• 12 October 2014

ICANN 51 NEWCOMER WELCOME

JANICE DOUMA LANGE

ENGAGEMENT MANAGER

ICANN

Agenda

- Newcomer Experience
- ICANN and the Internet Eco-System
- ICANN and the Multi-Stakeholder Model
-
- LUNCH BREAK 1200-1315
- ICANN's Work
- ICANN Meeting Week
- Staying Engaged!
- Sector Break Out Groups

Housekeeping

- Translation headsets
- 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 place than when you arrived!

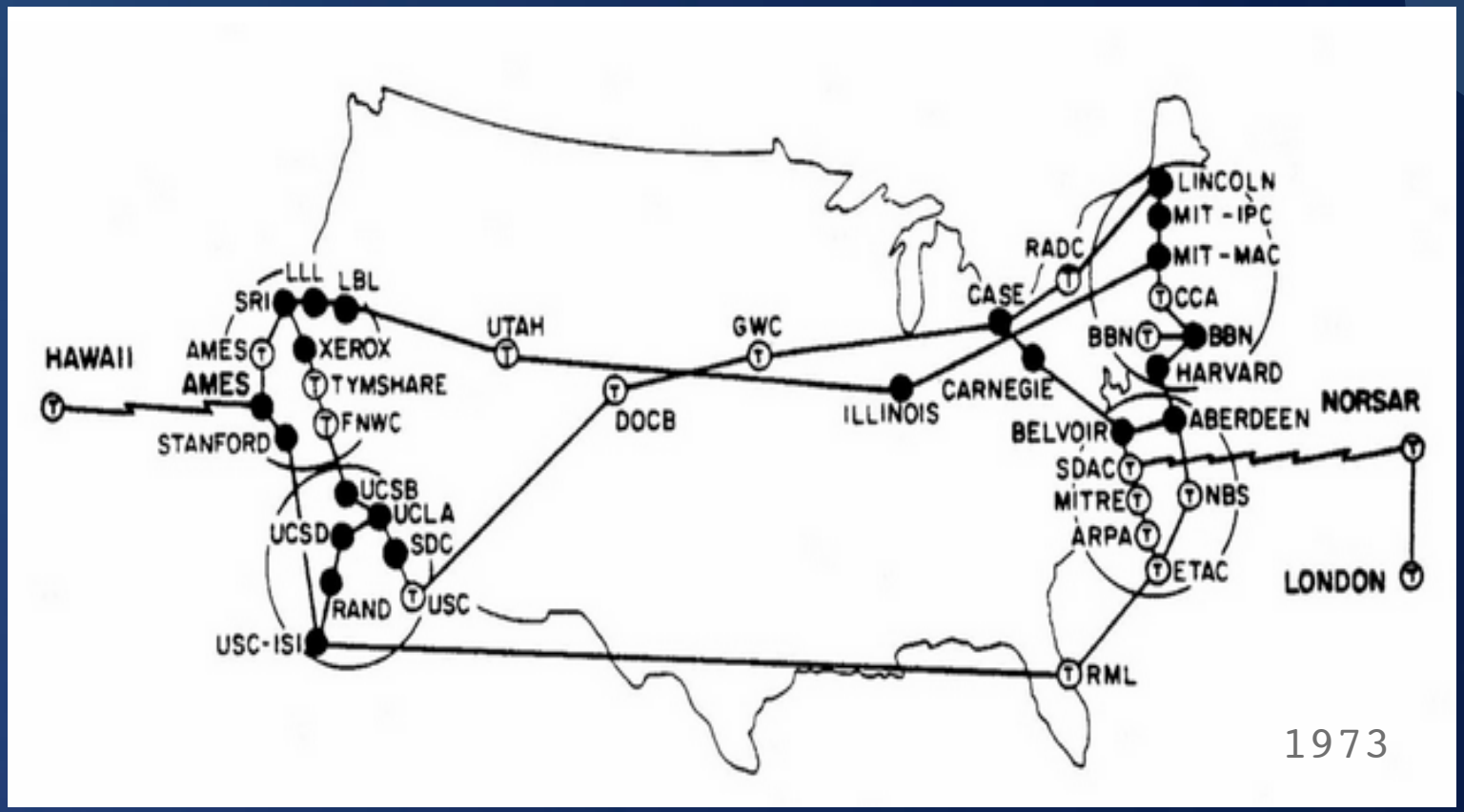
Am I The Only One?

