



KRNIC
Korea Network Information Center

.kr ccTLD Model & Operation

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NIDA

**National Internet Development
Agency of Korea**

Content

① Introduction of NIDA

② Act on Internet Address Resources

③ .kr ccTLD Model



❑ Non-profit Statutory Organization

- In charge of allocating & managing Internet addresses including R&D activities designed to increase the use of Internet in Korea
- Subsidiary to the Ministry of Information and Communication in accordance with the Act on Internet Address Resources (July 30, 2004)

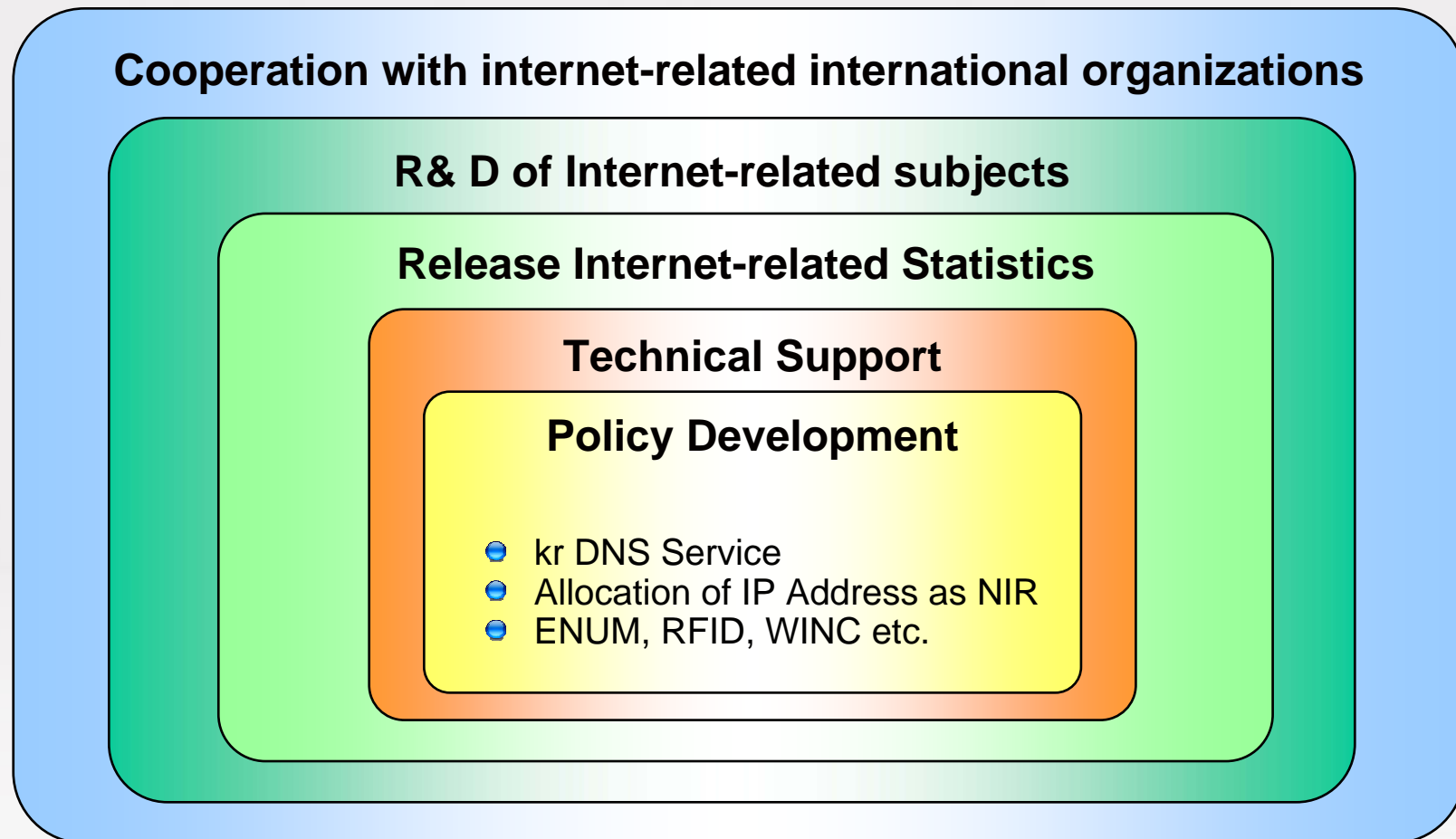
- ❑ Jun 29, 1999 : KRNIC was founded as a non-profit organization.
- ❑ Jan 4, 2002 : Launched .kr Domain Name Dispute Resolution committee
- ❑ Aug 19, 2003 : Launched Korean IDN service
- ❑ July 30, 2004 : Act on Internet Address Resources was enacted.
 - National Internet Development Agency of Korea was founded as a statutory organization, and KRNIC became the sub-organization of NIDA.
- ❑ July 12, 2004 : IPv6 records for .kr domain name servers were added to the root zone for the first time in the world

