Online Learning Platform

ICANN 101
# ICANN 101

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tier 1 Content</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introductory video by Fadi Chehadé (new content to be produced)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welcome to ICANN web page</td>
<td><a href="http://www.icann.org/en/about/welcome">http://www.icann.org/en/about/welcome</a></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is ICANN</td>
<td><a href="https://community.icann.org/download/attachments/40928719/ICANN_WhatIsICANN_FINAL.pptx?version=2&amp;modificationDate=1361584082000">https://community.icann.org/download/attachments/40928719/ICANN_WhatIsICANN_FINAL.pptx?version=2&amp;modificationDate=1361584082000</a></td>
<td>Chinese, English, French, Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What Does ICANN Do?</td>
<td><a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IJY5xJKphjA&amp;list=UUL7rV9qJaQEX3GKh7Lxx4QA&amp;index=13">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IJY5xJKphjA&amp;list=UUL7rV9qJaQEX3GKh7Lxx4QA&amp;index=13</a> <a href="http://www.icann.org/en/about/participate/what">http://www.icann.org/en/about/participate/what</a> <a href="https://community.icann.org/display/ISBM/Handouts+for+Speakers+Bureau">https://community.icann.org/display/ISBM/Handouts+for+Speakers+Bureau</a></td>
<td>Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tier 2 Content</td>
<td>Link</td>
<td>Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fadi Chehadé Demonstrates myICANN (video)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dsZj-Eo2kM4&amp;list=UUl7rV9qJaQEx3GKhtSLx4QA&amp;index=63">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dsZj-Eo2kM4&amp;list=UUl7rV9qJaQEx3GKhtSLx4QA&amp;index=63</a></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICANN &amp; the Internet Ecosystem</td>
<td><a href="https://community.icann.org/display/ISBM/Slide+Dec+ks+for+Speakers+Bureau">https://community.icann.org/display/ISBM/Slide+Dec+ks+for+Speakers+Bureau</a></td>
<td>Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who is ICANN? Fouad Bajwa profile</td>
<td><a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w3amtfjP9GY&amp;list=UUl7rV9qJaQEx3GKhtSLx4QA">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w3amtfjP9GY&amp;list=UUl7rV9qJaQEx3GKhtSLx4QA</a></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who is ICANN? Oksana Prykhodko profile</td>
<td><a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hu7PIQRkBNM&amp;list=UUl7rV9qJaQEx3GKhtSLx4QA&amp;index=137">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hu7PIQRkBNM&amp;list=UUl7rV9qJaQEx3GKhtSLx4QA&amp;index=137</a></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who is ICANN? Mistura Aruna profile</td>
<td><a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RG3TBC5yZZg&amp;list=UUl7rV9qJaQEx3GKhtSLx4QA">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RG3TBC5yZZg&amp;list=UUl7rV9qJaQEx3GKhtSLx4QA</a></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tier 3 Content</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Tier 1
What Is ICANN?
What does ICANN do?

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

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

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

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.

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.

**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.

**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.
**Contractual Compliance**

**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.

**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.

**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.
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 (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.

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.

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.
What Does ICANN Do?

Community-Driven Policy
To keep pace with dynamic technologies and rapid innovation, ICANN enables consensus-driven, multistakeholder policy development with broad representation.

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.

WHICH FUNCTIONS DOES ICANN COORDINATE?
- Domain Name System (DNS)
- Internet Protocol (IP) address allocation
- Protocol-Parameter Registry
- Generic Top-Level Domain name (gTLD) system management
- Country Code Top-Level Domain name (ccTLD) DNS
- Time zone database management

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.

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
- Addressing
- Country Code Names
- Generic Names

Advisory Committees
- At Large
- Governmental
- Root Server System
- Security & Stability

Technical Advisory Bodies
- Technical Liaison Group
- Internet Engineering Task Force

Board of Directors
What Has ICANN Accomplished?

Here are just a few highlights of what our bottom-up, consensus-driven, multi-stakeholder model has produced:

- ICANN established market competition for generic domain name (gTLD) registrations resulting in a lowering of domain name costs by 80% and saving consumers and businesses over US$1 billion annually in domain registration fees.
- ICANN implemented an efficient and cost-effective Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP), which has been used to resolve thousands of disputes over the rights to domain names.
- Working in coordination with the appropriate technical communities and stakeholders, ICANN adopted guidelines for the deployment of Internationalized Domain Names (IDN), opening the way for registration of domains in hundreds of the world’s languages.
- Verisign, ICANN and NTIA jointly completed deployment of Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC) for the root zone in July 2010. These extensions make certain kinds of cyberfraud much more difficult to perpetrate. As of 30 June 2011, 70 TLDs had adopted DNSSEC, including two of the largest TLDs -- .com and .de.
- ICANN created the New gTLD Program, so that any established entity in the world can apply to operate its own top-level domain. Many of these new gTLDs will go online in 2013.
- The world broadly accepts ICANN as the place to work out Internet governance policies. As 2011 ended, the Governmental Advisory Committee represented 109 nations (plus the European Union and the Vatican). The Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) represented more than 120 country code domains. The At-Large Advisory Committee represented 134 At-Large Structures (ALSes) from all geographic regions.

ICANN Welcomes Your Participation

If you have an interest in global Internet policy related to ICANN’s mission of technical coordination, we encourage you to participate. ICANN provides many online forums through this website, and the Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees have active mailing lists for participants. Additionally, ICANN holds public meetings throughout the year.

