

New gTLD Program Activities

Governmental Advisory Committee



Early Warning
Subtitle

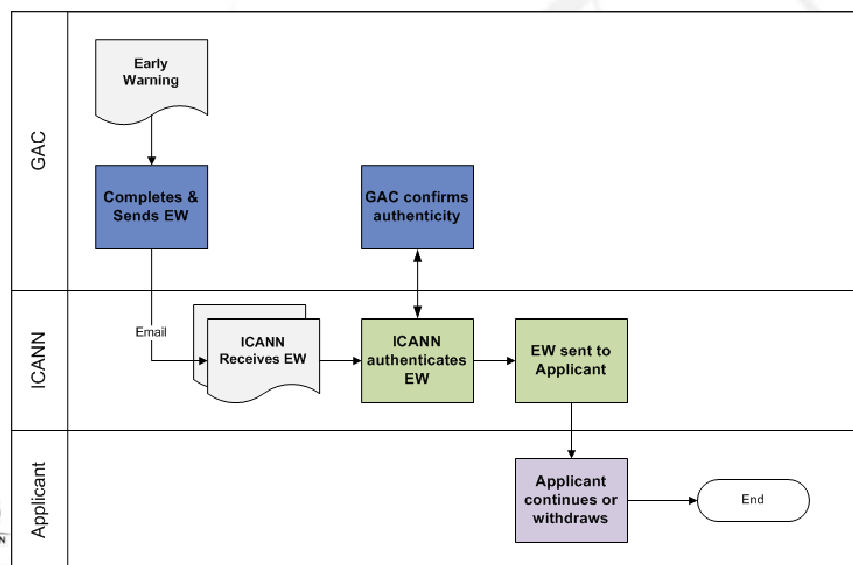


GAC Early Warning

- Purpose
 - provides the applicant with an indication that the application is seen as potentially sensitive or problematic
- Goals for the Early Warning process
 - Ease of implementation, use
 - Benefit for GAC and applicants
- Seeking GAC input to design and adjust process accordingly



Early Warning Process Flow



GAC Early Warning Notice

GAC can provide email or letter to the Board with copy to an ICANN-designated address

Use of a form recommended:

- GAC members can develop familiarity
- Formality might cause applicants to take it more seriously
- Can be open in format to provide GAC members with flexibility
- Creates efficiencies in process



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Early Warning: Pending Definition

- Content for Early Warning notice
- Who can provide notice on behalf of GAC
- Point(s) of contact
- Verification steps ICANN should perform
- Guidelines on how applicants can/should engage GAC members



GAC Advice on New gTLDs

Subtitle



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GAC Advice on New gTLDs

- To address applications that potentially violate national law or raise sensitivities
- Should be submitted by close of Objection Filing Period
- Consensus advice from GAC that a particular application should not proceed
- GAC intention to create standard vocabulary for use in advice



GAC Advice - Pending Definition

- Content for GAC Advice – elements included
- Vocabulary for use in GAC Advice
- Rules and procedures used by GAC in transmitting advice



Applicant Support *Subtitle*



Community Work: JAS WG

- Final Report published
 - <http://www.icann.org/en/public-comment/jas-final-report-13oct11-en.htm>
- Public comment period 13 Oct – 16 Dec 2011
- Update session Monday 24 Oct, 11:30 – 13:00

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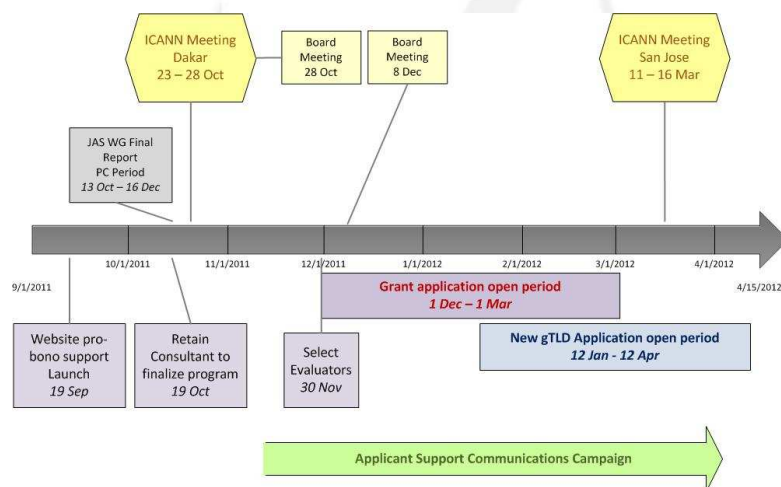
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Applicant Support

- Applicant Support Program can be found under the Applicants tab on:
<http://newgtlds.icann.org>
 - Applicants seeking support and organizations offering support can find each other
- USD 2 million allocated as seed funding to assist applicants from developing economies
 - Criteria and process for grant allocation will be available on the new gTLD site

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Draft Applicant Support Timeline



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Cross-Ownership

Subtitle



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Registry-Registrar Cross-Ownership (Vertical Integration)

- In Singapore, Board decided on approach to registry-registrar cross-ownership:
- For new gTLDs, registries will be able to compete as registrars, and registrars will be able to compete as registries
- Cross-ownership for existing gTLDs is deferred pending further discussions including with competition authorities



