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INTERNET ACTIVITY COORDINATION ORGANIZATIONS

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ANNOTATION

This article scientifically analyzes the activities of organizations that control the Internet at the international level. Specific features of the Internet are considered. In particular, Internet management and important aspects of this process form the basis of the article. International organizations that have been active in Internet control and their scope of activity are analyzed from a legal point of view. The US hegemony in the field of Internet governance and the activities of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) are analyzed. Within this field, the scientific theoretical opinions of foreign scientists have found their place in the article.

Keywords: Government, Internet, ICANN, information, global, addresses and names, domain, USA, US Department of Commerce, corporation, control.

Today, using the Internet has become a part of everyday life. But in the process of using it, not everyone is confused about whether or not a country or organization has the right to control the Internet. In the early days, the Internet was completely controlled by the United States. Today, the situation has changed. We will discuss these processes in detail below. After all, the activities and



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powers of the entities that managed the virtual space until it reached its current state are important for the Internet world.

In particular, it is appropriate to focus on the direct control of the national registration and the transfer of its management to the control of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).

Administration of national top-level domains (national domain regions) is delegated to nationally accredited registrars and through them to various organizations [1]. Separately, it should be noted that this direction is given by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). The same organization is responsible for overall coordination of domain name registration. According to Article 1(1) of the Charter of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Addresses, "The mission of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Addresses ("ICANN") is to coordinate a single global Internet network at the general level. It is also reasonable to assume that identity systems, in particular, are intended to ensure the stable and secure operation of the unique Internet identity system. Specifically ICANN:

1. The following coordinates the distribution and assignment of three sets of unique identifiers for the Internet:
 - a) domain names (forming the "DNS" system);
 - b) Internet Protocol ("IP") addresses and autonomous system ("AS") names;
 - c) port protocol and name parameters.
2. DNS root names coordinate the operation and development of the server system.
3. Coordinates the development policy based on the specified technical functions [2].



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The problem is that ICANN can take the "uz" domain from Uzbekistan (technically, it is not so difficult) and reassign it to another country, for example, Kazakhstan. There are no absolute checks against it.

An example of the above situation can be given as follows. A few years ago, there was a media discussion about ICANN's plans to eliminate a number of domains with low registration numbers, including the Soviet-owned "su" domain. However, the relevant authorities of the Russian government will conduct appropriate negotiations with ICANN regarding the preservation of this domain. As a result of the negotiations, the Russian state agrees to the requirements set by ICANN, and as a result of the agreement, ownership of the "su" domain is preserved in this country [3].

Here we come across an interesting situation. Metaphorically speaking, the phrase "rules the Internet that puts the 'dot' in domain names". Broadly speaking, in the event of a global international conflict, the US can easily (technically - it is possible today) block the Internet in any region of the planet.

For reference, in July 1997 US President Bill Clinton announced the privatization of the Domain Name System (DNS). The US Department of Commerce will then conduct a survey and public opinion survey to comment on the situation. As a result, this organization publishes in January 1998 "Proposals for Improving the Technical Management of Internet Addresses and Names", known as the "Green Book" [4]. The main objective of the "Green Book" was to ensure "facilitating the development of healthy competition and encouraging universal participation in the governance of the Internet" while privatizing the management of addresses and names and the management of the Internet system [5]. Among the reasons given in the Green Paper for the need to change the administration of the Internet



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Addresses and Names System: "There is widespread dissatisfaction with the lack of competition in the registration of domain names." Following public input, the Green Book was substantially revised and an updated version was published in June 1998 under the title Managing the Address and Name System on the Internet. This publication is called "White Book" [6] and the opinion of the organization regarding the situation is expressed in this publication. This publication reflects the specific views of the US government. In particular, it states that the new non-profit corporation, not the US government as before, should "set minimum standards for registrants and thereby create competition among them, thereby ensuring stability in the use of Internet users." [7] On November 15, 1998, the US Department of Commerce transferred its authority to ICANN, and charged the organization with two important functions. These were, firstly, the right to accredit top-level domain registrars, and secondly, the right to manage this industry [8]. On November 25, 1998, the US Department of Commerce signed a memorandum of understanding with ICANN. Pursuant to this memorandum, they agree to jointly develop, design, and test the mechanisms, methods, and procedures necessary to transfer responsibility for Internet governance functions, addresses, and naming systems to the private sector [9].

