ICANN | 53

Buenos Aires

21-25 JUNE 2015

Newcomer Welcome

Janice Douma Lange| ICANN 53| 21 June 2015

Housekeeping

- Translation headsets in back of room

- Show some love to the Interpreters ☺ say name and country for the record always, speak slowly and clearly in any language

- Phones off and computers mute

- Questions and Interaction encouraged

- Relax

Highlights

1 Newcomer Experience

2 ICANN and the Internet Ecosystem

3 ICANN's Multi-Stakeholder Approach

4 The Work of ICANN

5 The Meeting Week

6 Staying Engaged / Sectors at Work

Goals Of The Day

- Enable fast and effective engagement at 1st meeting

- Help to understand ICANN: its structure, processes and community

- Provide mentorship, guidance, and networking opportunities

- Send you off in a better frame of mind than when you arrived!

How Do I Get This Thing Started….

- Feeling a Bit Strange
- Closed Doors
- Everybody knows everybody
- New Language

"The Internet is the Greatest Public Gift"

ICANN's Role

The Internet is successful in large part due to its unique model of development and deployment:

- Open Technical Standards
- Freely accessible processes for technology and policy development
- Transparent and collaborative governance

- Organizations, individuals and processes that shape the coordination and management of the global Internet
- Highly interdependent parts which require significant coordination
- ICANN is one of these organizations
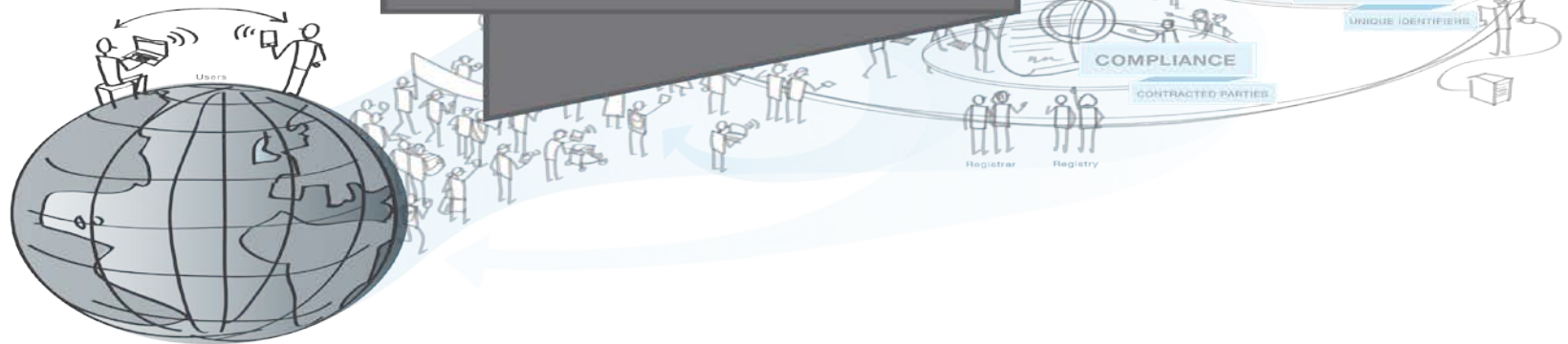- ICANN is pivotal to naming and addressing

What Does ICANN Do and Why?

ICANN's Role

- ICANN is responsible for coordination of the global internet's unique identifiers; to ensure secure and stable operation of these systems

- ICANN staff does not create policy; we support and resource the worldwide community, who determine Internet policy in "bottom up" manner

- ICANN mandate is to make competition and choice available in a safe, secure operating environment. Examples are new gTLDs and IDN's
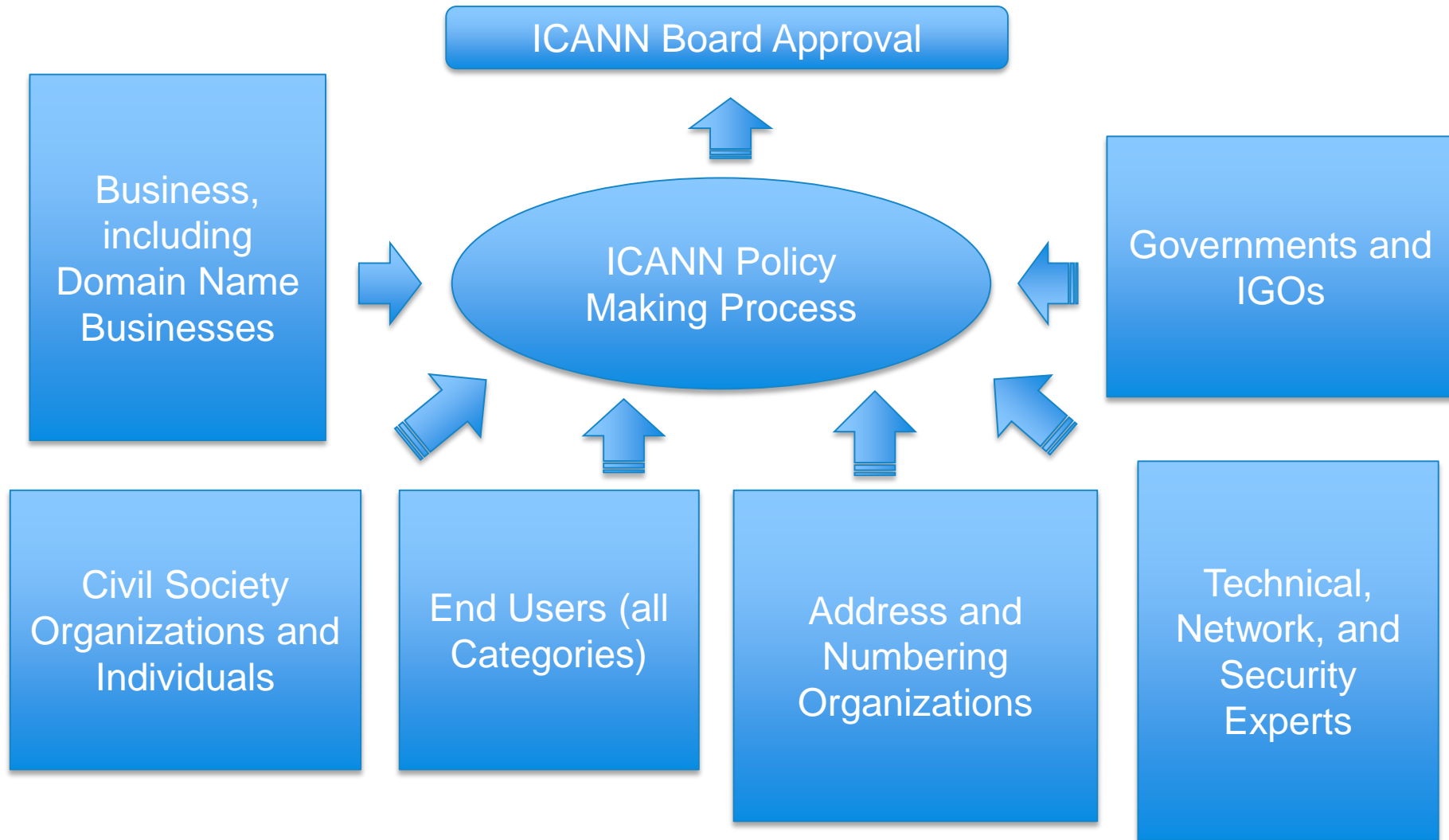
WHAT DOES ICANN DO?

To reach another person on the Internet you have to type an address into your device—a name or a number. That address must be unique, so computers will know where to find each other. ICANN maintains and administers these unique identifiers across the world. Without ICANN's management of this system, known as the Domain Name System (DNS), we wouldn't have a global, scalable Internet where we can find each other.

COORDINATION
DNS ECOSYSTEM
OPERATIONS
UNIQUE IDENTIFIERS
COMPLIANCE
CONTRACTED PARTIES
Users
Registrar   Registry

MULTISTAKEHOLDER MODEL: BY SECTOR

MULTISTAKEHOLDER MODEL: IN ICANN COMMUNITY

ICANN Multistakeholder Model

ICANN Structure
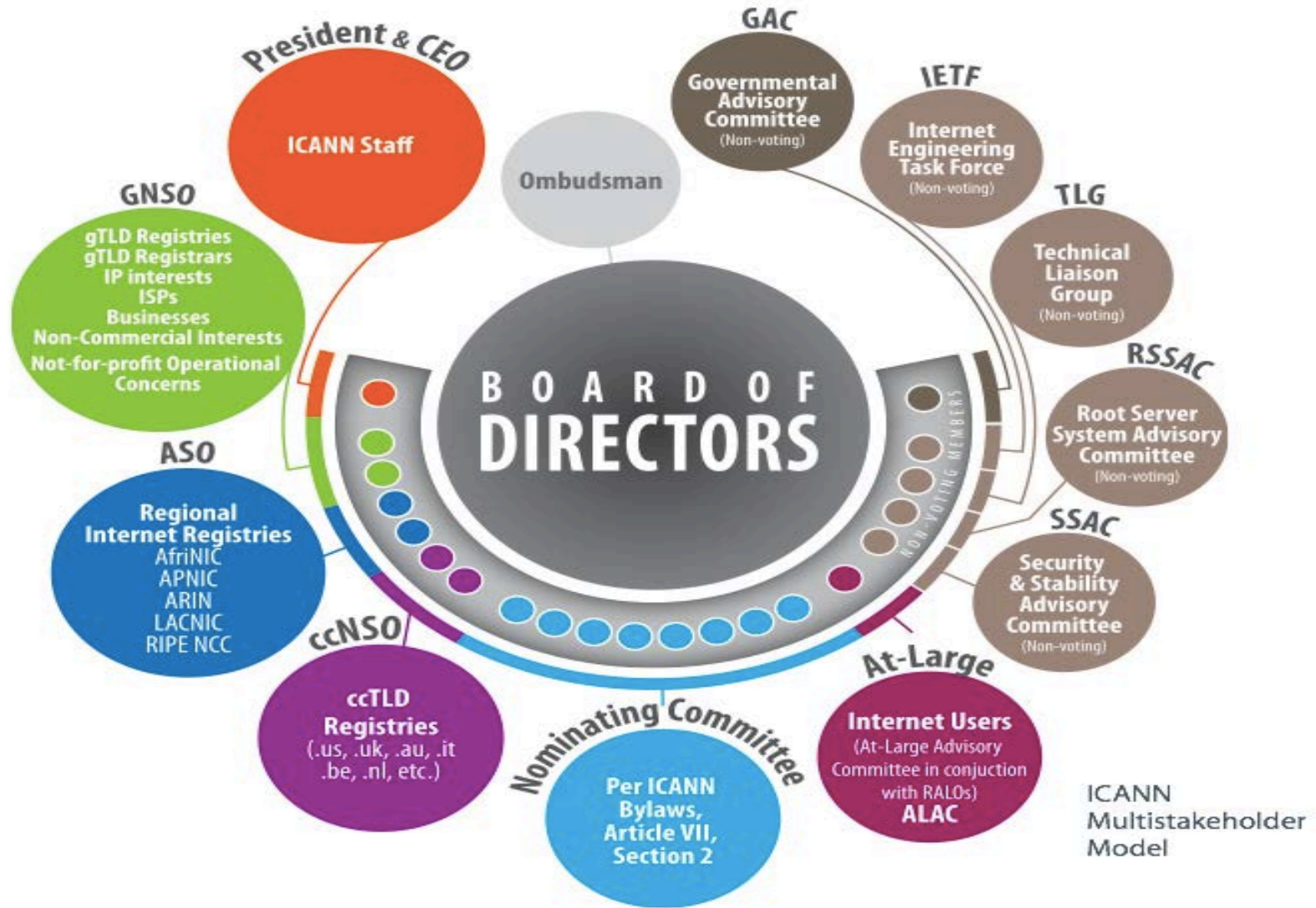
+ **Supporting Organizations (SOs)**
- [Address Supporting Organization](#)

- [Country Code Names Supporting Organization](#) - 155 members

- [Generic Names Supporting Organization](#)

+ **Board of Directors ʻAdvisory Committees (ACs)**
- [Governmental Advisory Committee](#)

- [At-Large Advisory Committee](#)

- DNS Root Server System Advisory Committee

- [Security & Stability Advisory Committee](#)

+ **Technical Advisory Bodies**
- Technical Liaison Group, made up of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), the ITU-T, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), and the Internet Architecture Board (IAB).

- Internet Engineering Task Force

Private Sector & Civil Society

- Generic Name Supporting Organization (GNSO) is the group that develops policies and makes recommendations related to gTLDs to ICANN's Board

- Four broad Stakeholder Groups represent the variety of groups and individuals of the ICANN community

  - Commercial Stakeholders Group

  - Non-Commercial Stakeholders Group

  - Registrars Stakeholder Group

  - Registries Stakeholder Group

- 23 member GNSO Council governs policy development; sends 2 voting members to ICANN's Board

Governments

- Governmental Advisory Council (GAC) provides advice to the Board and other SOs/ACs on issues of public policy and possible interaction between ICANN's activities or policies and national laws or international agreements

- Membership is open to all national governments and distinct economies

- Multi-national governmental organisations and treaty organisations may join as observers

- Approx. 152 governments have identified representatives; 32 Govt's hold Observer status

- Sends a non-voting representative to the Board; advice has a special status

End User / At Large

- [At-Large Advisory Committee](#) is the ICANN home for individual Internet users

- Ground-up, tiered structure

- 191 At-Large Structures (RALOs) at grassroots level and growing

- Sends a voting member to ICANN's Board

- Increased quantity and quality of public policy statements

Other Players in IG Space

- Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
- Internet Society (ISOC)
- Internet Architecture Board (IAB)
- Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)
- Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)
- Regional Network Operators Groups (*nogs)
- W3C, ITU, and many more!

