



ICANN | 54

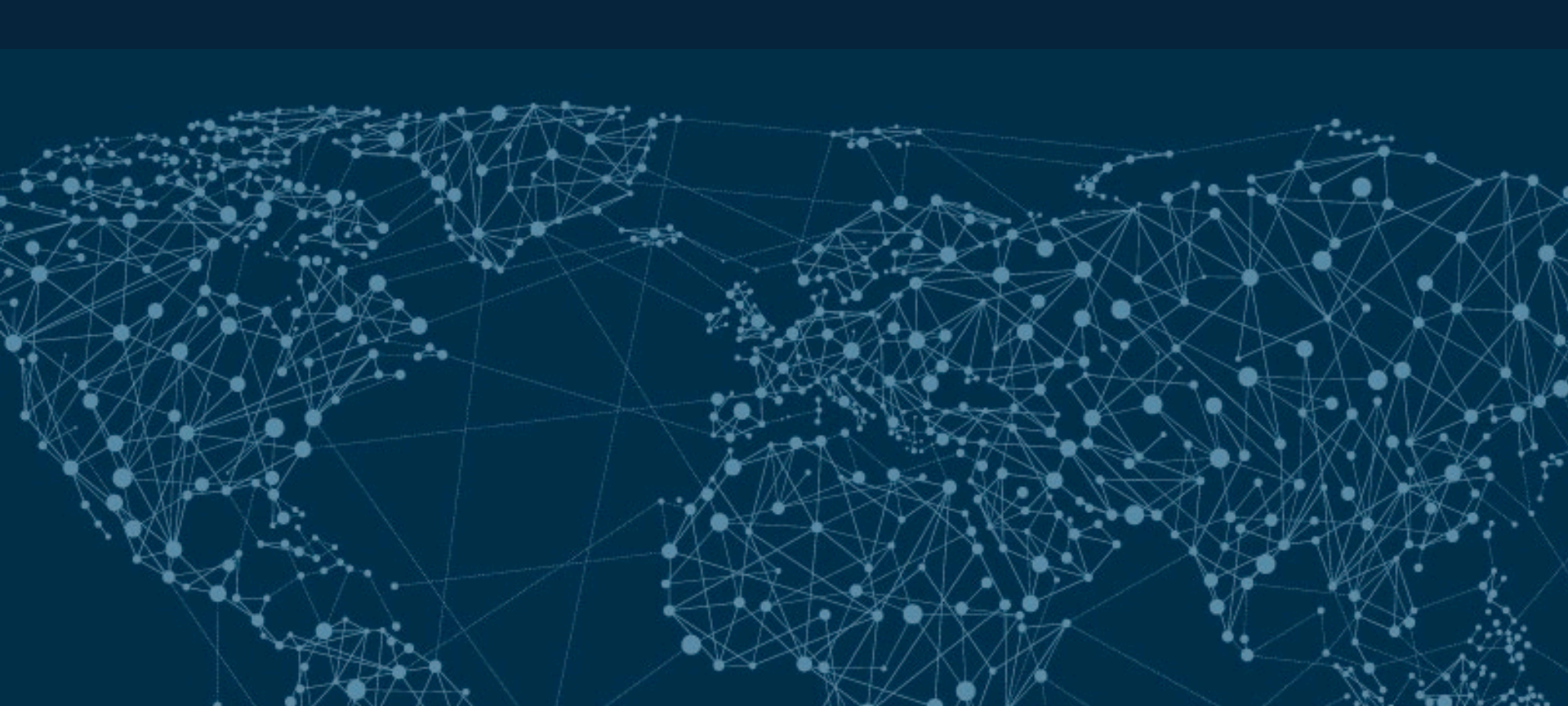
Dublin



18-22 OCTOBER 2015



What Does ICANN Do and Why?



Newcomer Welcome – ICANN

Janice Douma Lange | Jeannie Ellers | 18 October 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

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!

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

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”

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

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

ICANN's Role

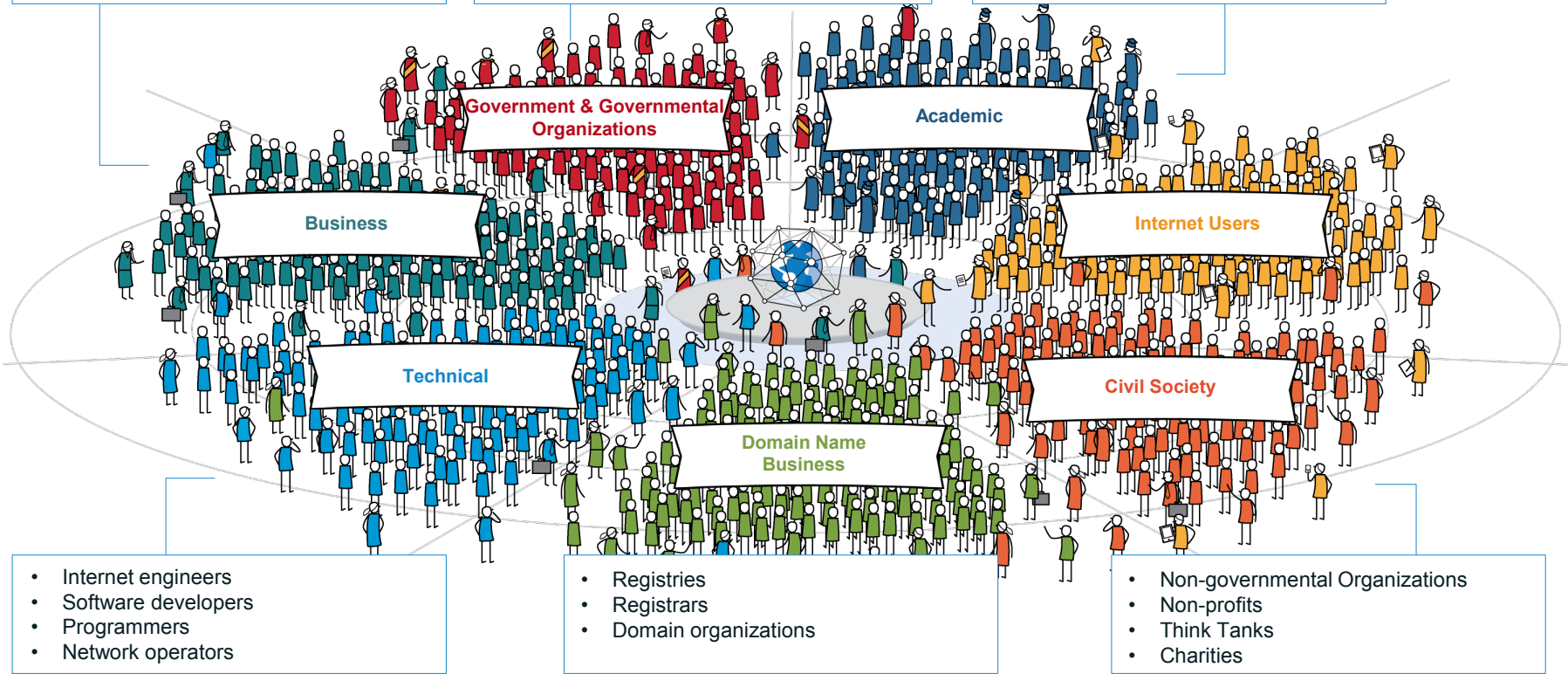
- ICANN is responsible for coordination of the global internet's unique identifiers; to ensure secure and stable operation of these systems
- ICANN staff does not create policy; we support and resource the worldwide community, who determine Internet policy in “bottom up” manner
- ICANN mandate is to make competition and choice available in a safe, secure operating environment. Examples are new gTLDs and IDN's

ICANN's Global Multistakeholder Community

- National governments
- Distinct economies recognized in international fora
- Multinational governmental and treaty organizations
- Public authorities (including UN agencies with a direct interest in global Internet Governance)

