ICANN and Russia

Dr. Paul Twomey
President and CEO

10 June 2007

International Economic Forum
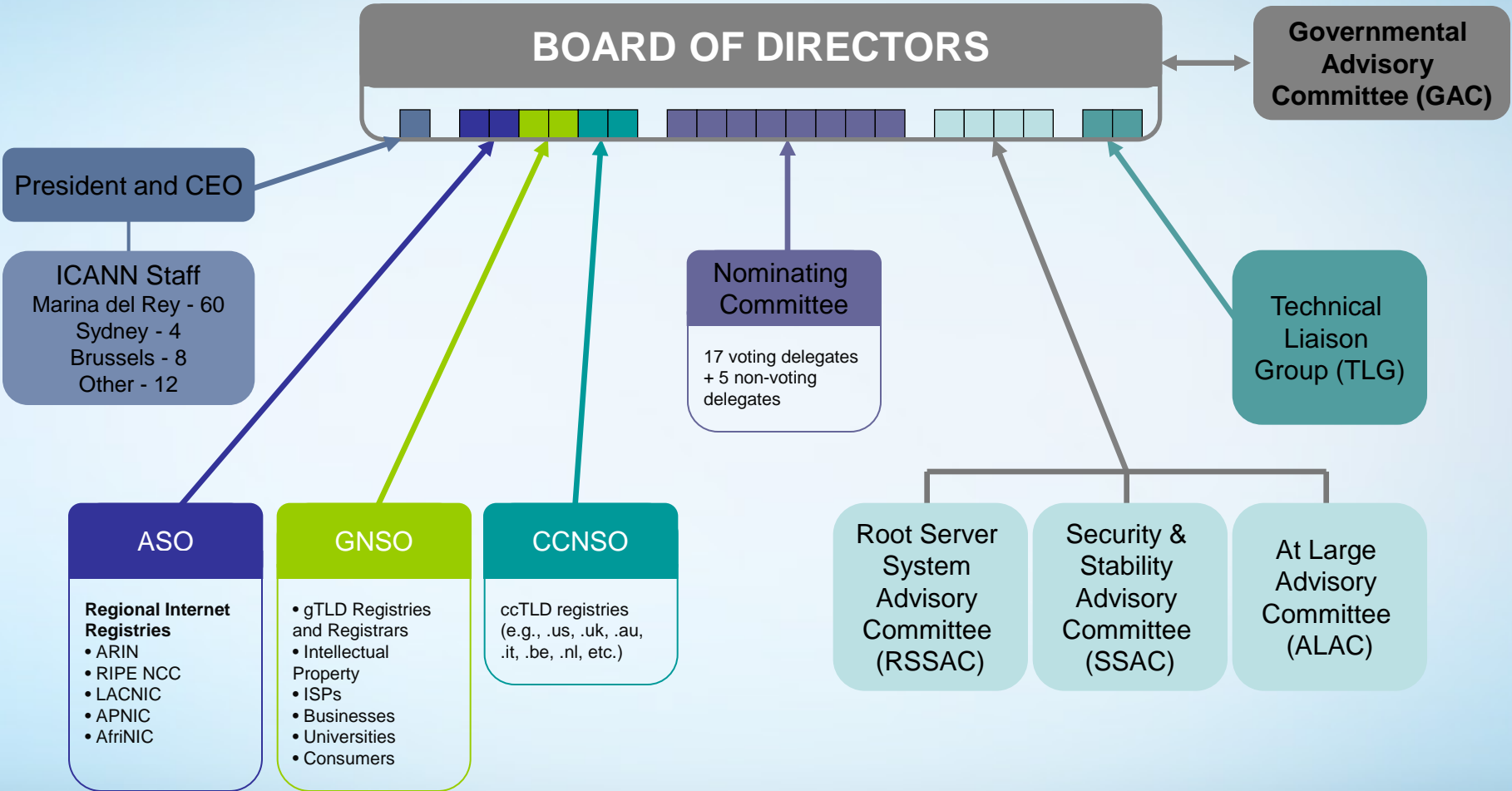St. Petersburg, Russia

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

ICANN's community

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

President and CEO

ICANN Staff
Marina del Rey - 60
Sydney - 4
Brussels - 8
Other - 12

Nominating Committee

17 voting delegates + 5 non-voting delegates

Technical Liaison Group (TLG)

ASO

Regional Internet Registries
• ARIN
• RIPE NCC
• LACNIC
• APNIC
• AfriNIC

GNSO

• gTLD Registries and Registrars
• Intellectual Property
• ISPs
• Businesses
• Universities
• Consumers

CCNSO

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

Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)

Security & Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)

At Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)

ICANN

ICANN community – involvement

Supporting Organizations

ASO	GNSO	CCNSO
Regional Internet Registries ARIN RIPE NCC LACNIC APNIC AfriNIC	gTLD Registries and Registrars Intellectual Property ISPs Businesses Universities Consumers	ccTLD registries (e.g., .us, .uk, .au, .it, .be, .nl, etc.)

