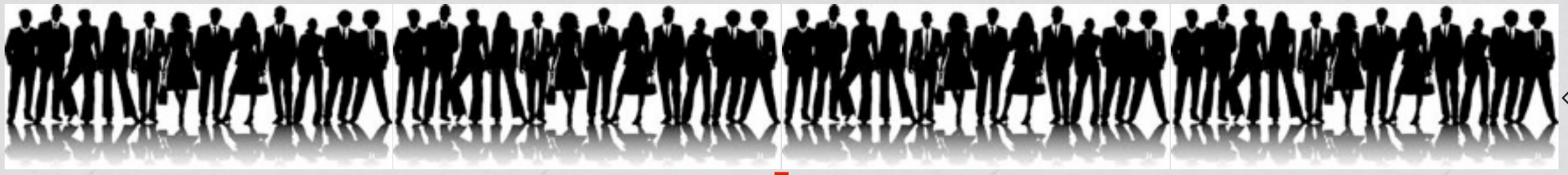
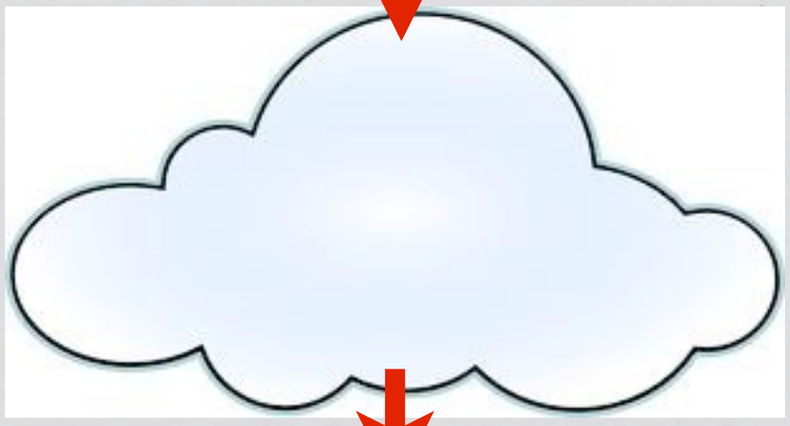
NUMBERS & NAMES

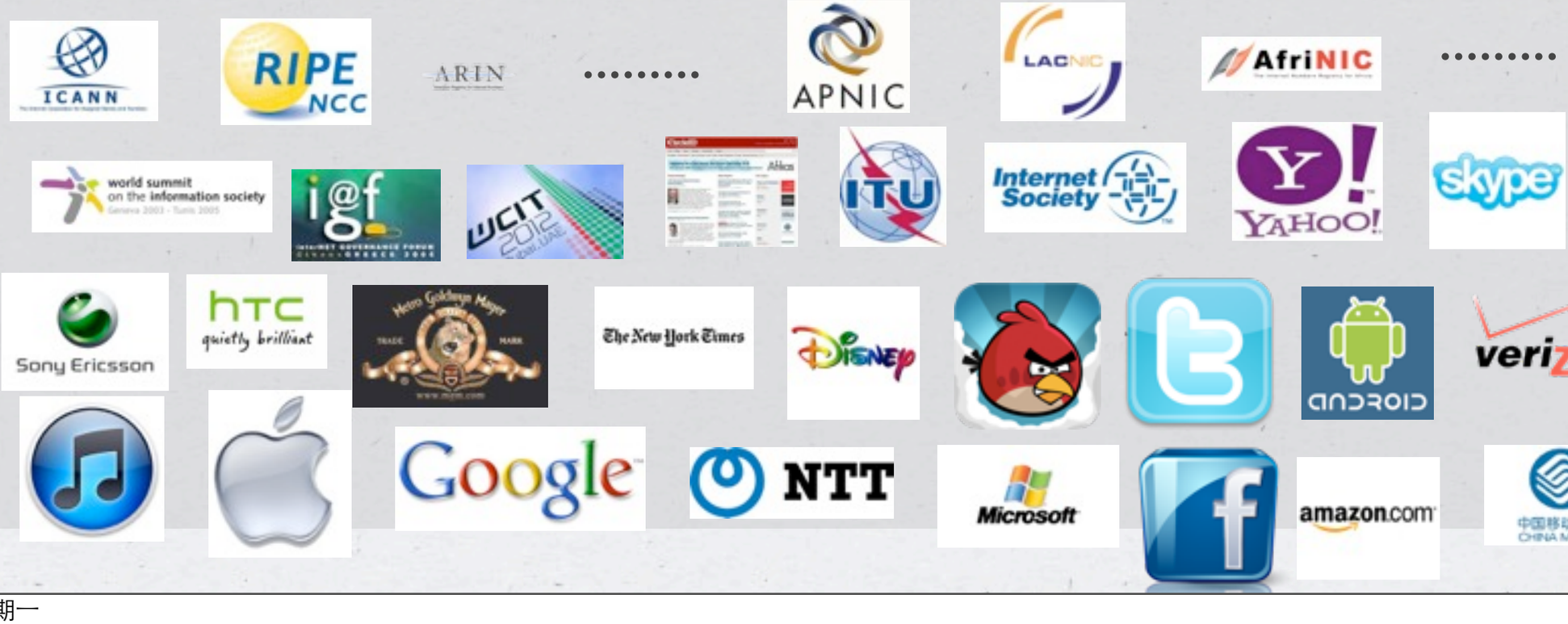
- Regulation & Governance

KUO-WEI WU
NIIEPA/ICANN

Ecosystem






ICANN
RIPE NCC
ARIN
APNIC
LACNIC
AfriNIC
world summit on the information society
i@f
WCIT 2012
ITU
Internet Society
YAHOO!
skype
Sony Ericsson
htc quietly brilliant
The New York Times
Disney
android
verizon
Google
NTT
Microsoft
amazon.com

Ecosystem

DNS

ICANN · RIPE NCC · ARIN · ····· · APNIC · LACNIC · AfriNIC · ·····

world summit on the information society · i@f · WCIT 2012 · ITU · Internet Society · YAHOO! · skype