- Academic leaders
- Institutions of higher learning
- Professors
- Students

- Private-sector companies
- Trade associations

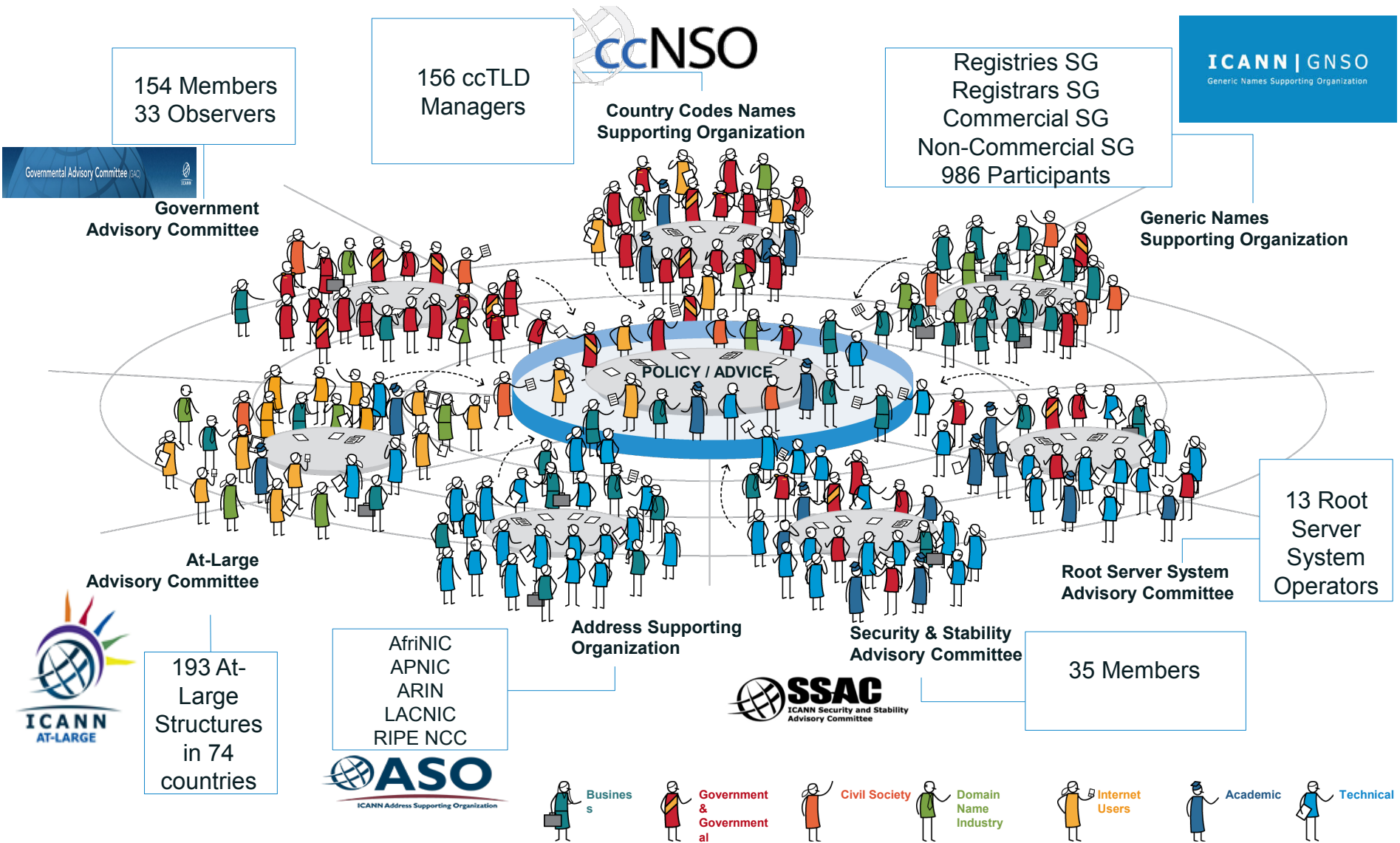


- Internet engineers
- Software developers
- Programmers
- Network operators

- Registries
- Registrars
- Domain organizations

- Non-governmental Organizations
- Non-profits
- Think Tanks
- Charities

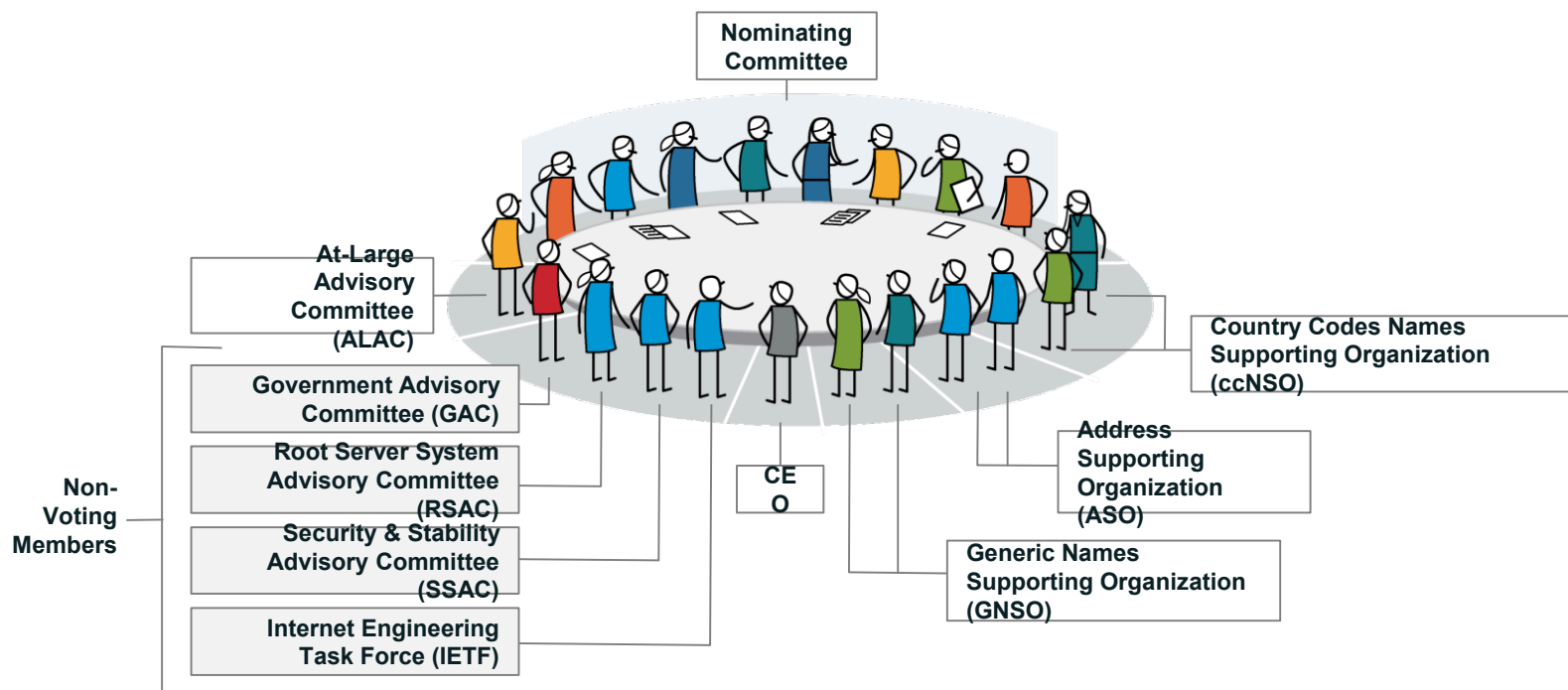
The ICANN Community At Work



The ICANN Community At Work

ICANN Board of Directors

The ICANN Board is responsible for the oversight of the strategy and operations of ICANN, as well as consideration of policy recommendations arising out of the Supporting Organizations, including, as necessary, consideration of advice on those policy recommendations coming out of the Advisory Committees



For more information visit:

<https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/board-of-directors-2014-03-19-en>



Business



Government
& Governmental
Organizations



Civil Society



Domain Name
Business



Internet
Users



Academic



Technical

ICANN Structure

+ Supporting Organizations (SOs)

- [Address Supporting Organization](#)
- [Country Code Names Supporting Organization](#) - 156 members
- [Generic Names Supporting Organization](#)

+ Board of Directors 'Advisory 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. 154 governments have identified representatives; 33 entities 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
- 193 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!

Internet Governance: What is Happening Today

- WSIS+10 Review at UNGA in December;
- IGF in Brazil; November
- OECD – Ministerial Conference on “Digital Economy” Brazil; June 2016
- Net Mundial Initiative
- WEF Initiative on “Internet of Future”
- ITU Work on “Internet of Things”

Internet Governance: WSIS+10- Review

- A Review of “WSIS Outcomes” called for in paragraph 111 of Tunis Agenda;
- Preparatory process since March 2013 in Geneva (UNESCO; ITU and CSTD review Conferences);
- Action now in New York; Open consultation tomorrow (19th October); will discuss “Zero Draft”;
- This (while generally positive) calls for a further Summit but also suggested IGF mandate extension for 5 years;
- UNGA High Level Session in December; ICANN attends as key stakeholder;
- Key opportunity to highlight ICT role in implementing Sustainable Development Goals

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

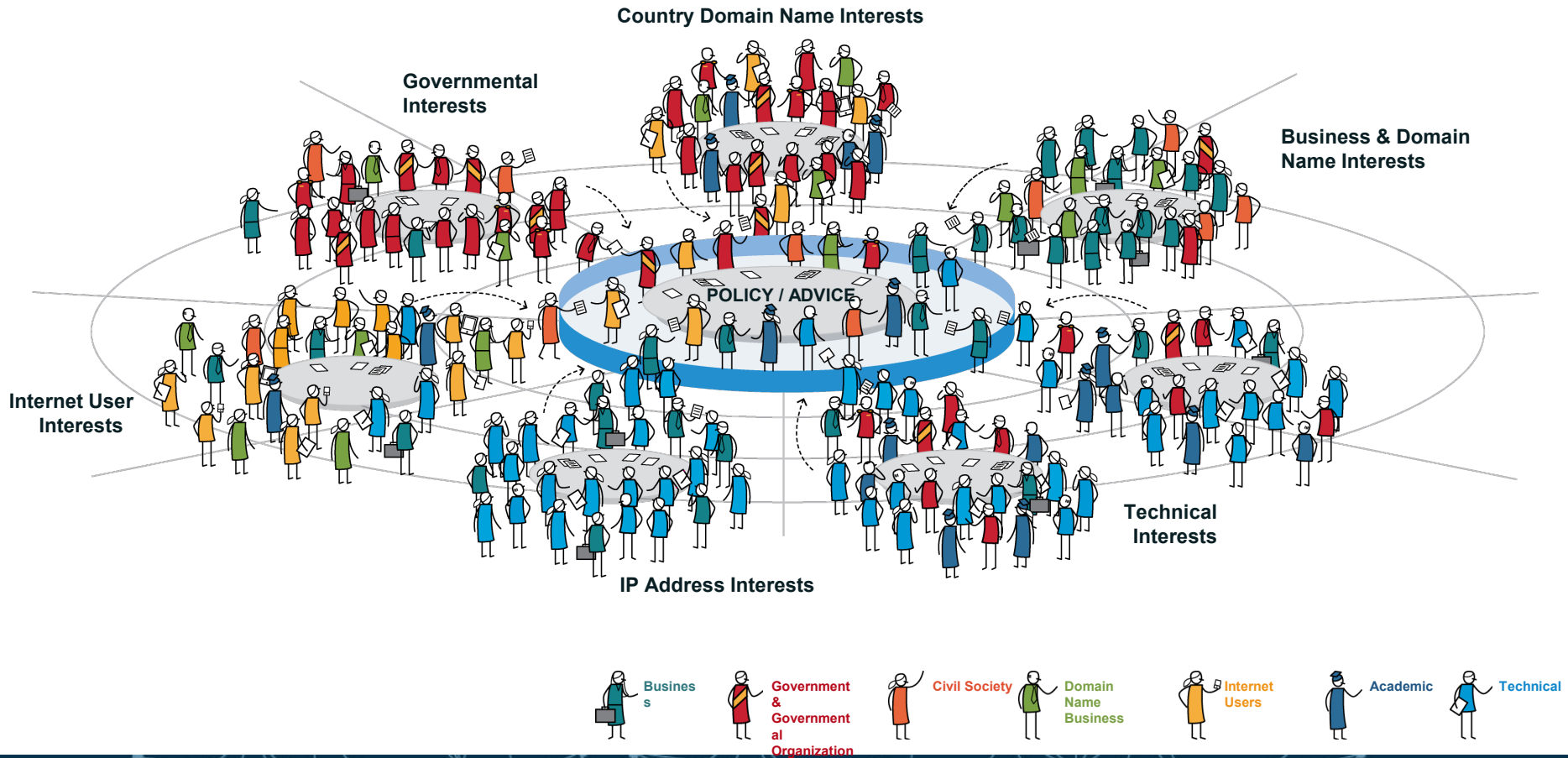
How Does ICANN's Regional Staff Fit Into This Model ?

- 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....

The ICANN Community At Work

The Bottom-Up Multistakeholder Model

The collective efforts of the ICANN community culminate in a common shared goal:
A single, interoperable Internet supported by stable, secure and resilient unique identifier systems

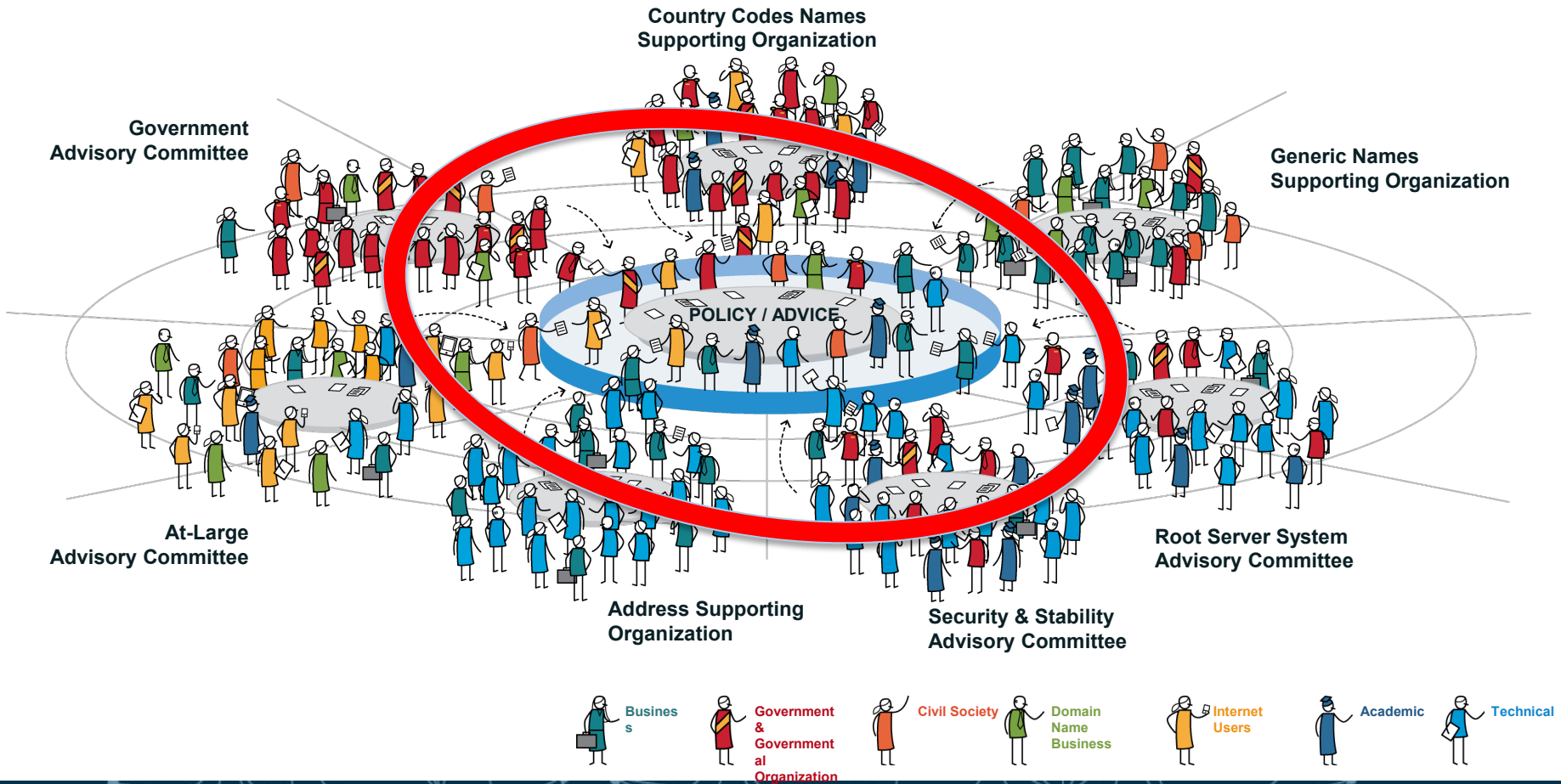


“ICANN meeting is one of the finest paths of learning of internet of things, building a circle of innovative, intelligent and talented people, exchanging of ideas and thoughts, and creating a bundle of social and technological adventures that you will never forget”.

The ICANN Community At Work: Policy

The Bottom-Up Multistakeholder Model

The collective efforts of the ICANN community culminate in a common shared goal:
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Community Driven Policy – HOW?



Multi-Stakeholder

Bottom-Up

Open

Transparent

Policy Processes – WHO?



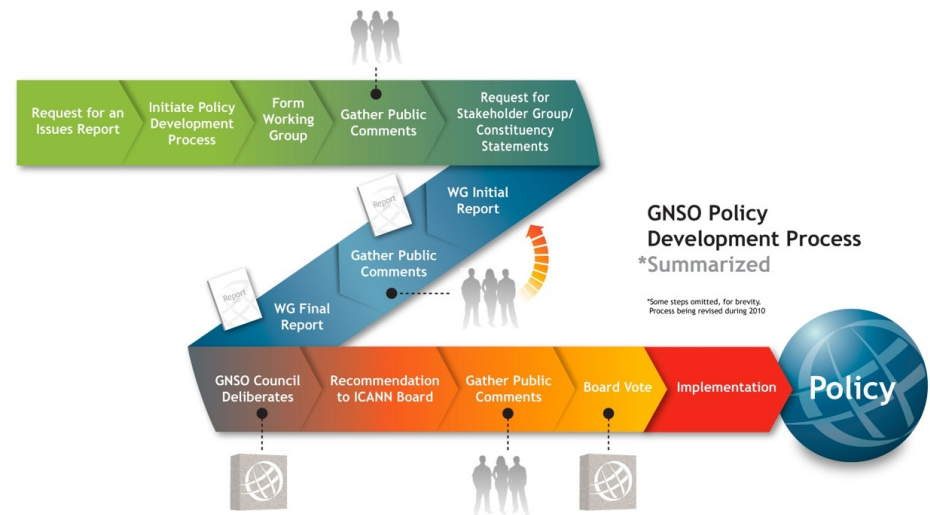
ICANN Supporting Organizations (SO)

- 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 Processes – WHAT?



