

TLDs and Related Organizations

24 February 2004
APTLD Workshop

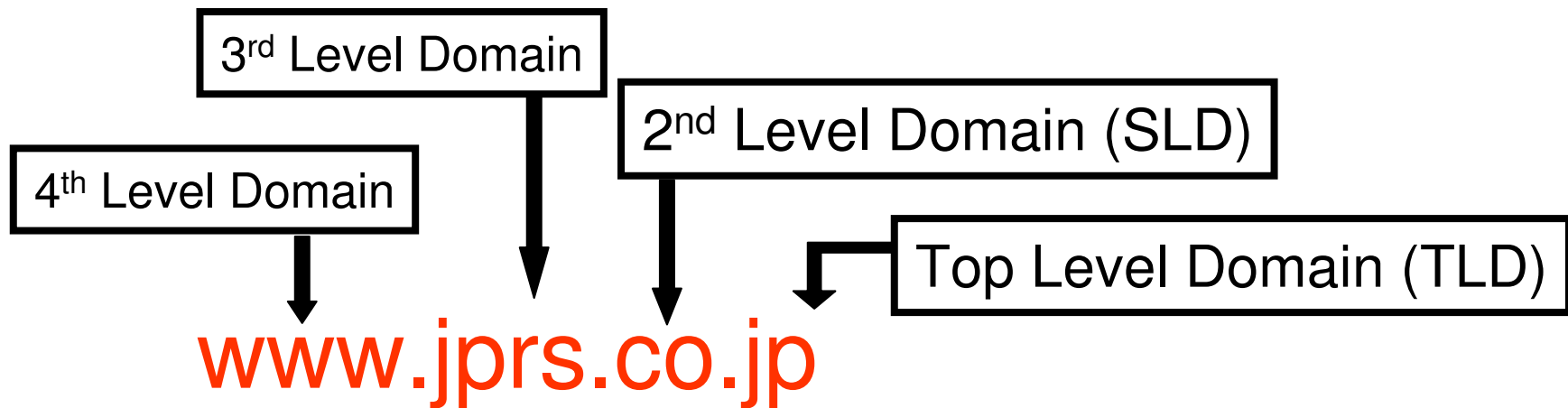
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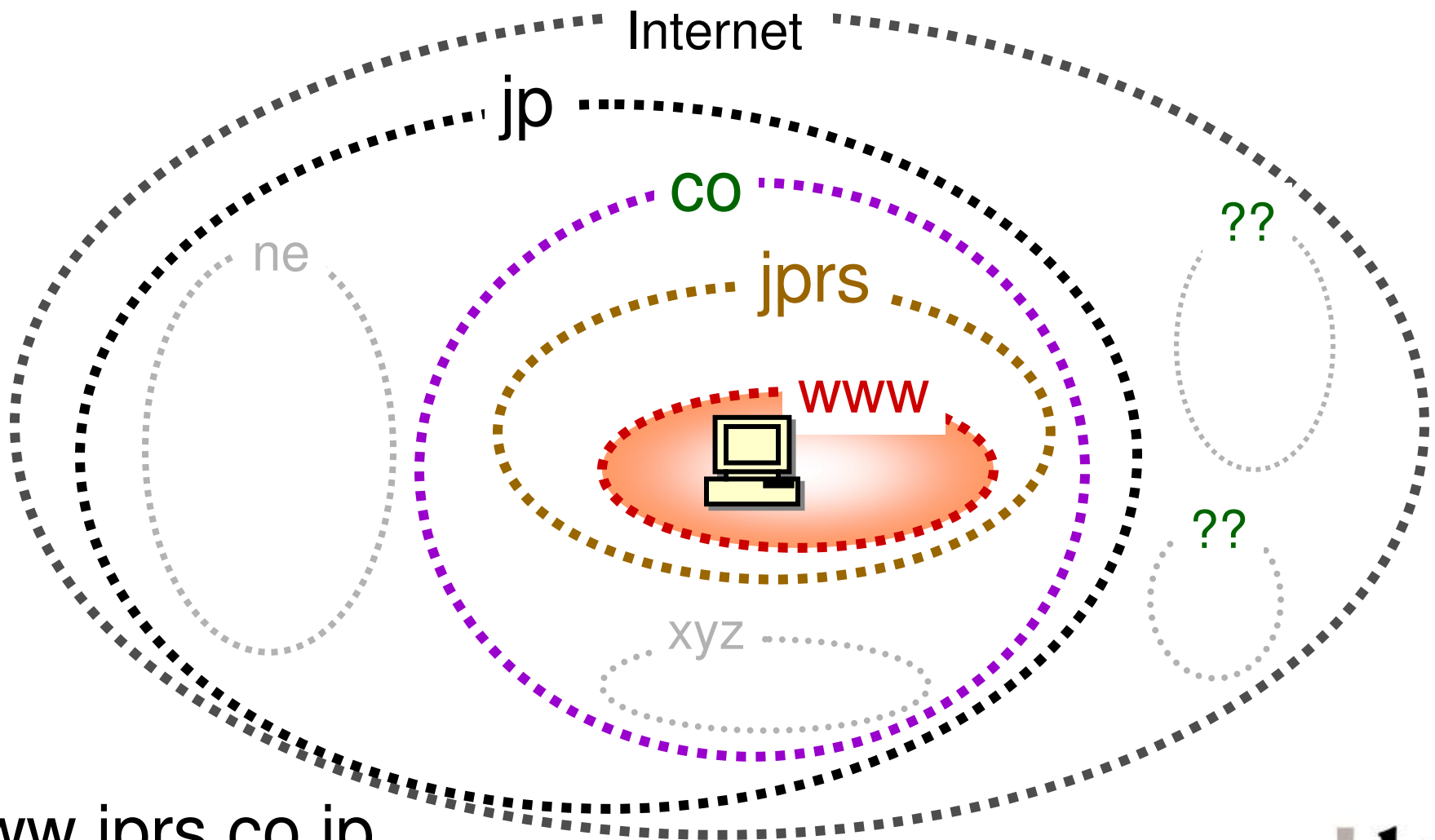
Top Level Domains