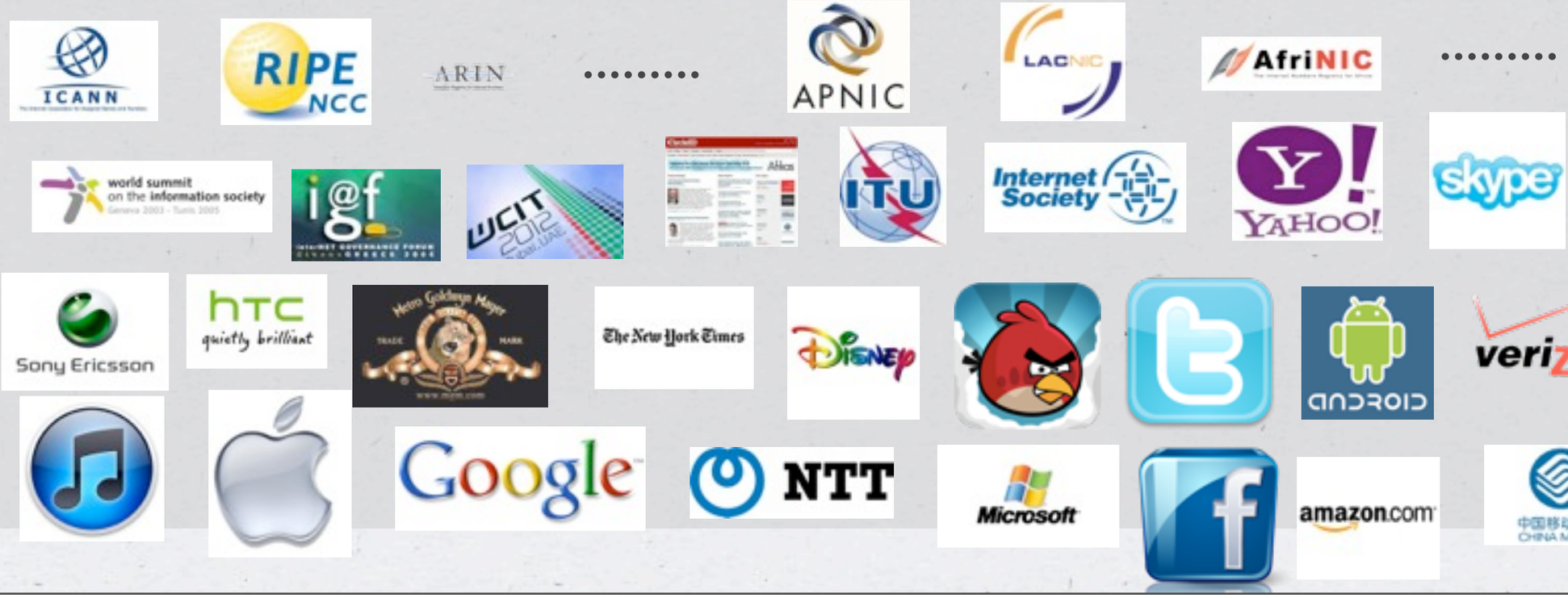
Sony Ericsson · htc quietly brilliant · Metro Goldwyn Mayer · The New York Times · Disney · android · verizon

Google · NTT · Microsoft · amazon.com · 中国移动通信 CHINA MOBILE

Ecosystem

Numbers

Names



Membership (For Numbers)

ARIN
American Registry for Internet Numbers

4215 (July, 2012)

RIPE

7795 (2011)

APNIC

2947 (2011)

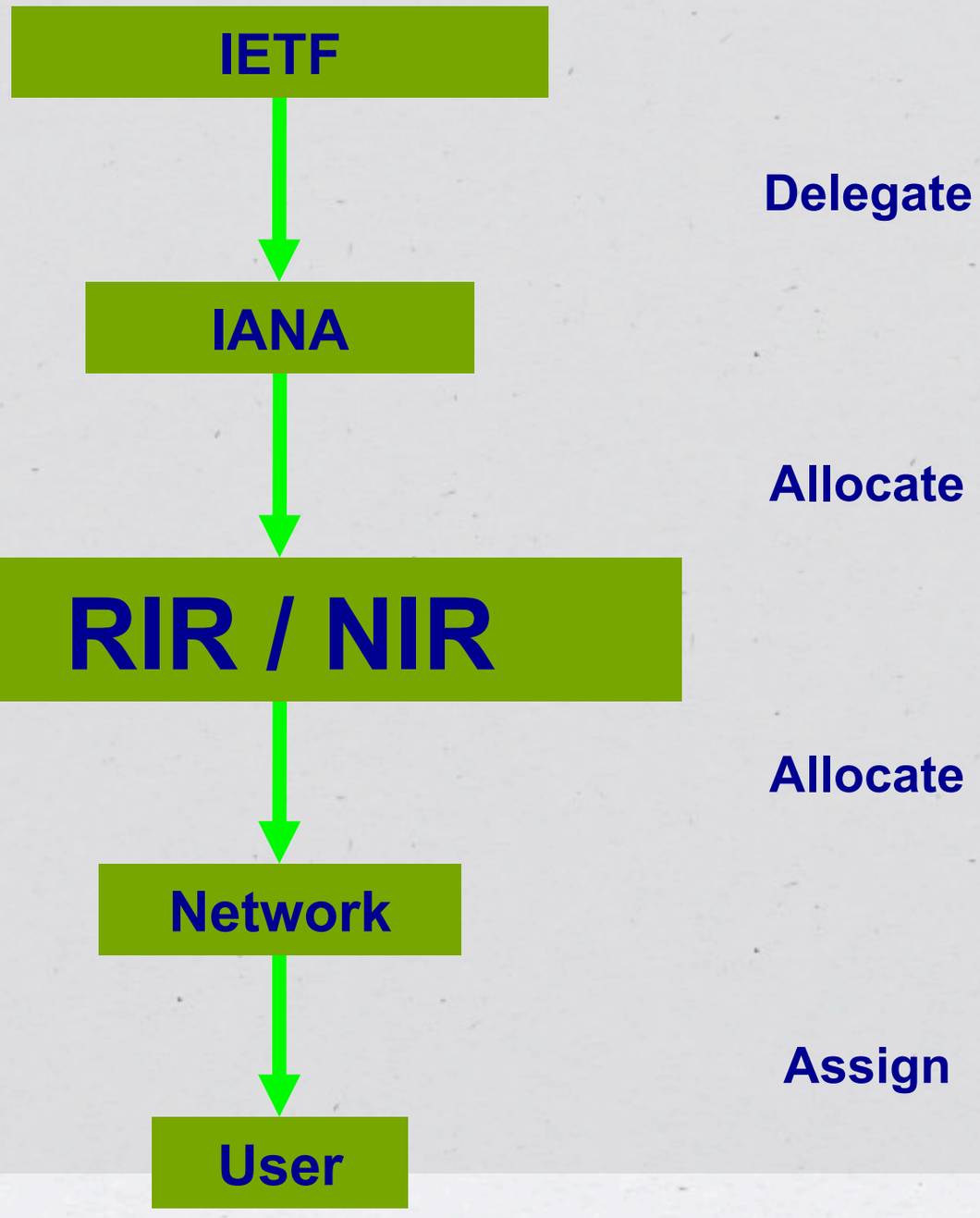
LACNIC

2185 (2011)

AFRINIC
The Internet Numbers Registry for Africa

800+ (2010)