Address Supporting Organisation

Reviews and develops recommendations on Internet Protocol (IP) address policy
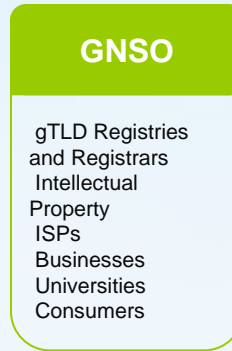
Generic Names Supporting Organisation

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

County-Code Names Supporting Organisation

Develops and recommends global polices 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)

EU RALO

North America (in planning)

LAC RALO

Australisia-Pacific RALO

AF RALO
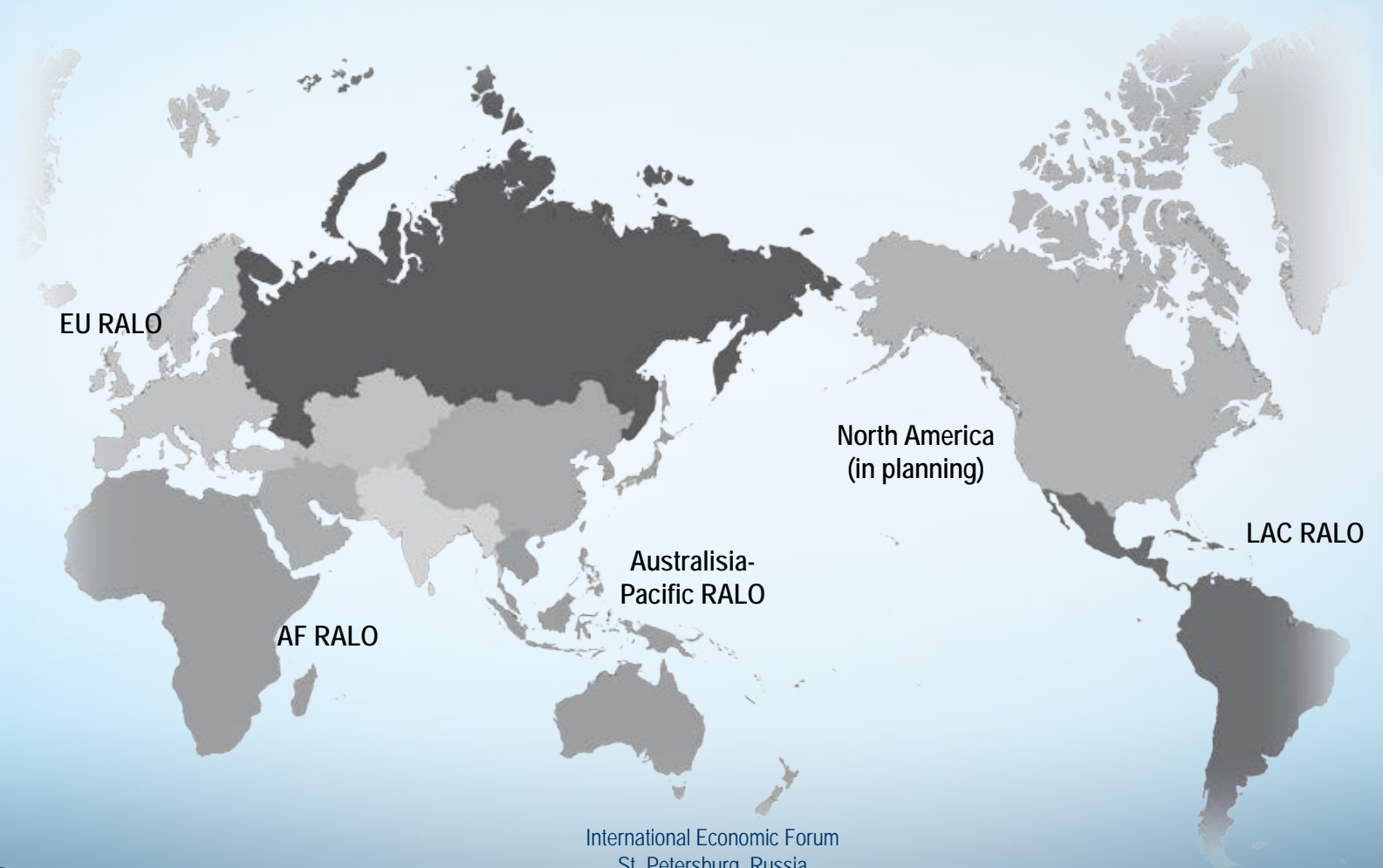
ICANN community – involvement

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)

Russia and Whois

- Major newspapers cite the Whois problem
- New Russian law deals with Whois
- GNSO will review Whois principles by 30 July
- Russia must be more active in the GNSO's work if they are to influence policy

ВЕДОМОСТИ
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL & FINANCIAL TIMES

Владельцев сайтов засекретят

Представитель ICANN в СНГ Вени Марковски уточнил "Ведомостям", что принципы работы базы WhoIs должна рассмотреть 30 июля входящая в ICANN организация поддержки доменных имен GNSO, в работе которой принимают участие представители разных стран. По его словам, России нужно активнее работать в рамках GNSO. Далее

"There's a new law on data protection in Russia, and under its provisions, information for web site owners should not be accessible online. The .ru WHOIS database has almost three years to fulfill the law requirements (until January 1, 2010), but Ru-Center (largest registrar for .ru), says they have discussed the issue with RIPN (the technical contact for .ru) may be ready to implement it in the coming months."