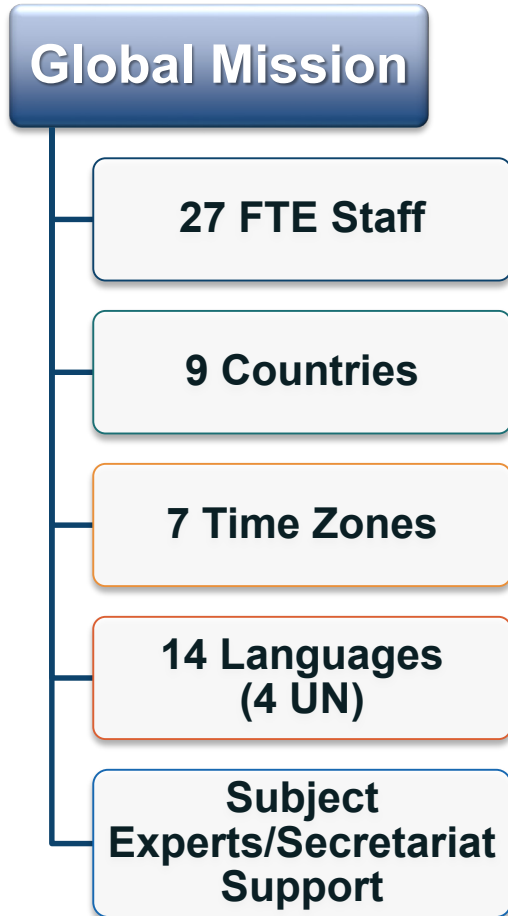
Policy Development Support Tools

Tools:

- Working Group Model
- Meetings – F2F, Web and Telephone
- Public Comments
- Collaboration Mechanisms
- Publications
- Webinars



Policy Development Support Staff



- **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 (Costa Rica)
- **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)
- **Kathy Schnitt** Secretariat 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)
- **Kim Carlson** Coordinator, SO/AC Support (USA)

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>

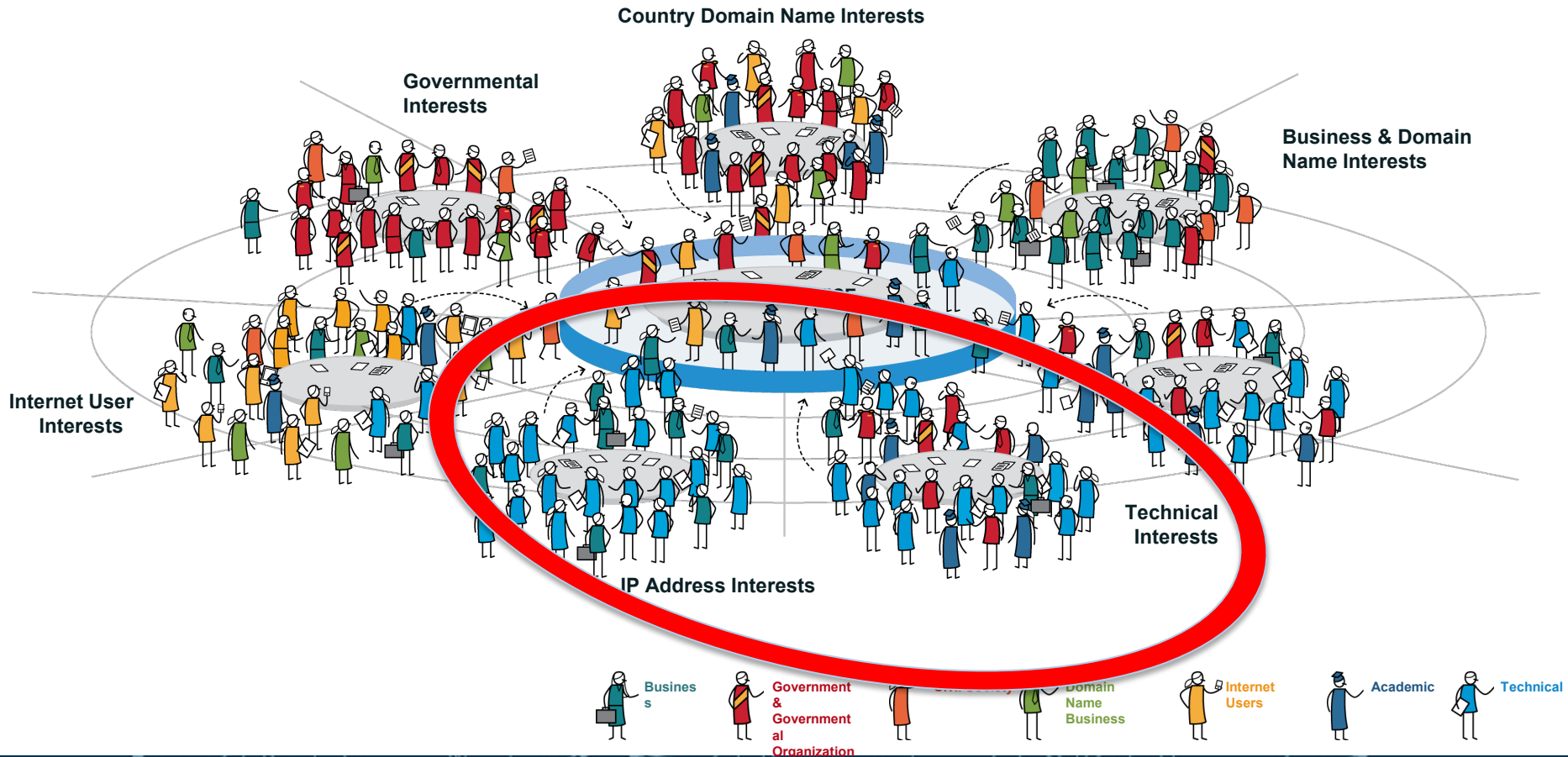
- Subscribe in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish



The ICANN Community At Work: IANA

The Bottom-Up Multistakeholder Model

The collective efforts of the ICANN community culminate in a common shared goal:
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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

IANA STEWARDSHIP TRANSITION

Transition Requirements set by NTIA

NTIA has stated that the transition proposal must have broad community support and address the following four principles:



Support and enhance the multistakeholder model



Maintain the security, stability and resiliency of the Internet DNS



Meet the needs and expectations of the global customers and partners of the IANA services



Maintain the openness of the Internet

NTIA also specified that it will **not** accept a proposal that replaces the NTIA role with a government-led or intergovernmental organization solution

Two Parallel Processes

The community developed and is following two parallel processes:

IANA Stewardship Transition

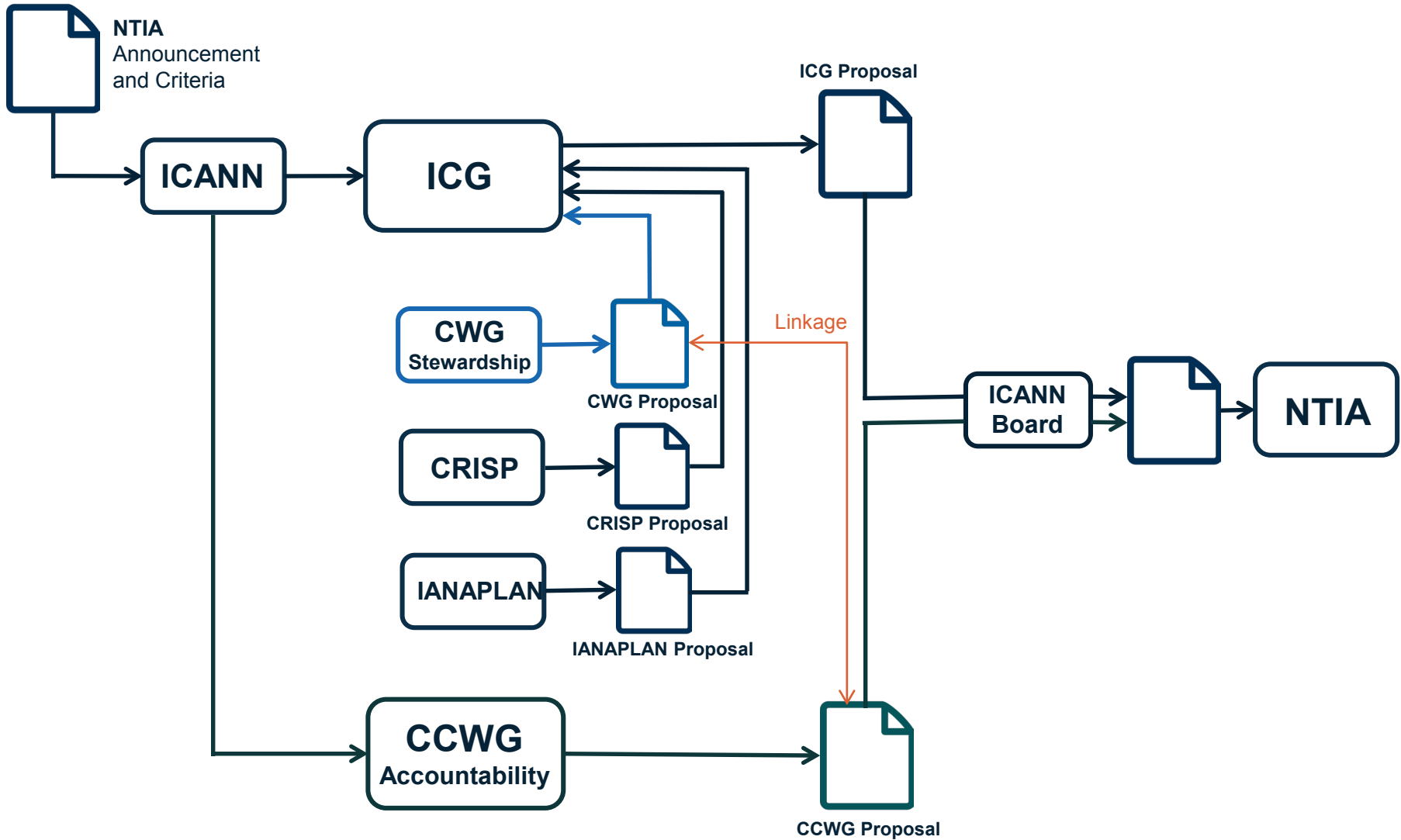
Focused on delivering a proposal to transition the stewardship of the IANA functions to the multistakeholder community

Enhancing ICANN Accountability

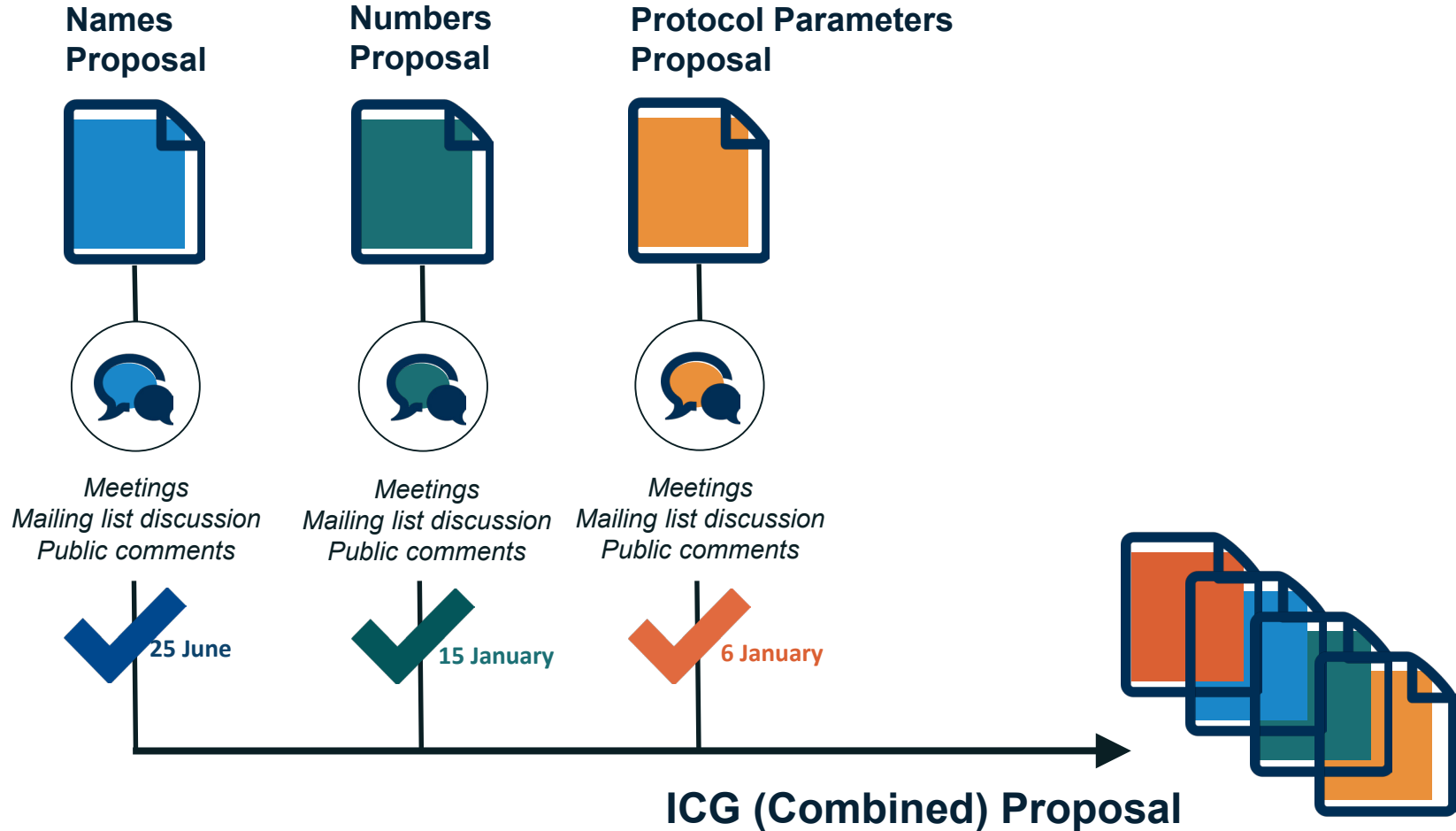
Focused on ensuring that ICANN remains accountable in the absence of its historical contractual relationship with the U.S.