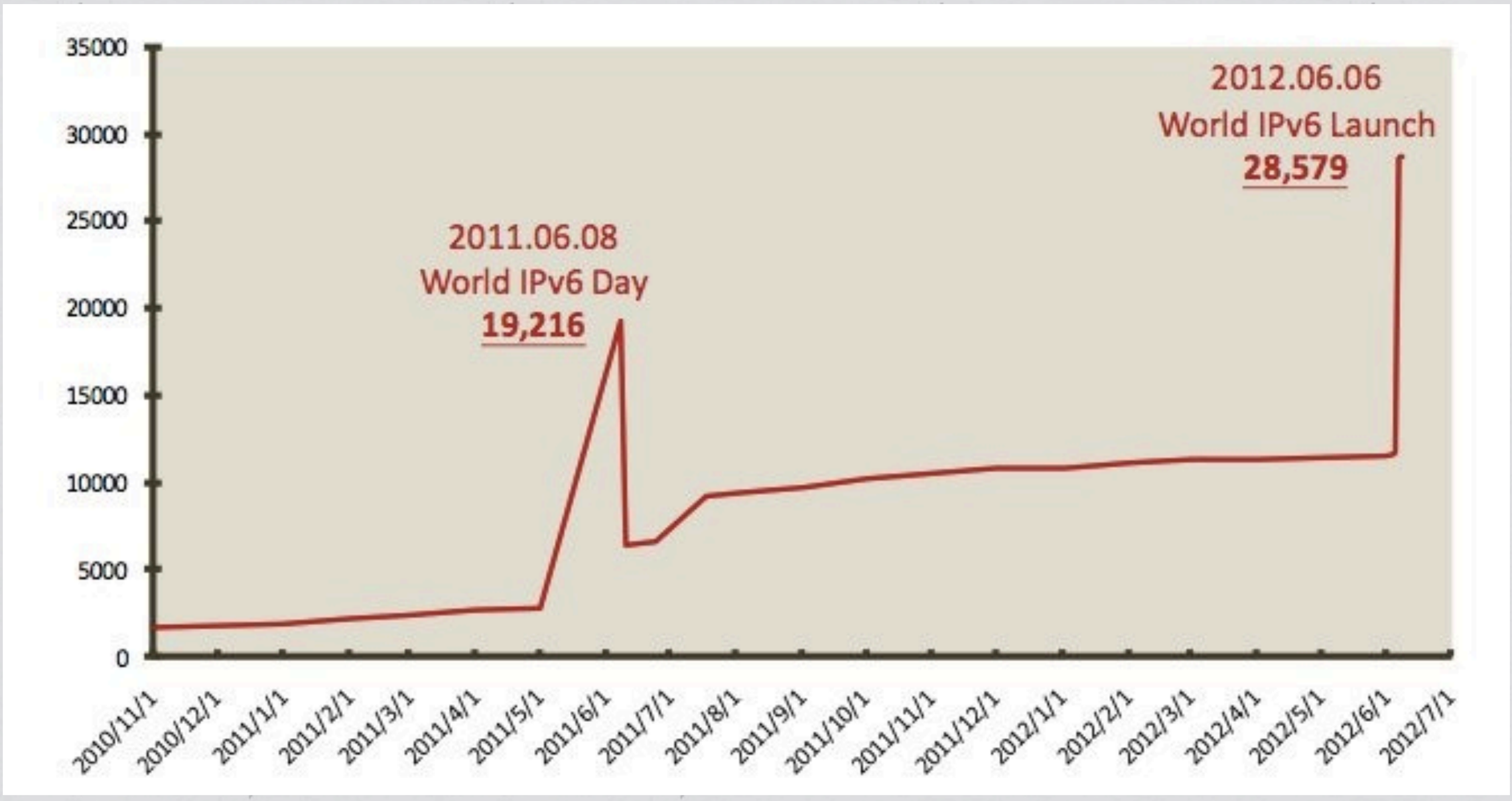
Delegation/Allocation/Assignment



Numbers (v4) - from 1981 to 2011

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143
144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175
176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191
192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207
208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223
224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255

Numbers (v6)

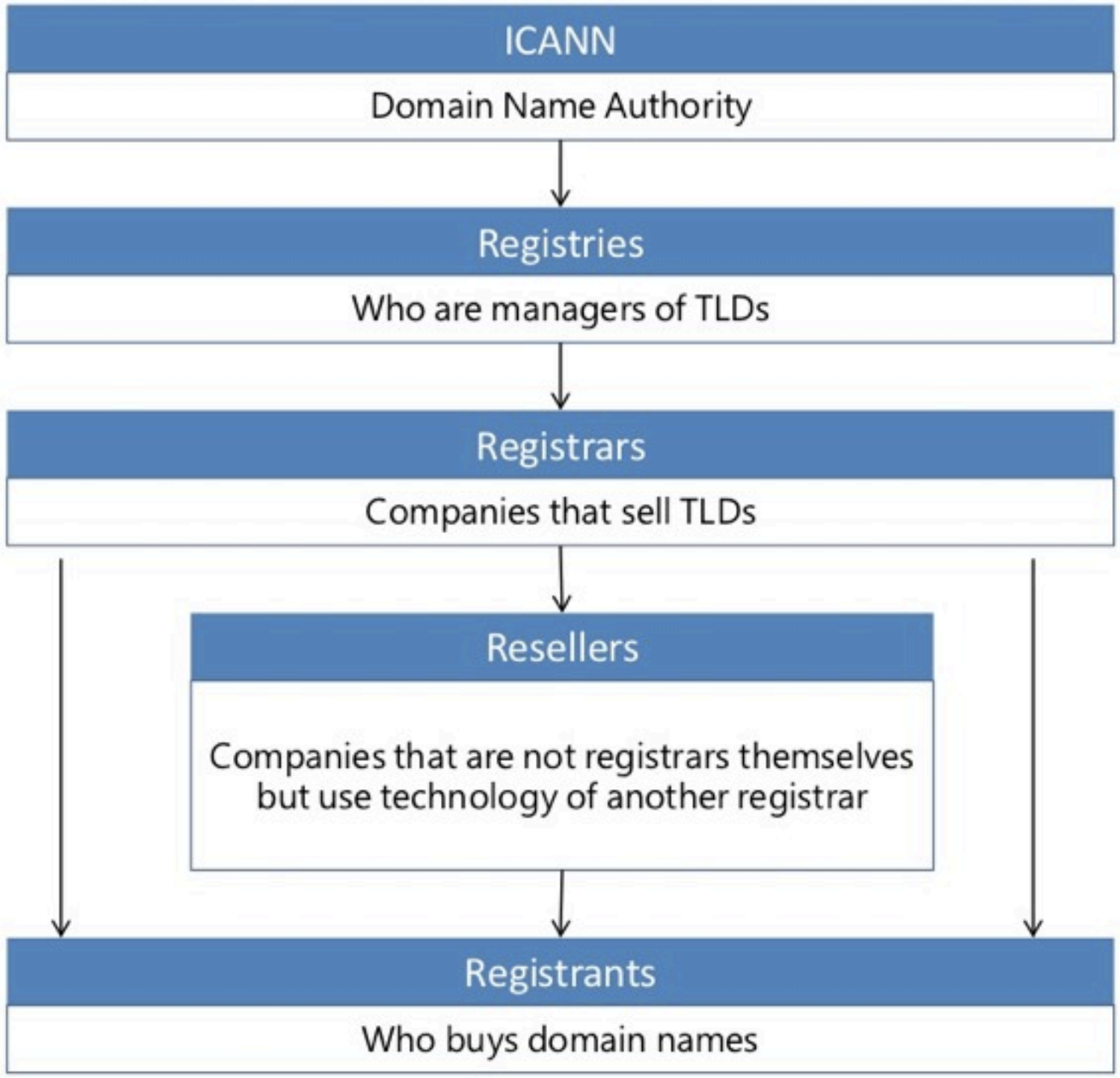

35000
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
2011.06.08
World IPv6 Day
19,216
2012.06.06
World IPv6 Launch
28,579
2010/11/1
2010/12/1
2011/1/1
2011/2/1
2011/3/1
2011/4/1
2011/5/1
2011/6/1
2011/7/1
2011/8/1
2011/9/1
2011/10/1
2011/11/1
2011/12/1
2012/1/1
2012/2/1
2012/3/1
2012/4/1
2012/5/1
2012/6/1
2012/7/1

Numbers (v6)

