



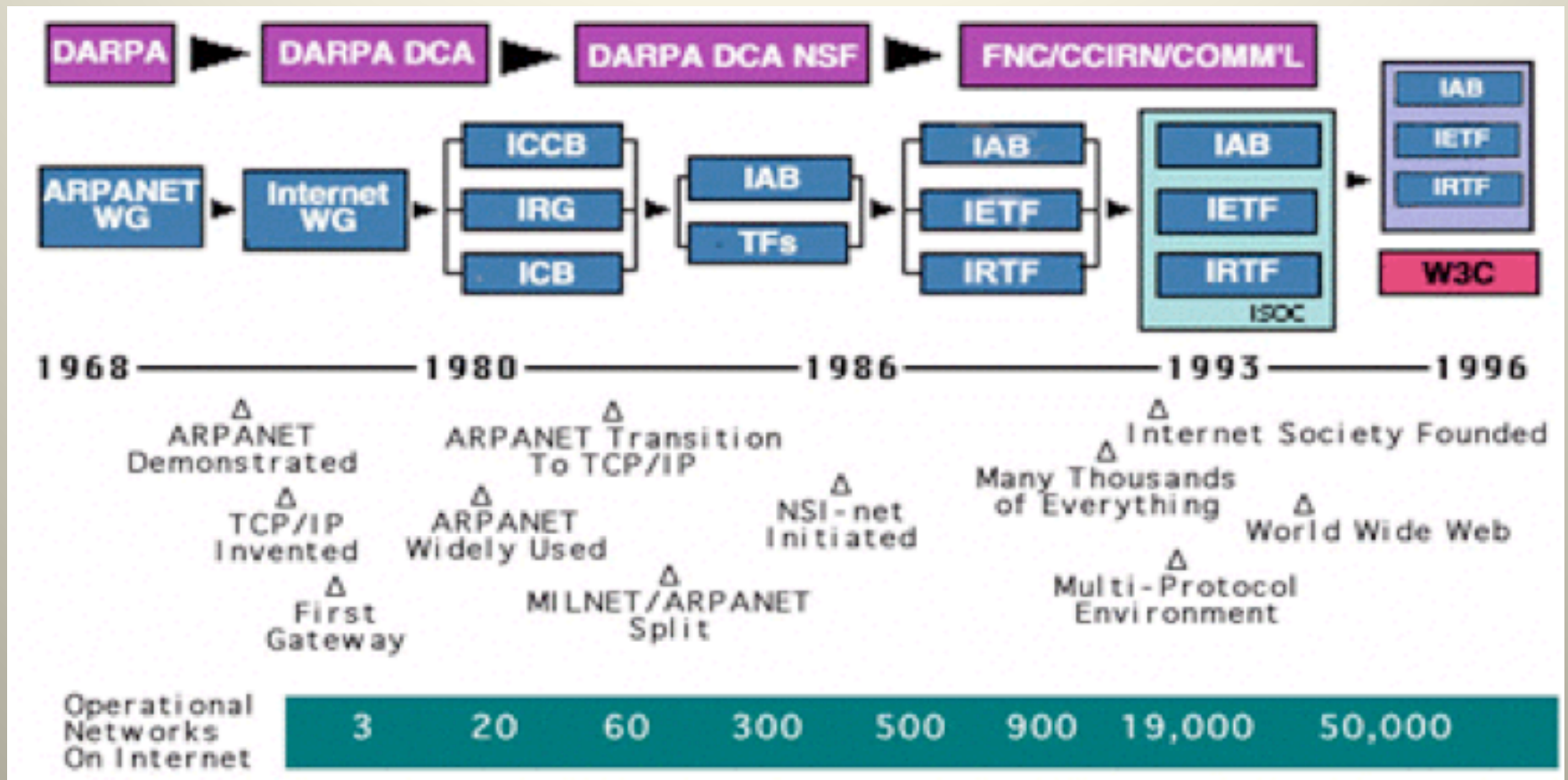
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Capacity Building



Capacity Building ABOUT ICANN

History of the Internet (*Briefly*)





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The Beginnings of ICANN:

- February 1998: The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) (within the US Department of Commerce) issued a Green, then White Paper for the improvement of the ‘technical management of Internet Names and Addresses’
- September 1998: ICANN established as a private, Not-For-Profit Corporation in California – under contract with NTIA – to be responsible for the the management of domain names, numbers and protocols.



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The Beginnings of ICANN: (continued)

The bodies responsible for the policies and procedures of the three identifiers:

- Domain name identifiers - the Domain Name Supporting Organisation (then split to become the Generic Supporting Organisation (GNSO) and the Country Code Name Supporting Organisation (ccNSO)
- Address Identifiers – Address Supporting Organisation (ASO) (comprised of five Regional Internet Registries)
- Protocol Identifiers – the IETF



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The Beginnings of ICANN: (continued)

The advisory Committees are:

- Government Advisory Committee (GAC) – Governments and treaty organisations
- Stability and Security Advisory Committee (SSAC)
- At-Large Advisory Committee – representing Internet Users (ALAC)
- Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)



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History of the Internet (continued)

ICANN, under contract with the NTIA in 2000, also took over responsibility for IANA functions that had been exercised by the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA). The Functions included:

- Coordination of the assignment of technical protocol parameters
- Administrative functions associated with root management/root name name servers
- Allocation of IP address blocks to RIRs
- Other services associated with APRA and .INT



