbers, the **Domain Name System (DNS)**, and the internet’s **root zone**
- Managed by **IANA**, which is now controlled by the **global Internet Community** mechanism within **ICANN**

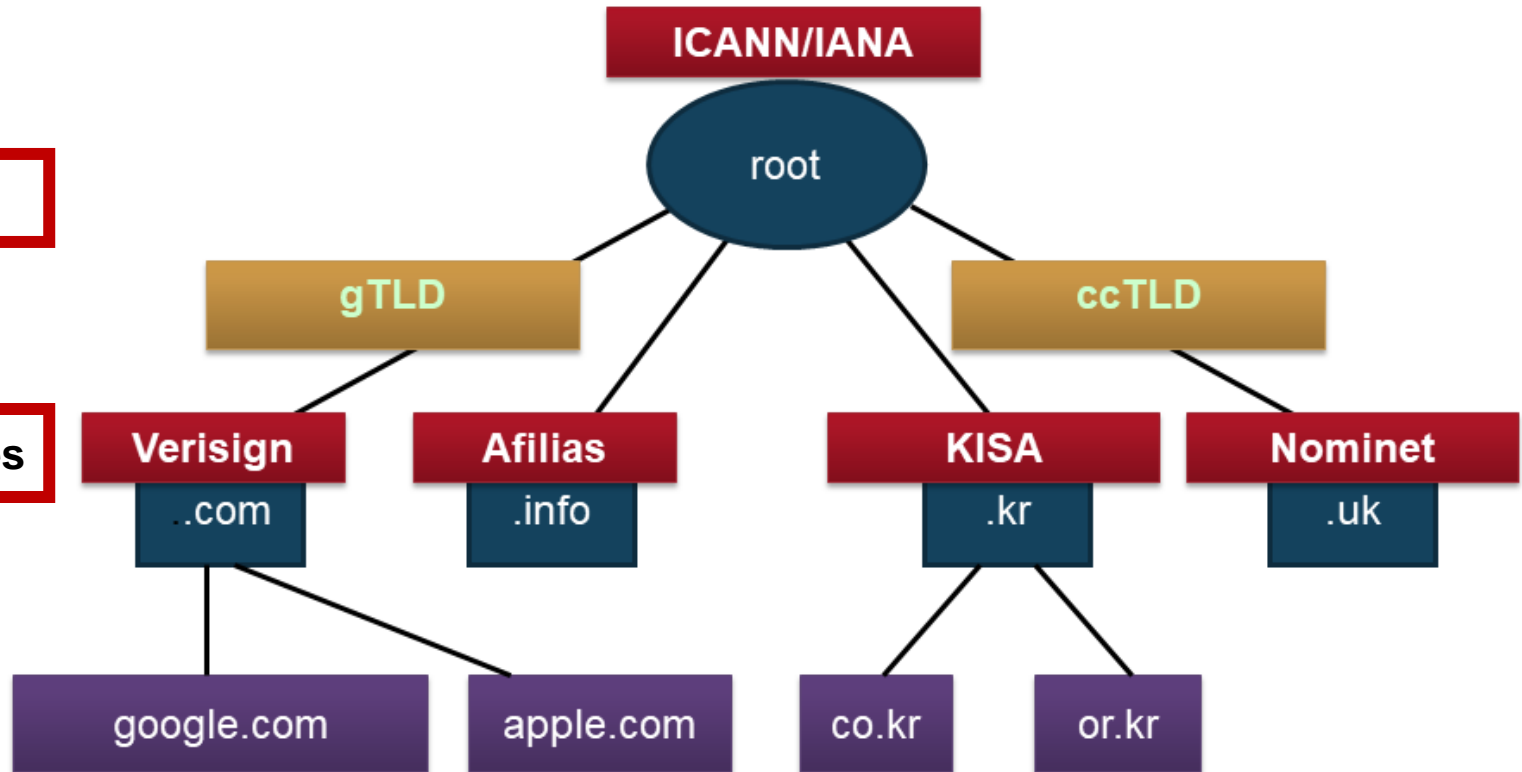
