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The Cooperation and Governing of the Internet

Paul M. Kane

Chairman

CENTR



Agenda

- Introduction to CENTR
- Cooperation with the Private Sector
- Cooperation between Public and Private Sector
- Objectives of a ccTLD manager
- The Local Internet Community
- Competition - Regulation vs. Liberalization
- How can the Private sector help Governments avoid mistakes?
- The importance of Public / Private Partnership
- Questions

What is CENTR?

- *Council of European National Top-Level Domain Registries*
- Not-for-profit organisation, based in Oxford, Salzburg and Brussels
- Established March 1998

CENTR working areas

- Forum for discussion, information exchange
- Coordination of ccTLDs and development of Industry Best Practice
- Representing members in a larger arena
- Development of certain industry standards
- Working with Governments and Regulators
- Building an inclusive Internet community

Members

ccTLDs:

Andorra (.ad)	Germany (.de)
Armenia (.am)	Gibraltar (.gi)
Ascension Islands (.ac)	Greece (.gr)
Austria (.at)	Guernsey (.gg)
Belgium (.be)	Hungary (.hu)
Bulgaria (.bg)	Iceland (.is)
Canada (.ca)	Iran (.ir)
Croatia (.hr)	Ireland (.ie)
Cyprus (.cy)	Israel (.il)
Czech Republic (.cz)	Italy (.it)
Denmark (.dk)	<i>Japan (.jp)</i>
France (.fr)	Lithuania (.lt)
Finland (.fi)	Luxembourg (.lu)
	Malta (.mt)

<i>Mexico (.mx)</i>
Moldova (.md)
Netherlands (.nl)
<i>New Zealand (.nz)</i>
Norway (.no)
Palestine (.ps)
Poland (.pl)
Portugal (.pt)
Romania (.ro)
Russia (.ru)
Slovenia (.sl)
Spain (.es)
Sweden (.se)
Switzerland (.ch & .li)

United Kingdom (.uk)
United States (.us)

gTLDs:

VeriSign (.com .net et. al)
Afilias (.info)

Observers:

ICANN
European Commission
RIPE
RIPE – NCC
LACTLD (South America)
APTLD (Asia/Pacific region)
AFTLD (African region)

Operation, communication and decision making

- General Assembly (meeting quarterly)
- Working Groups
 - Legal & Regulatory,
 - Technical, Administrative,
 - Ad-hoc working groups
- E-mail lists (GA, Technical, Legal etc.)
- Secretariat

ccTLD Managers objectives

- ccTLD Managers will operate under the law of the country or territory where they are located
- A ccTLD Manager is entrusted with the management of the ccTLD, but has no interest in intellectual property rights in the 2 letter code
- A ccTLD manager should be equitable and fair to all eligible registrants and operate the database with accuracy, robustness, and resilience

The Local Internet Community

- Public and private sector (commercial, non commercial, users, government)
- Authority of the ccTLD manager comes from serving the LIC
- The LIC has the overall responsibility for local policies and will coordinate these policies with respect to the technical operability of the Registry
- The role of the IANA as a DNS support service is accepted and supported by ccTLD community

An example for self-regulation

- Best Practice for ccTLD Managers
- Adopted by CENTR Members
- Guidelines on the operation of ccTLD registries and
- Policies for such registries
 - self-organised regulation
 - bottom-up authority
 - consensus
 - transparency
 - cooperation based on trust and fairness

Best Practices - Scope

- Duties of the ccTLD Manager
- Process to Define the Local Internet Community
- Process to Register Domain Names
- Registrant Policies
- Technical Requirements
- Relationship with IANA
- Financial Basis of Operation
- Subcontracting
- Data Security
- Domain Name Dispute Resolution

<http://www.centri.org/docs/legal/best-practice.html>

GAC

- Governmental Advisory Committee of ICANN
- 87 Member states and Organizations
- Consultative Role only
- Issued the “Principles for the Delegation and Administration of a ccTLD” in Feb. 2000

www.GACsecretariat.org

GAC Principles - Issues

- Status
 - Not Binding for Governments, ccTLDs or ICANN
- Specific Problems
 - ICANN or US Courts make determinations (not LIC or national courts)
 - Change of Manager potentially determined outside jurisdiction of registry
- Local legislation
 - Data Protection
 - Copyright issues
 - Fiduciary duty of the ccTLD Manager to the member of the local community
- “One Size fits all”
 - Diversity is key

