

ICANN in Oceania Information Paper

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For ICANN Oceania Working Group

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Acknowledgement

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Objective

To provide an overview of Oceania's engagement in ICANN to allow for informed discussions and dialogue in developing regional strategic framework.

Methodology

This paper was written following research using material found on ICANN website. In identifying the indicators, population sources were extracted from national statistics websites where available and alternatively other sources. Internet address count and distribution were extracted from APNIC Chief Scientist's personal website, potaroo. Some the sources of various data maybe outdated as they may not have been updated from source.

Introductory Remarks

The idea behind the information paper is to provide a short overview of engagement within ICANN as a region. It is not comprehensive and neither does it aim to be in the short time that it was prepared under. It is designed to inform Oceania Working Group members equally to enable informed discussions as we engage in dialogue of what we would like to see factored into the strategic plan and framework.

1.0 Overview

There are 27 countries and territories within Oceania that engage with ICANN and have been assigned country code top level domain names (ccTLDs) by IANA. Of these, 14 are independent nation states and 13 are territories.

The Territories are diverse from UK Overseas Based territory of Pitcairn Island, Australian Territories such as Christmas Island, Norfolk, Cocos, New Zealand Territories such as Cook Islands and Niue, US Territories such as American Samoa, Northern Marianas and the French Territories such as New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna. The country or territory with the largest population is Australia with 23.13 million and the least populated is UK territory Pitcairn Island with 50 people. A table detailing basic indicators can be found in Appendix A and a dashboard of some of the data from the Table can be found below:

1.1 Dashboard

Fig 1.0 Showing Summary of Oceania Engagement in ICANN

Summary of Penetration % (for chart)

Oceania Penetration		
Heading	Countries	Penetration %
GAC Present	13	48%
ccTLD Available	27	100%
ccNSO Present	15	56%
APTLD Present	11	41%
Total Countries	27	

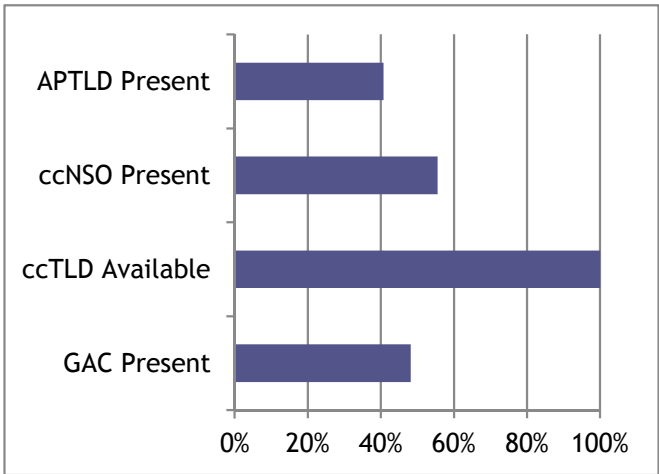
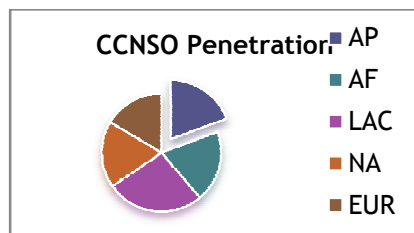


Table 2.0 Showing Summary of Indicators Global Distribution and Penetration Rates as at 2013

Region	ALSs in Region	Countries w/ ALS	ccNSO Penetration	GAC Penetration	Total Countries	ALS Penetration Rate
AP	29	17	53%	63%	73	23%
AF	25	16	54%	56%	54	30%
LAC	42	16	73%	39%	33	48%
NA	26	3	50%	25%	8	38%
EUR	33	16	46%	46%	79	20%

1.1.1 Country Code Name Supporting Organisation (ccNSO) and ccTLDs in Oceania

Figure 3.0 Pie Chart showing ccNSO penetration rate distribution by Region



The ccNSO is one of the Supporting Organisations within ICANN which is home to its members and exclusively for ccTLD operators. Not all ccTLD operators in Oceania are members of the ccNSO. 11 countries and 5 territories are members of the ccNSO which places the ccNSO penetration rate in the region at 56%. Of the 3 seats on the Council allocated for ccTLD representatives from Asia Pacific, one of those seats is filled by a representative from Oceania who is currently a Vice Chair within the ccNSO Council which has 18 members¹.