- Strange Language
- Closed Doors
- Everybody knows everybody

How Did the Internet Begin?

A Brief History of the Internet - Part I

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



Source: BBN / DARPA

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

Source: National Science Foundation

ICANN

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

What does ICANN do?

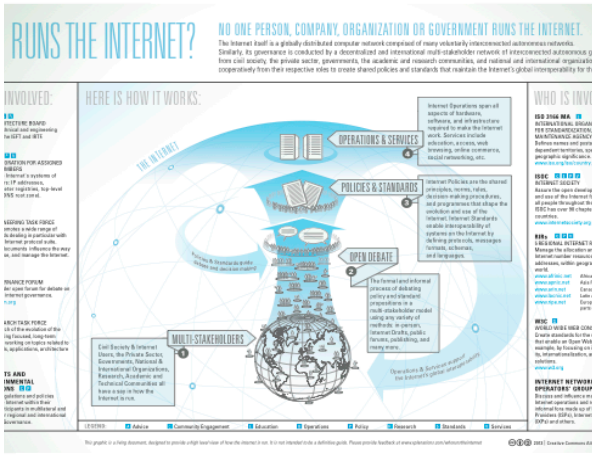
(Video removed due to large file size, but you can find it here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vd3dH90tdhk - action=share

The Internet Ecosystem

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

IG: Beginnings….Today

- ITU on going process (and PP-14)
- WSIS Process; WSIS+10 Review and IGF….
- Global discussions in UN / OECD / UNESCO
- Net Mundial and IG High Level Panel
- WEF/NMI – Future work
- How do we engage going forward….