To drive the processes, the community created **multilayered, transparent** and **diverse** working groups to foster discussion and within those groups, has developed working methods and systems for determining consensus

Developing Proposals



Request for Transition Proposal Structure




ENHANCING ICANN ACCOUNTABILITY

Enhancing ICANN Accountability

As initial discussions around the transition took place, the community raised the broader topic of the impact of the change on ICANN's accountability.

- ⦿ The transition would end the U.S. Government's historical contractual relationship with ICANN
- ⦿ This relationship has been perceived as a backstop with regard to ICANN's organization-wide accountability



As a
result

ICANN launched a second process, parallel but interrelated with the IANA Stewardship Transition process, to examine from an organizational perspective how ICANN's broader accountability mechanisms should be strengthened to address the absence of the U.S. Government.

Existing ICANN Accountability Mechanisms

- 1 Affirmation of Commitments
- 2 Affirmation of Commitments Reviews
- 3 Bylaws
- 4 Bylaws-Mandated Redress Mechanism
- 5 Documentation for Board of Directors
- 6 Documented Relationships
- 7 External Laws
- 8 General ICANN Operational Information
- 9 ICANN Board Selection Process
- 10 Organizational Reviews

CCWG-Accountability Goals and Requirements

The Cross Community Working Group on Enhancing ICANN Accountability (**CCWG-Accountability**) was formed to Deliver proposals that would enhance ICANN's accountability towards all stakeholders

- ⦿ The CCWG-Accountability is made up of **28 members** representing the 6 organizations who chartered the group, and **151 participants** who engage in day-to-day discussions and proposal development
- ⦿ The CCWG has split its recommendations into two Work Streams:



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 Empowered Community's Powers

The CCWG-Accountability recommends the ICANN community be empowered with five distinct powers.



1. Reconsider/reject Budget or Strategy/Operating Plan

This power would give the community the ability to consider strategic/operating plans and budgets after they are approved by the Board (but before they come into effect) and reject them.



2. Reconsider/reject changes to ICANN "Standard" Bylaws

This power would give the community the ability to reject proposed Bylaws changes after they are approved by the Board but before they come into effect.



3. Approve changes to "Fundamental" Bylaws

This power would form part of the process set out for agreeing any changes of the "fundamental" bylaws. It requires that the community would have to give positive assent to any change, a co-decision process between the Board and the community and that such changes would require a higher vote.



Remove individual ICANN Board Directors

The community organization that appointed a given director could end their term and trigger a replacement process. The general approach, consistent with the law, is that the appointing body is the removing body.



5. Recall entire ICANN Board

This power would allow the community to cause the removal of the entire ICANN Board. (expected to be used only in exceptional circumstances).

Work Streams & Implementation

Possible tracks for implementation of Work Stream 1:

- Revising Mission, Commitments and Core Values
- Establishing Fundamental Bylaws
- Completing the IRP enhancements
- Establishing Community empowerment mechanism and incorporation of the community Powers into the Bylaws
- Implementing the AoC reviews into the Bylaws
- Completing the Reconsideration process enhancements

Elements considered for Work Stream 2:

- Refining the **operational details** of WS1 proposals
- Further assessing enhancements to **government participation** in ICANN
- Considering the issue of **jurisdiction**
- Enhancing **SO/AC accountability**
- Instituting a **culture of transparency** within the ICANN organization
- Considering improvements to **diversity** in all its aspects at all levels of the organization
- Defining the modalities of how ICANN integrates **human rights** impact analyses, within its mission

2015

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Work Stream 1 Development (and identifying topics for Work Stream 2)

Work Stream 1 Implementation

Work Stream 2 Development

Work Stream 2 Implementation

Frankfurt
ICANN 52

Istanbul

Paris
ICANN 53

ICANN 54

ICANN 55

ICANN 56

ICANN 57

2016

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Linkage with the CWG-Stewardship

The CCWG-Accountability recognizes that continued and close engagement with the CWG-Stewardship is essential. **Key aspects of the CWG-Stewardship proposal are considered to be conditional on the output of the CCWG-Accountability.**

CWG-Stewardship Requirements	CCWG-Accountability Proposal	Requirement met?
ICANN Budget Community rights regarding the development and consideration.	Recommended community power: <i>Reconsider/reject budget or strategy/operating plan</i>	✓
ICANN Board Community rights regarding the ability to appoint / remove members, and to recall the entire Board.	Recommended community powers: <i>Appoint & remove individual ICANN directors, Recall entire ICANN board</i>	✓
ICANN Bylaws Incorporation of the following into ICANN's Bylaws: IANA Function Review, Customer Standing Committee, and the Separation Process.	Recommended to be included as ICANN Bylaws.	✓
Fundamental Bylaws All of the foregoing mechanisms are to be provided for in the ICANN bylaws as Fundamental Bylaws.	Recommended to be included as ICANN Bylaws.	✓
Independent Review Panel Should be made applicable to IANA Functions and accessible by TLD managers.	Will be applicable, except for ccTLD delegations / revocations and numbering decisions.	✓

Public Comment Period



Public comment period:

**August 3 -
September 12**

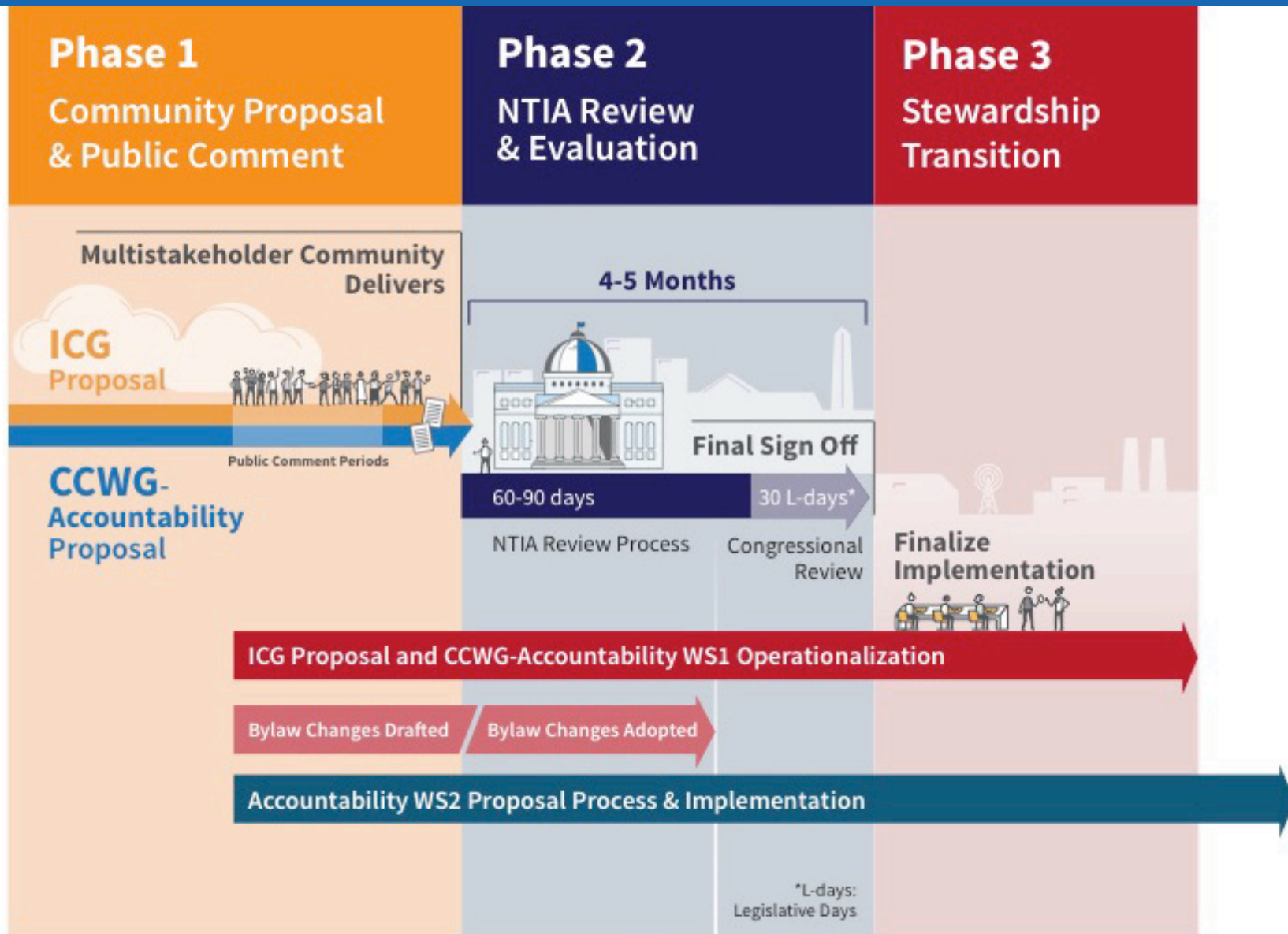
In September 2015, the CCWG-Accountability met in Los Angeles to review and discuss public comments received:

- ⦿ Received **92 comments**
- ⦿ Support for the work and goals of CCWG
- ⦿ Concern from community leaders (including the ICANN Board) about complexity of the proposal and the effect on timeline

Next Steps & Timeline:

The CCWG-Accountability will meet at ICANN54 in Dublin to work on the proposal. They are currently looking at a few weeks of delay.

Where are we now?



What Can I Do Now To Get Involved?



Join a working group

- ◎ CCWG-Accountability, contact acct-staff@icann.org



Participate in a public comment period

Participating in public comment periods is an integral part of ICANN's inclusive and bottom-up model of proposal development



Stay up to date on recent developments

- ◎ Visit: <https://www.icann.org/stewardship-accountability>
- ◎ Follow [@ICANN](#) on Twitter or like [ICANN](#) on Facebook
- ◎ [Subscribe](#) to ICANN news alerts

Questions?



Thank You and Questions

Website: <https://www.icann.org/stewardship-accountability>



twitter.com/icann



facebook.com/icannorg

IANA Stewardship Transition

<https://www.icann.org/stewardship>

- ⦿ Latest news and information on the IANA Stewardship Transition and ICG
- ⦿ Community participation information
- ⦿ Resources and archives from ICG meetings

Enhancing ICANN Accountability

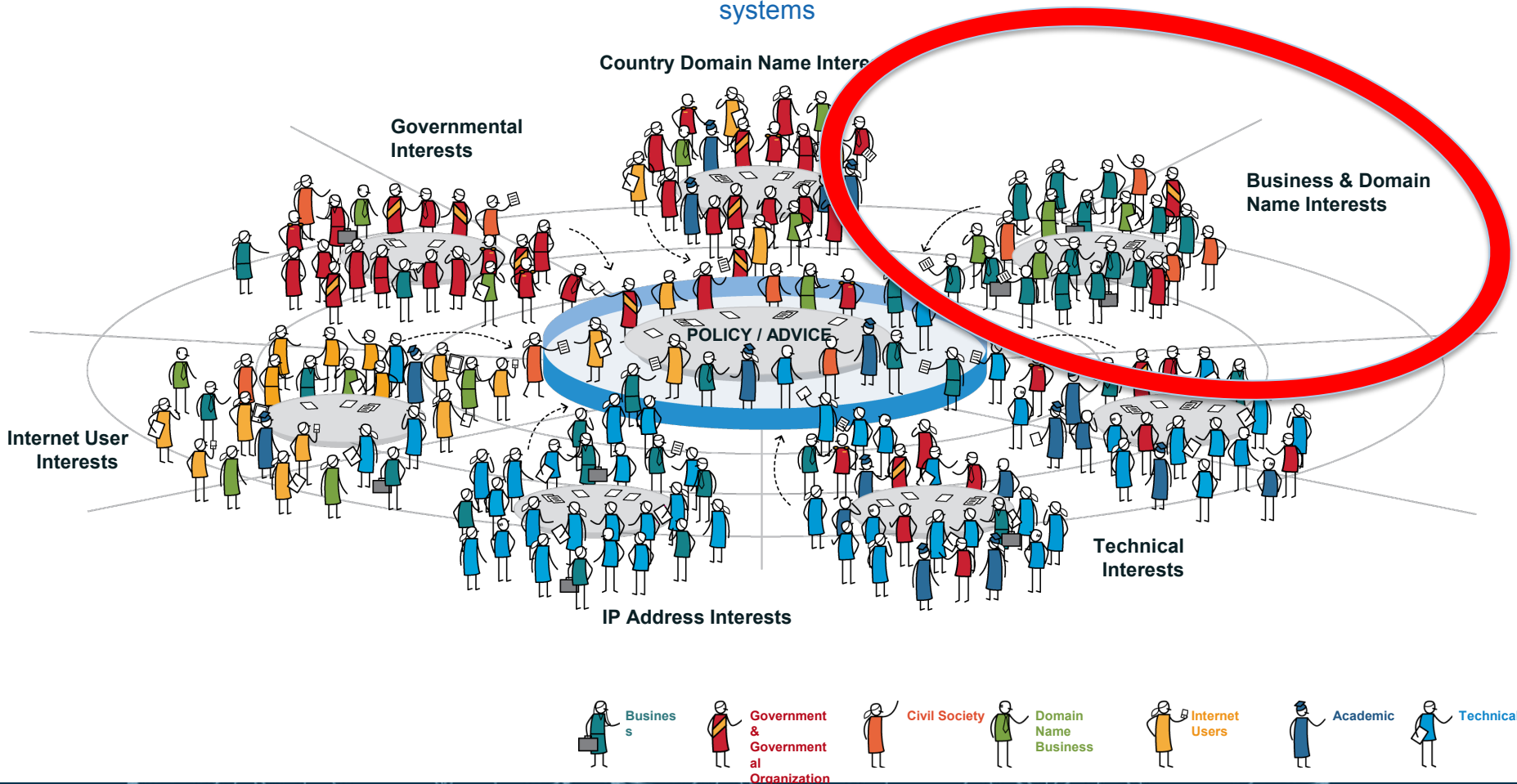
<https://community.icann.org/category/accountability>