At any given time, many of the groups working on policy issues are seeking public input. You are always welcome to lend them your perspective, on the Public Comment Forum.

For more information on the Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees, please refer to their respective websites or pages:

- Address Supporting Organization (ASO)
- At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)
- Country Code Domain Name Supporting Organization (ccNSO)
- Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)
- Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)
- Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)
- Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)
Beginner’s Guide to Participating in ICANN
Tier 2
ICANN, the Internet Ecosystem & You
Ecosystem

- A network of interactions among organisms, and between organisms and their environment.
- The Internet is an ecosystem.
- The Internet is successful and thriving because its ecosystem is open, transparent and collaborative.
Components of Internet Ecosystem

- 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
The World’s Network – the Domain Name System

+ Internet Protocol numbers are unique addresses that allow computers to find one another

+ The Domain Name System matches IP numbers with a name

+ DNS is the underpinning of unified Internet

+ DNS keeps Internet secure, stable and interoperable

+ ICANN was formed in 1998 to coordinate DNS
What does ICANN do?

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.
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.
Functions that ICANN Coordinates

- Domain Name System (DNS)
- Internet Protocol (IP) Address Allocation
- Protocol-Parameter Registry
- Root Server Systems
- Generic Top-Level Domain Names (gTLD) system management
- Country-code Top-Level Domain Name (ccTLD) DNS
- Time Zone Database Management
ICANN Qualifications

+ ICANN created to coordinate DNS and other systems of unique identifiers

+ Affirmation of Commitments established ICANN’s independence, accountability and commitment to the public interest

+ IANA functions performed in line with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, an agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce.
ICANN’s Operations

+ ICANN is structured to manage DNS, ensuring growth and stability of Internet
  + Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

+ Supporting Organizations
  + Address
    + Country Code Names
      + Generic Names
  + Generic Names

+ Board of Directors Advisory Committees
  + At-Large
    + Governmental
  + DNS Root Server System
    + Security & Stability

+ Technical Advisory Bodies
  + Technical Liaison Group
  + Internet Engineering Task Force
Allocation of IP Addresses

- IP addresses are distributed in hierarchical system
- IANA allocates IP addresses to RIRs
- Policy is created through community, open consultation process
- Global policy is developed through consensus at an RIR, forwarded to ASO and submitted to ICANN Board
Pillars of ICANN Strategy

- Multi-stakeholder Model
- Community-Driven Policy
- Competition & Choice
- Security & Stability
- Interoperability
- Compliance
ICANN and Internet Ecosystem: What’s Next

+ New Top-Level Domain Names
+ ccTLDs – country code TLDs
+ IDN – Internationalized Domain Names
+ IPv6 Deployment
Expanded gTLDs

+ Introduction of unlimited gTLD names or extensions
+ A platform for innovation, choice and competition in marketplace
+ Creating online cultural, geographic and linguistic communities
+ 1930 applications from 60 countries and territories
+ Adding safeguards to the process
ccTLDs

+ Broadening the character repertoire available for country code TLDs
+ Expansion of overall operation of the ccTLDs
Internationalized Domain Names

+ Most newcomers to Internet do not speak English
+ IDNs allow users to access the Internet entirely in their own language characters, rather than in Latin characters
+ Applicants for expanded gTLDs include more than a hundred IDNs
+ Making the Internet ever more globally inclusive
Adoption of IPv6

+ IPv6 deployment grew once the last IPv4 address was taken
+ ICANN Board ratified plan for recovered IPv4 addresses
Individuals and the Internet Ecosystem

- At-Large Advisory Committee is the ICANN home for individual Internet users
- Ground-up, tiered structure
- 150 At-Large Structures at grassroots level
- Sends a voting member to ICANN’s Board
- Increased quantity and quality of public policy statements
Participation in ICANN

+ Open to entire Internet ecosystem
+ Receive updates via MyICANN.ORG
+ Join public comment forum on ICANN’s web site
+ Attend ICANN’s public meetings in person or online
+ Join one of ICANN’s Supporting Organizations or Advisory Committees
Fadi Chehadé Demonstrates myICANN
Who is ICANN?
Tier 3
You & ICANN
How you can help shape the future of the Internet

*Introduction to ICANN and Policy Development*
Policy recommendations are formed and refined by the ICANN community through its Supporting Organizations (SOs) and influenced by Advisory Committees (ACs) – all comprised of volunteers from countries and territories – in a "bottom-up," open and transparent process.

Each Supporting Organization has its own specific process to conduct policy development. For the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) this is process is outlined in Annex A of the ICANN Bylaws, for the Country Code Supporting Organization (ccNSO) it is contained in Annex B of the ICANN Bylaws, for the Address Supporting Organization (ASO) it is laid out in the Memorandum of Understanding.

A sample of ICANN stakeholders includes companies that offer domain names to the public (registrars), companies that operate top-level domain registries (gTLD and ccTLD registries), Internet Service Providers, intellectual property interests, business users, non-commercial users (such as academics, non-governmental organizations, non-profits and consumer advocates), individual Internet users and governments.

For details of policy processes, please visit the respective SO/AC websites:

- GNSO, ccNSO, ASO, ALAC, GAC, SSAC, RSSAC