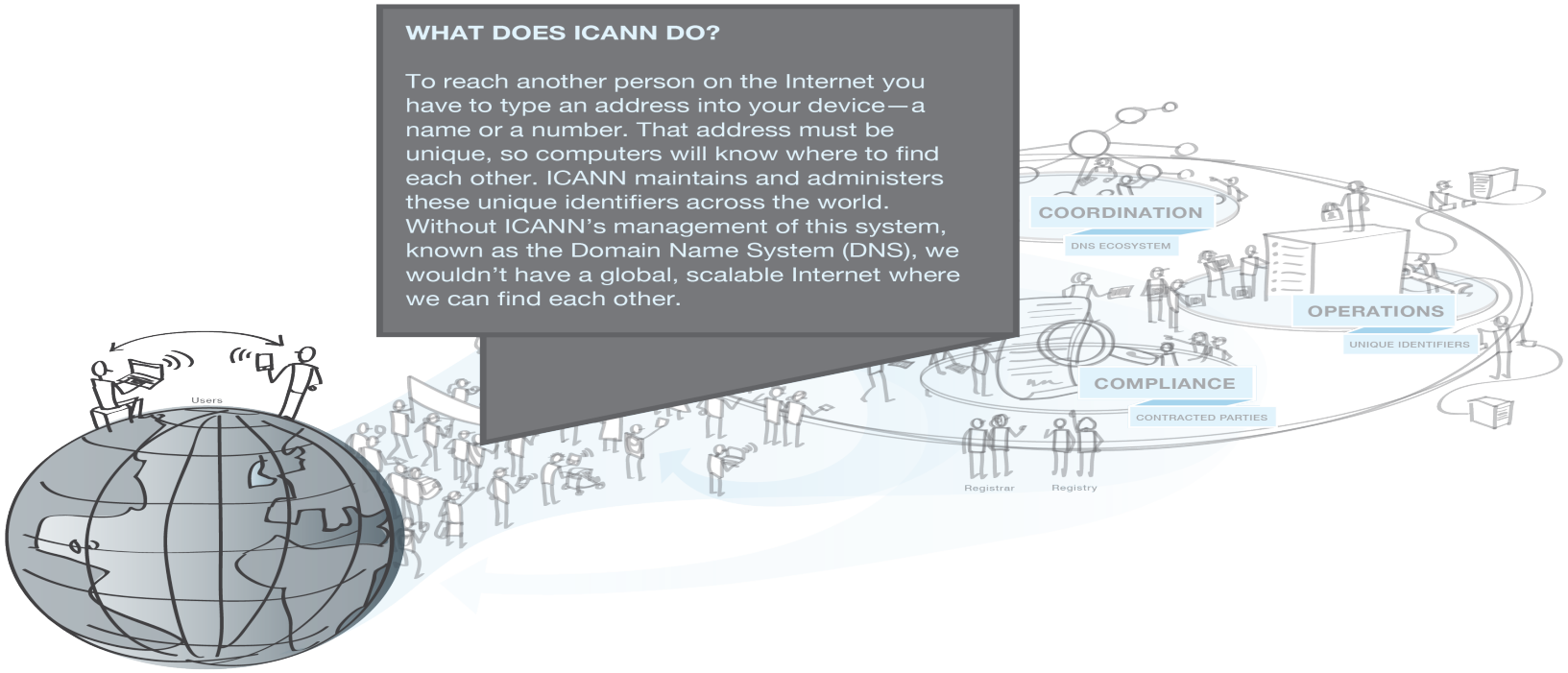
Internationalisation / Engagement – Who

- 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….

Internationalisation / 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 (Africa strategy)

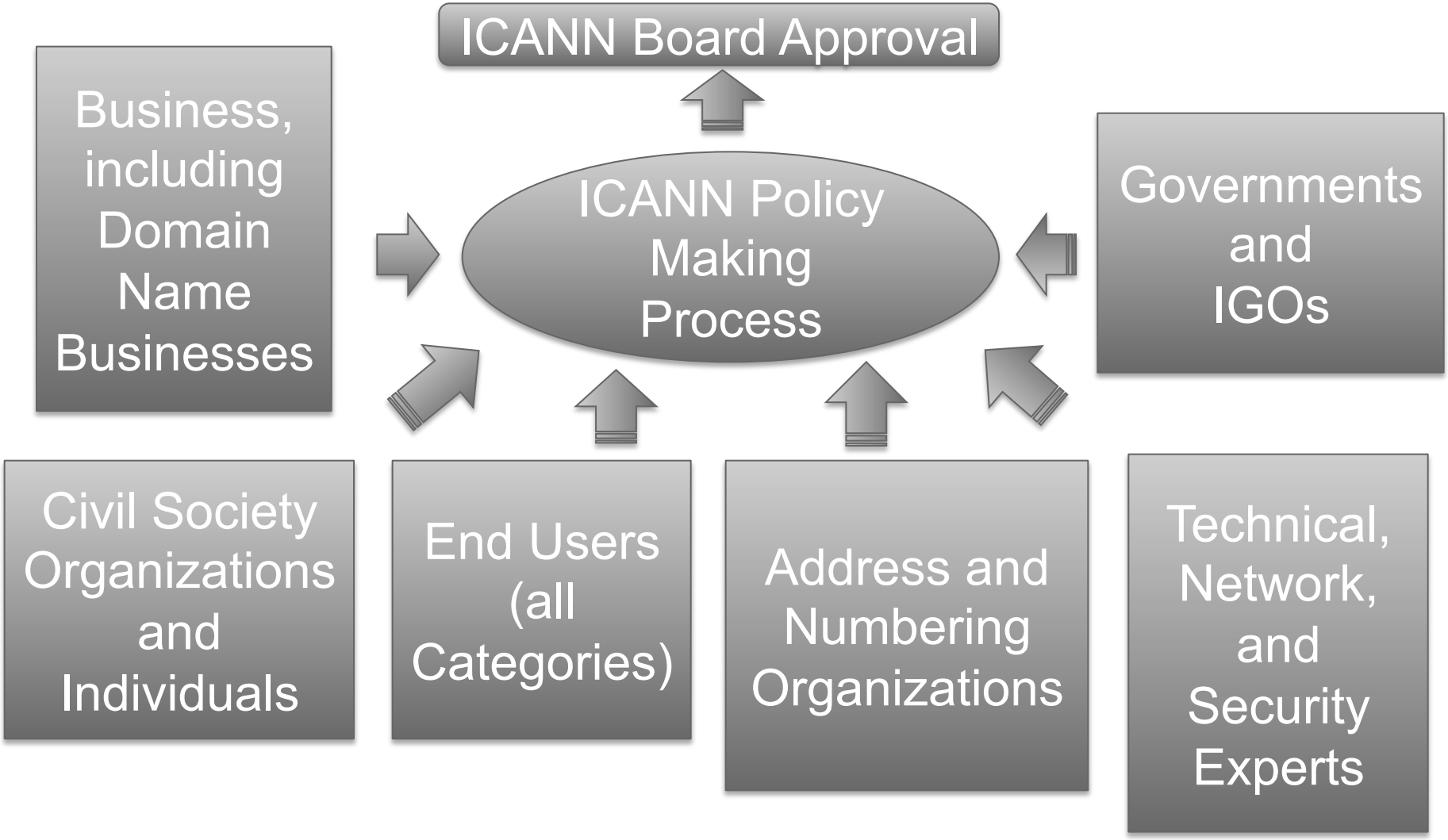
How does ICANN do what they do?