- ❑ Develop policies of .kr domain name and IP address allocation in Korea
 - Registration of domain names
 - Assignment of IP Addresses and AS Numbers
- ❑ Manage .kr domain name servers (IPv4/IPv6)
- ❑ Research and develop of internet-related subjects
 - IPv6, Internet address systems for the next generation & multilingual domain name systems, ENUM etc.

Role of NIDA (2)



- ☐ Cooperate with Internet address related international organizations
 - ICANN, ISOC, IETF, APTLD, APNIC, APNG, MINC and etc
- ☐ Release of Internet related statistics
- ☐ Provide technical support for the registration of domain names and IP addresses
- ☐ Host annual Internet-related conferences, workshops, and seminars



**Internet Address
Policy Committee**

**Internet Address Dispute
Resolution Committee**

❑ ITU Resolution 102 (Marrakesh, 2002)

Management of Internet domain names and addresses

c) ... the role of governments is to provide a clear, consistent and predictable legal framework, ..., and to ensure adequate protection of public interests in the management of Internet domain names and addresses.

❑ GAC's Principles for the delegation and administration of ccTLD (Feb 23, 2002)

5. ROLE OF GOVERNMENT OR PUBLIC AUTHORITY

*5.3 It is recalled that the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) to ICANN has previously adopted the general principle that **the Internet naming system is a public resource in the sense that its functions must be administered in the public or common interest.***

Act on Internet Address Resources (1)



❑ Chapter 1: General Principles

- Description on Purpose of Act, Terms, Government's Duties & scope of application

❑ Chapter 2 : Implementation of policies related to Internet Address Resources, etc

- Basic plan & management mechanism such as Policy Committee, NIDA

❑ Chapter 3 : Utilization & Management of Internet Address, etc

- Assignment of Internet Address, Justified Use, Standing rules on Internet Address management, order of use, and etc

Act on Internet Address Resources (2)



☐ Chapter 4: Internet address Dispute Resolution Committee (IDRC)

- Establishment of Dispute Resolution Committee for support Dispute on Internet Address