The world's top ten largest ccTLD operators account for 65% of all ccTLD registrations globally². The world's largest ccTLD operator is .tk which is owned by Tokelau whose operations are managed through Telecommunication Tokelau Corporation (Teletok)³. Two from Oceania have made it to the top ten list of ccTLD operators and they are namely Tokelau and Australia. Australia ranks 10 in this list⁴.

¹ <http://ccnso.icann.org/council-members.htm>

² <http://www.verisigninc.com/assets/infographic-dnib-Q32013.pdf>

³ ibid

⁴ ibid

The administration of ccTLDs in Oceania varies from those managed by Universities, Government Departments, Private Companies (domestic and foreign) etc. Governance in these countries, influence the language spoken and also possible partnerships and varied sources of funding for potential collaborative ventures in the countries or territories. For instance, given that Pitcairn is a UK Overseas Territory, there are possible collaborative ventures with Nominet who manage the .uk ccTLD. Similarly, AFNIC can be approached to be involved with collaborative ventures involving Wallis and Futuna and other French Territories. Eight countries and three territories are members of the APTLD making the penetration rate at 41%.

1.1.1.1 Redelegation of ccTLDs

Redelegation of the administration of ccTLDs is not very common in Oceania save for a few cases. The first being Australia's .au. In 1986, the University of Southern California's Information Institute who at the time performed IANA functions approved the delegation of .au to Robert Elz, a Network Programmer with the University of Melbourne⁵. With the growth of the Internet industry in Australia, the need to shift the governance mechanism from an individual to an entity became more apparent. Following the creation of AUDA in 1999 and endorsement by the then Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts, Senator Richard Alston in December 2000⁶, the government designated AUDA to hold administrative authority over .au. There were parallel legislative reforms to create the relevant environments. On 28th May, 2001, AUDA formally requested the redelegation of .au to AUDA. On 31 August, 2001, IANA approved the redelegation request⁷ of the administration of .au. On 19 November 2001, IANA concluded that the redelegation should go forward⁸.

Redelegation of the administration of ccTLDs is something of interest to some of the internet communities in Oceania. Revocation is also something of interest to the wider community.

1.1.2 Address Supporting Organisation (ASO) and community in Oceania

The Address Supporting Organisation (ASO) is one of the supporting organisations that the ICANN Bylaws say should be formed through community consensus. Its purpose is to review and develop recommendations on Internet Protocol (IP) address policy and to advise the ICANN Board.

Participation within the ASO is usually through the respective Regional Internet Registry meetings where policies are developed in very robust community engagement and dialogue until consensus is reached. The RIR which is responsible for the Oceania is APNIC. The ASO community in Oceania comprises of those who are allocated ASN.

APNIC currently has Memorandum of Understanding with a few organisations within the Asia Pacific including the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and one of the ALSes – Pacific Chapter of Internet Society. APNIC conducts regular training and awareness within Oceania and is a very active player in the region and ICT community.