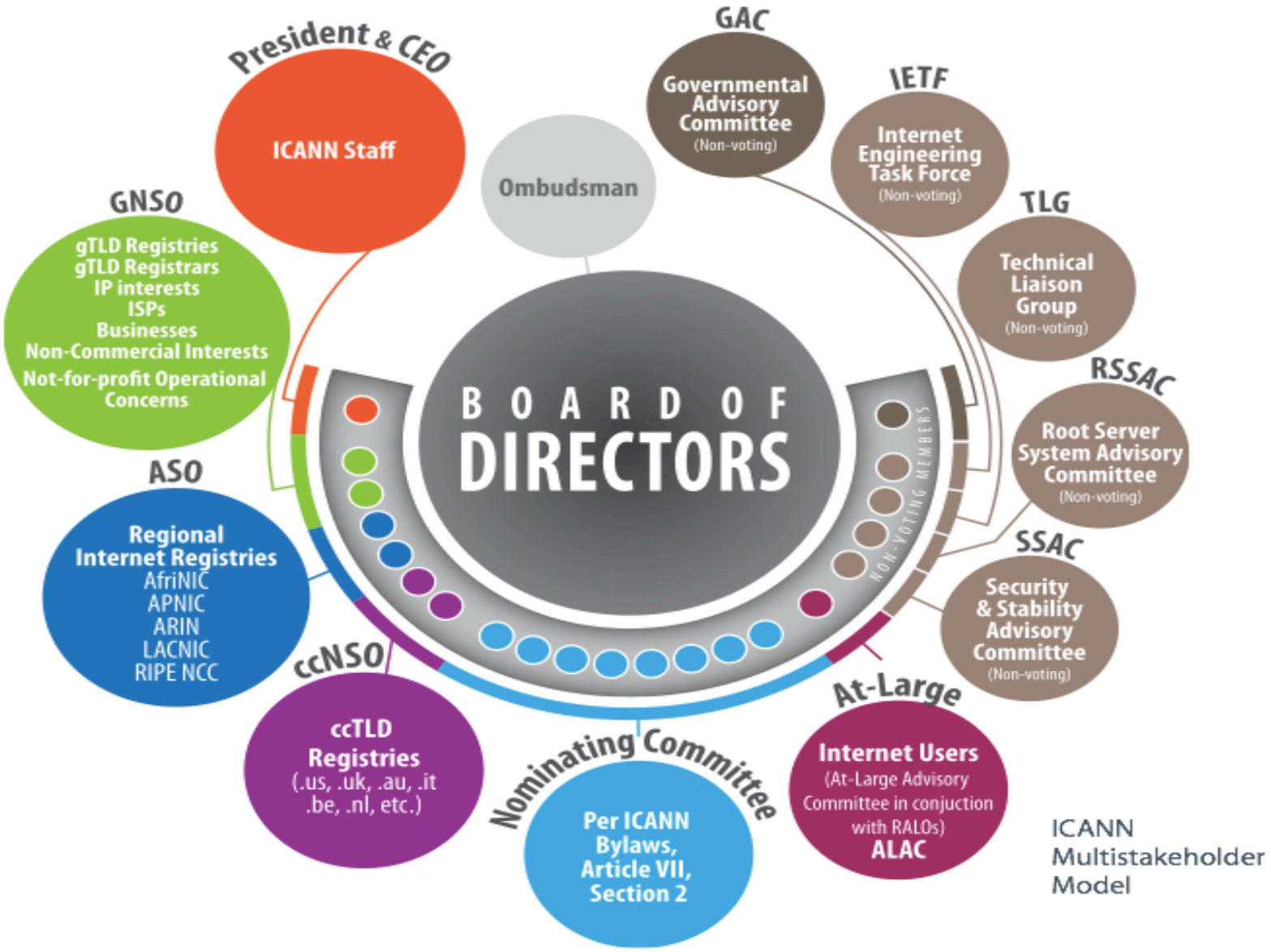
ICANN's Role

- 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

Multistakeholder Policy Making



Multistakeholder Model



ICANN Multistakeholder Model

ICANN Structure

- **ICANN Board**
- **Supporting Organizations (SOs)**
  - Address Supporting Organization
  - Country Code Names Supporting Organization
  - 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 organizations

- 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 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. 141 governments have identified representatives with more coming
- Sends a non-voting representative to the Board
- Advice has a special status

Individual End Users

- At-Large Advisory Committee is the ICANN home for individual Internet users
- Ground-up, tiered structure
- Over 177 At-Large Structures at grassroots level and growing Sends a voting member to ICANN's Board
- Increased quantity and quality of public policy statements

How do the 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….