Structure of Domain Name



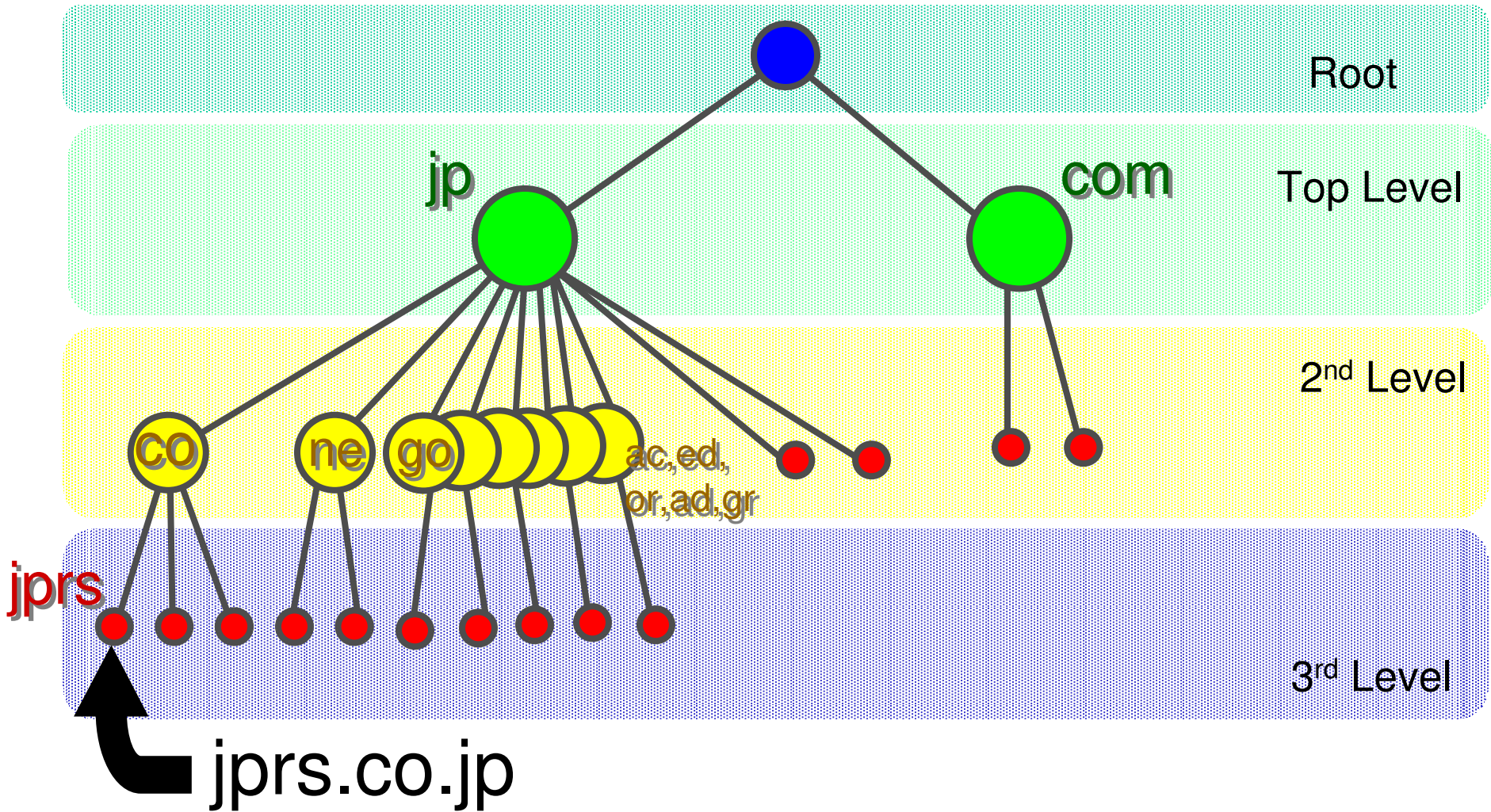
- Labels separated by “.”
- Right-most label referred to as “Top Level Domain (TLD)”