- ⦿ Latest news and information on the Enhancing ICANN Accountability process and CCWG
- ⦿ Announcements and upcoming events

The ICANN Community At Work: DNS

The Bottom-Up Multistakeholder Model

The collective efforts of the ICANN community culminate in a common shared goal:
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Global Domain Division (GDD)



WHAT DO WE DO

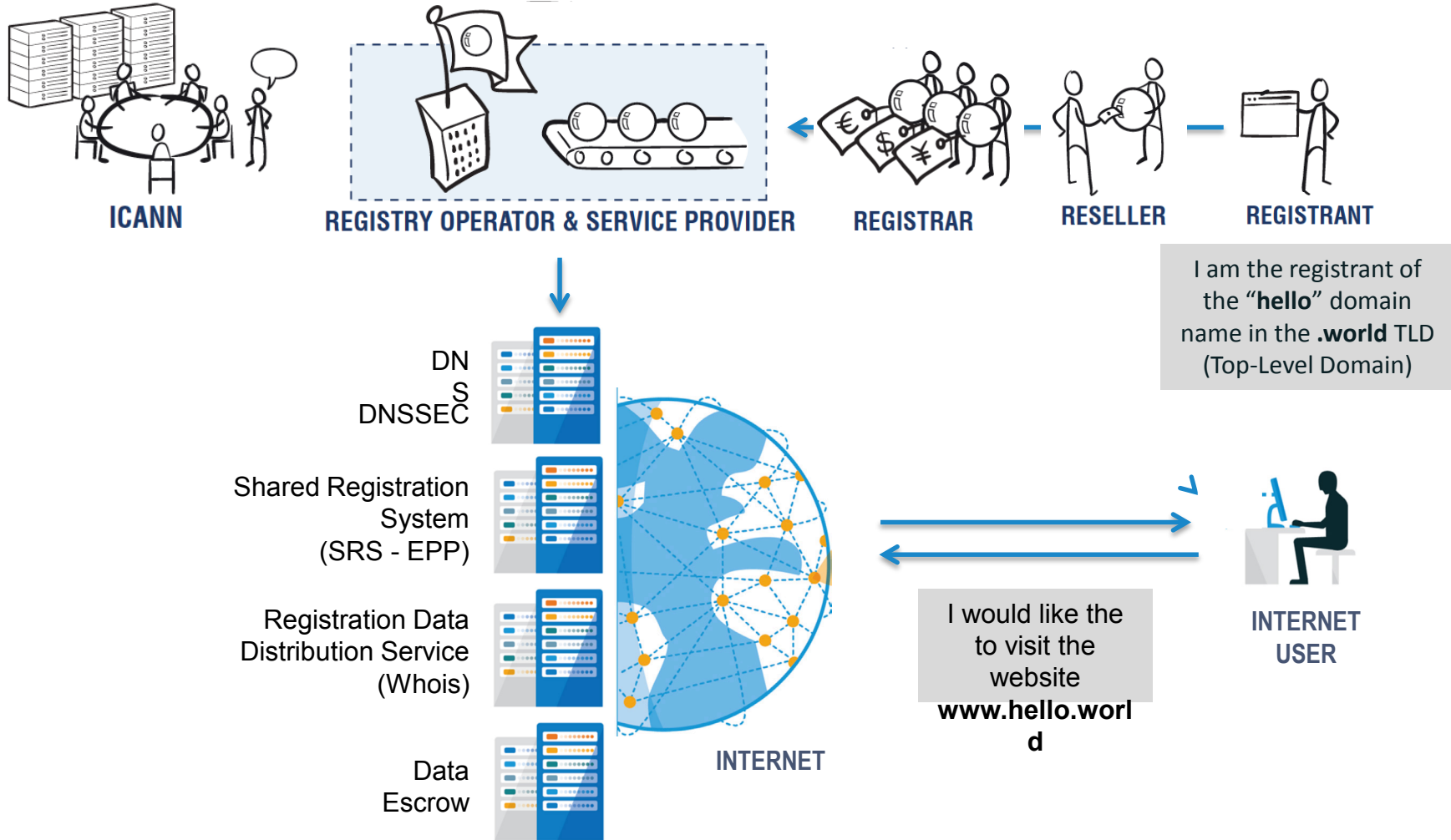
Engage the Internet community to implement ICANN policies through contracts and services