# 1. Basic Premises



## Domain Name System

Root Zone

TLD Registries



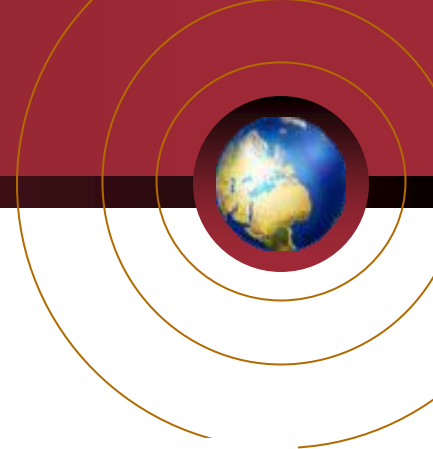
# 1. Basic Premises



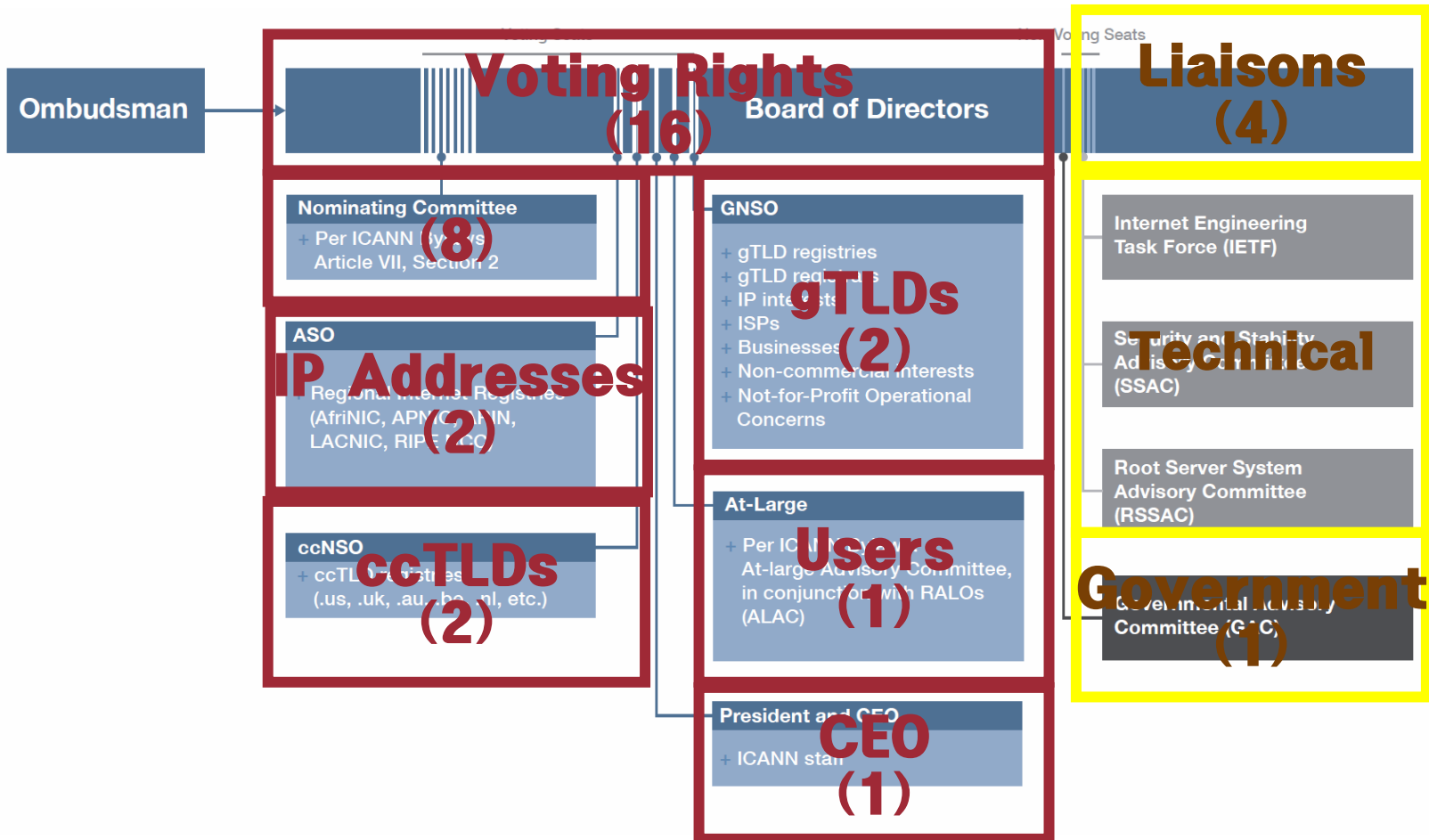
## 2) Multistakeholder Global Internet Community