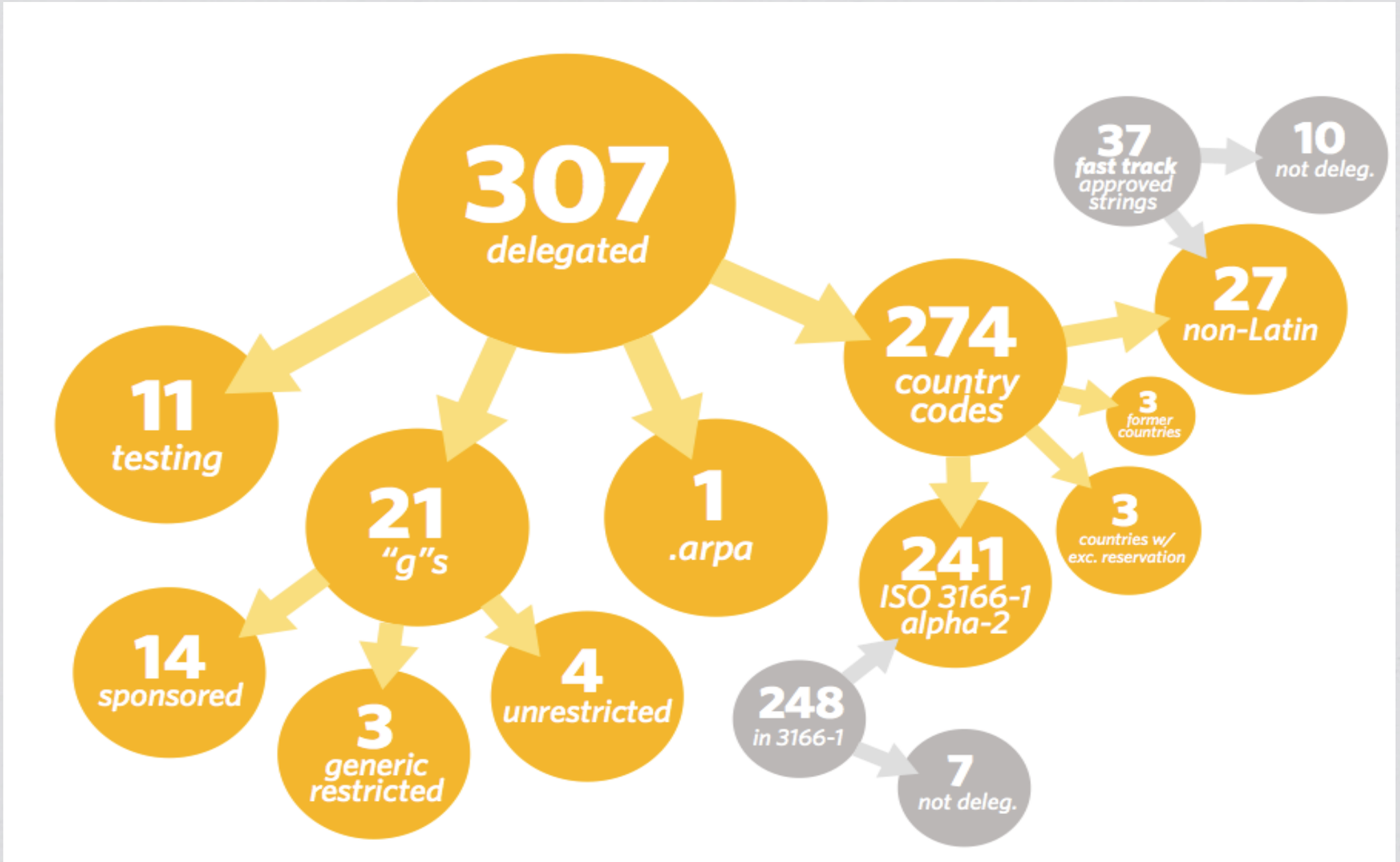
表 1. 支援 IPv6 之網站在世界五大洲分布情形

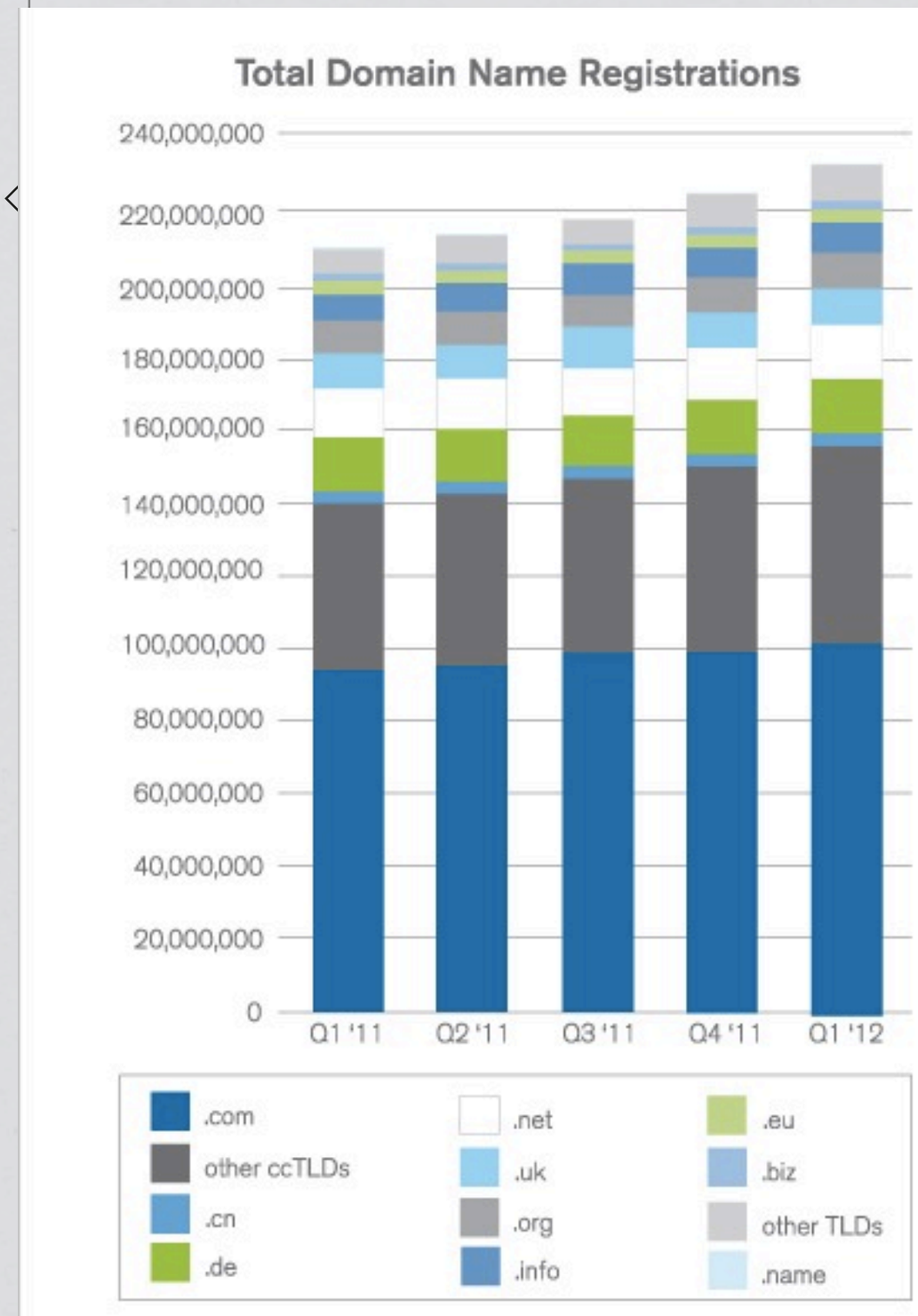
洲別	Jan. 1 2012	Feb. 1 2012	Mar. 1 2012	Apr. 1 2012	May. 1 2012	Jun. 1 2012	Jun. 6 2012
亞洲 (APNIC)	1,048	1,115	1,162	1,163	1,181	1,224	16,219
美洲 (ARIN)	760	797	836	848	812	864	916
非洲 (AfriNIC)	8	8	7	6	7	10	11
拉美 (LACNIC)	53	60	335	369	367	371	373
歐洲 (RIPE)	8,469	8,691	8,593	8,577	8,683	8,712	10,686
其他 (Others)	503	512	398	390	375	374	374