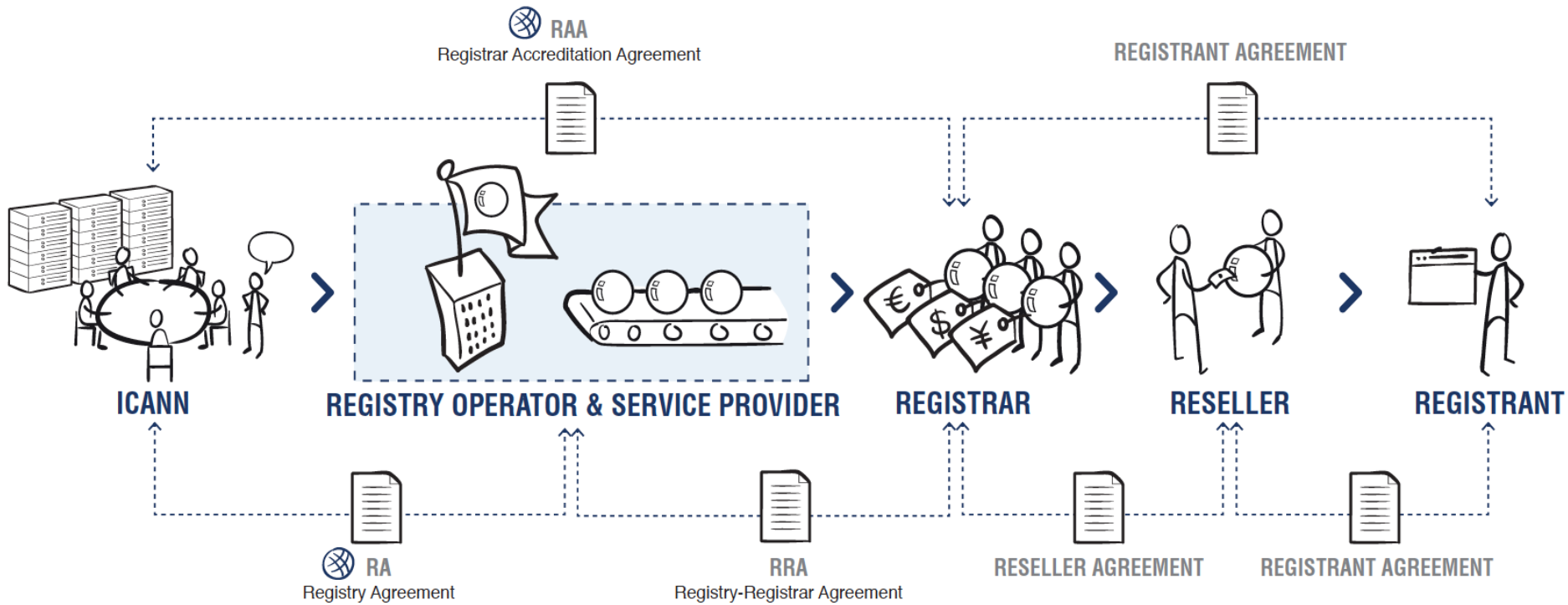
OUR MISSION

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

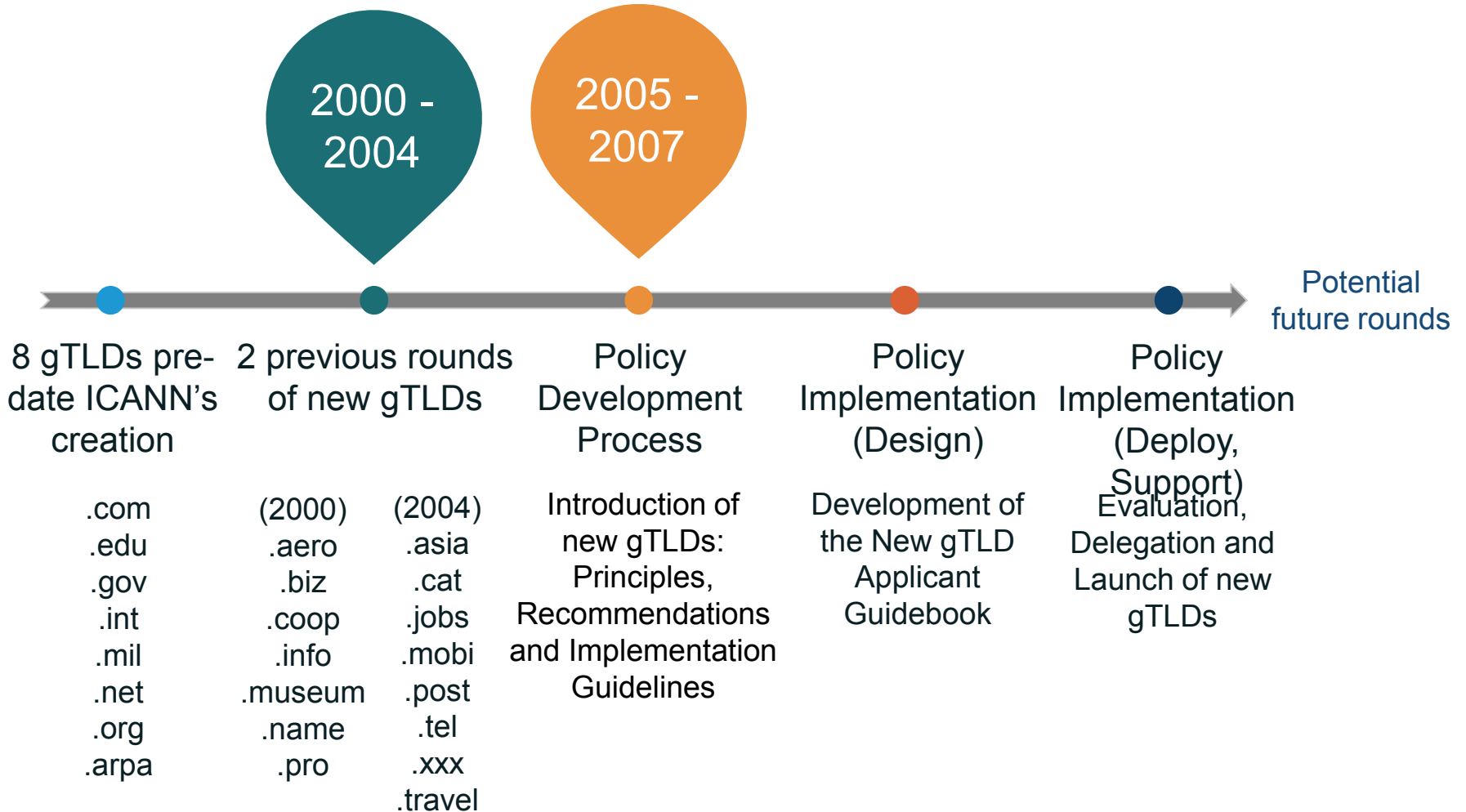
DNS: Key stakeholders



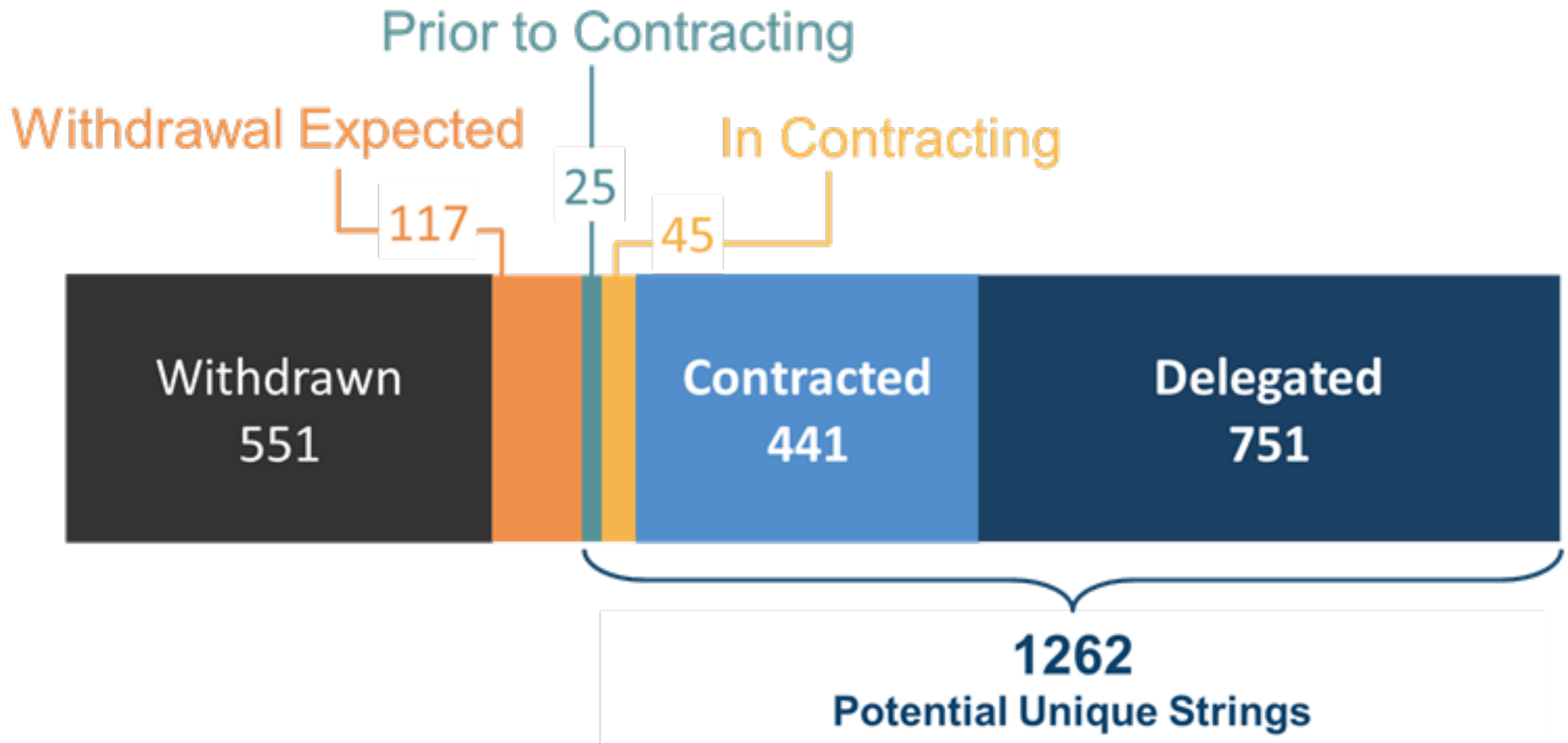
DNS: Contracts



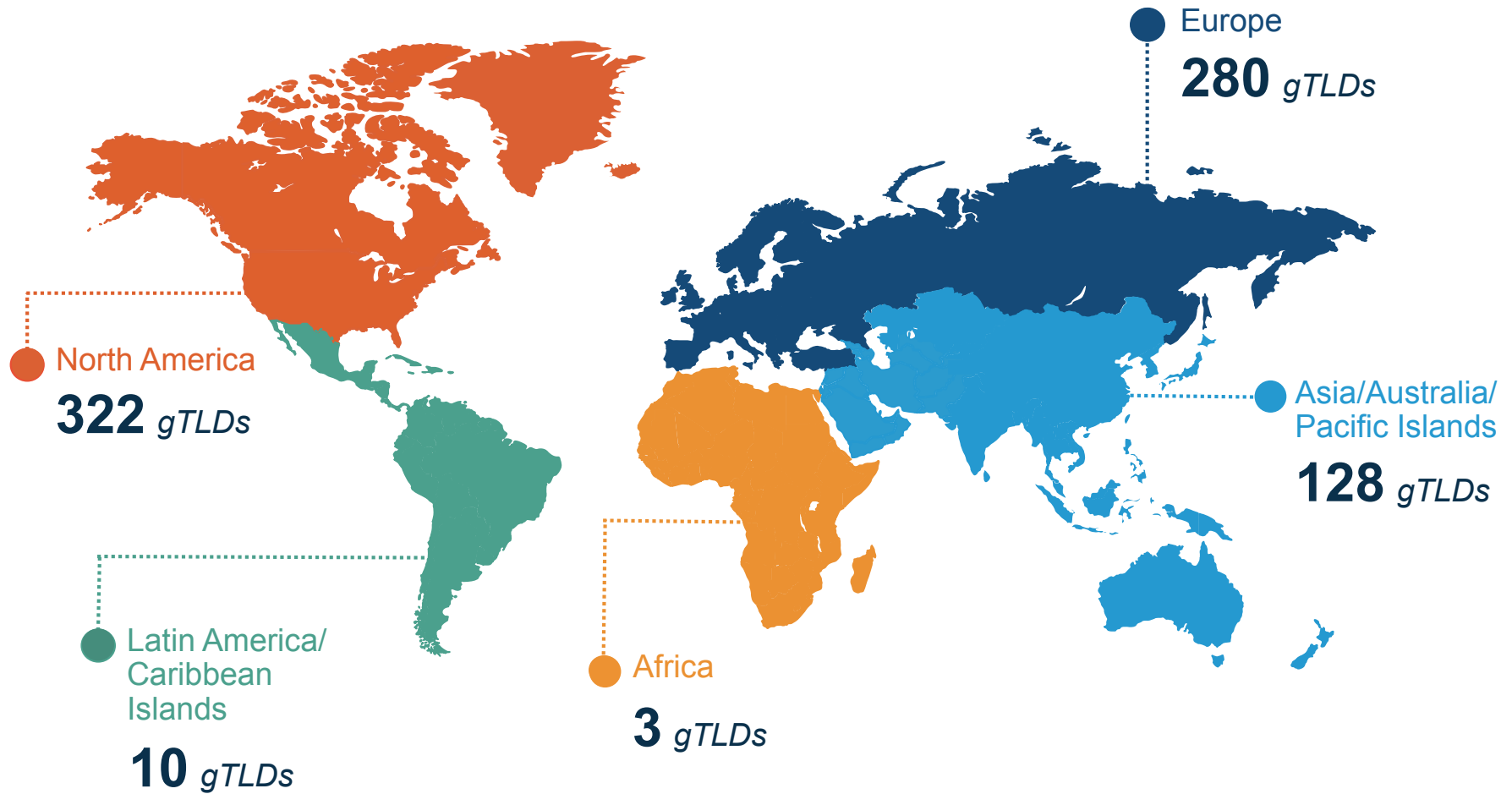
New gTLD Program



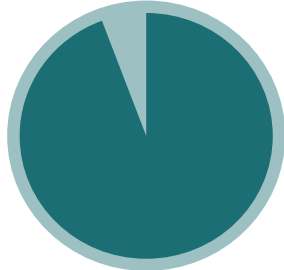
Application Pipeline



Regional Breakdown of Registry Operators



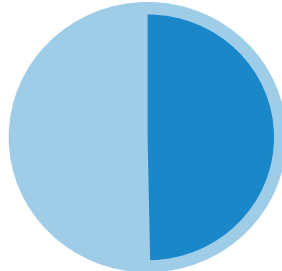
Program Reviews Underway



95%

Rights Protection

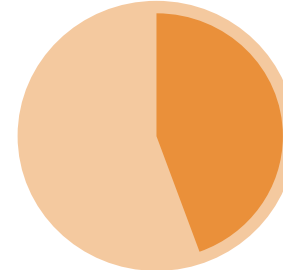
Draft review paper published and updated with public comment



50%

CCT Metrics

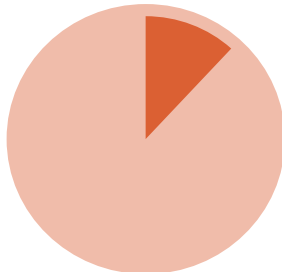
Consumer survey, economic study, and other metrics published. Phase 2 studies in 2016



45%

Program Implementation

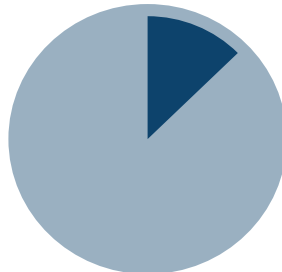
Draft review paper published for comment



10%

Root Stability Study

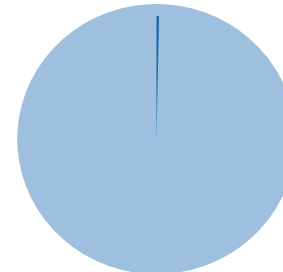
Engaging study provider for project kickoff