- **Governments** were **not involved** in the initial development of the Internet (except the US)
  - International Telephone country codes: ITU-T
  - TCP/IP model was adopted over the ISO proposed OSI layer 7 model for global networking
- Technical standards were developed through a **consensual** mechanism
  - IETF, RFCs, Internet Architecture Board
- ICANN adopted a **multistakeholder** model
  - Technical community, ccTLDs, GTLDs, User community, Governments
  - The New ICANN in charge of IANA operations also employs a multistakeholder approach
  - The **Empowered Community** is based on multistakeholder principles

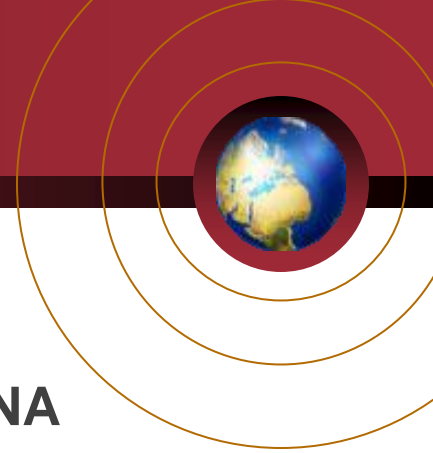
# 1. Basic Premises



## ICANN's Multistakeholder Model



# 1. Basic Premises

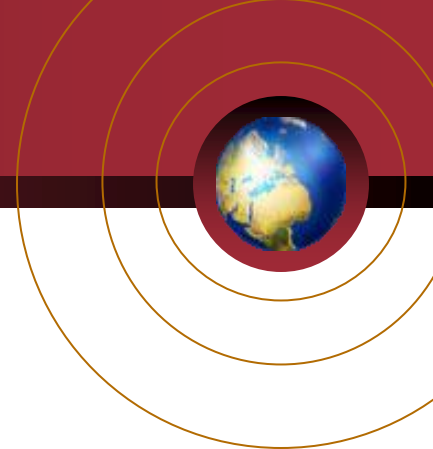


## 3) IANA Transition

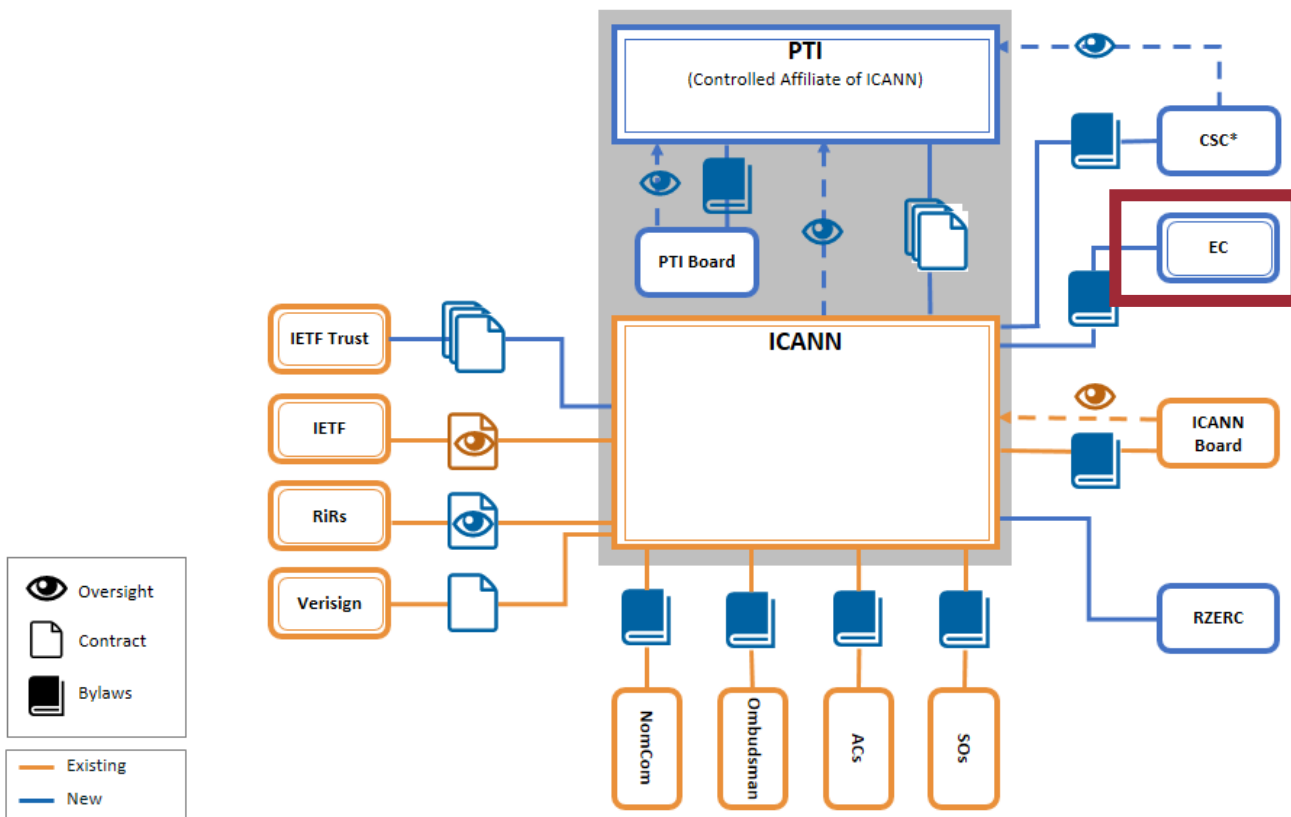
- The **US government** was in control of the IANA database until September, 2016
  - Challenges from ccTLDs within ICANN
    - ccTLDs argued national sovereignty
  - Challenges from outside organizations
    - ITU, UN, WSIS (2003, 2005)
  - Challenges from other governments
- Management of IANA has been transferred to **ICANN**
  - PTI (Public Technical Identifiers)
- **Accountability** mechanism of ICANN is established
  - Empowered Community
    - Power over ICANN's board
  - Customer Standing Committee
    - Reviews IANA operations
  - RZERC(Root Zone Evolution Review Committee)