- WSIS+10 Review at UNGA in December;
- IGF in Brazil; November; preparations underway
- OECD – CDEP Committee and plans for 2016 Ministerial;
- Council of Europe and Human Rights
- Net Mundial Initiative
- Hague Cyberspace Conference (April 15)

Internet Governance: WSIS+10- Review

- A Review called for in paragraph 111 of Tunis Agenda;

- Preparatory process began in March 2013 with UNESCO; finished last month at WSIS Forum (Geneva); preparations underway

- CSTD in May adopted a Resolution for ECOSOC but did not explicitly call for IGF mandate renewal

- Expert Group assembled (ICANN on it) in June

- ICANN will be as stakeholder for December HL Meeting in UNGA

Internationalization / Engagement – Who?

- I* Organisations
- International Governmental Organisations (UN, ITU, OECD, UN, WTO, WIPO, World Bank…)
- ICANN Community (all the boxes)
- Regional Organisations (European Union, African Union…)
- Business organisations (ICC; Digital Europe, CBI)
- Users….

Internationalization / Engagement – How?

- Through Regional VPs and Stakeholder Engagement Team;
- Working with ISOC/ RIRs etc.
- Through GAC; ccTLD; gNSO and ALAC;
- Through Regional ccTLD bodies
- Through business associations and civil society
- Specific working Groups

How Does ICANN's Regional Staff Fit Into This Model ?

- Regional Strategies developed and implemented

- Stimulate multi-stakeholder engagement

- Work with our partners (ISOC, Regional TLDs Organization, IETF, IGF, RIRs, and others) to maintain bottom-up approaches on IG issues - which leads to the IGOs….

ICANN

ONE WORLD. ONE INTERNET.

WHAT DOES ICANN DO?

To reach another person on the Internet you have to type an address into your device – a name or a number. That address must be unique, so computers will know where to find each other. ICANN maintains and administers these unique identifiers across the world. Without ICANN's management of this system, known as the Domain Name System or DNS, we wouldn't have a global, scalable Internet where we can find each other.

Community-Driven Policy

To keep pace with dynamic technologies and rapid innovation, ICANN enables consensus-driven, multistakeholder policy development, with broad representation from the global Internet community.

Competition & Choice

From accrediting over 1000 registrars, to introducing new Top Level Domains (TLDs), ICANN works to expand consumer choice by fostering competition and innovation in the domain name marketplace.

WHICH FUNCTIONS DOES ICANN COORDINATE?

- Domain Name System (DNS)
- Internet Protocol (IP) address allocation
- Protocol-Parameter Registry
- Root Server Systems
- Generic Top-Level Domain name (gTLD) system management
- Country Code Top-Level Domain name (ccTLD) DNS
- Time zone database management

Multistakeholder Model:

Civil Society & Internet Users, the Private Sector, National & International Organizations, Governments, Research, Academic and Technical Communities are all represented.

Security & Stability

ICANN supports DNS security through technical training and engagement, coordinating and collaborating with the community in the implementation of standards such as DNSSEC.

Interoperability

ICANN's work enables new technologies to flourish while maintaining interoperability across the global Internet. For example, management of the unique protocol identifiers allows communication using secure connections between users.

COMMUNITY-DRIVEN

POLICY

MAKING

COORDINATION

DNS ECOSYSTEM

OPERATIONS

UNIQUE IDENTIFIERS

CONTRACTUAL COMPLIANCE

ICANN CONTRACTED PARTIES

Users

Registrar   Registry

Contractual Compliance

ICANN oversees the contracts it maintains and enforces the consensus policies developed through the community-driven process. ICANN's Contractual Compliance function seeks to ensure compliance with the agreements and the consensus policies.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE?

- Sign up for updates at myicann.org
- Join one of the many Public Comment Forums on ICANN's website
- Attend ICANN's Public Meetings in person or online to provide input at a Public Forum
- Join one of ICANN's Supporting Organizations or Advisory Committees

WHO'S INVOLVED?

A number of groups, each of which represents a different interest on the Internet. All of them come together with the Board of Directors to shape ICANN decisions.

Supporting Organizations	Advisory Committees	Technical Advisory Bodies	Board of Directors
• Addressing • Country Code Names • Generic Names	• At-Large • Governmental • Root Server System • Security & Stability	• Technical Liaison Group • Internet Engineering Task Force	
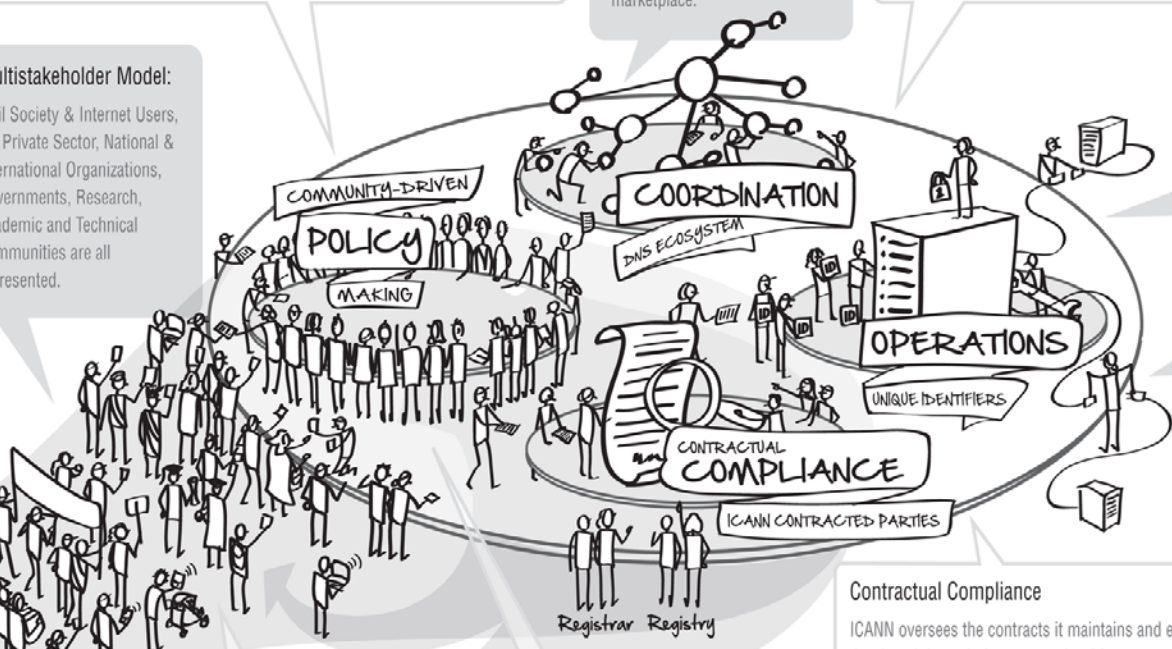
For more information or to get involved, please visit **www.ICANN.org**

XPLANATiONS™ by XPLANE.com

"ICANN meeting is one of the finest paths of learning of internet of things, building a circle of innovative, intelligent and talented people, exchanging of ideas and thoughts, and creating a bundle of social and technological adventures that you will never forget".

ICANN's Work

POLICY MAKING

WHAT DOES ICANN DO?

To reach another person on the Internet you have to type an address into your device—a name or a number. That address must be unique, so computers will know where to find each other. ICANN maintains and administers these unique identifiers across the world. Without ICANN's management of this system, known as the Domain Name System (DNS), we wouldn't have a global, scalable Internet where we can find each other.

Multi-stakeholder Model:

Civil Society & Internet Users, the Private Sector, National & International Organizations, Governments, Research, Academic and Technical Communities are all represented.

Community-Driven Policy

To keep pace with dynamic technologies and rapid innovation, ICANN enables consensus-driven, Multi-stakeholder policy development, with broad representation from the global Internet community.

Who's Involved:

A number of groups: supporting organizations, advisory committees, technical advisory bodies and board of directors.

Competition & Choice

From accrediting over 1000 registrars, to introducing new Top Level Domains (TLDs), ICANN works to expand consumer choice by fostering competition and innovation in the domain name marketplace.

Security & Stability

ICANN supports DNS security through technical training and engagement, coordinating and collaborating with the community in the implementation of standards such as DNSSEC.

COMMUNITY-DRIVEN

POLICY-MAKING

COORDINATION

DNS ECOSYSTEM

OPERATIONS

UNIQUE IDENTIFIERS

COMPLIANCE

CONTRACTED PARTIES

Users

Registrar   Registry

Get involved:

- Sign up for updates at myicann.org
- Join one of the many Public Comment Forums on ICANN's website
- Attend ICANN's Public Meetings in person or online to provide input at a Public Forum
- Join one of ICANN's Supporting Organizations or Advisory Committees

Compliance

ICANN Oversees the contracts it maintains and enforces policies developed through the community-driven process. ICANN's compliance function seeks to address and correct non-conforming practices.
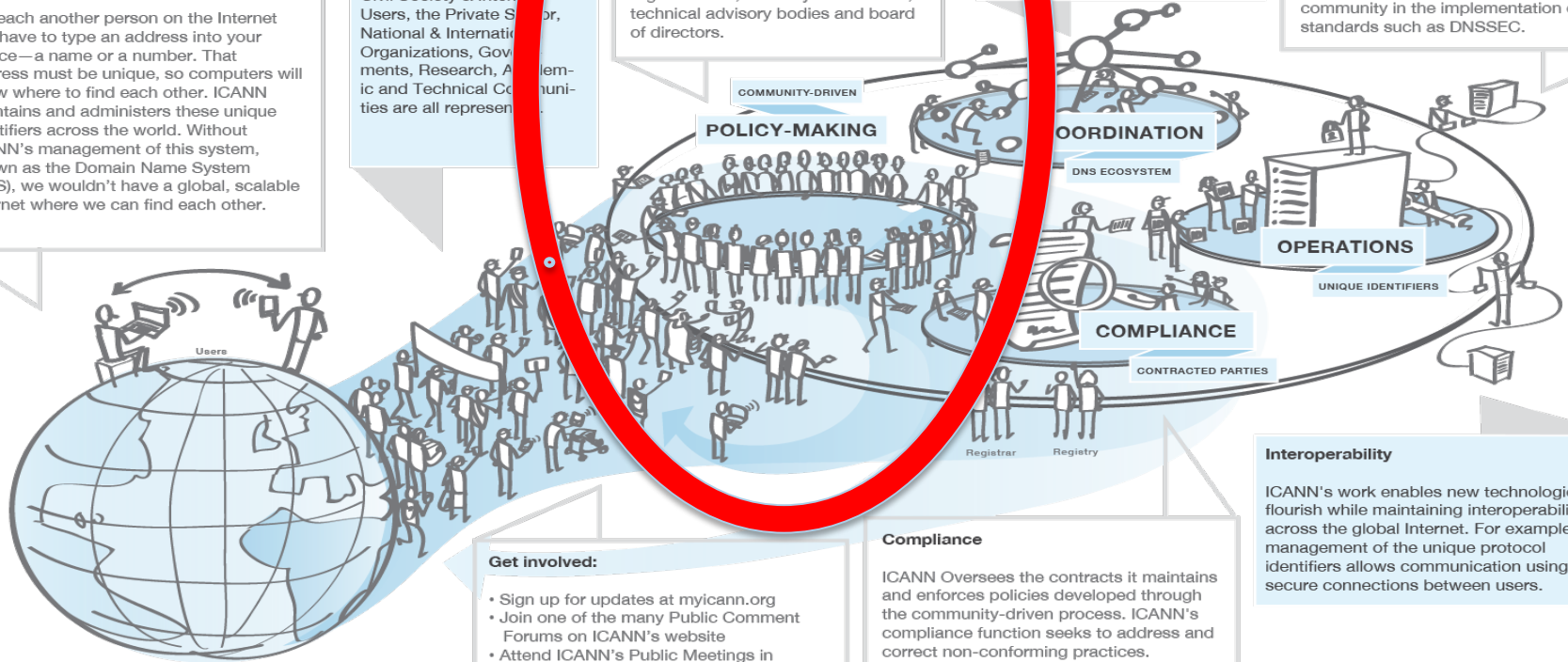
Interoperability

ICANN's work enables new technologies to flourish while maintaining interoperability across the global Internet. For example, management of the unique protocol identifiers allows communication using secure connections between users.

Multi-Stakeholder

Bottom-Up

Open

Transparent

Policy Processes – WHO?