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.

Multistakeholder Model:

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

Competition & Choice

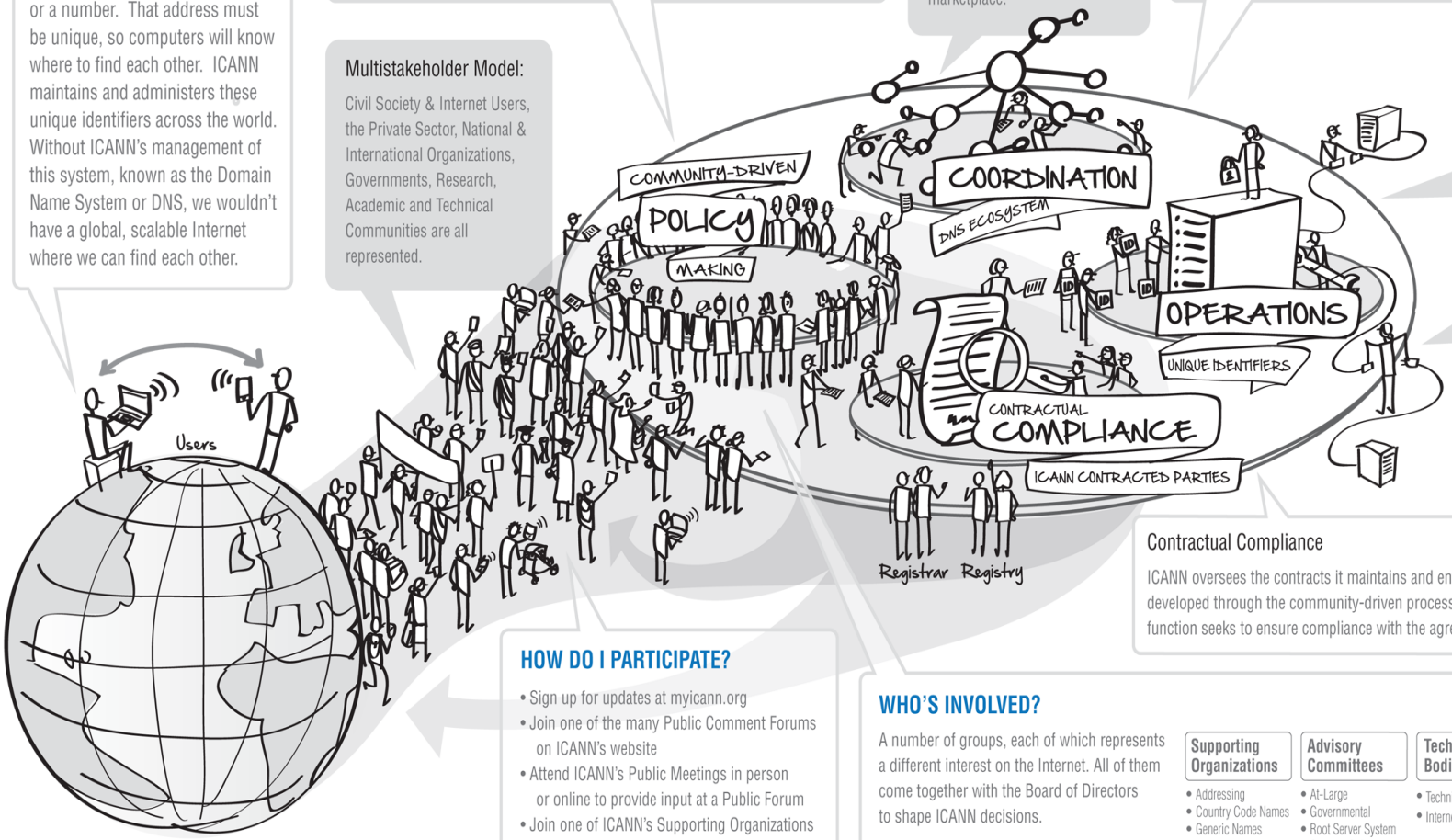
From accrediting over 1000 registrars, to introducing new Top Level Domains (TLDs), ICANN works to expand consumer choice by fostering competition and innovation in the domain name marketplace.