# 1. Basic Premises

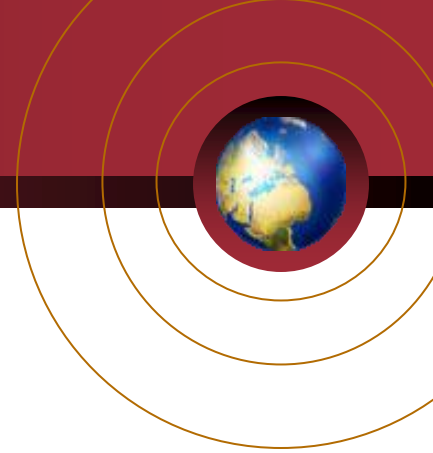


## ICANN's Accountability Structure



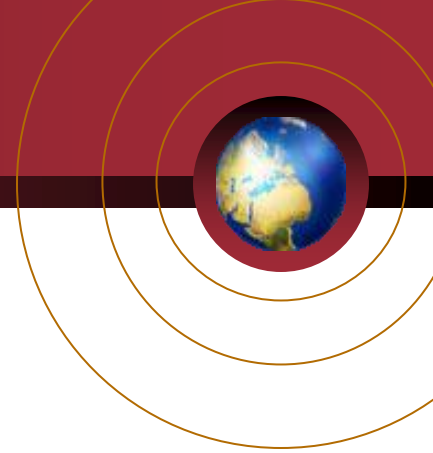
\*Names only

# 1. Basic Premises



## Empowered Community

- Address Supporting Organization (**ASO**)
- Country Code Names Supporting Organization (**ccNSO**)
- Generic Names Supporting Organization (**GNSO**)
- At-Large Advisory Committee (**ALAC**)
- Governmental Advisory Committee (**GAC**)



## **2. Internet Governance Defined**

# 2. Internet Governance Defined



## 1) Definition of Internet Governance

- Based on the **multistakeholder** principle
- Defined at **WSIS**(World Summit on the Information Society) **2005** Tunis Agenda
- Internet governance is the development and application by **governments**, the **private sector** and **civil society**, in their **respective roles**, of **shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes** that shape the evolution and use of the Internet.

# 2. Internet Governance Defined



## 2) Elements of Internet Governance

### Content Layer

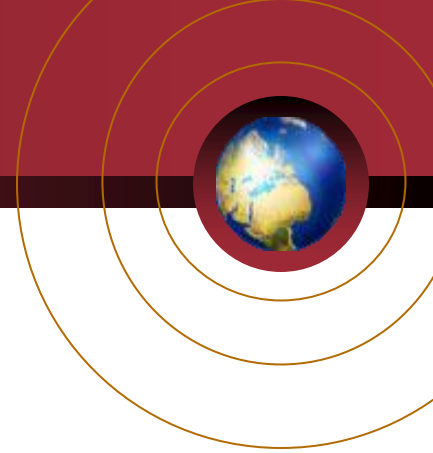
- Illegal content
- Cybercrime
- Intellectual Property Rights

### Logical Layer

- Standards
- Domain Name System
- IP Allocation and Numbering

### Infrastructure Layer

- Interconnection
- Universal Access
- Next Generation Pathways



## **3. ccTLD Internet Governance**

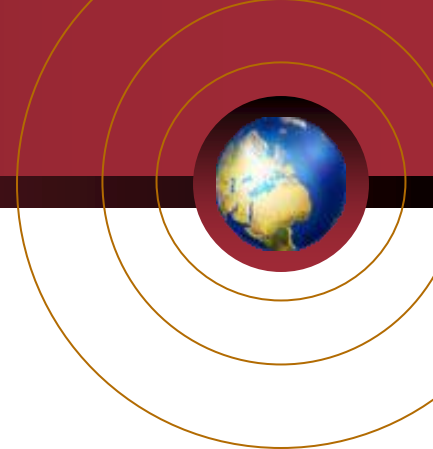
# 3. ccTLD Internet Governance



## 1) Global Cooperation

- **Management authority through IANA database**
  - Initially delegated to individuals
  - ICANN recognizes increased authority to governments
- **Cooperation with global standards**
  - Participation in ICANN
  - Global technical development

# 1. Premise



## Delegation Record for .kr



### Delegation Record for .KR

(Country-code top-level domain)

#### ccTLD Manager

**Korea Internet & Security Agency (KISA)**  
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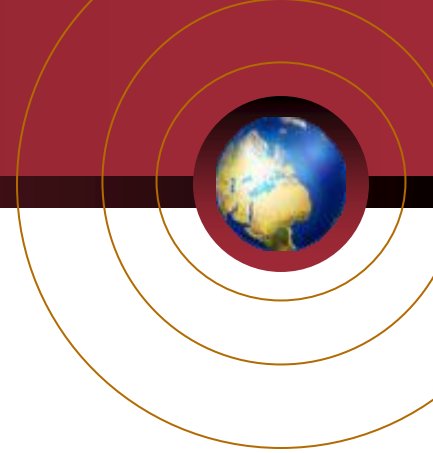


# 3. ccTLD Internet Governance



## 2) Domestic Governance

- Respect global Internet governance principles
- Various Content Level Governance



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