Shared Internet Resources

Smooth operation of the Internet depends upon a **global, coordinated, community-driven** approach to managing key shared resources

Learn more at: www.internetsociety.org/resources

ROLES

Policy >

Policies are the agreed upon rules developed through community-based processes by which shared Internet resources are managed.

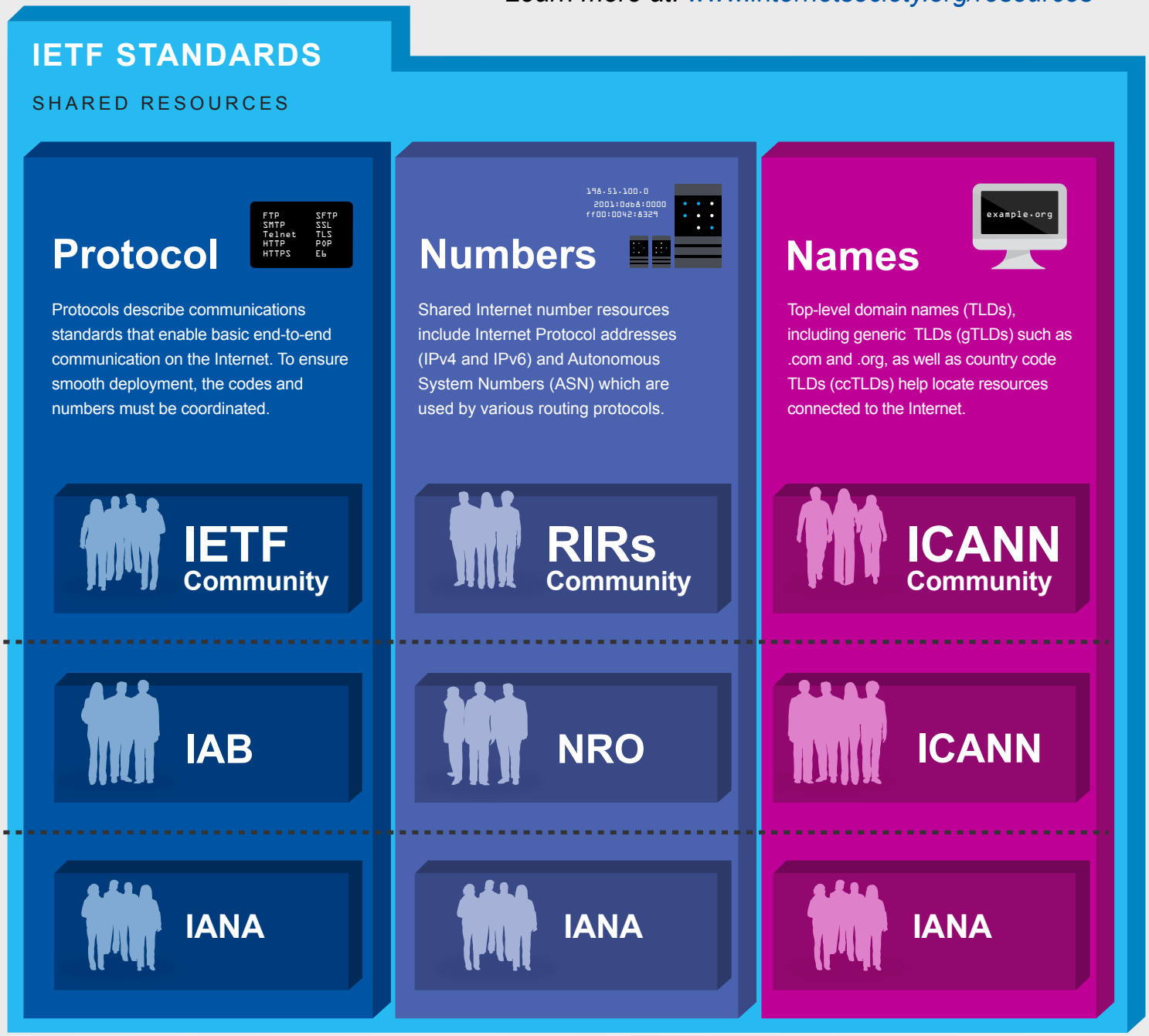
Oversight >

Oversight to ensure policies and implementation are aligned promotes the coherent long-term development and use of shared Internet resources.

Implementation >

Implementation of shared Internet resources in a neutral and responsible manner guided by the relevant policy and oversight processes.

Source: Internet community leaders' meeting in Miami, Florida, USA in February 2011



Shared Internet Resources

The Internet's incredible growth and success as a platform for innovation and economic development has been due in large part to its shared global ownership, use of open standards, and freely accessible processes for technology and policy development. The Internet continues to thrive because of open, transparent, and collaborative processes that are accessible to users around the world.

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)

The IETF is a large, open, international community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers concerned with the evolution of the Internet architecture and the smooth operation of the Internet. It is open to any interested individual. The mission of the IETF is to make the Internet work better by producing high quality, relevant technical documents that influence the way people design, use, and manage the Internet. This includes defining the technical foundations for protocols, number resources, and domain names.

http://www.ietf.org

Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)

Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) RIRs oversee the allocation and registration of Internet number resources within a particular region of the world. Each RIR consists of the Internet community in its region and a member of the Number Resource Organization (NRO). RIRs include AfriNIC in Africa *(http://www.afrinic.net)*, the Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC) *(http://www.apnic.net)*, the American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN) *(http://www.arin.net)*, the Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry (LACNIC) *(http://www.lacnic.net)* and the RIPE Network Coordination Centre *(http://www.ripe.net)*.

ICANN

ICANN is a not-for-profit public- benefit corporation that coordinates the system of unique names and numbers needed to keep the Internet secure, stable, and interoperable. An inclusive community-focused approach raises and identifies issues for ICANN to address. The ICANN community encompasses domain name registries and registrars, Internet Service Providers (ISPs), intellectual property advocates, commercial and business interests, non-commercial and non-profit interests, as well as representation from more than 100 governments, and a global array of individual Internet users.

http://www.icann.org/

Internet Architecture Board (IAB)

Internet Architecture Board (IAB) The IAB is chartered as a committee of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and as an advisory body of the Internet Society (ISOC). Its responsibilities include architectural oversight of IETF activities, Internet Standards Process oversight and appeal, and the appointment of the RFC Editor. The IAB is also responsible for the management of the IETF protocol parameter registries.

http://www.iab.org/

The Number Resource Organization (NRO)

The Number Resource Organization (NRO) is a coordinating body for the five Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) that manage the distribution of Internet number resources including IP addresses and Autonomous System Numbers. The NRO exists to protect unallocated Number Resource pool, to promote and protect the bottom-up policy development process, and to act as focal point for community input into the RIR system.

http://nro.org/

Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)

The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) is responsible for the global coordination of the Domain Name System (DNS) Root, Internet Protocol (IP) addressing, and other Internet protocol resources.

http://www.iana.org/

Other parties with shared Internet resource roles

VeriSign manages the authoritative DNS root zone file under a cooperative agreement with the United States Government. Responsibility for the IANA functions are assigned through a contract with the United States Government.

Internet Society™