Following the work done in this area, the US government will transfer control of the Internet Addressing and Naming System to ICANN. The US government will additionally implement a number of legal and organizational measures aimed at transferring its powers to ICANN. Despite the changes in the field, the US government has retained the legal and technical capabilities to maintain control of the Internet in military conflicts and other emergencies.



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According to a number of experts, it is reasonable to assume that the United States can intervene in these matters (that is, suspending the Internet) at any time [10]. These powers are mainly reflected in secret US military and political documents. However, the Articles of Association of the California Non-Profit Public Interest Corporation, Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), support the above arguments. In particular, this Charter refers to the basic principles that guide ICANN's decisions and actions: "ICANN, rooted in the private sector, recognizes that governments and public bodies are responsible for public policy (in the field of the Internet)" (Article I, Section 2 of the Charter Clause 11) [11].

From the evidence presented, it can be seen that the US has the ability to intervene in Internet activities at any time and has retained this right despite the measures taken.

Y. Kurbaliyya talks about this in his researches. He noted that in some cases, the US government has openly intervened in the process several times - for example, in the mid-1990s, as part of the CORE project (CORE is a non-governmental organization, the Association of Domain Name Registrars (<http://www.corenic.org/>)) root servers and management of major Internet resources was to be moved from the United States to Geneva. This process will go down in history as a famous event in the history of the Internet. Because this process will be stopped due to the diplomatic note sent by US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright to the General Secretary of ITU (International Telecommunication Union). Along with the termination of the CORE initiative, the US government begins consultations, which will eventually lead to the establishment of ICANN. Since ICANN's inception, the U.S. government has



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indicated that it intends to cease controlling ICANN only after the organization is institutionally and operationally sound. This process began in October 2009 with the signing of the commitment document by the US Department of Commerce. Under this document, ICANN becomes an independent organization. Another element of the special relationship between the Department of Commerce and ICANN is the IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority) agreement, which is an organization managed by ICANN that deals with some technical issues related to domain names, IP addresses, and Internet protocols (<http://www.iana.org>) and its activities should be reviewed in 2011 [12].

All this happened before we got to the free-flowing Internet of today. In this case, being the "owner" of the virtual space, its independence is in doubt in our eyes.

Because, as can be seen from the above, the real guarantee of the right to receive information on the Internet, the completeness of real opportunities and its protection with all its structural diversity, first of all, raises many questions about the absence of censorship and the freedom to search for information. In particular, it calls into question the right to receive information, freedom to use information, freedom to place information (except for constitutionally justified restrictions) and other situations that occur during the use process. Although we are given the opportunity to use the Internet, if we only see what the "controlling entity" allows us to use (technically, they only give us access) and use it in the way it says, then we need to talk about the complete freedom of information from the Internet. We think not.

The topic of Internet control has become particularly acute after Edward Snowden, a former contractor of the US National Security Agency, disclosed to the public about the large-scale surveillance of US intelligence on Internet users.



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After this event, the authorities of many countries began to express a strong opinion that the Internet is an international phenomenon and that its main functions (distribution of names and addresses) will not lead to good consequences if it is controlled by one country - the United States.

Many legal scholars have their own opinion that the Internet belongs to no one. In particular, researcher S.V. Malakhova, "... by its very nature, the Internet cannot be presented as a whole by one public relations entity to another... It is impossible to determine the existence of the Internet by an individual entrepreneur. Therefore, the Internet cannot be the property of anyone and it cannot be an object of civil transactions [13].

Agreeing with the opinion of the scientist, we put forward the opinion that the Internet cannot be fully owned by any country or entity. In fact, as a result of practical work carried out in 2016 On October 1, the agreement between the Corporation for Domain Names and IP Addresses (ICANN) and the US Department of Commerce and the National Information and Communications Administration (NTIA) will expire. This means that IANA (Internet Address Space Administration) is not controlled by the US authorities, but by the international community. It can be said that this is a historical moment in the transfer of Internet control to private hands [14].

The conclusion is that today the Internet has become an international phenomenon, and it has begun to be controlled not by a single country, but by the international community. It is this situation that increases the trust in Internet activity. After all, in other cases, receiving and distributing information, as well as violation of privacy of personal data, will lead to strong dissatisfaction of any



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person. We have witnessed this in the case of the USA in the results of total control.

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