Avoiding mistakes of the past

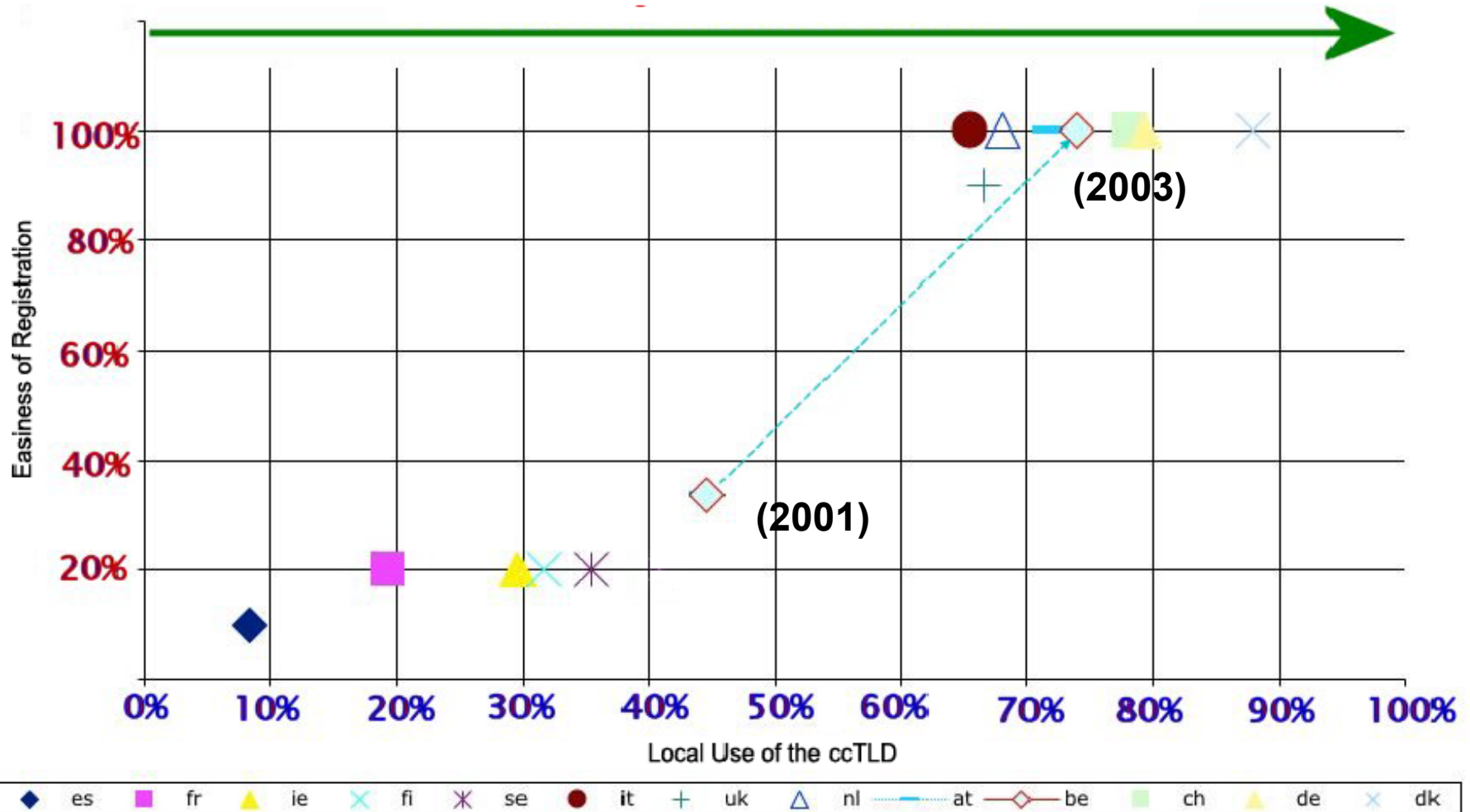
- 1. Dialogue:** Most CENTR members are lucky – Governments listen to Industry, have a liberal approach and are effective in the ICANN and international forums
- 2. Education:** Many developing economy Governments consider the Internet like the telephone networks – demonstrating they are not familiar with the issues.
- 3. Competition:** Internet opens up the world markets giving opportunities to expand trade, but also creates threats for uncompetitive industries.