ICANN Supporting Organizations (SO)

- GNSO – Generic Names Supporting Organization
- ccNSO – Country-Code Names Supporting Organization
- ASO – Address Supporting Organization

ICANN Advisory Committees (AC)

- ALAC – At-Large Advisory Committee
- GAC – Governmental Advisory Committee
- SSAC – Security & Stability Advisory Committee
- RSSAC – Root Server System Advisory Committee

Policy Development Support Tools
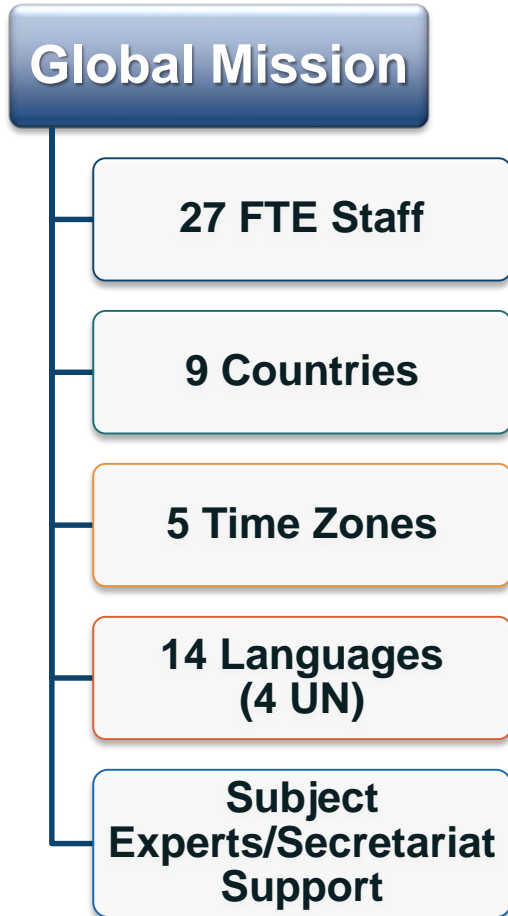
Tools:

- **Working Group Model**

- **Meetings – F2F, Web and Telephone**

- **Public Comments**

- **Collaboration Mechanisms**

- **Publications**

- **Webinars**

Policy Development Support Staff

Global Mission

- 27 FTE Staff
- 9 Countries
- 5 Time Zones
- 14 Languages (4 UN)
- Subject Experts/Secretariat Support

Name	Role
David A. Olive	Vice President, Policy Development (Turkey)
Terri Agnew	Secretariat Operations Coordinator, At-Large/GNSO (USA)
Xinyue (Ariel) Liang	At--Large Coordinator and Policy Specialist (USA)
Bart Boswinkel	Senior Director, ccNSO Policy Development Support (Netherlands)
Glen de Saint Gery	Secretariat Services and Operations Manager, GNSO (France)
Julia Charvolen	GAC Services Coordinator (France)
Gisella Gruber	Secretariat Operations Coordinator, At-Large/GNSO (UK)
Julie Hedlund	Policy Director and SSAC Support (USA)
Lars Hoffmann	Policy Analyst (Belgium)
Rob Hoggarth	Senior Director for Policy and Community Engagement (USA)
Susie Johnson	Executive Assistant (USA)
Marika Konings	Senior Policy Director, GNSO (Belgium)
Kristina Nordstrom	Secretariat Operations Coordinator, ccNSO (Sweden)
Olof Nordling	Senior Director, GAC Relations (Belgium)
Steve Chan	Senior Policy Manager, GNSO (USA)
Nathalie Peregrine	Secretariat Operations Coordinator, GNSO/At-- Large (France)
Karine Perset	GAC Relations Advisor (USA)
Carlos Reyes	Senior Policy Analyst (USA)
Barbara Roseman	Policy Director and Technical Analyst (USA)
Benedetta Rossi	SO-AC Coordinator (France)
Ozan Sahin	SO-AC Coordinator (Turkey)
Gabriella Schittek	Policy Specialist and ccNSO Support Manager (Poland)
Kathy Schnitt	Secreteriat Operations Coordinator, RSSAC/SSAC (USA)
Steve Sheng	Director, SSAC & RSSAC Advisories Development Support (USA)
Heidi Ullrich	Senior Director, At--Large (USA)
Silvia Vivanco	Manager, At--Large Regional Affairs (Peru)
Mary Wong	Senior Policy Director, GNSO (USA)

Policy Development Support Staff

Clockwise order from left bottom to right bottom:
Terri Agnew, Bart Boswinkel, Steve Chan, Julia Charvolen, Glen de Saint Gery, Gisella Gruber,
Julie Hedlund, Lars Hoffmann, Rob Hoggarth, Susie Johnson, Marika Konings,
Xinyue (Ariel) Liang, Olof Nordling, Kristina Nordstrom, David A. Olive, Nathalie Peregrine,
Karine Perset, Carlos Reyes, Barbara Roseman, Benedetta Rossi, Ozan Sahin,
Gabriella Schittek, Kathy Schnitt, Steve Sheng, Heidi Ulrich, Silvia Vivanco, Mary Wong

Community-Driven Policy Support - WHY?

Help The Community

- Create policies and guidelines that are:
  - Implementable and effective
  - Developed through a highly participative, fair, and balanced process in a timely and efficient way

Support The Community

- Engage and support the participation of all necessary stakeholders
- Inform and educate stakeholders

Manage Processes

- Manage the policy process efficiently and effectively to benefit the global Internet community
- ...frequently as important as outcomes

How To Stay Updated

Monthly Policy Update

- Published mid-month

- Read online at:
  http://www.icann.org/resources/pages/update-2014-02-20-en

- Subscribe at:
  http://www.icann.org/resources/pages/signup-2012-02-25-en

- Subscribe in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish

ICANN's Work

IANA Function

Community-Driven Policy

To keep pace with dynamic technologies and rapid innovation, ICANN enables consensus-driven, Multi-stakeholder policy development, with broad representation from the global Internet community.

Who's Involved:

A number of groups: supporting organizations, advisory committees, technical advisory bodies and board of directors.

Competition & Choice

From accrediting over 1000 registrars, to introducing new Top Level Domains (TLDs), ICANN works to expand consumer choice by fostering competition and innovation in the domain name marketplace.

Security & Stability

ICANN supports DNS security through technical training and engagement, coordinating and collaborating with the community in the implementation of standards su

WHAT DOES ICANN DO?

To reach another person on the Internet you have to type an address into your device—a name or a number. That address must be unique, so computers will know where to find each other. ICANN maintains and administers these unique identifiers across the world. Without ICANN's management of this system, known as the Domain Name System (DNS), we wouldn't have a global, scalable Internet where we can find each other.

Multi-stakeholder Model:

Civil Society & Internet Users, the Private Sector, National & International Organizations, Governments, Research, Academic and Technical Communities are all represented.

COMMUNITY-DRIVEN

POLICY-MAKING

COORDINATION

DNS ECOSYSTEM

OPERATIONS

UNIQUE IDENTIFIERS

COMPLIANCE

CONTRACTED PARTIES
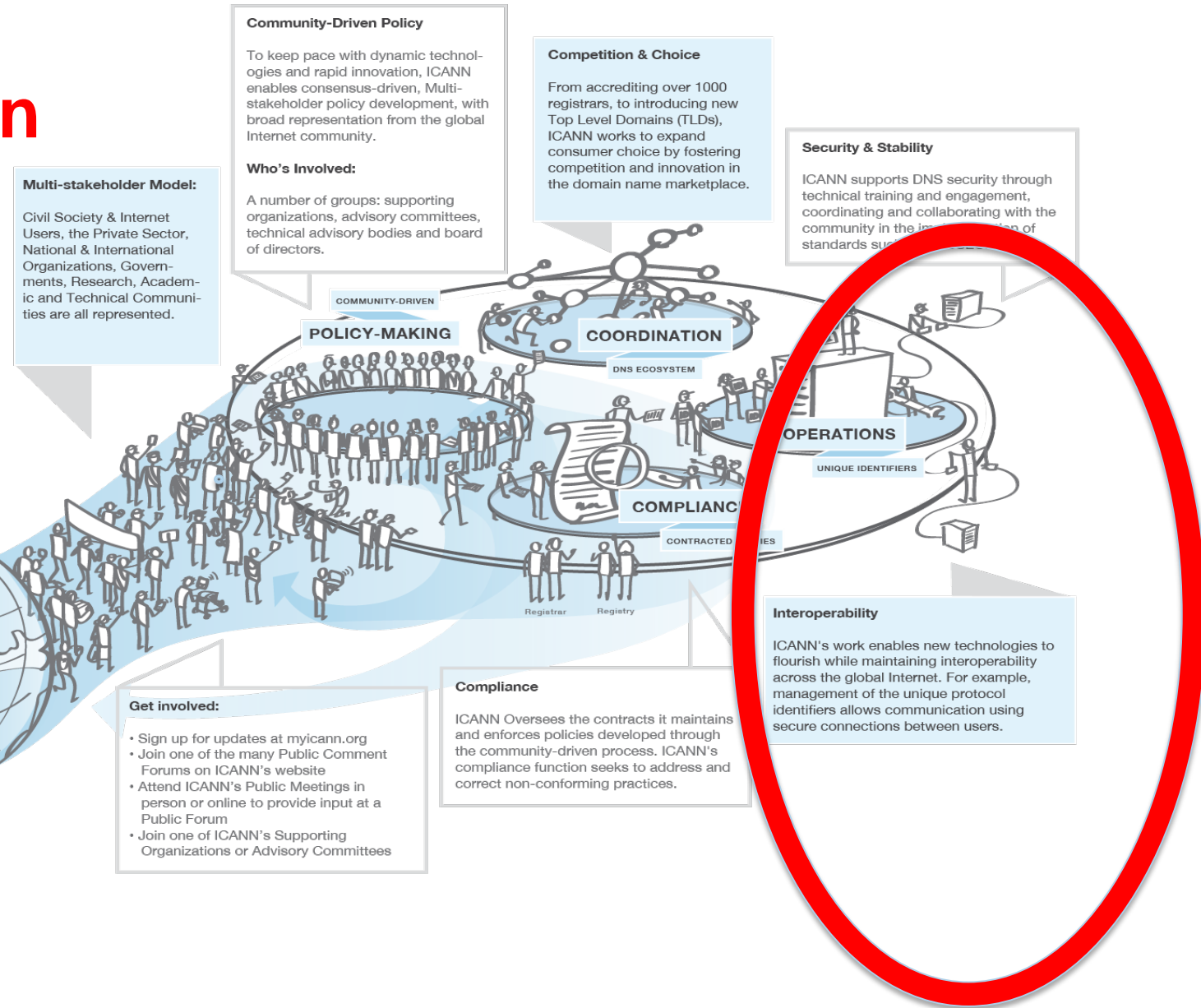
Users

Registrar   Registry

Get involved:

- Sign up for updates at myicann.org
- Join one of the many Public Comment Forums on ICANN's website
- Attend ICANN's Public Meetings in person or online to provide input at a Public Forum
- Join one of ICANN's Supporting Organizations or Advisory Committees

Compliance

ICANN Oversees the contracts it maintains and enforces policies developed through the community-driven process. ICANN's compliance function seeks to address and correct non-conforming practices.

Interoperability

ICANN's work enables new technologies to flourish while maintaining interoperability across the global Internet. For example, management of the unique protocol identifiers allows communication using secure connections between users.

What Are The IANA Functions?

- In 1998, ICANN was established as the steward and operator for the IANA functions

- The IANA functions are registries of the Internet's unique identifiers

- The unique identifiers include: protocol parameters; Internet numbers, and domain names

- ICANN maintains these lists according to policies adopted by Internet names, numbers and protocol standards communities

Why is There an IANA Functions Operator ?

- To maintain the Internet unique identifier information needed to ensure the Internet interoperates globally

- If computers did not use the same system of identifiers and numbers to talk to one another, the system would not interoperate

Summary

- ICANN as the IANA functions operator maintains the registries of unique numbering systems that keep the Internet interoperating

- High-profile, hierarchically-delegated, registries are used for the Domain Name System and Number Resources. ICANN maintains the publically available authoritative information for these registries.