⁵ <http://www.iana.org/reports/2001/au-report-31aug01.html>

⁶ *ibid*

⁷ *ibid*

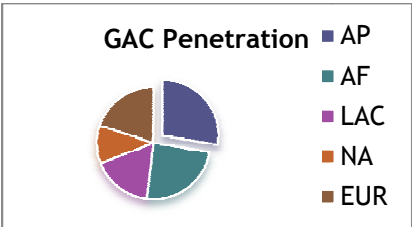
⁸ <http://www.iana.org/reports/2001/au-report-19nov01.html>

1.1.3 Generic Names Supporting Organisation (GNSO)

The 23 members of the Council govern policy development in the GNSO⁹. Stakeholder Groups appoint 18 of its members. For voting purposes, the Council has two houses, like the US Congress or the British Parliament. The Contracted Parties House holds the Registries and Registrars Stakeholder Groups, while the Non-Contracted Parties House holds the Commercial and Non-Commercial Stakeholder Groups. ICANN's Nominating Committee appoints three Council members, two of which are voting members assigned to each House. The third appointee is an advisor to the Council as a whole. There are two Council members from the Oceania region within the GNSO bringing the penetration rate to 8.69%. One of the members is from a Non- Contracted Party House and the other from a ccTLD.

1.1.4 Government Advisory Committee (GAC) members from Oceania

Figure 4.0 Pie Chart showing GAC Penetration Rate by Region



GAC Penetration in Oceania is at 48%. That is 12 countries and 2 territories have at some point sent representatives who have attended a GAC meeting. However, consistency in attendance is minimal and limited due to various factors. There is currently only one GAC Observer from Oceania, which is the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). Whilst there has been attendance of GAC members in the past, due to a lack of information on attendance, it is unclear as to the level of consistent attendance of GAC members and participation in policy processes.

⁹ <http://gns0.icann.org/en/about/gns0-council.htm>

1.1.4 At Large Accredited Structures (ALS) and the At Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)

Figure 5.0 Pie Chart Showing ALS Penetration Rate by Region

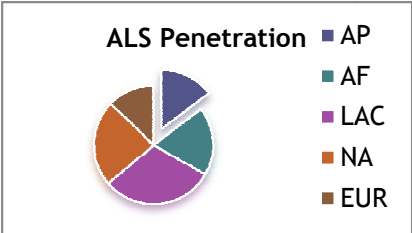
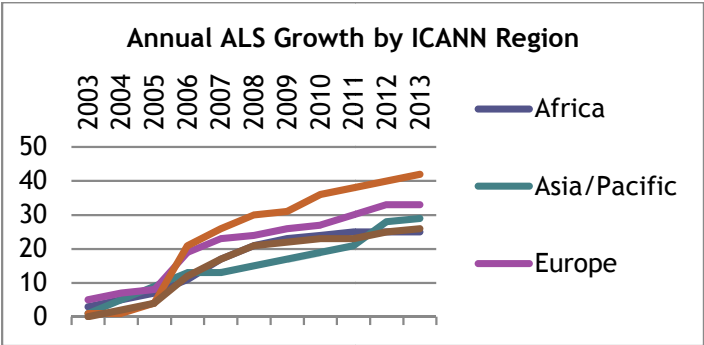


Figure 6.0 Graph Showing Annual ALS Growth by Region (2003-2013)



There are currently two members from Oceania who serve on the ALAC as elected representatives of the Asian Australasian Pacific Regional At Large Organisation. There are currently 5 At Large Accredited Structures (ALSes) in Oceania namely the Pacific Chapter of the Internet Society which is incorporated in Fiji, Internet Users of Niue, New Zealand Maori Internet Society Incorporated, Internet New Zealand (The Internet Society of New Zealand), ISOC Australia and Cook Islands Internet Action Group.

There is only space for 3 representatives from Asia Australasia Pacific on the ALAC and Oceania occupies 2 of those seats.

1.1.5 Security Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)

The Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) advises the ICANN community and Board on matters relating to the security and integrity of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems. This includes operational matters (e.g., matters pertaining to the correct and reliable operation of the root name system), administrative matters (e.g., matters pertaining to address allocation and Internet number assignment), and registration matters (e.g., matters pertaining to registry and registrar services such as WHOIS).

There are 3 members of the 40 members of the SSAC that are from Oceania and hail from Australia. This is 7.5% of the SSAC.