Success is dependent on Partnership

Impact of Regulations on ccTLD usage (Jan 2003)

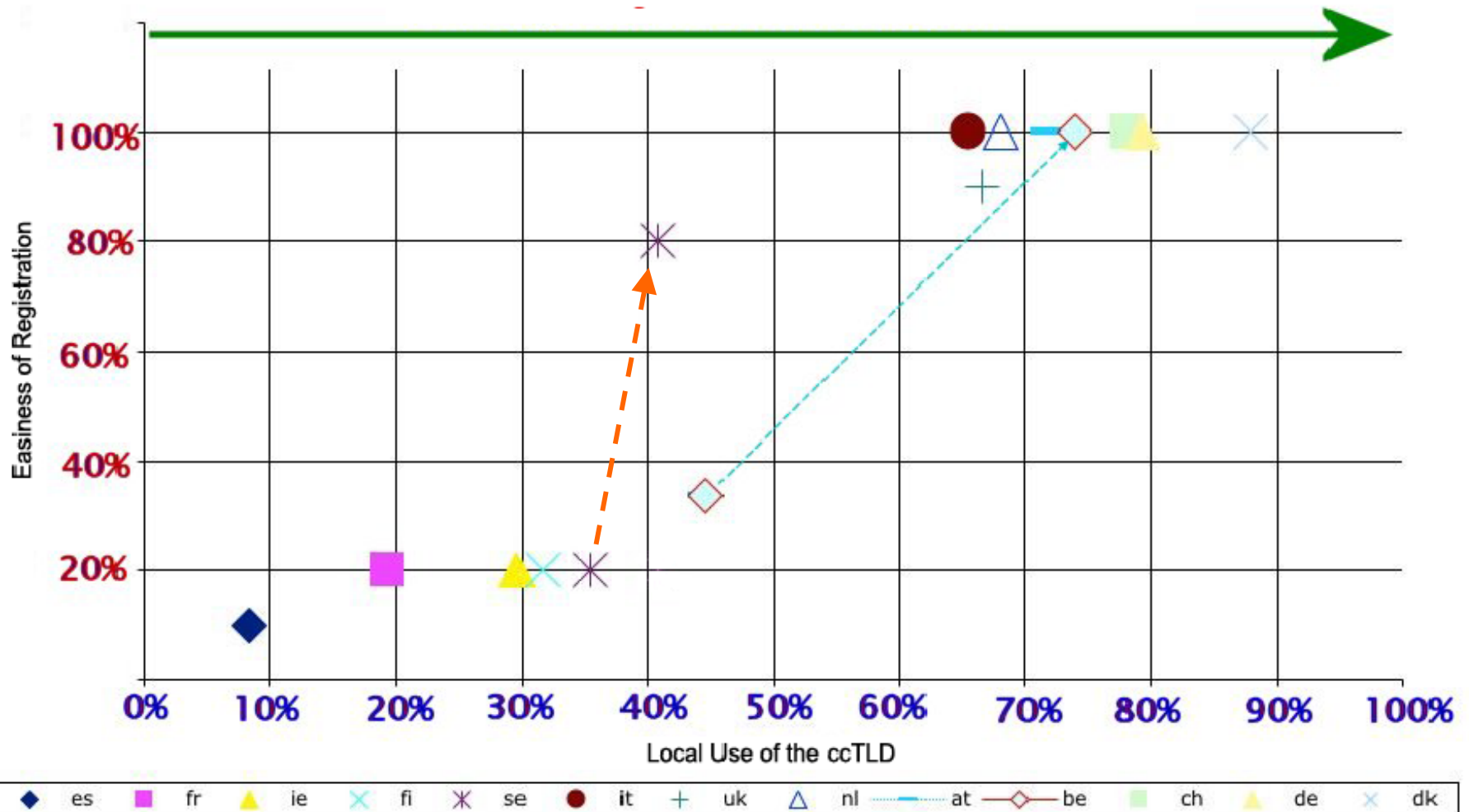
Market Trend Inc

From Regulation to Liberalisation

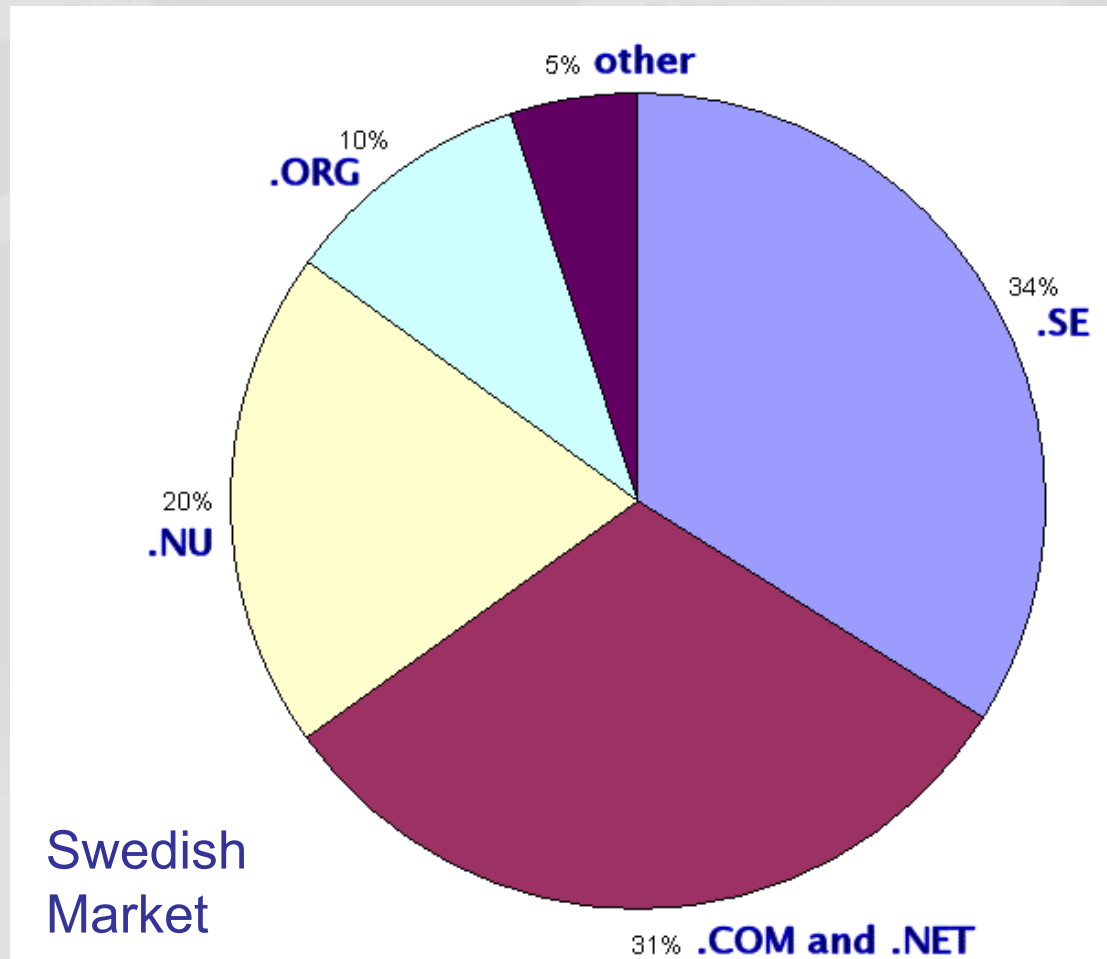


Impact of Liberalisation on ccTLD usage

From Regulation to Liberalisation



Overview of Swedish market



Council of European National Top
Level Domain Registries

Why is Public / Private sector partnership important?

1. Internet technology is changing too fast for many international organisations/forums.
2. The Internet is a “self organizing” network (not following set paths) shows that traditional “regulations” will not work. The system will automatically find a path around any “restriction”.
3. Consensus based Policy at National and International level should result in light weight market driven improvements to services to the Internet users.
4. Improvements in services is good for development of society and economic growth.

Summary

- The Internet cannot be regulated like the telephone network
- Current Internet Management is Robust and respects Cultural Diversity
- Cooperation between members of the Private sector is essential.
- Responsible Policies based on Private and Public partnership encourage economic development and innovation



Paul.Kane@CENTR.org

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