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Communications

Subtitle



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Communications Campaign

- Launched the New gTLD website 19 September <http://newgtlds.icann.org>
- Resources available:
 - Factsheets in the 6 UN languages
 - Educational videos
 - Calendar of upcoming events and event reports



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Communications Roadshow

- Over 35 events in over 20 different countries raising awareness at events, such as:
 - Futurecom in Sao Paulo (20,000 attendees)
 - Gitex in Dubai (100,000 attendees)
- Upcoming outreach events: Moscow, Beijing, Jakarta, Mexico, Argentina, Chile
- View upcoming events and reports from previous events:
<http://newgtlds.icann.org/program-status/upcoming-events>



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Communications with Governments

- Correspondence to all governments, including those with GAC representation
- Describes:
 - Protections for geographic names
 - GAC advice process
 - Public objection process
 - Communications activities
 - Application and evaluation processes



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Root Zone Scaling



Root Server System

- Available capacity far exceeds normal query load
- For L-Root, around 50x over-provisioning (10,000 query/s normal load, 500,000 query/s nominal capacity)
- System as a whole is highly fault-tolerant
- Loss of servers, or networks, or whole Root Server Operators typically result in no degradation of service to end users



Root Server System

- Despite high resiliency, system is operated to high engineering standards -- failures in parts of system have not resulted in impact on end users
 - Cross-monitoring and communication between Root Server Operators
 - Rapid response to component failures
- This approach to maintaining and operating the system has been in place for many years
- New gTLD Program has not caused need for changes to existing approach



Root Zone Size vs. Root Server Performance

- No obvious technical correlation between root zone size and root server query performance
- Root Server Operators have confirmed readiness to serve a root zone which is substantially larger than that served today
- Modeling has accounted for impact on root zone management (provisioning) resulting from increased root zone size
- ICANN and others continue to measure performance of the root zone system (provisioning and query performance) according to best technical practices



Root Server Monitoring

- Provisioning
 - Are changes to TLDs in the root zone executed in a timely manner?
- Publication
 - Do provisioned changes appear correctly?
 - Do the root servers continue to reliably serve the data?



Provisioning



Provisioning

- Eligibility evaluation of new gTLDs is done outside of IANA by dedicated team
- When requests reach IANA, they will be processed as “routine” changes
 - IANA simply confirms eligibility process is concluded
 - Performs its standard technical checks as it would for other root zone changes



Measuring provisioning

- ICANN monitors all IANA changes for duration, as well as attributing time to various actors
 - Requester, ICANN, other parties
- Reports overall statistics on ICANN dashboard, more specifically in NTIA reporting
- Seeking more public reporting as part of future IANA contract



Publication



Accuracy

- Root Zone data is made available publically
- As part of Root Management process, correctness of data is ensured before any root change is considered completed by ICANN
 - Automated process with monitoring processes checking published root zone matches what ICANN's systems expect



Communication

- In practical terms we expect any degradation in individual root servers due to root zone size to be identified by root server operators
 - Effects would be foreseen over extended period before any operational impact
- Effective communication between root server operators (and between root server operators and ICANN) is hence important
- ICANN operates L-Root and participates in all inter-operator communication described here



Root Operator Communications

- Steady-State (Normal Operations)
 - Technical mailing list (regularly used, in operation for many years)
 - In-person meetings (scheduled three times per year, well-attended)
 - Telephone conferences (ad-hoc, but mechanisms to hold the calls are well-tested and exercised)
 - Personal contact details for all personnel are regularly distributed (e.g. for inclusion in mobile phone address books)



Root Operator Communications

- Tactical (Crisis Management)
 - The mailing list has been used effectively to coordinate responses as operational situations unfold
 - Emergency phone bridge, can be initiated by any operator, calls out to all RootOp personnel, tested regularly
 - Two table-top exercises have been held in the last two years, in which crisis situations have been played out, including hot-wash and after-report

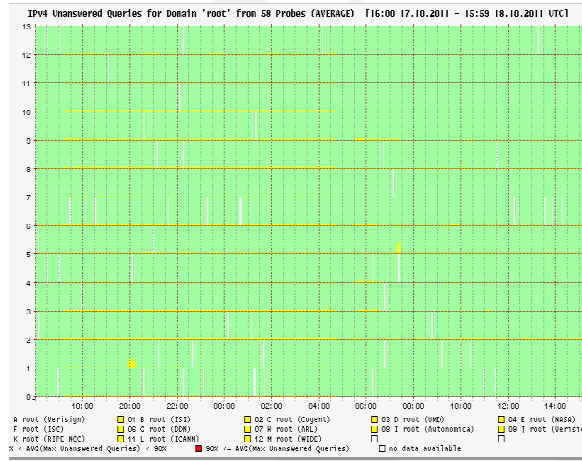


Measurement

- The largest available dataset on root server availability is collected and published by the RIPE NCC (K-Root)
 - <http://dnsmon.ripe.net/>
- DNSMON measures DNS query performance
- Data is available to ICANN
 - Visualised, graphical form on web page
 - Raw data for off-line analysis
 - Historical data available (5+ years)



24-hour DNSMON Plot for Root Zone



Thank You



Questions