1.1.6 Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)

The Root Server System Advisory Committee advises the ICANN community and Board on matters pertaining to operation, maintenance and security and integrity of the Internet's Root Service System. There is no one from Oceania who is in the RSSAC.

In Oceania, APNIC partners with Internet Software Consortium (ISC) to pursue operation of root servers using mirror copies of existing F-Root operated by ISC¹⁰. There are five root servers namely the F Root name servers which are operated by ISC and supported by APNIC which was deployed in Fiji in 2007.

The node is located at the University of the South Pacific. The F Root name server is also hosted in Auckland and in Brisbane Australia. The K root name server is also located in Brisbane and is operated by RIPE NCC and supported by APNIC.

Whilst there are 13 root servers in the world labeled A-M, having servers exist in multiple locations enable high performance DNS lookups that are independent of the user's location¹¹. The duplicates use anycast address announcements to facilitate decentralized services.

2.0 ICANN Involvement in Training and ICT Related Meetings

ICANN has been very involved with Network Operators through the Pacific Network Operators Group (PACNOG), I-Nets, Internet Governance Forums (IGFs), ITU, APT and other ICT meetings in the region. It does extensive outreach within Oceania through its direct participation. ICANN also offers Fellowships and since 2007, participants from Oceania have been attending ICANN meetings.

2.1 ICANN Fellowship

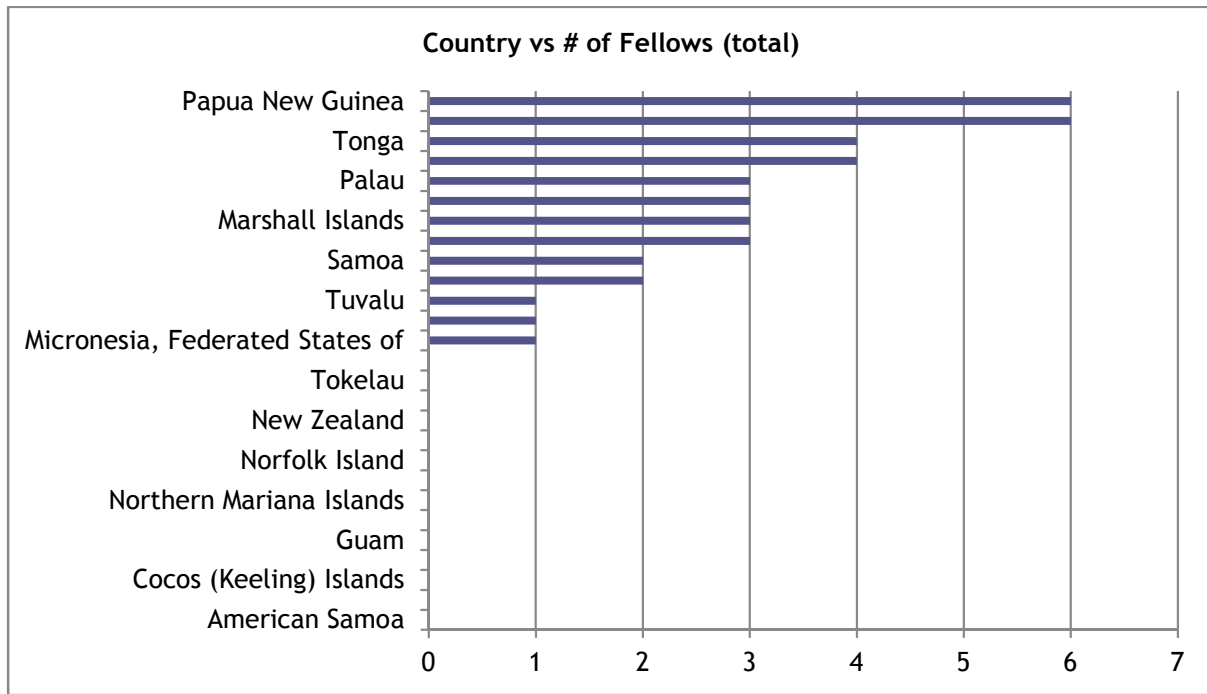
To date, countries and territories within the Oceania have not benefitted from ICANN Fellowships. To see the list of past beneficiaries, see Appendix A. The following table shows the number of fellowships distributed by country and or territory.