- Most of the registries are straightforward, and are not generally known to the end-user

- ICANN operates the IANA functions under a contract between ICANN and the US Government

Cross Community Working Group (CCWG) Accountability

CCWG-Accountability

Problem Statement

- The During discussions around the IANA functions stewardship transition the community raised the broader topic of the impact of the change on ICANN's accountability
- Concerns raised indicated that the existing ICANN accountability mechanisms do not yet meet stakeholder expectations

Scope

- Ensure that ICANN enhances its existing accountability in the absence of its historical contractual relationship with the U.S. Government
- Investigate accountability mechanisms regarding all of the functions provided by ICANN
- Deliver proposals that would enhance ICANN's accountability towards all stakeholders

The Bigger Picture

NTIA Announcement & Criteria → ICANN → CCWG-Accoutability (Enhancing ICANN Accoutability) → CCWG Proposal

CWG Stewardship
CRISP
IANAPLAN
→ ICG (IANA Stewardship Transition) → ICG Proposal → ICANN BOARD → NTIA

Linkage
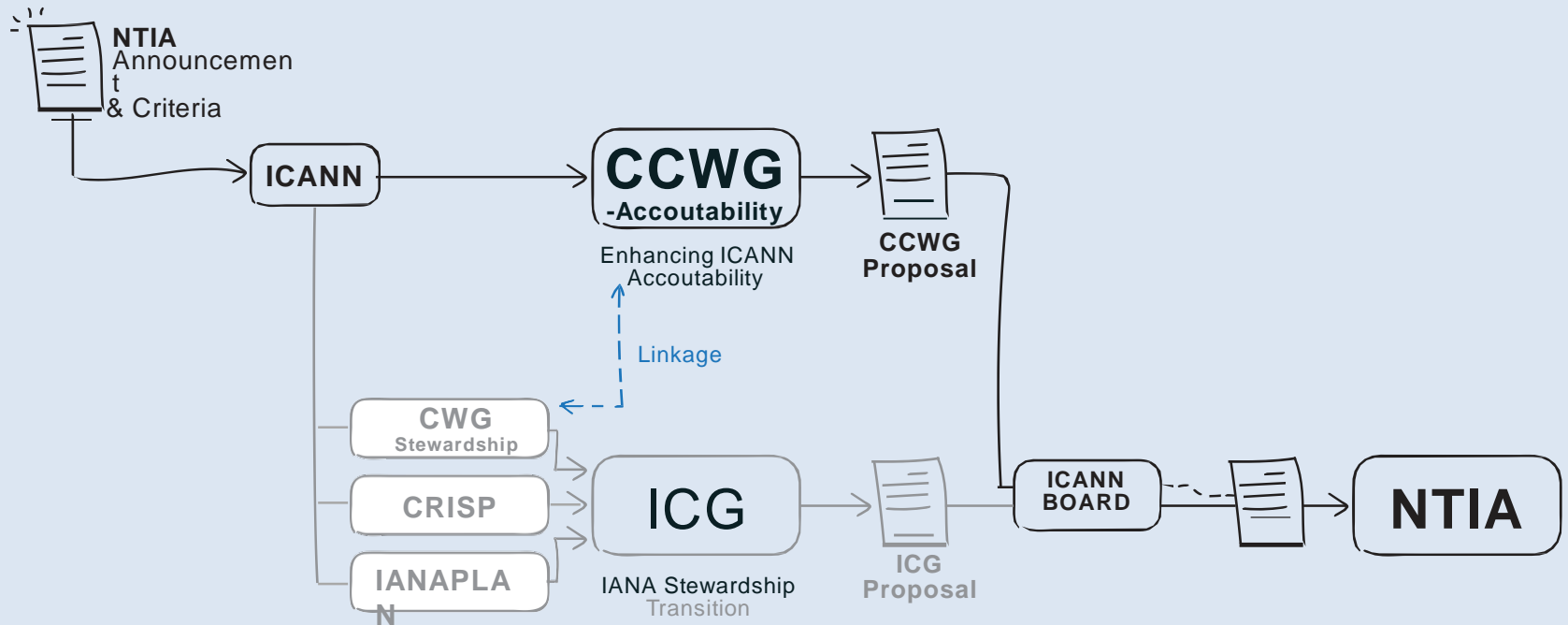
Note: the information on this page is for illustrative purposes only. It is not intended to be exhaustive.

Goal of the Group

- The CCWG-Accountability is expected to deliver proposals that would enhance ICANN's accountability towards all stakeholders.

- The CCWG-Accountability will identify mechanisms that must be in place or committed to before the IANA Stewardship Transition in light of the changing historical contractual relationship with the U.S. Government (Work Stream 1) and those mechanisms for which a timeline for implementation may extend beyond the IANA Stewardship Transition (Work Stream 2).

Scope of the Group

Work Stream 1

- focused on mechanisms enhancing ICANN-Accountability that must be in place or committed to within the time frame of the IANA Stewardship Transition;

Work Stream 2

- focused on addressing accountability topics for which a timeline for developing solutions and full implementation may extend beyond the IANA Stewardship Transition.

- The ICANN-Accountability aims to give the community sufficient powers in Work Stream 1 so that the board and management cannot block implementation of Work Stream 2 items.

- In order to facilitate evaluation and adoption of its proposals, the CCWG-Accountability is expected to provide a detailed description on how its proposals would provide an adequate level of resistance to contingencies ("stress tests"), within the scope of each Work Stream.

- The CCWG-Accountability will allocate issues to Work Stream 1 and Work Stream 2. Some issues may span both Work Streams.
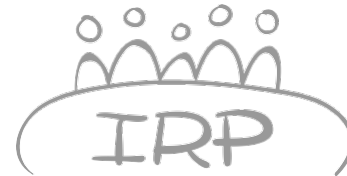
Today

Post-Transition: Empowered Community

Post-Transition: Community Powers
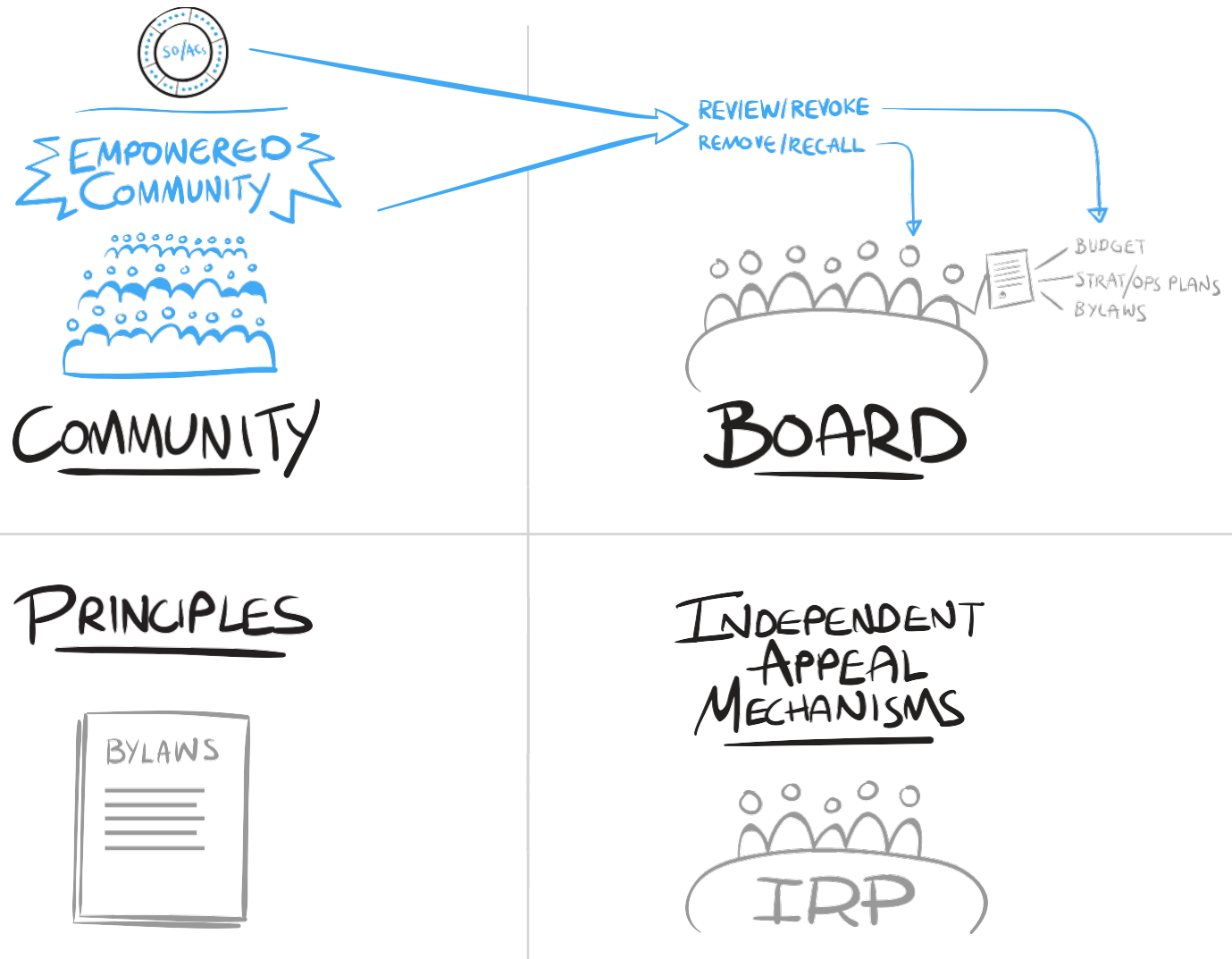
Post-Transition: Extra Bylaws & Fundamental Bylaws

Post-Transition: Enhanced IRP

SO/ACs

EMPOWERED COMMUNITY

COMMUNITY

REVIEW/REVOKE
REMOVE/RECALL

BUDGET
STRAT/OPS PLANS
BYLAWS

BOARD

PRINCIPLES

AOC COMMITMENTS

NEW BYLAWS

BYLAWS

IDENTIFY THE FUNDAMENTAL BYLAWS

1
2
3
4
5
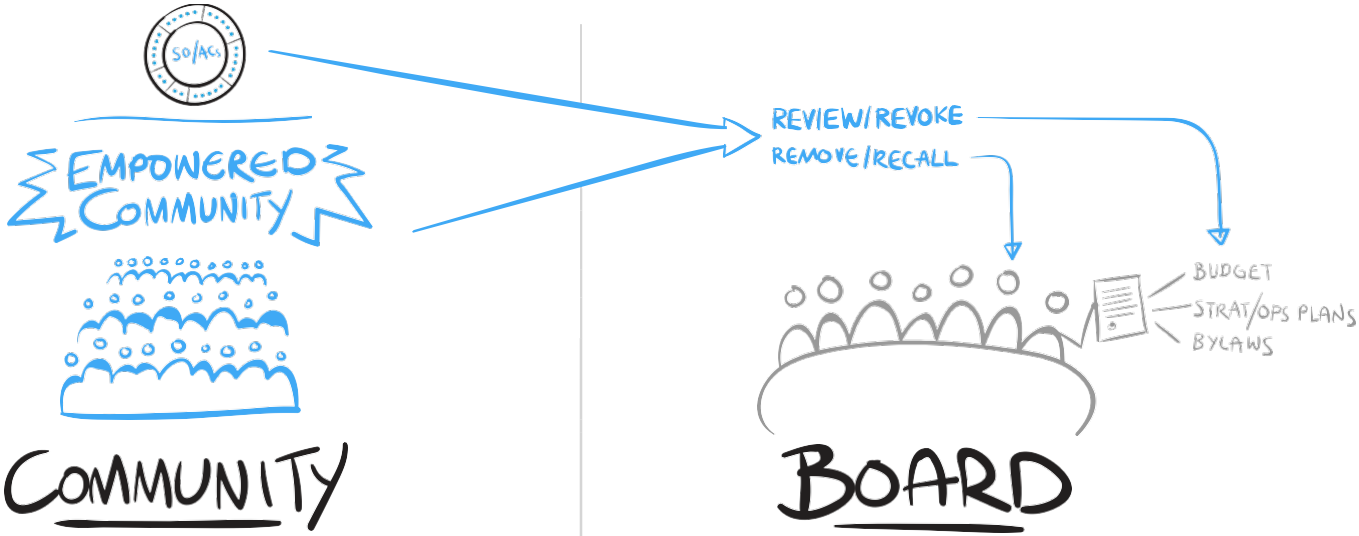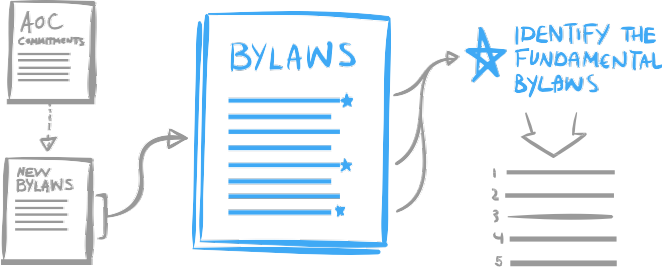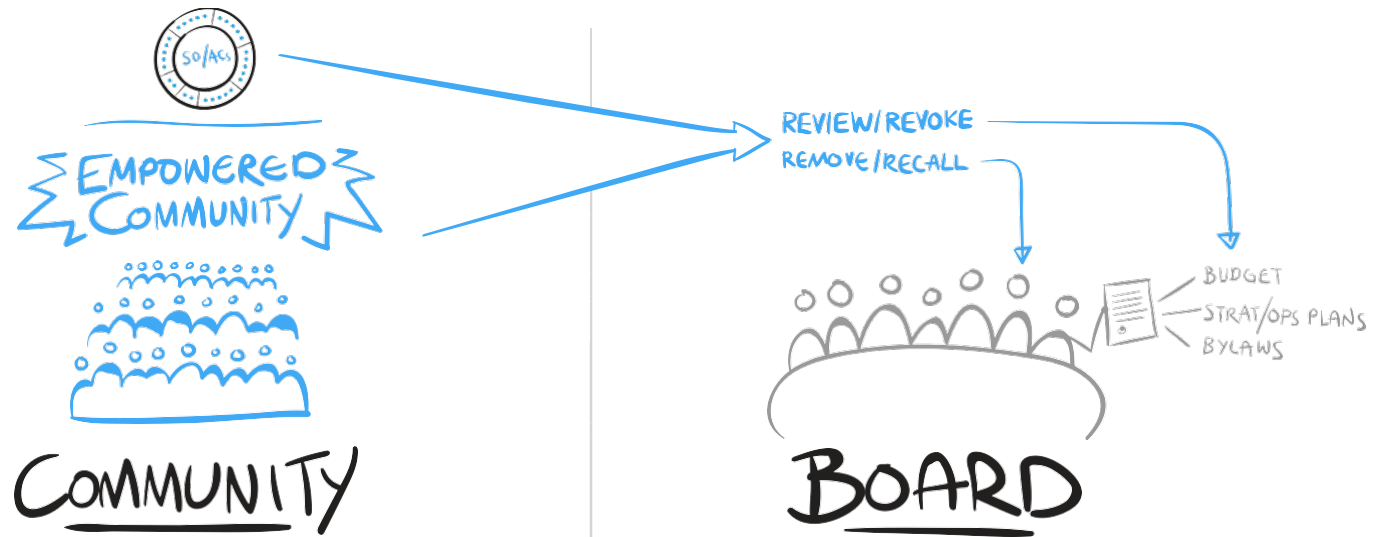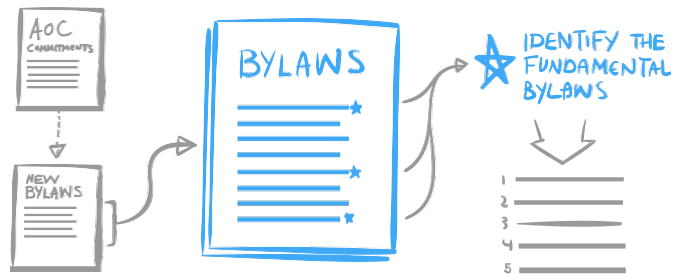
INDEPENDENT APPEAL MECHANISMS