Structure of Domain Name Space



www.jprs.co.jp

Hierarchical Structure



Category of TLD

Category of TLD - gTLD

- gTLD (generic TLD)
 - Often referred to for “.com” “.net” or “.org”
 - Three or more characters
 - Allocated to specific area/category
 - Other gTLDs
 - “.edu” “.gov” “.mil” “.int”
- 7 new gTLDs added in 2001~
 - Sponsored TLDs ... “.museum” “.aero” “.coop”
 - Unsponsored TLDs ... “.biz” “.info” “.name” “.pro”

Sponsored / Unsponsored gTLDs

- gTLDs subdivided into two types
 - Sponsored and Unsponsored
- Unsponsored TLD
 - Operates under policies established by the global Internet community directly through the ICANN process
- Sponsored TLD
 - Specialized TLD that has a sponsor representing the narrower community that is most affected by the TLD. The sponsor thus carries out delegated policy-formulation responsibilities over many matters concerning the TLD.
- Sponsor
 - An organization to which is delegated some defined ongoing policy-formulation authority regarding the manner in which a particular sponsored TLD is operated.

Category of TLD - ccTLD

- ccTLD (country code TLD)
 - two-letter TLDs that have been established for countries and some territories
 - Examples
 - .cn
 - .de
 - .jp
 - .kr
 - .uk
 - .tv
 - .us etc.

Management and Administration of TLD

Why Manage TLD?

- Domain Name ... Name on the Internet
 - Need to be managed to ensure uniqueness
- To communicate correctly and properly
 - E-mail
 - Web

Entities to Manage TLDs

- Each TLD managed by one entity independently
 - Management policy different from TLD to TLD
 - Example
 - .jp is managed by JPRS
 - .jp policy is developed by JPRS

Related Organizations

ICANN

- The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
 - A technical coordination body for the Internet
 - Created in October 1998 by a broad coalition of the Internet's business, technical, academic, and user communities
- ICANN coordinates the assignment of the following identifiers that must be globally unique for the Internet to function:
 - Internet domain names
 - IP address numbers
 - protocol parameter and port numbers
- ICANN coordinates the stable operation of the Internet's root server system