No candidates from Oceania were given the opportunity to benefit from the ICANN Academy which was a face to face training in 2013. It is hoped that this will change to allow for targeted capacity building in Oceania.

¹⁰ <http://www.apnic.net/community/support/root-servers>

¹¹ <http://www.apnic.net/community/support/root-servers>

Chart 7.0 Showing Allocations of Fellowships and Number of Fellows by Country and Territory



3.0 Participation in Policy Development Processes (PDPs)

At the time of the writing of this information paper, there was no clear mechanism of how to assess participation from Oceania in the development of Policy. It can be assumed that the stakeholders who were consistent in their attendance or had vested interest had more incentive to participate than others.

4.0 Capacity Building and Outreach in Oceania

ICANN's Financials have indicated that Outreach and capacity building has always been a priority for ICANN since 2002. This was reflected in strategic allocation of funds to targeted areas requiring growth over the years. This has always included increasing meaningful participation within the ICANN Multistakeholder environment¹². The allocation and distribution of Fellowships enabling participants to be physically on site for ICANN meetings since 2007 as per Appendix B is an indication of this commitment by ICANN. However as a community, there is a need to identify specific areas of capacity building when developing the Strategic Engagement Plans.

5.0 Financial Contributions towards Oceania

There is no active segregation of financial data to allow for analysis on allocation by region at the time of the writing of this information paper. The information would be useful to track productivity. However, suffice to say a qualitative approach by identifying fellowships given should suffice for now.

6.0 Conclusion

Oceania has a vital space to play within the ICANN community and developing a Strategy will certainly be useful. The purpose of this paper was to give an overview to allow for the community within Oceania to do a stock-take so as to pave the way forward. It is hoped that the information paper will enable stakeholders within the working group to identify what areas need to be prioritized within the development of a strategic framework.

¹² <http://www.icann.org/en/about/financials/adopted-budget-fy6-07-30jun06-en.pdf>

Appendix A

Table 8.0 Showing Overview of Countries and Basic Indicators

Country/Territory	Population	Internet Users ¹³	Internet Penetration Rate %	GAC	ccTLD	ccTLD Operator	Member of ccNSO	Member of APTLD
American Samoa (T)	69,543 ¹⁴	3129	4.49	No	.as	AS Domain Registry (No	No
Australia (C.)	23.13 million ¹⁵	17.80 million	76.97	Yes	.au	.au Domain Administration (auDA)	Yes	Yes
Cocos (Keeling) Islands (T)	596 ¹⁶	0	0	No	.cc	VeriSign Inc.	Yes	Yes
Cook Islands (T)	14, 974 ¹⁷	5485	36.63	Yes	.ck	Telecom Cook Islands	No	No
Christmas Island (T)	1513 ¹⁸	464	30.66	No	.cx	Christmas Island Internet Administration Limited	Yes	No
Fiji (C.)	883, 763 ¹⁹	281,042	31.80	Yes	.fj	.FJ Domain Name Registry	Yes	Yes
Micronesia Federated States of (C.)	106,104 ²⁰	24,191	22.79	Yes	.fm	FSM Telecommunications Corporation	Yes	No
Guam (C.)	160, 378 ²¹	105,078	65.51	No	.gu	University of Guam Computer Center	No	No
Kiribati (C.)	103,248 ²²	10,390	10.06	No	.ki	Ministry of Communications, Transport, and Tourism Development	No	No
Marshall Islands (C.)	69,747 ²³	5,683	8.14	Yes	.mh	Office of the Cabinet	No	No
Northern Mariana Islands (T)	61, 174 ²⁴	13,496	22.06	No	.mp	Saipan Datacom, Inc.	No	No
New Caledonia (T)	249,000 ²⁵	119,425	47.96	No	.nc	Office des Postes et Telecommunications	Yes	Yes
Norfolk Island (T)	2302 ²⁶	696	30.23	No	.nf	Norfolk Island Data Services	No	No
Nauru (C)	15,118 ²⁷	8163	53.99	Yes	.nr	CENPAC NET	Yes	Yes
Niue (T)	1,611 ²⁸	1076	66.79	Yes	.nu	IUSN Foundation	Yes	No
New Zealand (C.)	4.50 million ²⁹	3.77 million	83.69	Yes	.nz	Internet New Zealand Inc Group - Domain Name Commission (policy and regulation); NZ Registry Services (registry)	Yes	Yes
French	277,293 ³⁰	149,379	53.87	No	.pf	Gouvernement de la	Yes	No