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NTIA/DoC – ICANN Relationship

1998: Original Contract

2006: Contract replaced by the Joint Project Agreement (JPA)

2009: Affirmation of Commitments (replacing the JPA)

March 2014: DOC announced its intent to transition
– providing the following criteria were met:



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NTIA/DoC – ICANN Relationship

Doc Criteria: Must have broad community support and address the following principles:

- Support and enhance multi-stakeholder model
- Maintain security, stability and resiliency of Internet DNS
- Meet needs and expectations of the global customers and partners of IANA services
- Maintain openness of the Internet – and
- Will not accept a proposal that replaces with NTIA role with a government led or inter-governmental organisation solution



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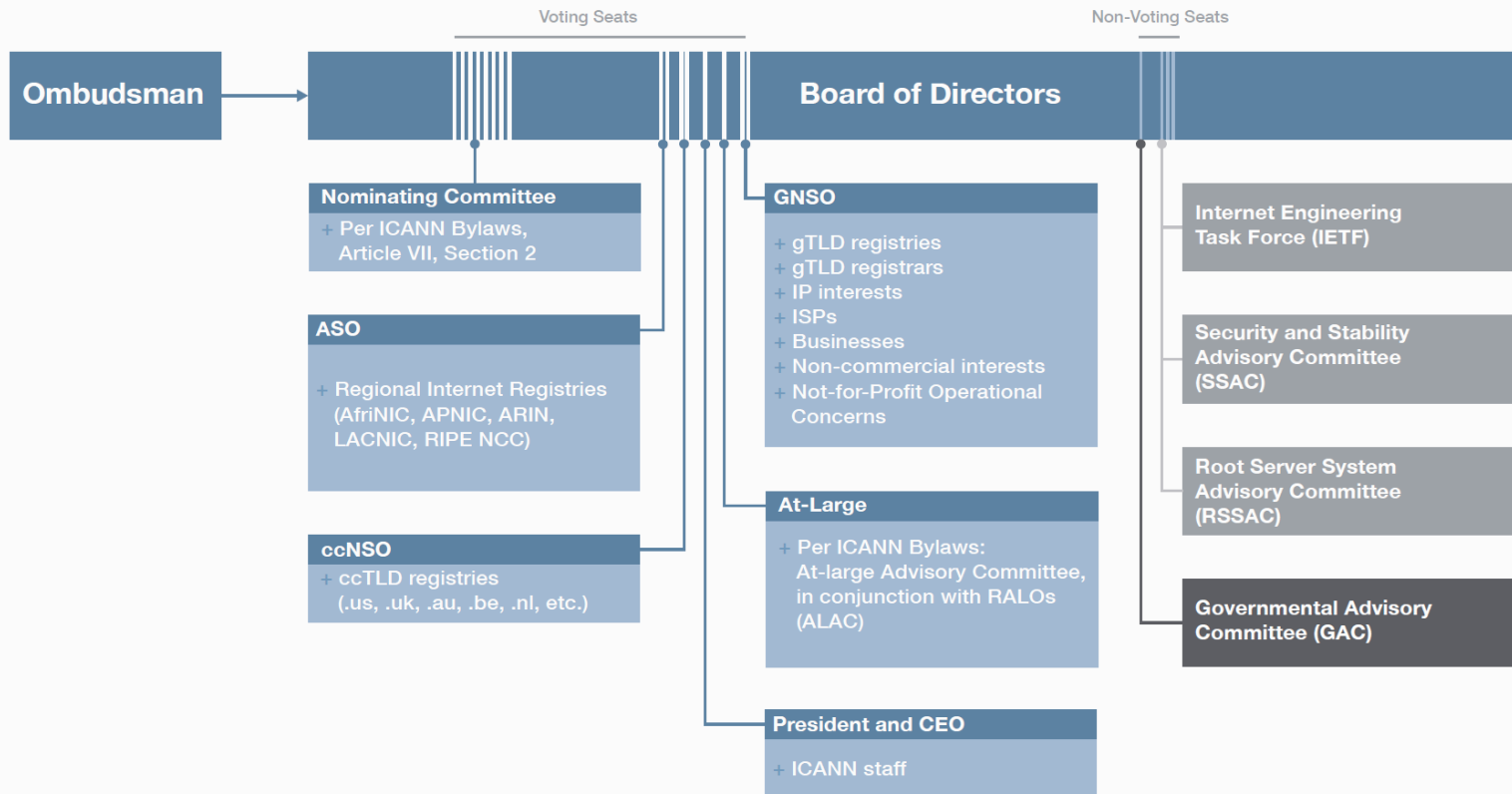
NTIA/DoC – ICANN Relationship

August 2016: DoC confirmed its criteria for transitioning IANA stewardship to Internet multi-stakeholder community had been met

October 1 2016: US Government-ICANN contract allowed to expire and stewardship officially transitioned



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What does ICANN do?

- Directly draws up contracts with registries
- Runs an accreditation system for registrars.
- Coordinates policy with the five regional Internet registries (RIRs) for allocating and assigning unique numerical identifiers.
- Works closely with the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) to maintain and administer protocol parameters.



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Group work:

- Each group select an SO or AC (except ALAC)
- Describe its functions
- Describe at least one piece of output from the SO or AC

QUESTIONS