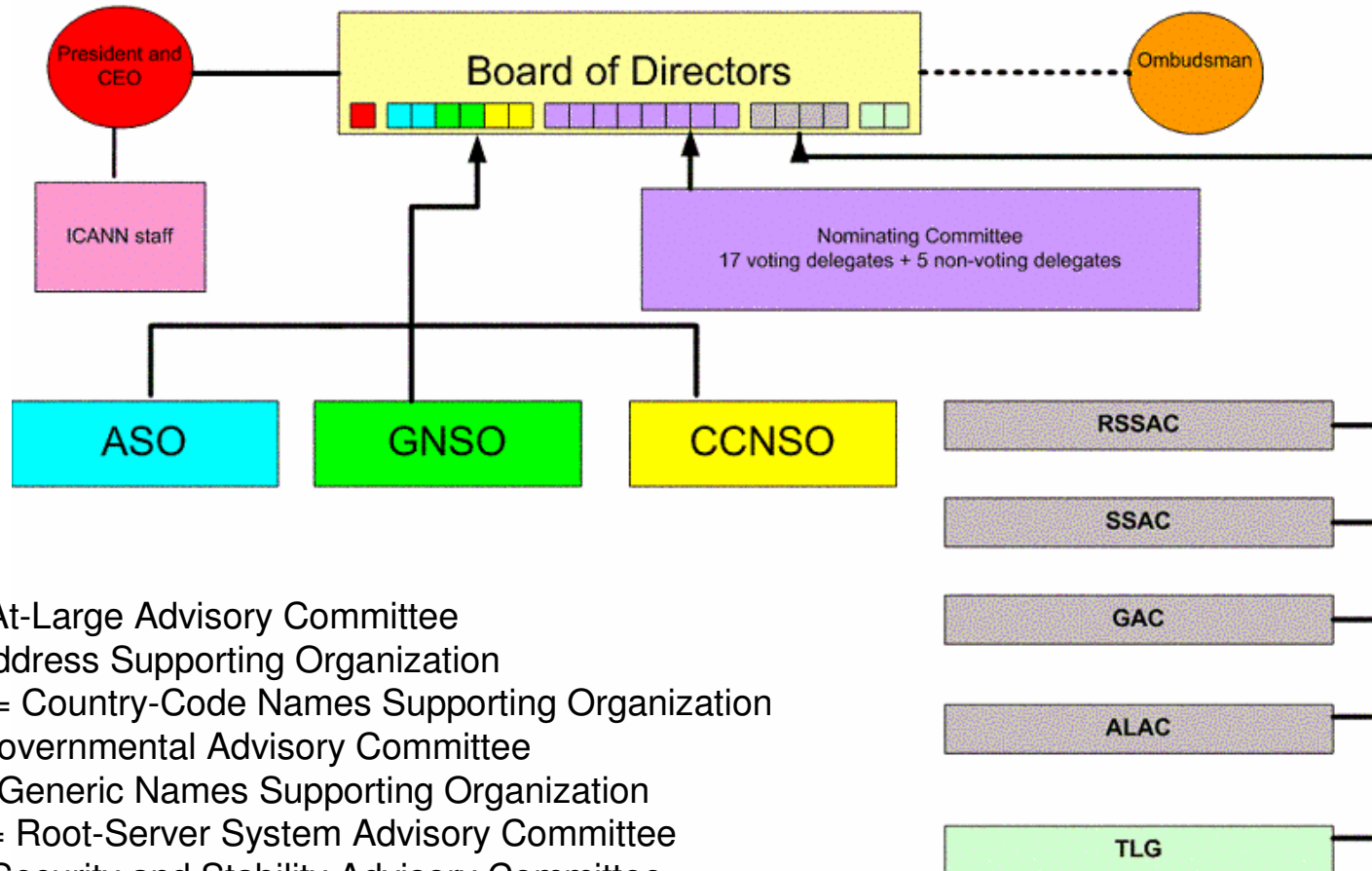
Background of ICANN Establishment

- There was widespread dissatisfaction about the absence of competition in domain name registration.
- Conflicts between trademark holders and domain name holders were becoming more common. Mechanisms for resolving these conflicts are expensive and cumbersome.
- Many commercial interests, staking their future on the successful growth of the Internet, were calling for a more formal and robust management structure.
- An increasing percentage of Internet users reside outside of the U.S., and those stakeholders wanted to participate in Internet coordination.
- As Internet names increasingly had commercial value, the decision to add new top-level domains could not be made on an *ad hoc* basis by entities or individuals that were not formally accountable to the Internet community.
- As the Internet becomes commercial, it became less appropriate for U.S. research agencies to direct and fund these functions.

Motives That Drove Creation of ICANN

- Transfer the Internet from US Government to private-sector
 - Stay away from instructions and sponsorship by US research institute
 - Participation of stakeholders from outside of the US
- Establishment of stable and robust management structure
- Introduction of competition to domain name registration business
- Addition of new gTLDs
- Alleviation of disputes between trade mark holders and domain name holders

ICANN Organization



ALAC = At-Large Advisory Committee
 ASO = Address Supporting Organization
 CCNSO = Country-Code Names Supporting Organization
 GAC = Governmental Advisory Committee
 GNSO = Generic Names Supporting Organization
 RSSAC = Root-Server System Advisory Committee
 SSAC = Security and Stability Advisory Committee
 TLG = Technical Liaison Group