10%

TMCH Independent Review

Evaluating study proposals

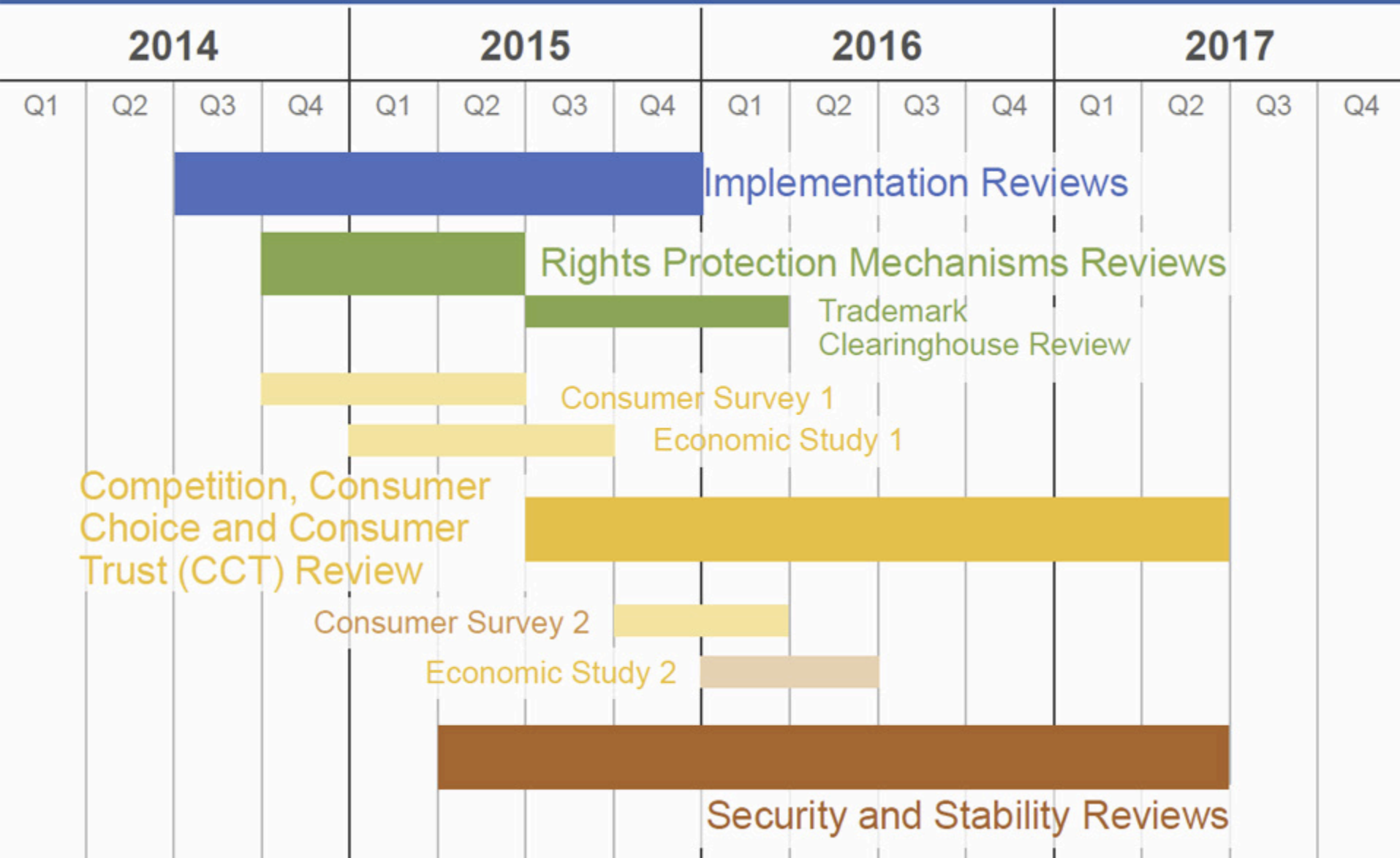


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CCT Review

Call for Volunteers pending

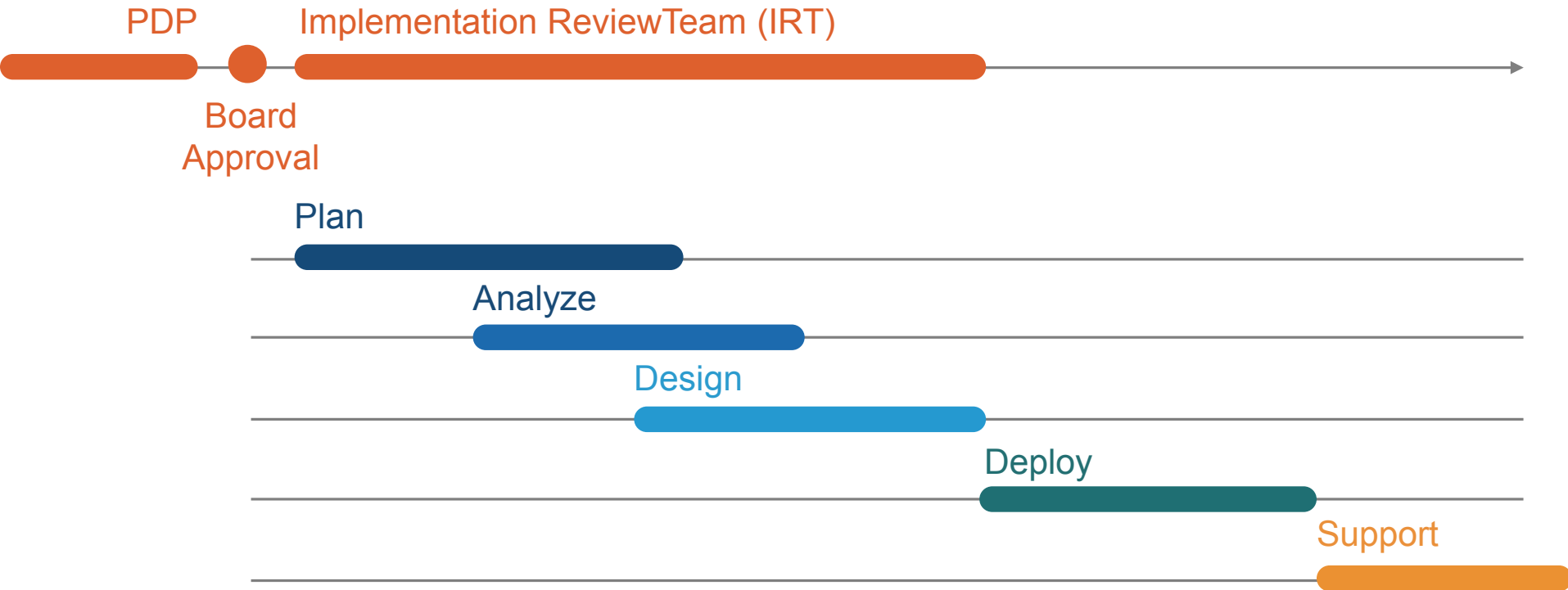
Program Reviews: Estimated Timeline



GNSO Activities Underway

- ⦿ **New gTLD Subsequent Procedures Discussion Group:** created to discuss the experiences gained by the first round of new gTLD applications and identify subjects for future issue reports, if any, that might lead to changes or adjustments for subsequent application procedures
 - ⦿ GNSO Council requested Issue Report June 2015
- ⦿ **Preliminary Issue Report** open for public comment through 30 October
- ⦿ **Preliminary Issue Report** on Rights Protection Mechanisms (RPMs) pending for October

GDD: Policy Implementation



PDP: early engagement, feedback

Plan: implementation plan (timeline, work breakdown)

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

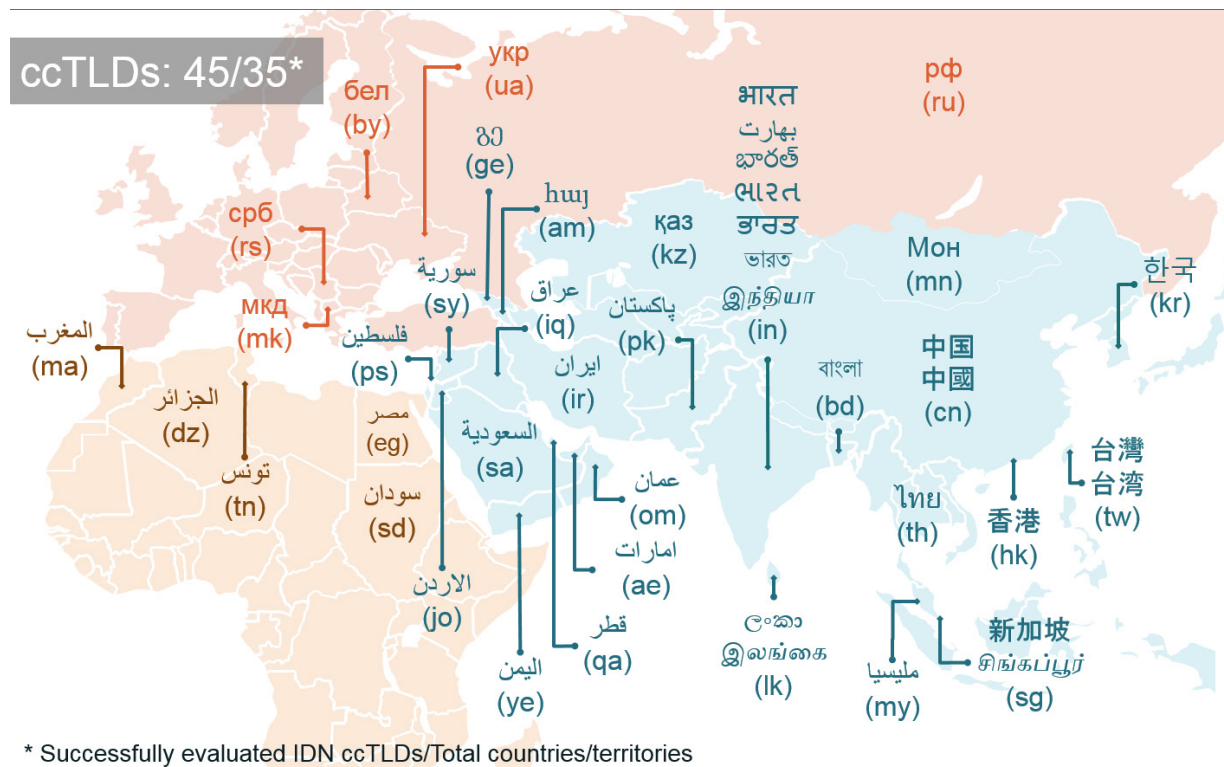
Design: select solution, develop systems

Deploy: phased delivery of systems/services under change

Support: systems and services operating, contractual compliance

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



Speak up for your language !

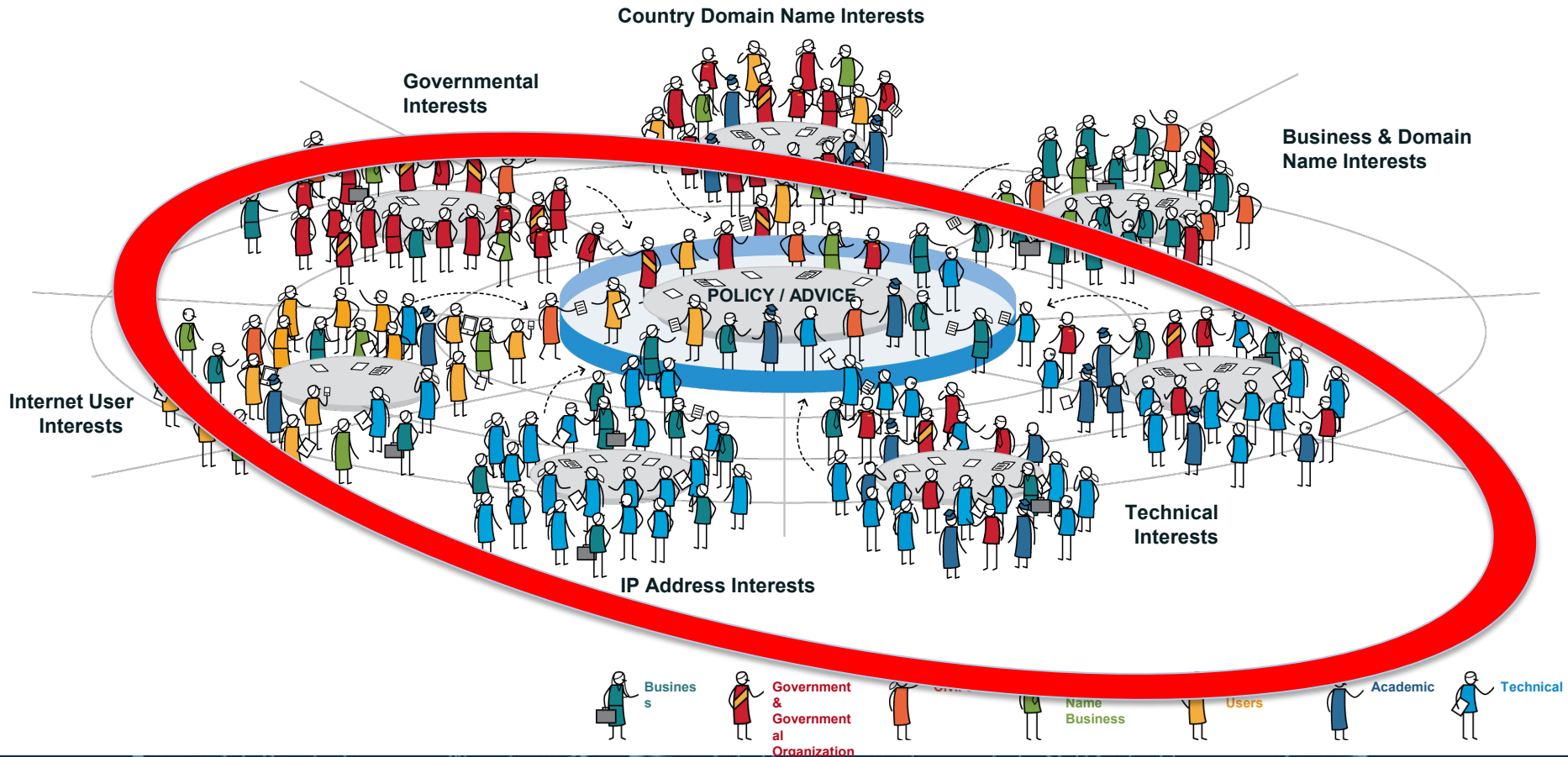
- To form a Latin-ASCII TLD label, only letters are allowed (a - z) – no digits or symbols
- How to decide which characters to allow to form IDN TLD labels for different scripts of the world?
 - ICANN is seeking volunteers to form community based groups to determine these script based rules
 - Volunteer today by sending an email to identlds@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

The ICANN Community At Work: SSR

The Bottom-Up Multistakeholder Model

The collective efforts of the ICANN community culminate in a common shared goal:
A single, interoperable Internet supported by stable, secure and resilient unique identifier systems