☐ Chapter 5: Penal Provisions

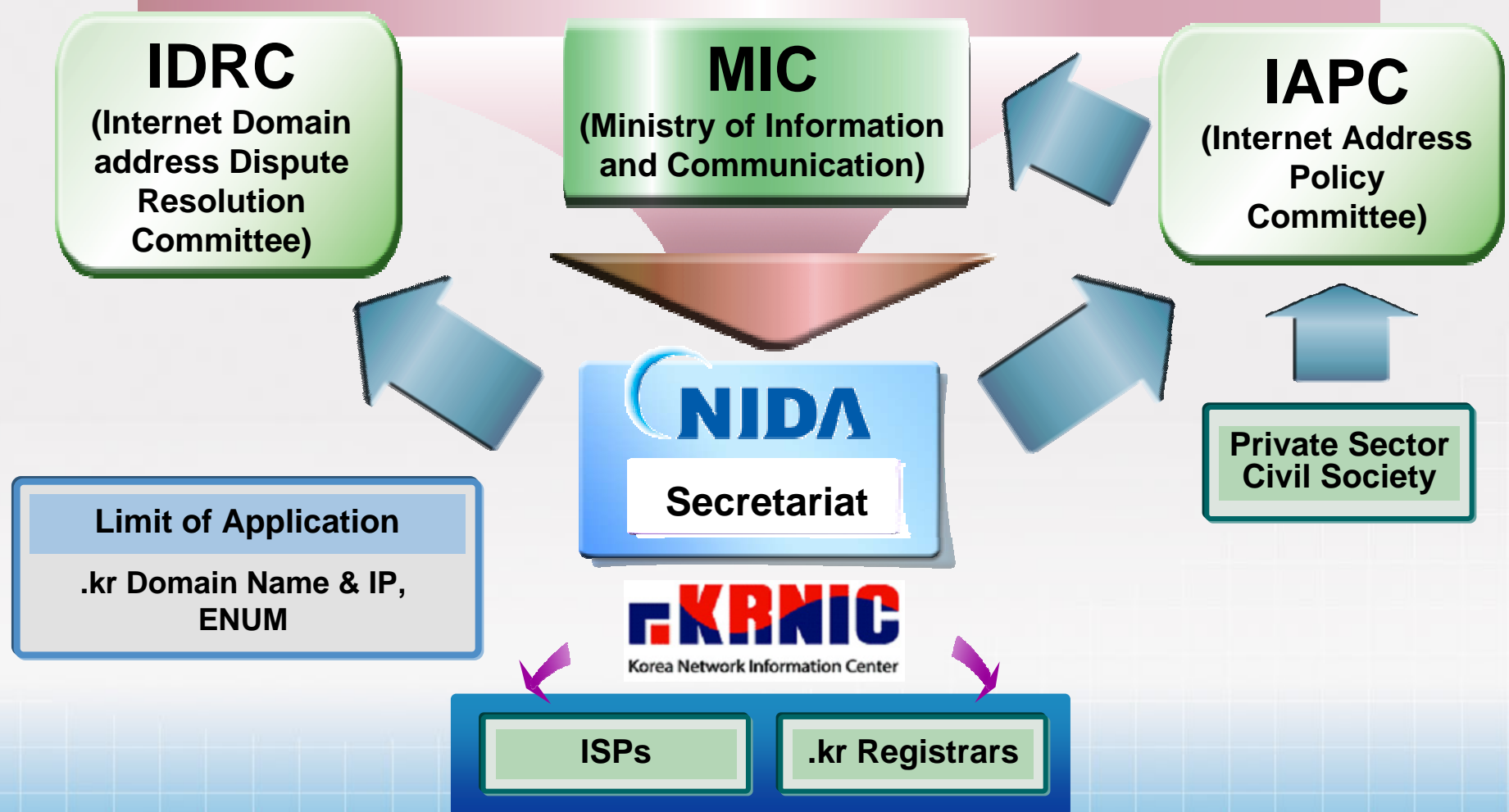
- Penal regulations about violation of duties as public officials

☐ Additional Rules

- Prescription on Enforcement Date, succession of Korea Network Information Center (KRNIC), afterward workings etc

.kr ccTLD Governance Model

Act on Internet Address Resources



☐ Consist of 10 councilors

- M.I.C.(1), Government Agency(1)
- Law(1), Professors(3), NGO(2)
- Internet Business(2)

☐ Mission

- National Strategy Plan on Internet Address Resources
- Delegation of Registry on Internet address resources
- Rules on Internet Address Management
- Policy on the disputes of Internet Addresses
- International Affairs, and other related policy issues

Governance on IP Address Allocation