¹³ <http://bgp.potaroo.net/iso3166/v4cc.html>

¹⁴ <http://bgp.potaroo.net/iso3166/v4cc.html>

¹⁵ <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3101.0/>

¹⁶ <http://bgp.potaroo.net/iso3166/v4cc.html>

¹⁷ <http://www.mfat.govt.nz/Countries/Pacific/Cook-Islands.php>

¹⁸ http://www.indexmundi.com/christmas_island/population.html

¹⁹ <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/fiji-population/>

²⁰ http://www.indexmundi.com/federated_states_of_micronesia/demographics_profile.html

²¹ http://www.indexmundi.com/guam/demographics_profile.html

²² http://www.indexmundi.com/kiribati/demographics_profile.html

²³ http://www.indexmundi.com/marshall_islands/demographics_profile.html

²⁴ <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/northern-mariana-islands/population-total-wb-data.html>

²⁵ <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/new-caledonia/population-total-wb-data.html>

²⁶ http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/2010_phc/Norfolk_Island/report.pdf

²⁷ <http://bgp.potaroo.net/iso3166/v4cc.html>

²⁸ <http://www.spc.int/prism/niue/>

²⁹ http://www.stats.govt.nz/tools_and_services/population_clock.aspx

³⁰ http://www.indexmundi.com/french_polynesia/demographics_profile.html

Polynesia (T)						Polynésie française		
Papua New Guinea (C.)	6.43 million ³¹	129911	2.01	Yes	.pg	PNG DNS Administration Vice Chancellors Office The Papua New Guinea University of Technology	Yes	Yes
Pitcairn (T)	50 ³²	0	0	No	.pn	Pitcairn Island Administration	No	No
Palau (C.)	21, 108 ³³	6027	28.55	No	.pw	Micronesia Investment and Development Corporation	Yes	No
Solomon Islands (C.)	597,248 ³⁴	39,559	6.62	No	.sb	Solomon Telekom Company Limited	Yes	Yes
Tokelau (T)	1383 ³⁵	809	58.49	No	.tk	Telecommunication Tokelau Corporation (Teletok)	No	No
Tonga (C.)	106,322 ³⁶	32,018	30.11	Yes	.to	Government of the Kingdom of Tonga H.R.H. Crown Prince Tupouto'a c/o Consulate of Tonga	No	No
Tuvalu(C.)	11,206 ³⁷	3214	28.68	Yes	.tv	Ministry of Finance and Tourism	Yes	Yes
Vanuatu (C.)	234,023 ³⁸	21353	9.12	Yes	.vu	Telecom Vanuatu Limited	Yes	No
Wallis And Futuna (T)	15,542 ³⁹	1349	8.67	No	.wf	AFNIC (NIC France) - Immeuble International	No	Yes
Samoa (C.)	190,652 ⁴⁰	21571	11.31	Yes	.ws	Government of Samoa Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade	Yes	Yes