Domain Name Market Structure



TLDs by April, 2011



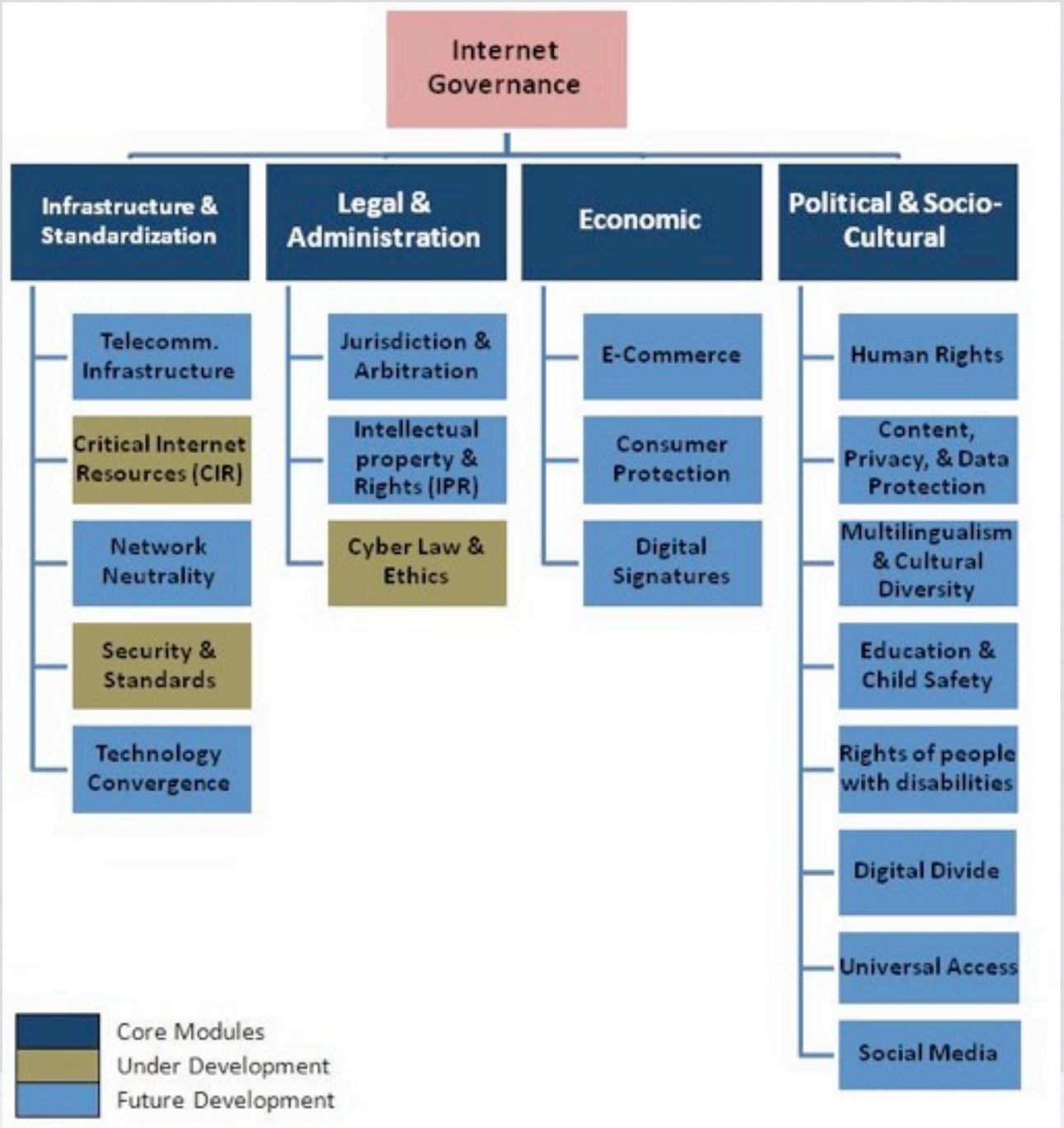

Total Domain Name Registrations
240,000,000
220,000,000
200,000,000
180,000,000
160,000,000
140,000,000
120,000,000
100,000,000
80,000,000
60,000,000
40,000,000
20,000,000
0
Q1 '11
Q2 '11
Q3 '11
Q4 '11
Q1 '12
.com
other ccTLDs
.cn
.de
.net
.uk
.org
.info
.eu
.biz
other TLDs
.name

New Generic Top-Level
Domains
Increase innovation, competition and consumer choice
TODAY
21
gTLDs
1930
NEW gTLD
APPLICATIONS
1814
applications for
ASCII strings
116
applications for
IDN strings
1300
unique ASCII
strings
109
unique IDN
strings
If you have any
questions, email to:
newgtld@icann.org
1060
240
To learn more about the gTLD program go to:
http://newgtlds.icann.org
ICANN

Internet Governance by WGIG (2005)

Among those issues in Internet Governance, is CIR the only issue we have to focus?

What about the others?



Story I - SOPA

Stop Online Piracy Act

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Stop Online Piracy Act** (**SOPA**) is a United States bill introduced by U.S. Representative Lamar S. Smith (R-TX) to expand the ability of U.S. law enforcement to fight online trafficking in copyrighted intellectual property and counterfeit goods. Provisions include the requesting of court orders to bar advertising networks and payment facilities from conducting business with infringing websites, and search engines from linking to the websites, and court orders requiring Internet service providers to block access to the websites. The law would expand existing criminal laws to include unauthorized streaming of copyrighted content, imposing a maximum penalty of five years in prison.

Proponents of the legislation state it will protect the intellectual-property market and corresponding industry, jobs and revenue, and is necessary to bolster enforcement of copyright laws, especially against foreign-owned and operated websites. Claiming flaws in present laws that do not cover foreign-owned and operated websites, and citing examples of "active promotion of rogue websites" by U.S. search engines, proponents assert stronger enforcement tools are needed.

Stop Online Piracy Act

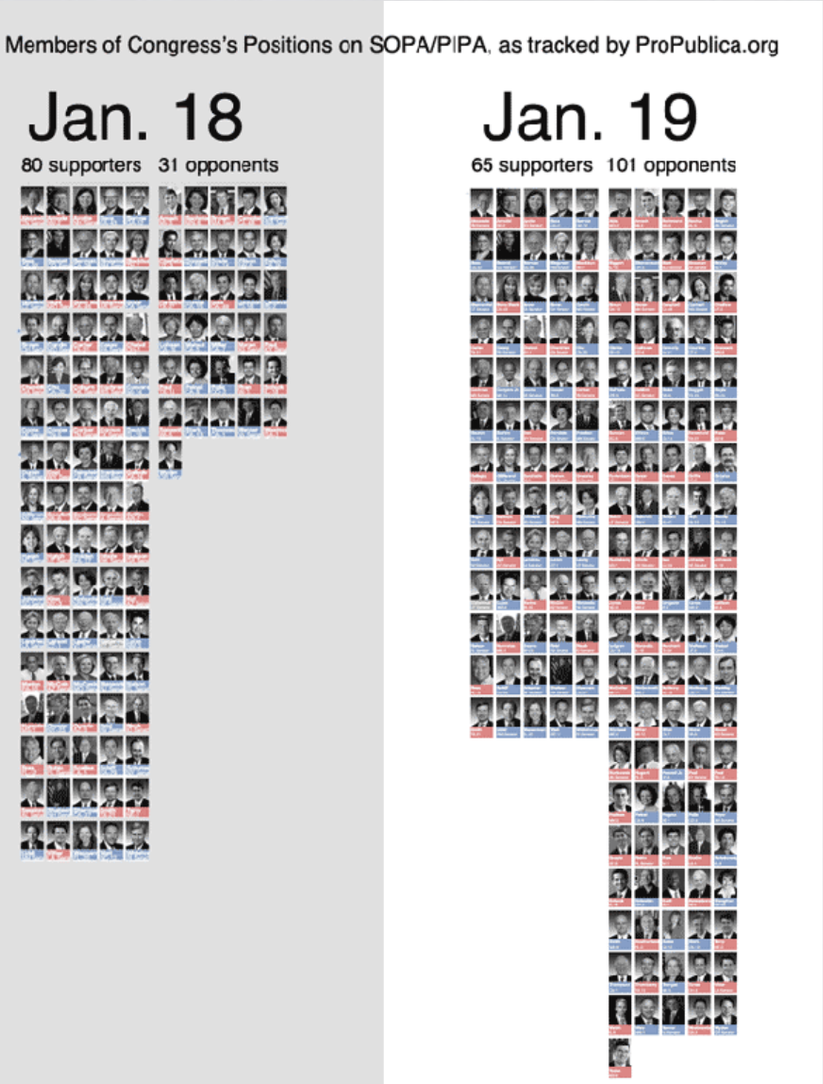
Full title	"To promote prosperity, creativity, entrepreneurship, and innovation by combating the theft of U.S. property, and for other purposes." —H.R. 3261[1]
Acronym	SOPA
Colloquial name(s)	House Bill 3261