NEW IRP

7-MEMBER STANDING PANEL

DECISIONS ARE BINDING ON ICANN

IS MORE ACCESSIBLE

IS LOWER COST

DECISIONS WILL REVIEW BOTH MERITS OF THE CASE AND COMPLIANCE WITH PROCESS

Timeline/Progress

Participation	**26** members	**154** participants	**75** calls/meetings	**4,026** mailing list exchanges	**4,350** working hours

2014 **2015**

OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR

Charter Development & SO/AC Approval

Initial Meetings / Define WAs

Work Area 1
Work Area 2
Work Area 3
Work Area 4

WS 1

WP1 - Empowerment
WP2 - Review & Redress
WP3 - Stress Test

Secure Legal Team | Legal Input
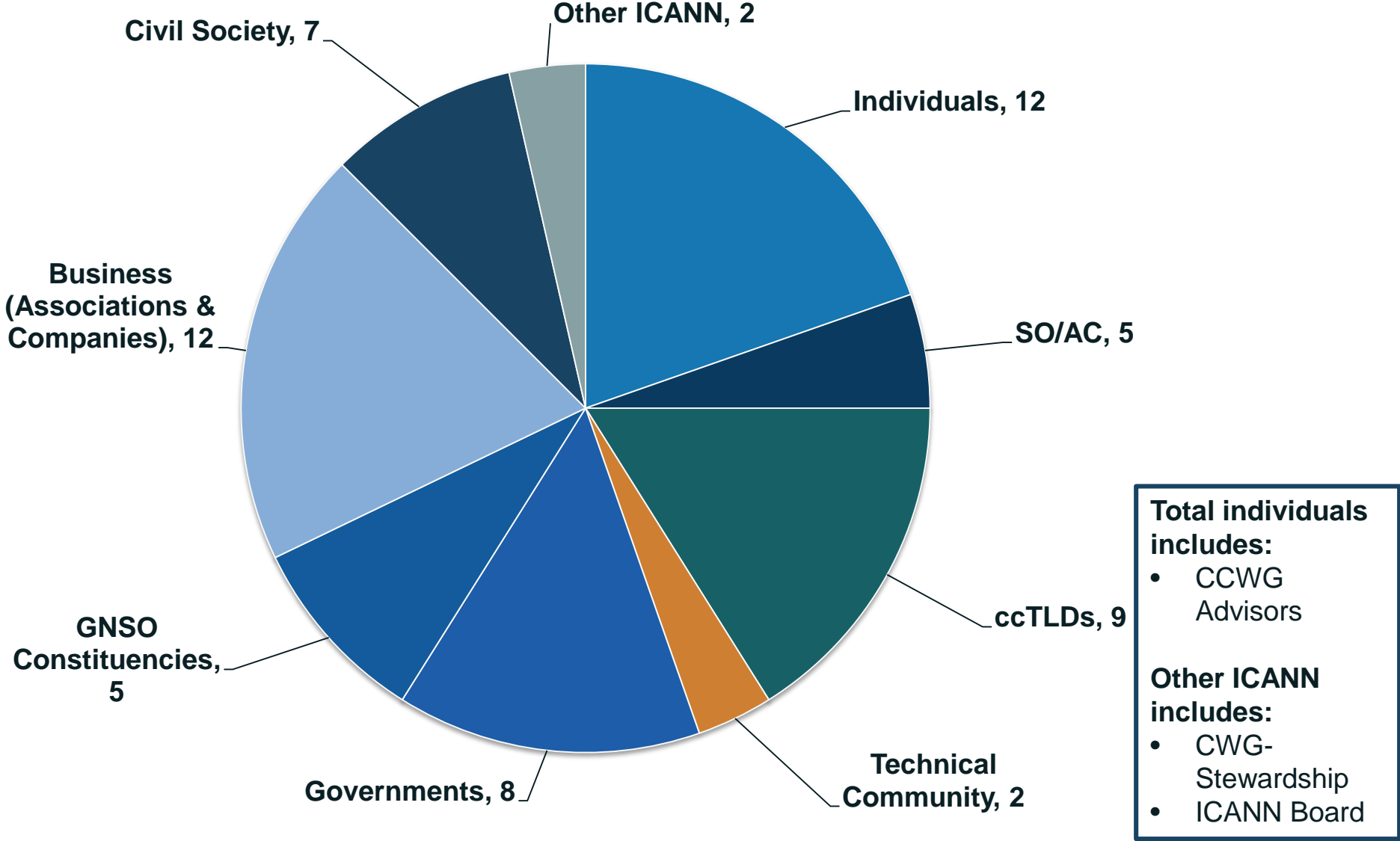
Prepare Draft Proposal - WS1
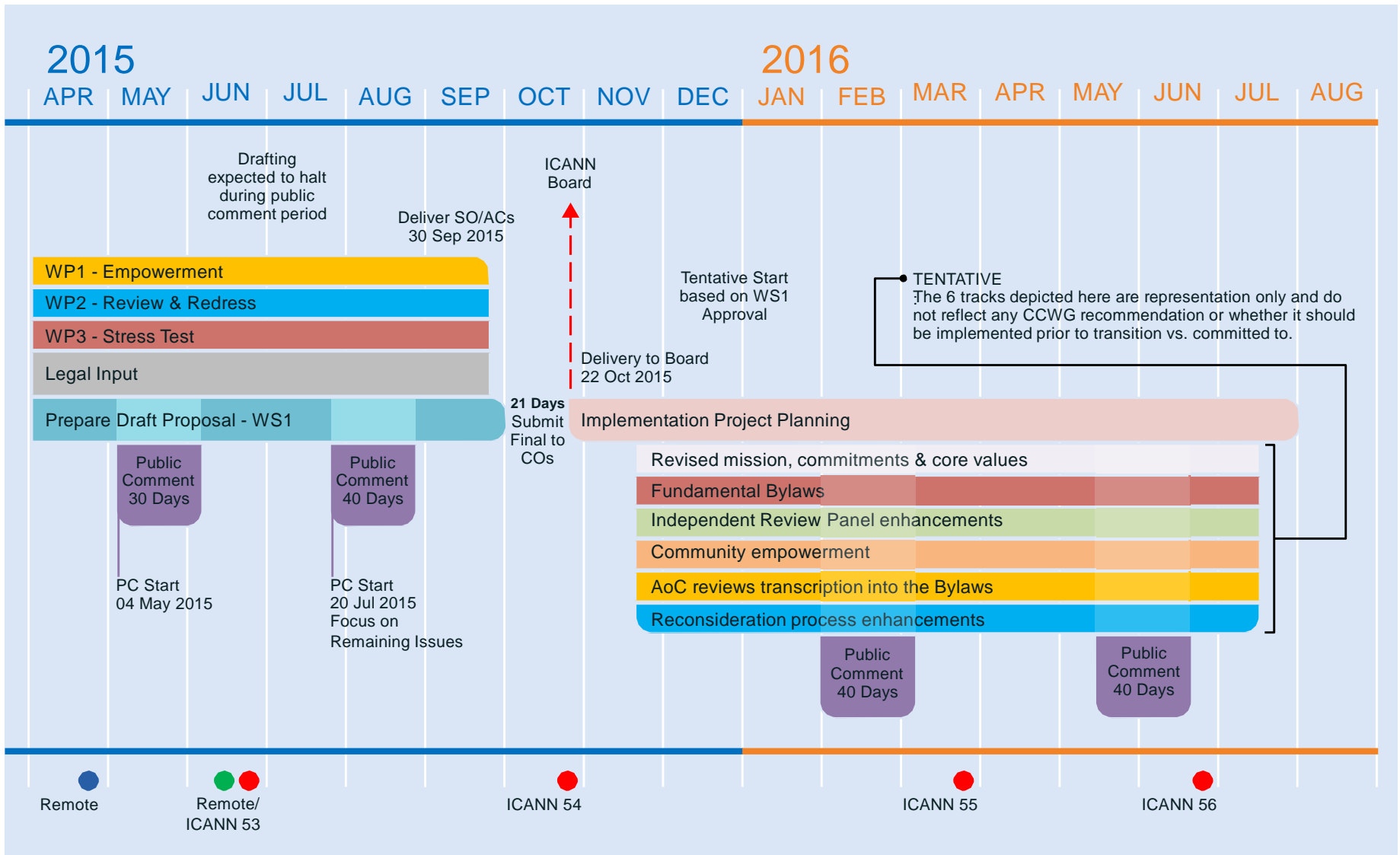
ICANN 51 ● Frankfurt ● ICANN 52 ● Istanbul ● Remote ●

Comments by Type of Entity (Total 62 comments received)

Civil Society, 7
Other ICANN, 2
Individuals, 12
Business (Associations & Companies), 12
SO/AC, 5
ccTLDs, 9
GNSO Constituencies, 5
Governments, 8
Technical Community, 2

Total individuals includes:
- CCWG Advisors

Other ICANN includes:
- CWG-Stewardship
- ICANN Board

Timeline and Road Ahead

2015

APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC

2016

JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG

Drafting expected to halt during public comment period

Deliver SO/ACs 30 Sep 2015

ICANN Board

WP1 - Empowerment

WP2 - Review & Redress

WP3 - Stress Test

Legal Input

Prepare Draft Proposal - WS1

Tentative Start based on WS1 Approval

TENTATIVE
The 6 tracks depicted here are representation only and do not reflect any CCWG recommendation or whether it should be implemented prior to transition vs. committed to.

Delivery to Board 22 Oct 2015

21 Days Submit Final to COs

Implementation Project Planning

Revised mission, commitments & core values

Fundamental Bylaws

Independent Review Panel enhancements

Community empowerment

AoC reviews transcription into the Bylaws

Reconsideration process enhancements

Public Comment 30 Days

PC Start 04 May 2015

Public Comment 40 Days

PC Start 20 Jul 2015 Focus on Remaining Issues

Public Comment 40 Days

Public Comment 40 Days

Remote

Remote/ ICANN 53

ICANN 54

ICANN 55

ICANN 56

ICANN's Work

DNS Industry Services

WHAT DOES ICANN DO?

To reach another person on the Internet you have to type an address into your device—a name or a number. That address must be unique, so computers will know where to find each other. ICANN maintains and administers these unique identifiers across the world. Without ICANN's management of this system, known as the Domain Name System (DNS), we wouldn't have a global, scalable Internet where we can find each other.

Multi-stakeholder Model:

Civil Society & Internet Users, the Private Sector, National & International Organizations, Governments, Research, Academic and Technical Communities are all represented.

Community-Driven Policy

To keep pace with dynamic technologies and rapid innovation, ICANN enables consensus-driven, Multi-stakeholder policy development with broad representation from the global Internet community.
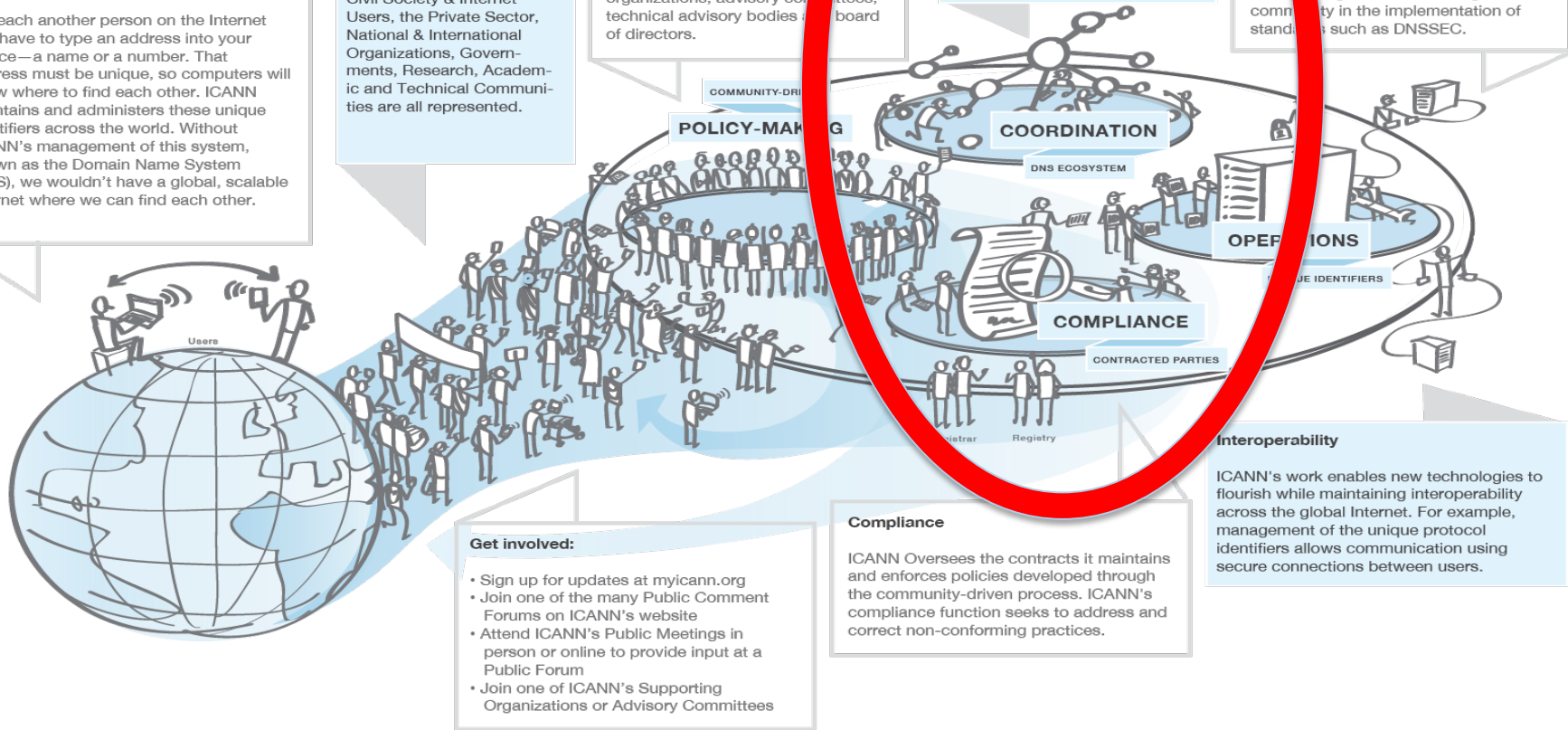
Who's Involved:

A number of groups: supporting organizations, advisory committees, technical advisory bodies and a board of directors.