Russia and the ICANN model

- Russia's policy makers must be more involved
  - Russia's concerns must be addressed
  - Like other countries and regions, be a part of the solution
  - Avoid another situation like the European Cybercrime Convention provisions
- Russia's Internet community and technology experts are actively involved
  - New accountability framework with .ru
  - New IDN **.РФ** (**Р**оссийская **ф**едерация,**R**ussian **F**ederation)

The Internet ecosystem

Some of the organisations concerned with the Internet
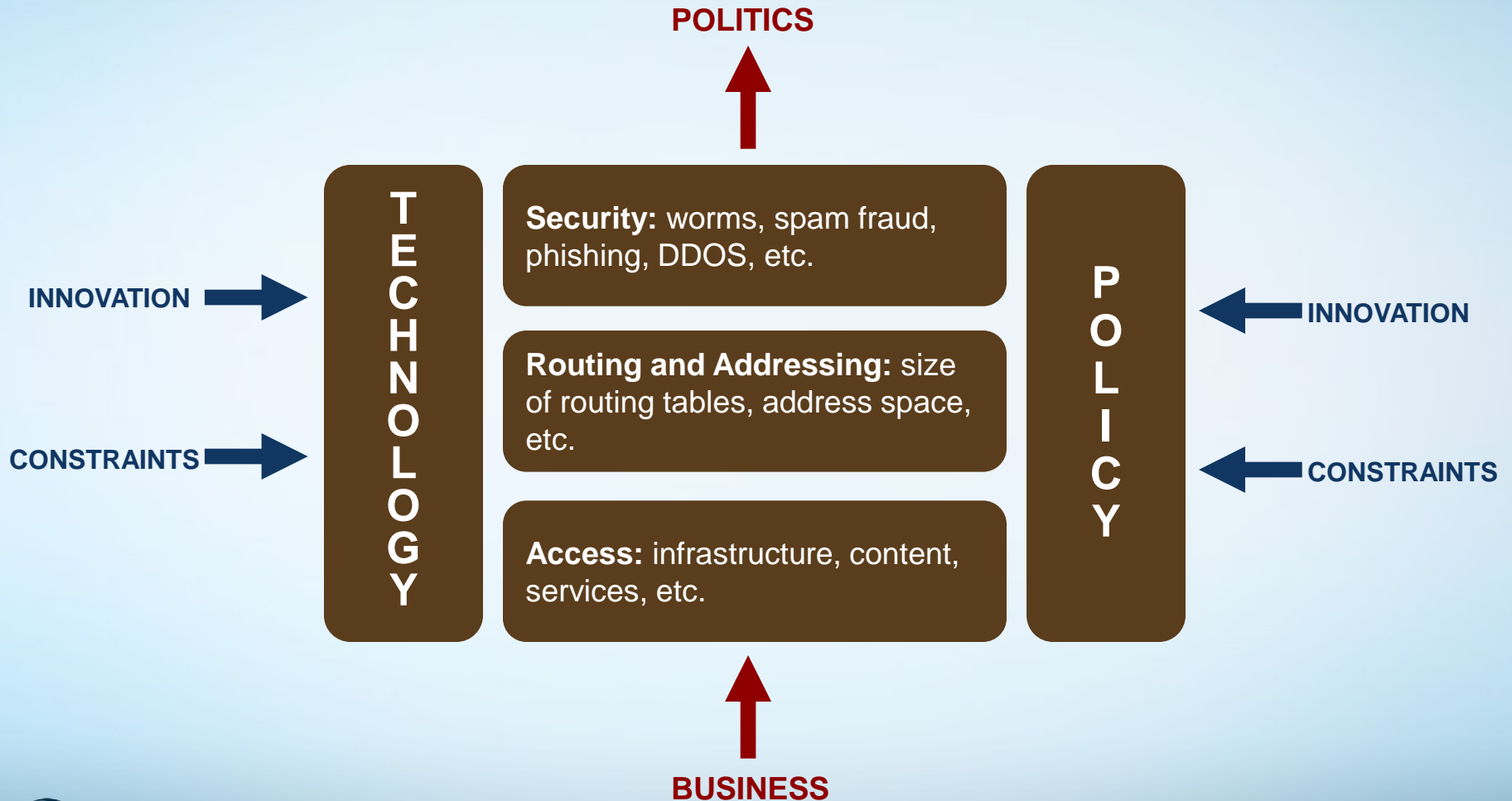
Internet Governance Forum
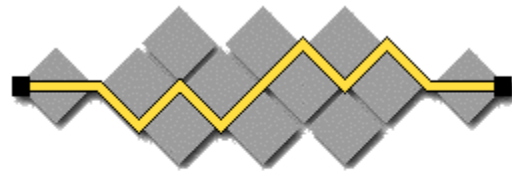
Challenges and effects

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				

ICANN

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

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