Citations

Legislative history

- **Introduced in the House as** H.R. 3261 (http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.uscongress/legislation.112hr3261) **by** Lamar Smith (R-TX) **on** October 26, 2011
- **Committee consideration by:** House Judiciary Committee

Members of Congress's Positions on SOPA/PIPA, as tracked by ProPublica.org



“Hands off the Internet”
by US House of Representatives

SOFTWARE / SERVICES | Aug 3, 2012 10:10 pm

US House to ITU: Hands off the Internet

By Grant Gross, IDG News

The U.S. House of Representatives voted late Thursday to send a message to the United Nations' International Telecommunication Union that the Internet doesn't need new international regulations. The vote was unanimous: 414-0.

SIMILAR ARTICLES:

- House Panel: ITU Should Stay Away From Internet Regulation
- US Will Push for Open Markets, Free Expression at ITU Meeting
- ITU Opens Public Consultation on the Future of Internet Regulation
- US Tech Leaders Fear Proposed Internet Regulations, Taxes at ITU Meeting
- Facebook Password Requests from Employers Raise Ire of Lawmakers
- Website Founder Known for Spilling Secrets Speaks Out Again

The House resolution calls on U.S. government officials to tell the ITU and other international organizations that it is the "consistent and unequivocal policy of the United States to promote a global Internet free from government control."

The ITU will host a treaty-writing conference, the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT), in December in Dubai. U.S. officials expect other countries to push for international Internet traffic taxes and for the ITU to take Internet governance away from the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and other organizations.

Some countries may also push for more surveillance of Internet users in the name of fighting spam or fraud, observers say.

Proposals at the ITU and other U.N. agencies "would justify under international law increased government control over the Internet and would reject the current multi-stakeholder model that has enabled the Internet to flourish and under which the private sector, civil society, academia, and individual users play an important role in charting its direction," reads the House resolution, sponsored by Representative Mary Bono Mack, a California Republican.

Story II - ACTA

Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement** (**ACTA**), is a multinational treaty for the purpose of establishing international standards for intellectual property rights enforcement. The agreement aims to establish an international legal framework for targeting counterfeit goods, generic medicines and copyright infringement on the Internet, and would create a new governing body outside existing forums, such as the World Trade Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, or the United Nations.

The agreement was signed in October 2011 by Australia, Canada, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, and the United States.[5] In 2012, Mexico, the European Union and 22 countries which are member states of the European Union signed as well.[6] No signatory has ratified (formally approved) the agreement, which would come into force after ratification by six countries. After entry into force, the treaty would only apply in those countries that ratified it.

Supporters have described the agreement as a response to "the increase in global trade of counterfeit goods and pirated copyright protected works". Trades Unions representing workers in the music, film and TV industries [7] and large intellectual property-based organizations such as the Motion Picture Association of America and Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America were active in the treaty's development.

Opponents say the convention adversely affects fundamental rights including freedom of expression and privacy. ACTA has also been criticised by Doctors Without Borders for endangering access to medicines in developing countries.[8] The secret nature of negotiations has excluded civil society groups, developing countries and the general public from the agreement's negotiation process and it has been described as policy laundering by critics

ACTA

Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement

French: *Accord commercial anti-contrefaçon*

Spanish: *Acuerdo Comercial Anti-Falsificación*

- Signatories
- Signatories also covered by signature of the EU
- Non-signatories covered by signature of the EU
- Other countries involved in drafting the convention

Type	Plurilateral agreement
Drafted	15 November 2010 (final revision)[1] 15 April 2011 (formal publication)[2]
Signed	1 October 2011
Location	Tokyo, Japan
Effective	Not in force
Condition	Ratification by six states
Negotiators	Australia Canada European Union Japan Mexico Morocco New Zealand Singapore South Korea Switzerland United States
Signatories	United States

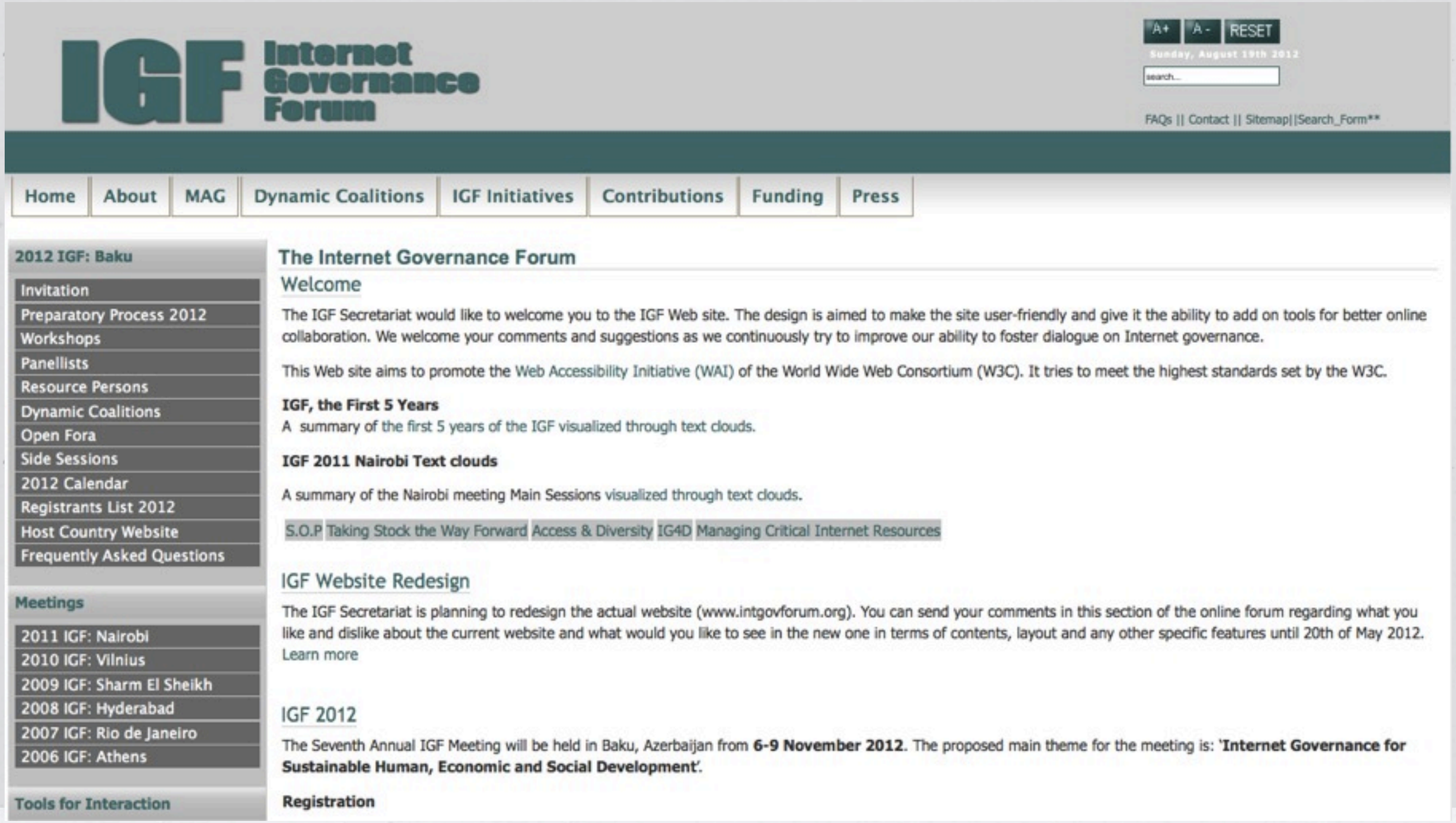
After the agreement signed (without consultation to the public) in Oct. 2011