³¹ http://www.indexmundi.com/papua_new_guinea/population.html

³² <http://www.government.pn/>

³³ http://www.indexmundi.com/palau/demographics_profile.html

³⁴ http://www.indexmundi.com/solomon_islands/population.html

³⁵ http://www.tokelau.org.nz/site/tokelau/files/TokelauNSO/2013PopCount/13PC_Final_Count.pdf

³⁶ <http://www.indexmundi.com/tonga/population.html>

³⁷ <http://www.spc.int/prism/tuvalu/>

³⁸ <http://www.vnso.gov.vu/index.php/surveys/census-2009>

³⁹ <http://bgp.potaroo.net/iso3166/v4cc.html>

⁴⁰ http://www.sbs.gov.ws/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=53&Itemid=36

Appendix B

Table 9.0 Showing Fellows from Oceania by Year and ICANN Meeting

Year	ICANN Meeting	Name	Country
2007	ICANN 29	Lynnold Misifea Wini	Solomon Islands
2007		Simon Greaves	Fiji
2007		Tapugao Falefou	Tuvalu
2007	ICANN 30		
2008	ICANN 31	Stanley Osao	Papua New Guinea
2008		Sam Goundar	Fiji
2008	ICANN 32		
2008	ICANN 33	Ajit Sharma	Fiji
2008		Fuatai Purcell	Samoa
2009	ICANN 34	Scan Mitiepo	Niue
2009		Tepua Ngamata	Cook Islands
2009	ICANN 35	Richard Misech	Palau
2009		Pokotoa Ikiua Lalotoa Sipeli	Niue
2009		Royderitz James Tati	Solomon Islands
2009		Dalsie Baniala	Vanuatu
2009		Ajit Sharma	Fiji
2009		Scanland Pua Misiepo	Niue
2009		Laeimau Oketevi Tanuvasa	Samoa
2009		Sakaio Manoa	Tuvalu
2009	ICANN 36	Stanley Angus Osao	Papua New Guinea
2009		Dalsie Green Baniala	Vanuatu
2009		Gerard Metsan	Vanuatu
2009		Richard Misech	Palau
2009		Tepua Ngamata	Cook Islands
2009		Jolden Johnnyboy	Federated States of Micronesia
2010	ICANN 37	Berry Amol	Papua New Guinea
2010	ICANN 38	Jennifer Louise Anson	Palau
2010	ICANN 39	Siaosi Sovaleni	Regional (Tonga)
2010		Maureen Hilyard	Cook Islands
2011	ICANN 40	Rommel Natividad	Marshall Islands
2011		Jennifer Anson	Palau
2011	ICANN 41	Terry Rupeni	Fiji
2011		Andrew Molivurae	Vanuatu
2011		Joy Abia	Solomon Islands
2011	ICANN 42		
2012	ICANN 43	Bill Tomon	Papua New Guinea
2012		Stanley Osao	Papua New Guinea
2012		Maureen Moari Marama Hilyard	Cook Islands
2012	ICANN 44	Siaosi Sovaleni	Tonga
2012	ICANN 45	Shivanjni Anamika	Fiji

2012		Gava Lakau	Papua New Guinea
2013		Gava Lakau	Papua New Guinea
2013		Rommel Natividad	Marshall Islands
2013	ICANN 46	Berry Amol	Papua New Guinea
2013		Andrew Rarumae	Solomon Islands
2013	ICANN 47	Etuate Cocker	Tonga
2013	ICANN 48	Emani Fakaotimanava-Lui	Niue
2014		Xandra Fong	Fiji
2014		Emani Fakaotimanava-Lui	Niue
2014		Rommel Natividad	Marshall Islands
2014		Taravatu Arua Taravatu	Papua New Guinea
2014		Etuate Cocker	Tonga
2014		Aasis Karan	Fiji
2014	ICANN 49	Matilda Pamao	Papua New Guinea