Competition & Choice

From accrediting over 1000 registrars, to introducing new Top Level Domains (TLDs), ICANN works to expand consumer choice by fostering competition and innovation in the domain name marketplace.

Security & Stability

ICANN supports DNS security through technical training and engagement, coordinating and collaborating with the community in the implementation of standards such as DNSSEC.

Get involved:

- Sign up for updates at myicann.org
- Join one of the many Public Comment Forums on ICANN's website
- Attend ICANN's Public Meetings in person or online to provide input at a Public Forum
- Join one of ICANN's Supporting Organizations or Advisory Committees

Compliance

ICANN Oversees the contracts it maintains and enforces policies developed through the community-driven process. ICANN's compliance function seeks to address and correct non-conforming practices.

Interoperability

ICANN's work enables new technologies to flourish while maintaining interoperability across the global Internet. For example, management of the unique protocol identifiers allows communication using secure connections between users.
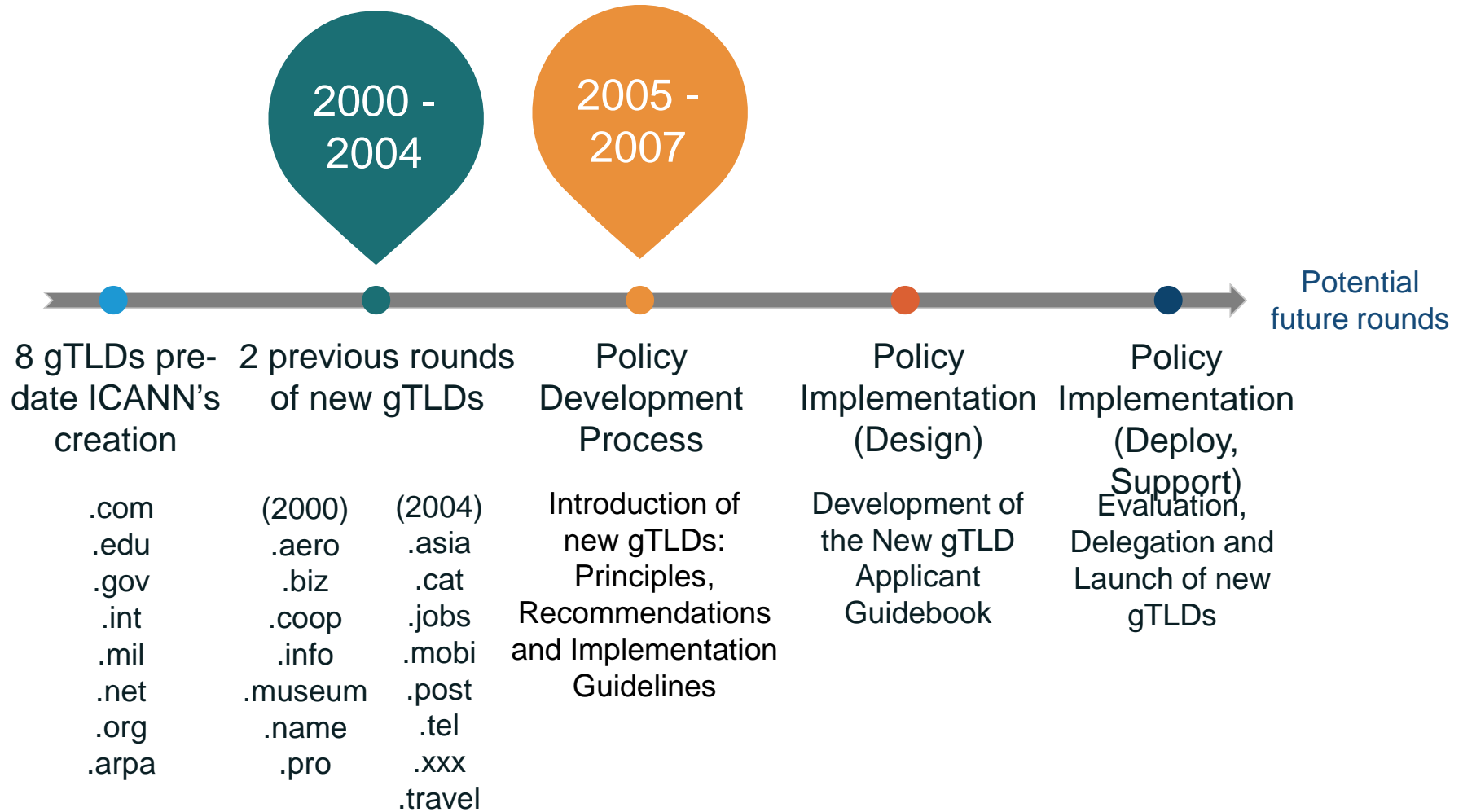
Global Domain Division (GDD)

WHAT DO WE DO

Engage the Internet community to implement ICANN policies through contracts and services
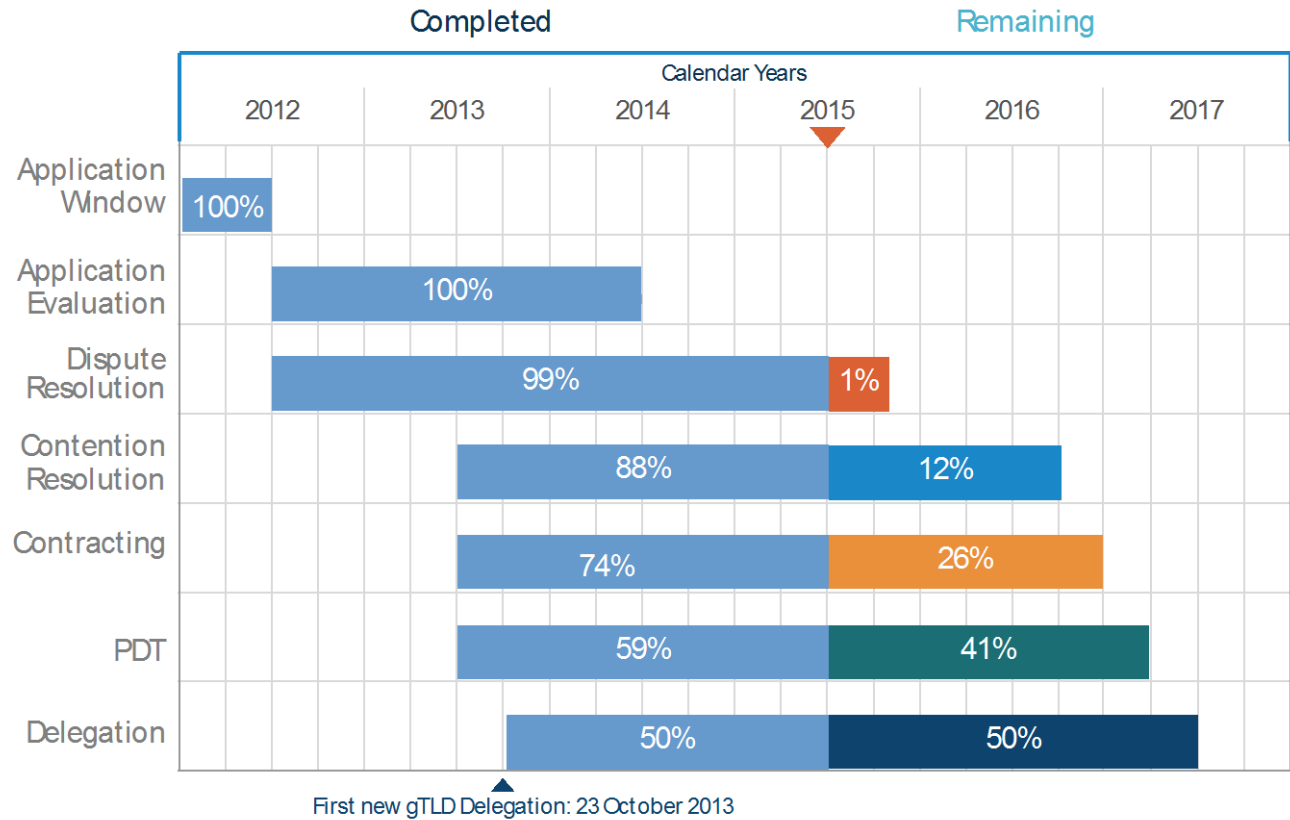
OUR MISSION