What we expect for the “Future” ?

Vinton Cerf : “We have to figure out what works. So does the Chinese government - it has to figure out what works and what’s best for its population” - The Wall Street Journal, Feb. 25th, 2011

It should be “We have to figure out what works. So does the government and industries - it has to figure out what works and what’s best for its population and consumers”.

2012 IGF


IGF Internet Governance Forum
A+ A - RESET
Sunday, August 19th 2012
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Invitation
Preparatory Process 2012
Workshops
Panellists
Resource Persons
Dynamic Coalitions
Open Fora
Side Sessions
2012 Calendar
Registrants List 2012
Host Country Website
Frequently Asked Questions
Meetings
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2010 IGF: Vilnius
2009 IGF: Sharm El Sheikh
2008 IGF: Hyderabad
2007 IGF: Rio de Janeiro
2006 IGF: Athens
Tools for Interaction
The Internet Governance Forum
Welcome
The IGF Secretariat would like to welcome you to the IGF Web site. The design is aimed to make the site user-friendly and give it the ability to add on tools for better online collaboration. We welcome your comments and suggestions as we continuously try to improve our ability to foster dialogue on Internet governance.
This Web site aims to promote the Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). It tries to meet the highest standards set by the W3C.
IGF, the First 5 Years
A summary of the first 5 years of the IGF visualized through text clouds.
IGF 2011 Nairobi Text clouds
A summary of the Nairobi meeting Main Sessions visualized through text clouds.
S.O.P
Taking Stock the Way Forward
Access & Diversity
IG4D
Managing Critical Internet Resources
IGF Website Redesign
The IGF Secretariat is planning to redesign the actual website (www.intgovforum.org). You can send your comments in this section of the online forum regarding what you like and dislike about the current website and what would you like to see in the new one in terms of contents, layout and any other specific features until 20th of May 2012.
Learn more
IGF 2012
The Seventh Annual IGF Meeting will be held in Baku, Azerbaijan from 6-9 November 2012. The proposed main theme for the meeting is: 'Internet Governance for Sustainable Human, Economic and Social Development'.
Registration

WCIT 12

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ITU is the UN agency for information and communication technologies

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- Host Country

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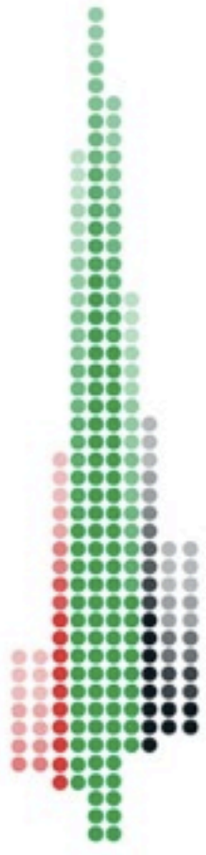
WCIT-12 Overview

The **World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT)** convened in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 3-14 December 2012, is the first ever WCIT in the history of the International Telecommunication Union.

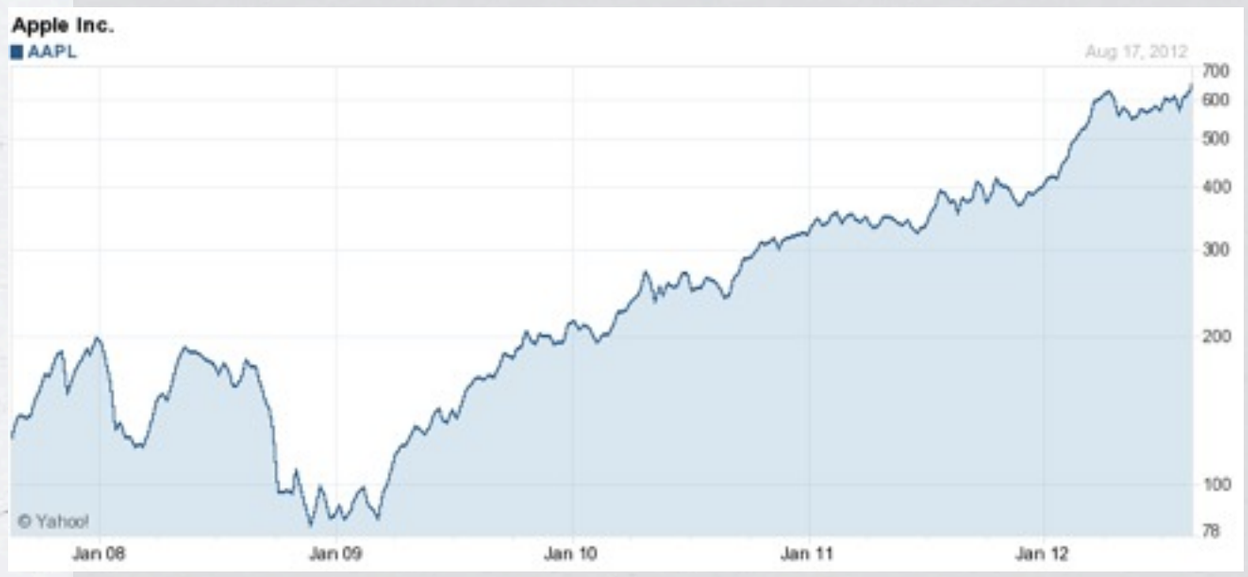
The conference will consider a review (see PP-06 Resolution 146) of the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs), which define the general principles for the provision and operation of international telecommunications. **Signed by 178 countries, ITRs are a global treaty applied around the world**, which:

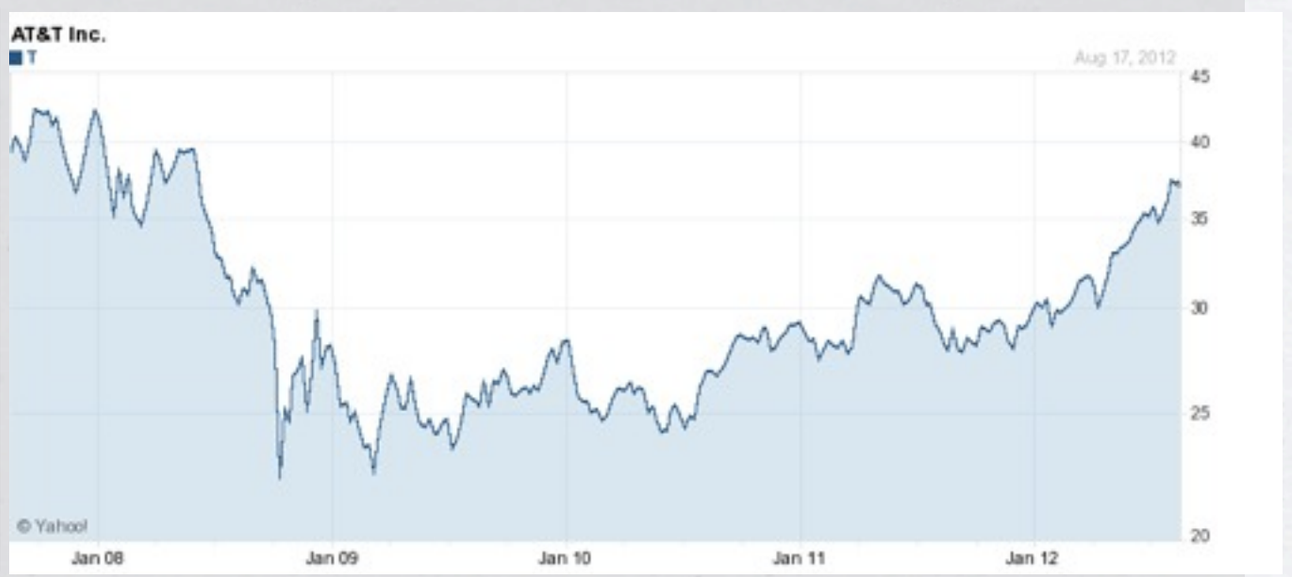
- Establish general principles relating to the provision and operation of international telecoms;
- Facilitate global interconnection and interoperability;
- Underpin harmonious development and efficient operation of technical facilities;
- Promote efficiency, usefulness, and availability of international telecommunication services, and
- Treaty-level provisions are required with respect to international telecommunication networks and services.

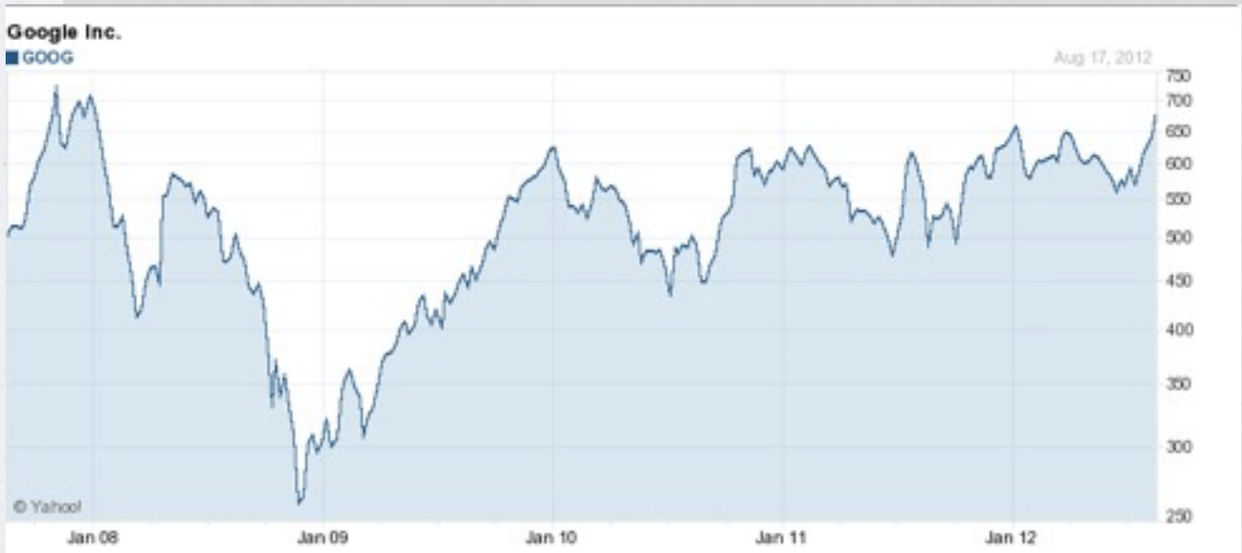


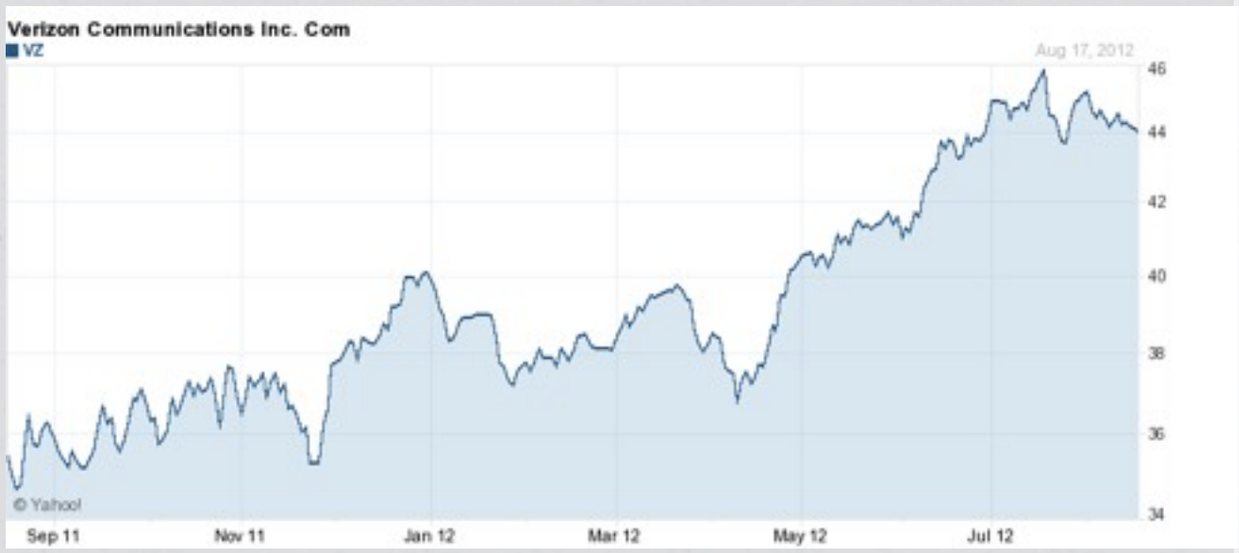
WCIT2012

Global Challenges from Industries









What Challenge to us ?

- Only Numbers, Names, Root Servers,… ?
- What about the issue raised by IPR?
- What about the issues raised by Culture Differences?
- What about the issues raised by taxation, mail-order regulation,..?
- From the titles, it is not related to us. But the tools, mechanism they use to enforce the regulation, it might touch the fundamental structure which might “endanger” the overall internet. What the role we will be, or we should be? or raising the concern?

What Numbers and ICANN can do ?

- Communicate with governments (such as : ICANN GAC, ITU Delegates,…)
- Communicate with international organization (such as : ITU, OECD,..)
- Communicate with Industries (Internet Industry, Telecom Industry,..)
- Analyzing the“interpretation or consequence” as Geoff Huston did
- Explain the impact (pros and cons) to internet users globally
- Enhance effort for developing countries