Achievement of ICANN

What were required

and

what ICANN achieved

Stay away from instructions and sponsorship by US research institute

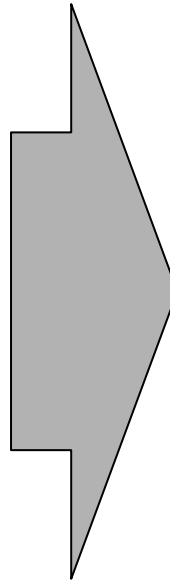
Participation of stakeholders from outside of US

Orderly management structure

Competition of domain name registration

Request for new TLDs

Resolution of dispute between trademark holder and domain name holder



Seeking the solution of funding

Seeking the selection process of the Board

gTLD registries/registrars and some of ccTLD registries signed contract

Introduction of Registry-Registrar System

Creation of 7 new gTLDs

UDRP
(Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy)



New Issues

- ENUM
 - 15 Mar. 2003 Tutorial
- Whois
 - 1 Dec. 2003 SECSAC (Security and Stability Advisory Committee) Advisory
 - 24-25 Jun. & 29 Oct. 2003 Whois Workshop to share issues
- Internationalized Domain Name (IDN)
 - 20 Jun. 2003 IDN-RIC (Internationalized Domain Name Registry Implementation Committee) Implementation Guideline of IDNs
- Site Finder / Wildcard Service
 - 3 Oct. 2003 SECSAC Advisory

Next ICANN Meeting

- 2-6 March 2004 in Rome, Italy
- <http://www.icann.org/meetings/rome/>

Regional TLD Alliance

- ccNSO (Country Code Names Supporting Organization)
(to be established)
- APTLD (Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Association)
- CENTR (Council of European National Top-Level Domain Registries)
- AFTLD (African Top Level Domains)
- LACTLD (Latin American & Caribbean Country Code Top Level Domain Organization)
- NATLD (North American Top Level Domain Organization)

APTLD

- An organization for ccTLD registries in Asia Pacific region
- Established in 1998

APTLD Objectives

- To promote skills development and information exchange related to Internet domain names amongst members
- To provide a forum to discuss policy matters affecting Internet domain name related entities
- To act as an interface with Internet coordination bodies and other bodies involved in the Internet domain name operation

APTLD Membership

- APTLD is based on membership, and its activities are funded by membership fees
 - 20 ordinary members including au, cc, cn, cx, hk, jo, jp, kr, my, nf, nu, nz, ph, sg, tk, th, tj, tv, tw, vn
 - 1 associate member: Afilias (in process)
 - 1 observer: CENTR (Council of European National Top-Level Domain Registries)

APTLD Board of Directors

- Current Board of Directors
 - Peter Dengate Thrush / .nz (Acting Chair)
 - Yumi Ohashi / .jp (Vice Chair for Membership)
 - Chan-ki Park / .kr (Vice Chair for Treasure)
 - Chris Disspain / .au
 - Hualin Qian / .cn
 - Richard St. Clair / .nu
 - Vincent WS Chen / .tw
 - Shariya Haniz Zulkifli / .my
- 2004 Board of Directors
 - To be selected on 26 Feb. 2004

APTLD Workshop

- Target
 - APTLD member and non-member
- Objectives
 - Education, Information sharing
 - Relationship building
 - Promotion to APTLD Membership

APTLD 2004 Meeting Schedule

- 26 Feb
 - APTLD KL Meeting in conj. with APRICOT 2004
- 18 Jul
 - APTLD KL Meeting in conj. with ICANN KL Meetings (TBD)
- Between 4~6 Nov
 - APTLD Perth Meetings (TBD)

Reference (1)

- Welcome to ICANN
<http://www.icann.org/new.html>
- APTLD Homepage
<http://www.aptd.org/>
- Join APTLD
<http://www.aptd.org/newsite/join/main.htm>

- SECSAC “Whois Recommendation of the Security and Stability Advisory Committee” 1 Dec. 2002
<http://www.icann.org/committees/security/whois-recommendation-01dec02.htm>
- SECSAC “Recommendations Regarding VeriSign's Introduction of Wild Card Response to Uninstantiated Domains within COM and NET” 22 Sept. 2003
<http://www.icann.org/correspondence/secsac-to-board-22sep03.htm>
- ICANN “WHOIS Data Reminder Policy” 13 June 2003
<http://www.icann.org/registrars/wdrp.htm>
- ICANN “Guidelines for the Implementation of Internationalized Domain Names” 20 June 2003
<http://www.icann.org/general/idn-guidelines-20jun03.htm>

Thank you!