Serve the global public interest, registrants and Internet end-users, by ensuring a secure and stable domain name system (DNS), while promoting trust, choice, and competition
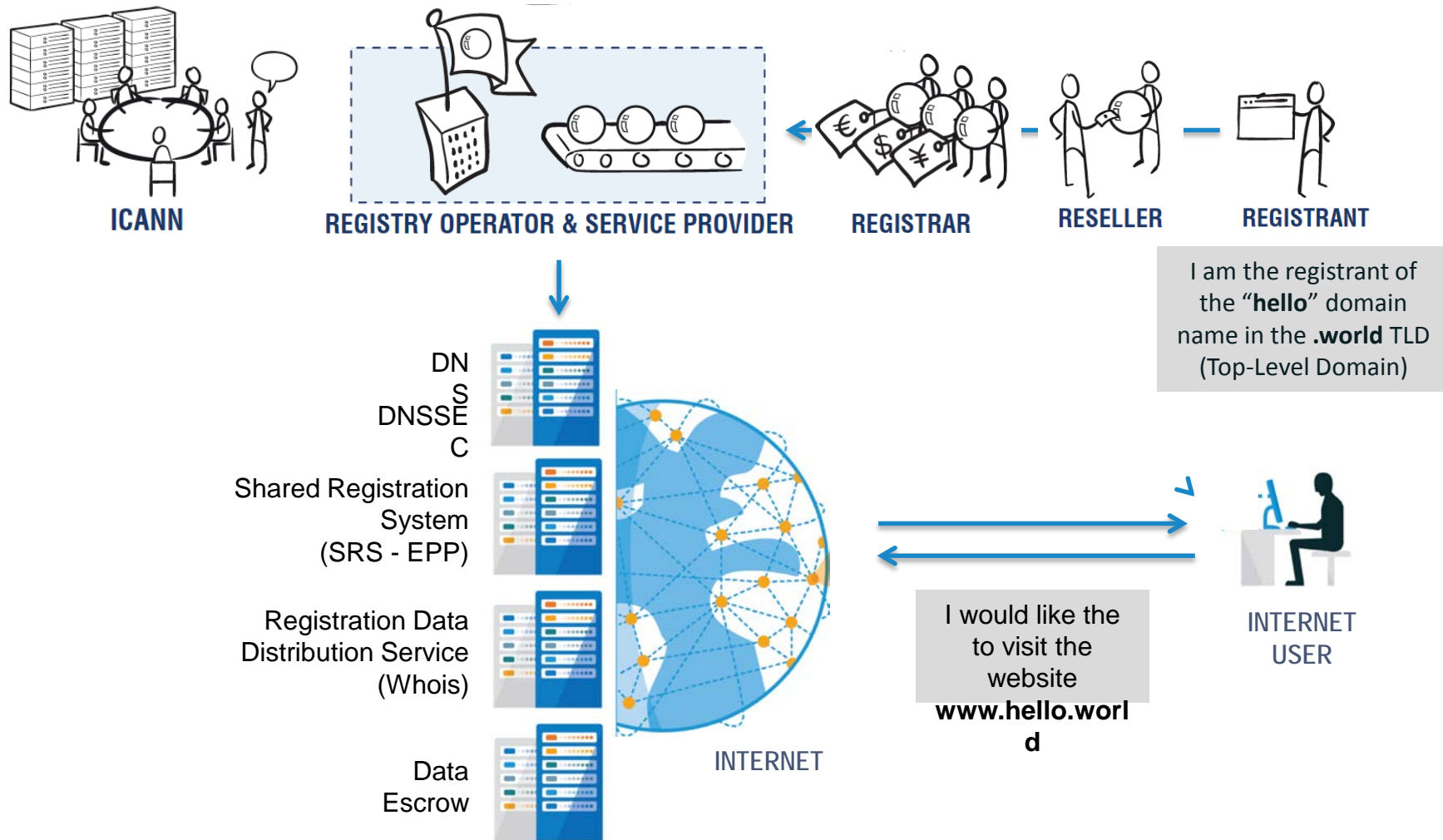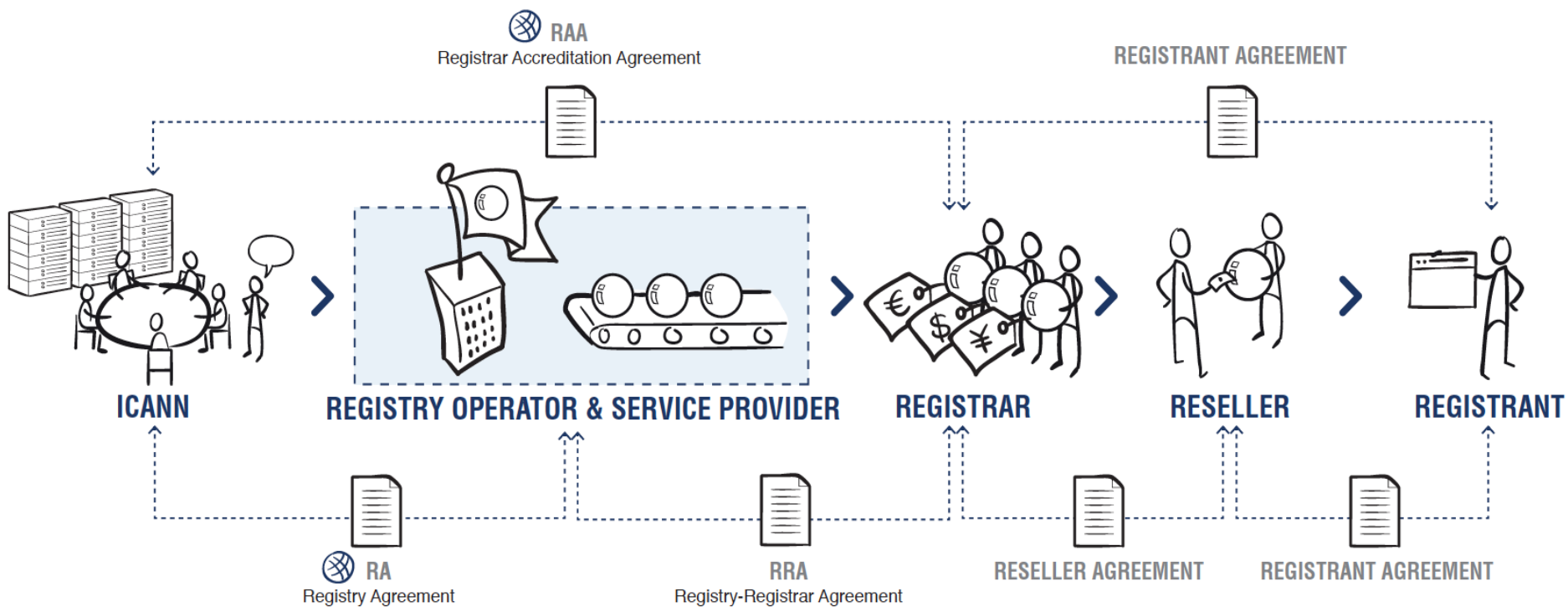
New gTLD Program

2000 - 2004

2005 - 2007

8 gTLDs pre-date ICANN's creation

2 previous rounds of new gTLDs

Policy Development Process

Policy Implementation (Design)

Policy Implementation (Deploy, Support)

Potential future rounds

.com
.edu
.gov
.int
.mil
.net
.org
.arpa

(2000)
.aero
.biz
.coop
.info
.museum
.name
.pro

(2004)
.asia
.cat
.jobs
.mobi
.post
.tel
.xxx
.travel

Introduction of new gTLDs: Principles, Recommendations and Implementation Guidelines

Development of the New gTLD Applicant Guidebook

Evaluation, Delegation and Launch of new gTLDs

New gTLD Program

- 1930 applications

- 1300+ potential TLDs delegated by 2017

- 655 new gTLDs delegated (as of 16 Jun. 2015)

- 55 IDN gTLDs delegated (103 applications)

Completed   Remaining

Calendar Years

Phase	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Application Window	100%					
Application Evaluation		100%				
Dispute Resolution		99%		1%		
Contention Resolution			88%		12%	
Contracting			74%		26%	
PDT			59%		41%	
Delegation			50%		50%	

First new gTLD Delegation: 23 October 2013

DNS: Key stakeholders

ICANN

REGISTRY OPERATOR & SERVICE PROVIDER

REGISTRAR

RESELLER

REGISTRANT

I am the registrant of the "**hello**" domain name in the **.world** TLD (Top-Level Domain)

DNS
DNSSEC

Shared Registration System (SRS - EPP)

Registration Data Distribution Service (Whois)

Data Escrow

INTERNET

I would like the to visit the website **www.hello.world**

INTERNET USER

DNS: Contracts

GDD: Policy Implementation

PDP   Implementation ReviewTeam (IRT)

Board
Approval

Plan

Analyze

Design

Deploy

Support
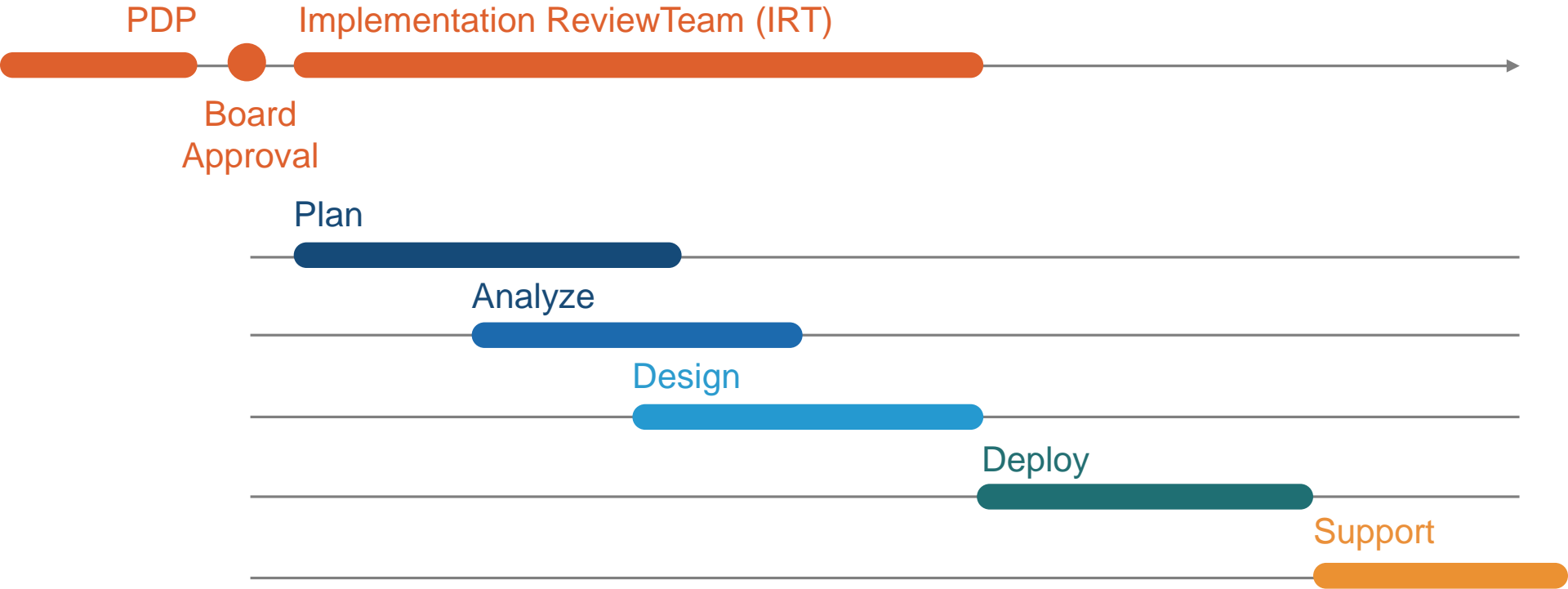
PDP: early engagement, feedback

Plan: implementation plan (timeline, work breakdown)

Analyze: impact assessment, cost/benefit analysis, define requirements, seek solutions

Design: select solution, develop systems

Deploy: phased delivery of systems/services under change

Support: systems and services operating, contractual compliance

IDNs

Internationalized Domain Names Top Level Domains

- Historically top level domains were limited to a-z in Latin script: .com, .org, .sg, .cn, .lk …

- IDN TLDs are labels in different scripts – e.g. Arabic, Chinese, Cyrillic, Devanagari, Greek, Thai, etc.

- A number of IDN ccTLDs and IDN gTLDs are now delegated

ccTLDs: 45/35*
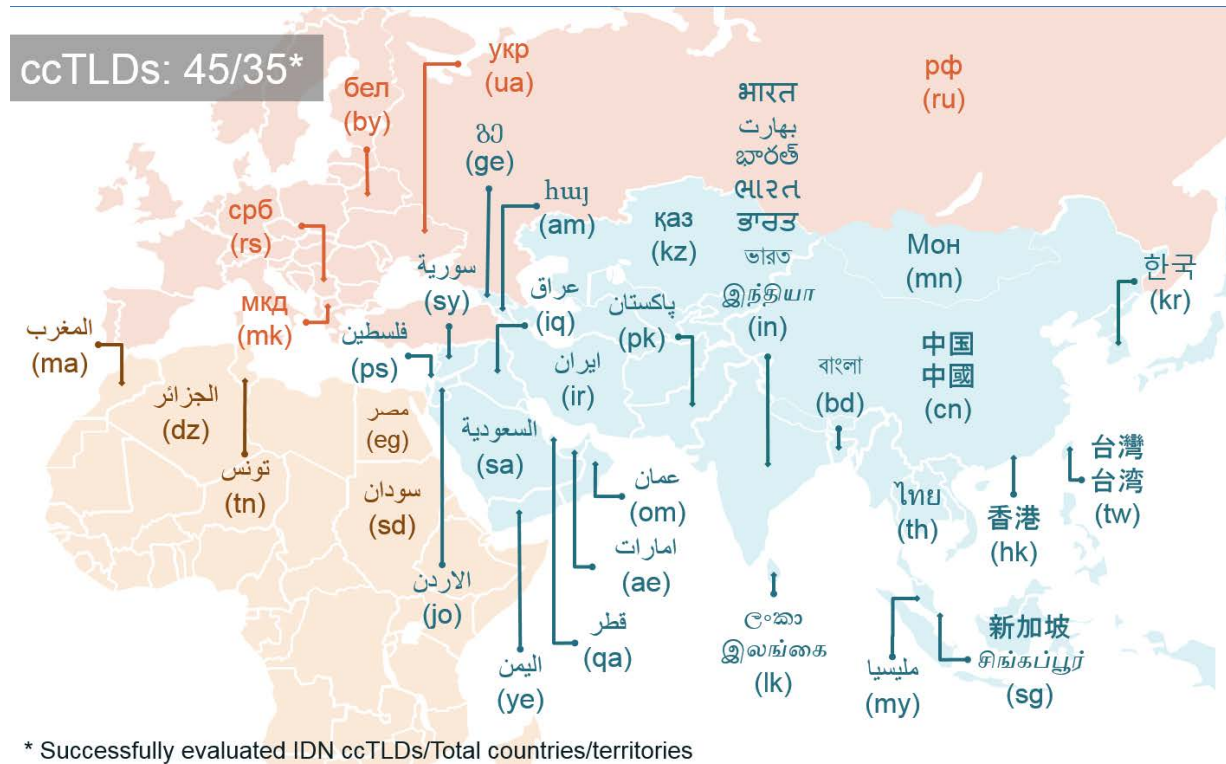
* Successfully evaluated IDN ccTLDs/Total countries/territories

IDNs

Speak up for your language !

- To form a Latin-ASCII TLD label, only letters are allowed (a - z) – no digits or symbols

- How to decide which characters to allow to form IDN TLD labels for different scripts of the world?

  - ICANN is seeking volunteers to form community based groups to determine these script based rules

  - Volunteer today by sending an email to idntlds@icann.org and tell us your language and script

Arabic
Bengali
Chinese
Cyrillic
Devanagari
Georgian
Greek
Gujarati
Gurmukhi
Hebrew
Japanese
Korean
Latin
Sinhala
Tamil
Telugu
Thai

ICANN's Work

Security, Stability, Resiliency

SUPPORTING A HEALTHY, RESILIENT INTERNET

ICANN facilitates the security, stability and resiliency of the Internet's unique identifier systems through coordination and collaboration. ICANN Security works across the organization and community, providing global reach and expertise in technical and policy issues impacting the Internet's unique identifiers. ICANN's relationships in these areas guide its engagement with the greater Internet ecosystem.