Identifier System SSR Team



Areas of Operation

Threat Awareness
and
Preparedness

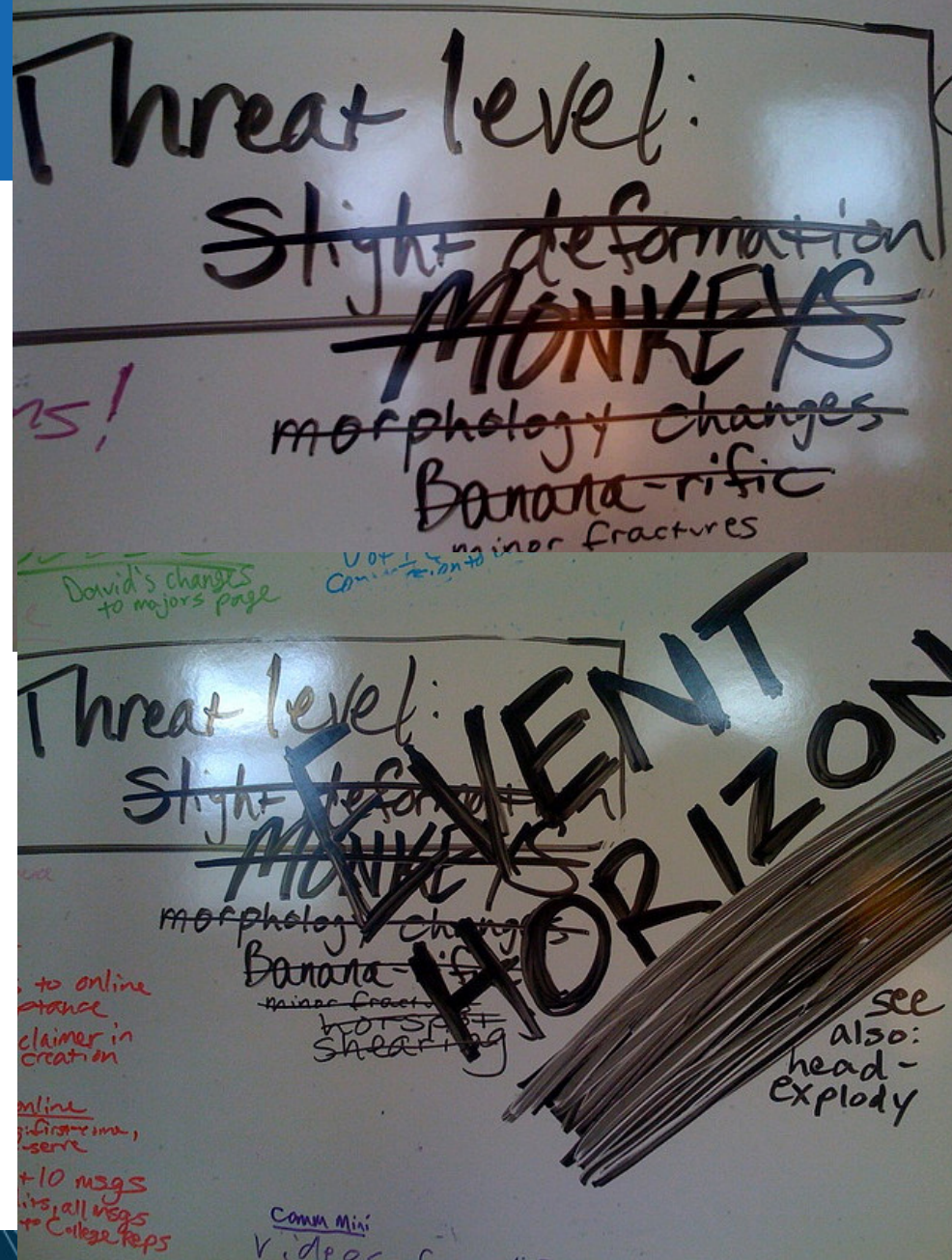
Trust-
based
Collaboration

Capability
Building

Analytics

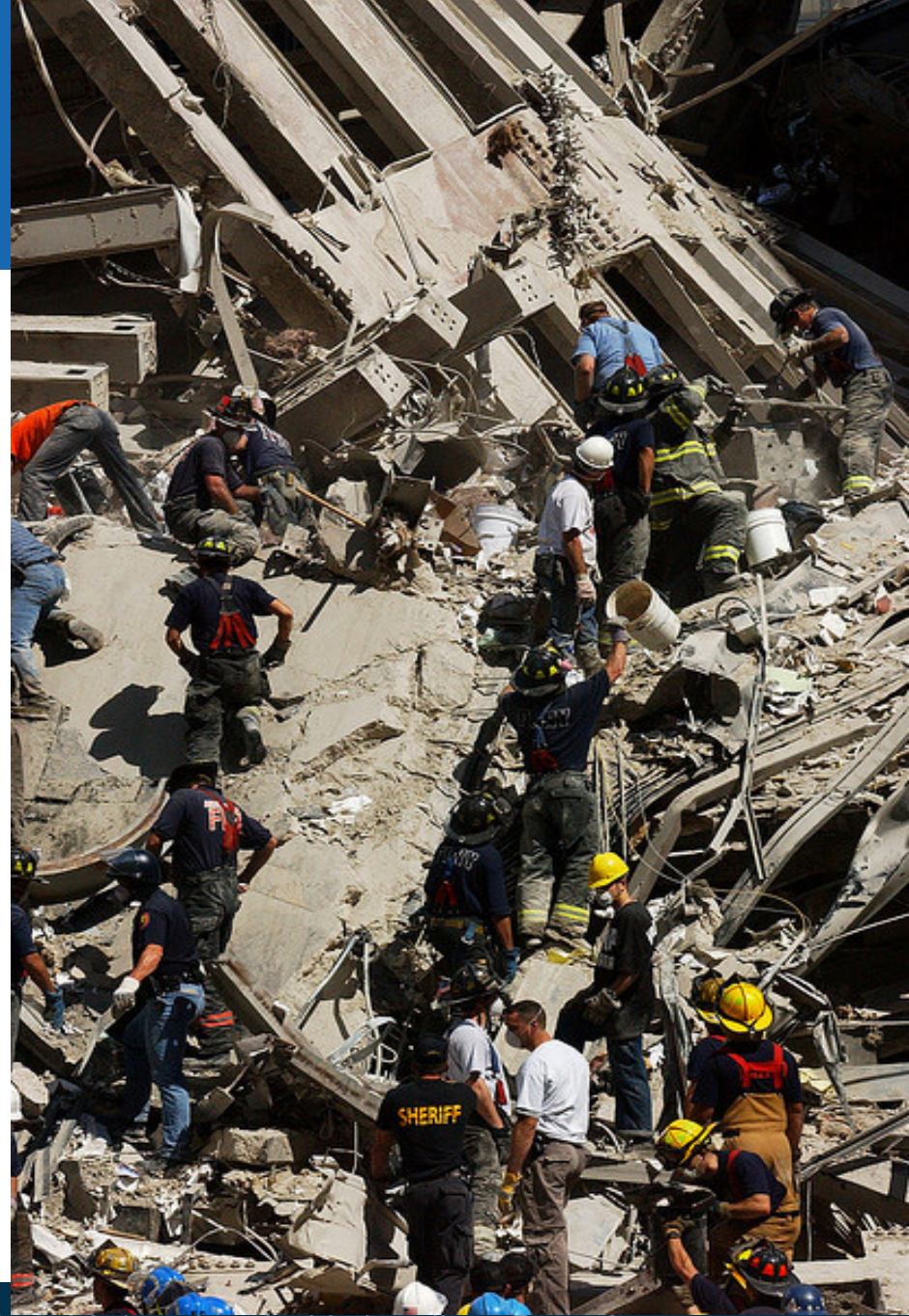
Threat Awareness

Exchange or act on threat intelligence related to global identifiers



Trust-based Collaboration

Engage with Internet
security and operations
communities to mitigate
identifier system abuse



Capability Building

Direct or provide technical training to ccTLD operators, public safety communities



Assess identifier system abuse or performance using event or reputation data

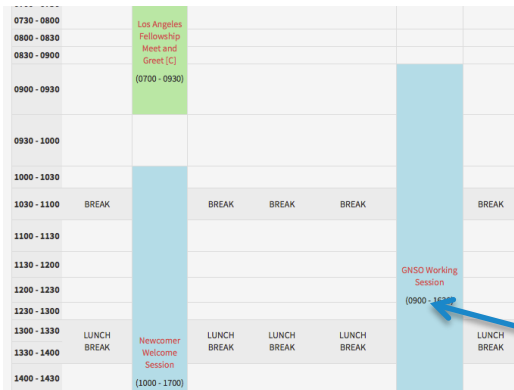


Meeting Information

- For any information on this meeting go <https://meetings.icann.org/en/dublin54>
- Transcripts, recordings, presentations for all meetings <http://meetings.icann.org/calendar>

Meeting Information

Click on session
to access remote
participation
details



0730 - 0800		Los Angeles Fellowship Meet and Greet (L)							
0800 - 0830									
0830 - 0900									
0900 - 0930									
0930 - 1000									
1000 - 1030									
1030 - 1100	BREAK		BREAK	BREAK	BREAK				BREAK
1100 - 1130									
1130 - 1200									
1200 - 1230									
1230 - 1300									
1300 - 1330	LUNCH BREAK		LUNCH BREAK	LUNCH BREAK	LUNCH BREAK				LUNCH BREAK
1330 - 1400		Newcomer Welcome Session (1000 - 1700)							
1400 - 1430									

<https://meetings.icann.org/en/dublin54/schedule/sun-newcomer>

- ◆ Sector “Stand Up”: Learn how your sector works in ICANN@1615–1730 WicklowMR3
- ◆ Transition Perspectives: From an Internet Pioneer and the US Congress@1630-1800 Auditorium

- ◆ Fellowship Session@730 Liffey B
- ◆ Welcome Ceremony@830 Auditorium
- ◆ Enhancing ICANN Accountability@1030 Auditorium
- ◆ How It Works: Internet Beginners Series@1030–1715 L4 Foyer
- ◆ Enhancing ICANN Accountability@1400 Liffey B
- ◆ Women in ICANN, Internet, ICT@1515 Wicklow Hall2
- ◆ Fellowship Session@1645 Auditorium
- ◆ DNSSEC for Everybody: A Beginner's Guide@1730

Tuesday: Constituency Day

- ◆ Fellowship Session @ 730 Liffey A
- ◆ Fellowship Afternoon @ 1730 Liffey B
- ◆ GNSO:
 - ◆ Commercial Stakeholder Group
 - ◆ Non Commercial Stakeholder Group
 - ◆ Registries and Registrars
- ◆ At Large
- ◆ GAC
- ◆ SSAC and RSSAC
- ◆ ccNSO
- ◆ Joint Board Sessions

Wednesday

- ◆ Fellowship Session@730 Auditorium
- ◆ ICANN / ISOC Engagement@800 Wicklow MR1
- ◆ Board and GAC@830 Liffey A
- ◆ IDN Program Update@1030 Wicklow MR5
- ◆ Internet Principles: Openness@1215 Wicklow Hall 1
- ◆ IANA Stewardship Transition Implementation@1530 Wicklow Hall 2
- ◆ *ICANN Accountability@1700 Auditorium*
- ◆ European Coordination@1730 Wicklow Hall 1
- ◆ Fellowship Session@1730 Liffey B

- ◆ SSAC Public Meeting@0800 in Auditorium
- ◆ CCWG-Accountability Working Session@800 in Liffey H2
- ◆ Internet Governance@930 Auditorium
- ◆ NextGen@ICANN Presentations@1030 in L4 Foyer
- ◆ ICG Working session@1030 in Liffey B
- ◆ Public Forum@1400 Auditorium
- ◆ ICANN Board Meeting@1730 Auditorium

I-CANN NETWORKING...

- ◆ Monday: DNS Women's Breakfast@700 Spencer
Hotel East Restaurant
- ◆ Monday: Gala Street Fair@1900
- ◆ Tuesday: Ombudsman Reception@1700 L3Foyer
- ◆ Wednesday: EU/EURALO Networking@1830
L5Foyer
- ◆ Thursday: ICANN54 Wrap Up Cocktails@1830
L3Foyer

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) - <https://quizlet.com/ICANNLangs>
 - ✧ 32 sets /over 400 terms translated
- [SlideShare icannpresentations](#)

When The Meeting Ends...

- Share your knowledge: at home, university, local internet events, other global conferences
- Stay in touch 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](#)
- Join Mailing Lists and attend ICANN's community meetings online

Participation In ICANN

- [Development and Public Responsibility Department](#)
 - [Newcomer Webpage](#)
- ◆ Register on the Online Learning Platform (OLP), also known as [ICANN Learn](#)
- ◆ University Outreach
 - [NextGen@ICANN](#) and [Fellowship programs](#)
- ◆ Global Events

“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



Thank You and Questions

Reach us at:

Email: engagement@icann.org

Website: icann.org



twitter.com/icann



[gplus.to/icann](https://plus.google.com/icann)



facebook.com/icannorg



weibo.com/ICANNorg



linkedin.com/company/icann



flickr.com/photos/icann



youtube.com/user/icannnews



slideshare.net/icannpresentations

NEXT: Break Out to Wicklow MR 3

- **Civil Society**
- **Gov't Engagement**
- **Private Sector: business related**
- **Technical / Security**
- **End Users**

- **Questions?**

The Internet and ICANN



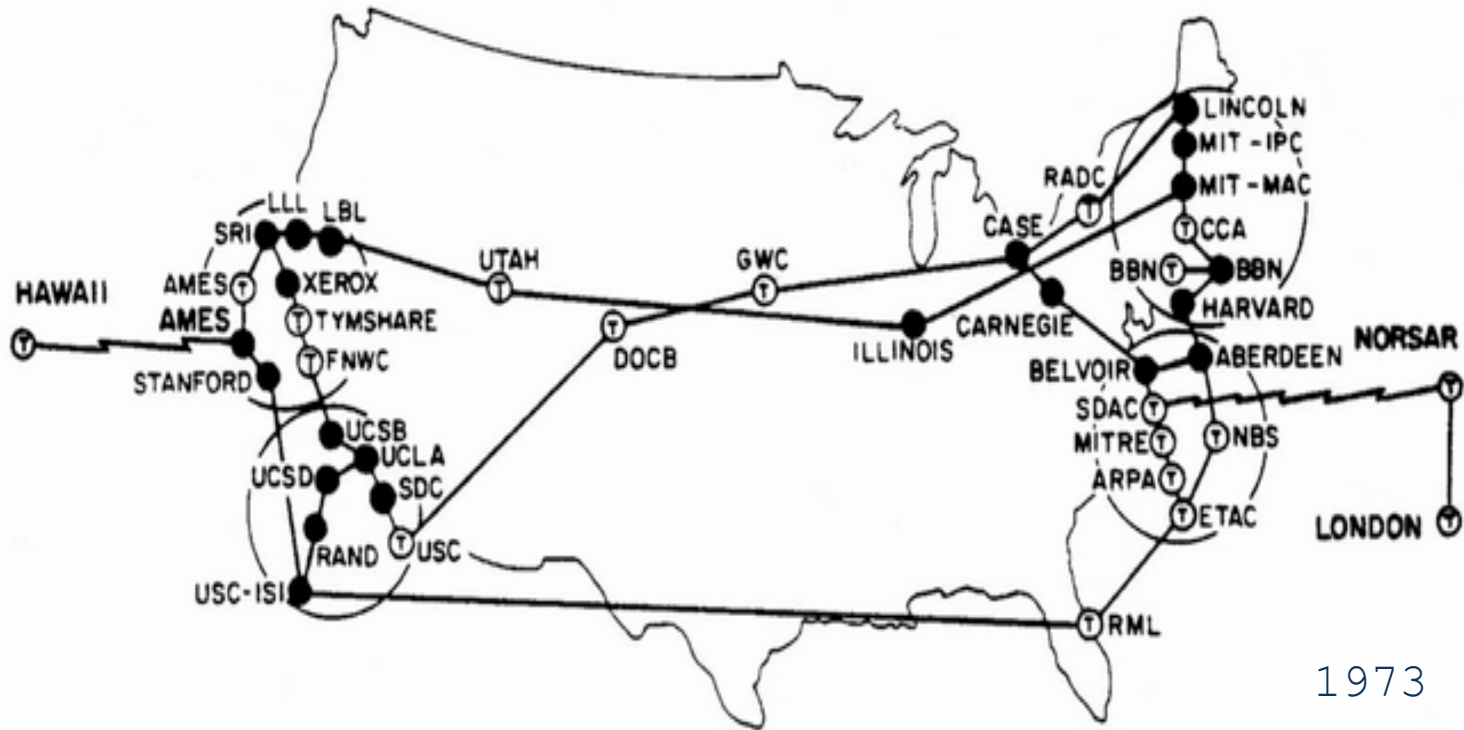
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vd3dH9otdhk> - action=share

A Brief History of the Internet - Part I

1969



ARPAnet, first network run on packet switching technology, created



1973

Source: BBN / DARPA



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

A Brief History of the Internet - Part III



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

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