VERSION 1.0 04/01/13
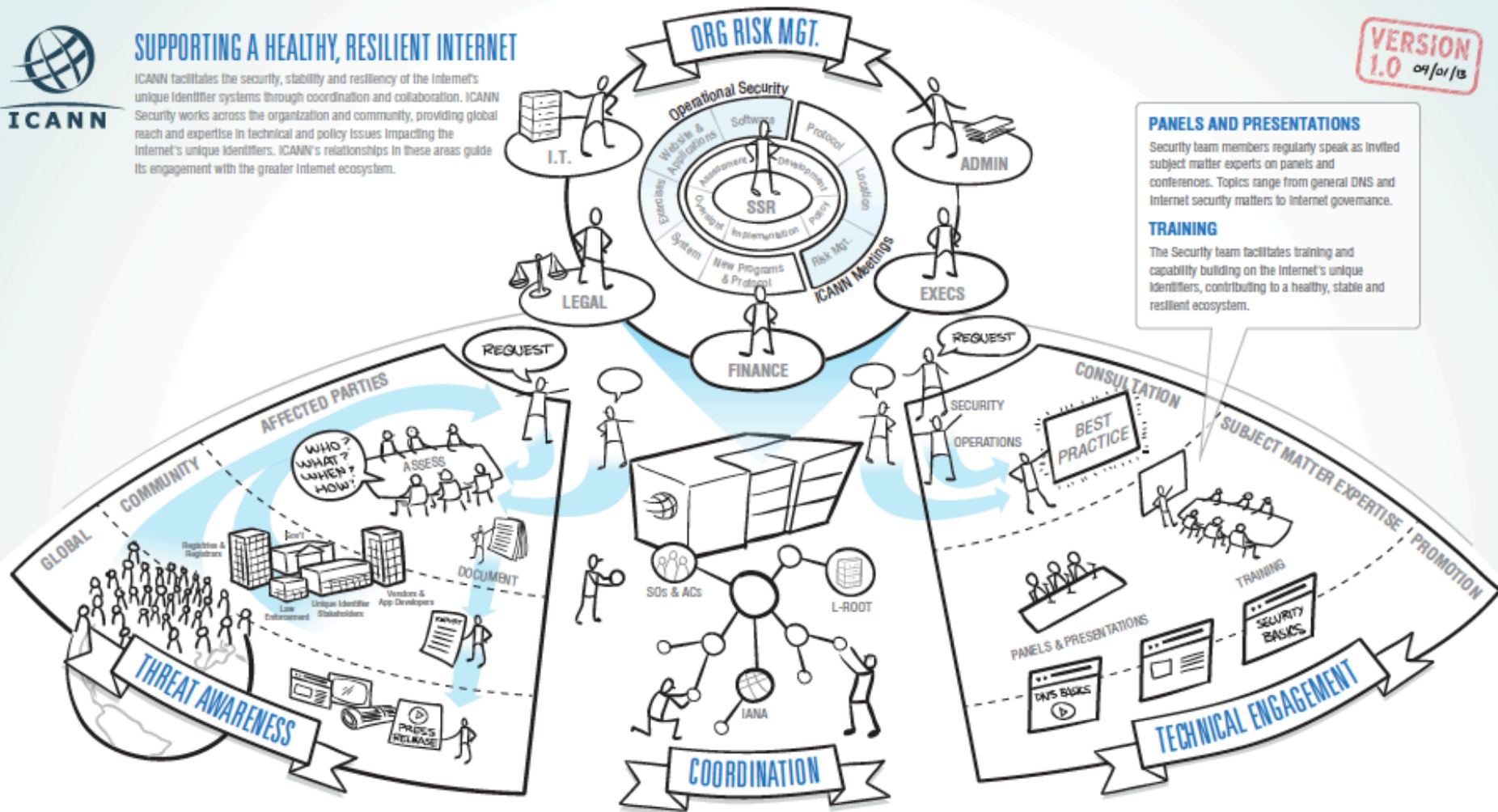
PANELS AND PRESENTATIONS

Security team members regularly speak as invited subject matter experts on panels and conferences. Topics range from general DNS and Internet security matters to Internet governance.

TRAINING

The Security team facilitates training and capability building on the Internet's unique identifiers, contributing to a healthy, stable and resilient ecosystem.

ORG RISK MGT.

I.T.
ADMIN
LEGAL
EXECS
FINANCE

Operational Security
SSR

THREAT AWARENESS
COORDINATION
TECHNICAL ENGAGEMENT

COORDINATE & COLLABORATE

The Security team is regularly invited to speak with community stakeholder groups, and facilitates activity with ICANN's Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees.

PUBLICIZE & PROMOTE
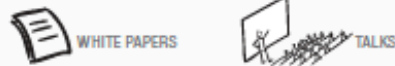
WHITE PAPERS
TALKS

The Security team provides thought leadership in the form of white papers, blog posts and the annual Security, Stability & Resiliency Framework for ICANN.

Team members represent ICANN at various conferences and events worldwide, speaking on cybersecurity and governance, the Internet's unique identifiers and ICANN.

CONSULT & ADVISE

EXERCISES
POLICY
ROOT SERVER

The team contributes to scenarios for global cyber exercises, provides advice on operational practices such as with the root server community and DNS technical community.

REVIEW & COMMENT

POLICY
RFCs

The team regularly provides input into policy development processes, comments on protocols and open standards managed by others in the Internet ecosystem.

XPLANATIONS™ by XPLANE.com

Meeting Information

- **For any information on this meeting go to http://buenosaires53.icann.org/sites/default/files/icann53_blockschedule_april2015.pdf**

- **Transcripts, recordings, presentations for all meetings http://meetings.icann.org/calendar**

Click on session to access remote participation details

◆ IANA Stewardship Transition / Enhancing ICANN Accountability Information Session – 1830-2000

**happens right here in Libertador C

Monday

◆ Welcome Ceremony and President's Opening@830

◆ ccNSO Tech Day@1030

◆ CWG/CCWG Joint Town Hall@1030

◆ Global Domains Division (GDD) Update@1400

◆ Internet Coordination Update Session@1400

◆ SO/AC-Led High Interest Topic Session@1515

◆ Internet Governance Public Session@1815

◆ DNSSEC for Everybody: A Beginner's Guide @1700

Tuesday: Constituency Day

Starts @830 and 900

- ◆ GNSO:
    - ✓ Commercial Stakeholder Group
    - ✓ Non Commercial Stakeholder Group
    - ✓ Registries and Registrars
- ◆ At Large
- ◆ GAC
- ◆ SSAC and RSSAC
- ◆ ccNSO
- ◆ Board Sessions

◆ Joint Meeting of the ICANN Board and the GAC@0830

◆ AoC and Organizational Reviews: Supporting ICANN Accountability@1030

◆ LAC ISPs and the Internet Unique Identifiers, Security Topics@1300

◆ Joint Meetings with the Board starting@1300

◆ CCWG-Accountability Engagement Session@1530

Thursday

◆ SSAC Public Meeting@0800

◆ GAC Meetings@830

◆ CWG Worksession@830

◆ CCWG-Accountability Working Session@1015

◆ CEO Succession Process@1245

◆ Public Forum@1330

◆ ICANN Board Meeting@1700

I-CANN NETWORKING…

◆ Monday – DNS Women's Breakfast@700

◆ Monday – Business Sector Welcome
Reception@1900

◆ Wednesday – European Stakeholders
Networking Event@1800

◆ Wednesday – LACRALO Showcase@1830

◆ Thursday – ICANN53 Wrap Up Cocktails@1830

◆ Every day…. Coffee Breaks, hallways

TIPS and TOOLS

- ICANN Information Booth

    ✧ Open Saturday–Wednesday w/Registration from 0800-1800

  – Icannwiki Booth and More – Susan Chalmers

  – Daily Newsletter

  – Schedules: electronic, monitors

- **ACRONYMS** - **https://quizlet.com/ICANNLangs**

32 sets /over 400 terms translated

When The Meeting Ends…

- Share your knowledge and reaction to the Meeting and ICANN's work: at home, university, local internet events, other global conferences

- Engage with ICANN's Regional Stakeholder Engagement teams

- Join MyICANN to create your own web profile and sign up for regular mailings and news. Go to https://www.icann.org/users/sign_up to learn more

- Join the ICANN Community Wiki

Participation In ICANN

- Navigate to the Development and Public Responsibility Department
    - Newcomer Webpage
    - Register on the Online Learning Platform (OLP), also known as ICANN Learn
    - University Outreach
    - NextGen and Fellowship programs
    - Global Events
- Attend ICANN's community and Public meetings online via remote participation

"ICANN cannot become a fortress. ICANN must become an oasis, a place that people see and come to because it works, because it makes sense, because it's efficient"

Engage With ICANN

ICANN

Thank You and Questions

Reach us at:
Email: engagement@icann.org
Website: icann.org

twitter.com/icann

facebook.com/icannorg

linkedin.com/company/icann

youtube.com/user/icannnews

gplus.to/icann

weibo.com/ICANNorg

flickr.com/photos/icann

slideshare.net/icannpresentations

NEXT: Break Out !

- Civil Society

- Gov't Engagement

- Private Sector: business related

- Technical / Security
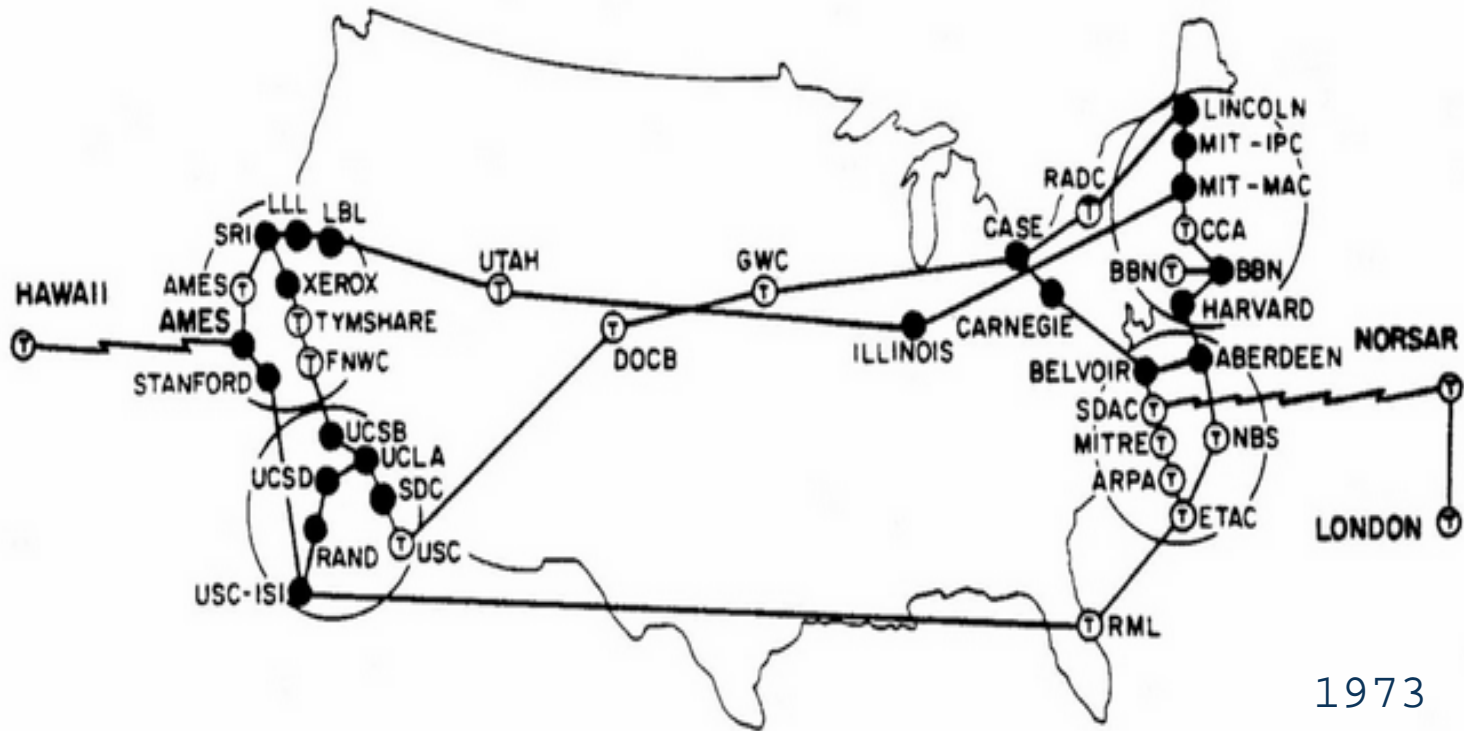
- End Users

- **Questions?**

The Internet and ICANN

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vd3dH9O1dhk - action=share

A Brief History of the Internet - Part I

1969 DARPA **ARPAnet, first network run on packet switching technology, created**

1973

ICANN

A Brief History of the Internet - Part II

1971 — Electronic email introduced by Ray Tomlinson

1974 — Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) designed

1989 — Tim Berners-Lee invents World Wide Web and HTTP

1993 — Mosaic Browser released, popularized the WWW

1994 — Netscape Navigator, Yahoo directory of websites released

ICANN

A Brief History of the Internet - Part III

1993

Source: National Science Foundation

History of the Internet Part IV

1995   Microsoft launches Internet Explorer browser

1996   Hotmail, one of the world's first free webmail services, launches

1998   Google founded

1998   ICANN incorporated in California

ICANN

History of the Internet Part V

2001   Wikipedia launched

2004   Mark Zuckerberg launches Facebook in Cambridge, MA

2006   Twitter launched, first Tweet "just setting up my twitter"

2010   Instagram founded

2012   Number of Internet users reaches 2.4 billion

ICANN