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

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

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's Work

POLICY MAKING

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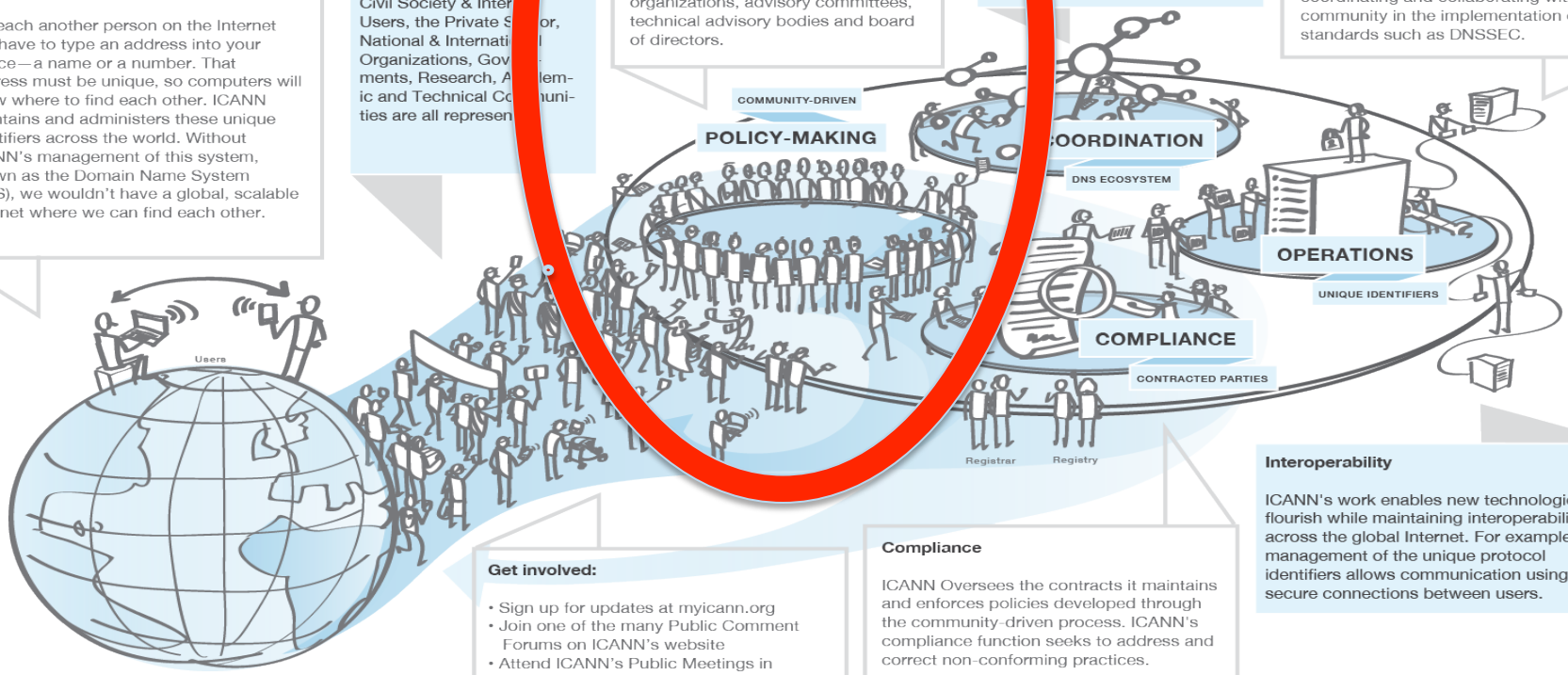

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Community-Driven Policy – How?

- Multi-Stakeholder
- Bottom-Up
- Open
- Transparent

Policy Participants – 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 Staff

- **Global Mission**
  - 24 FTE Staff
  - 9 Countries
  - 5 Time Zones
  - 12 Languages (4 UN)
  - Subject Experts/ Secretariat Support

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/en/topics/policy/
- Subscribe at: http://www.icann.org/en/topics/policy/
- Subscribe in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish

ICANN's Work

IANA Function

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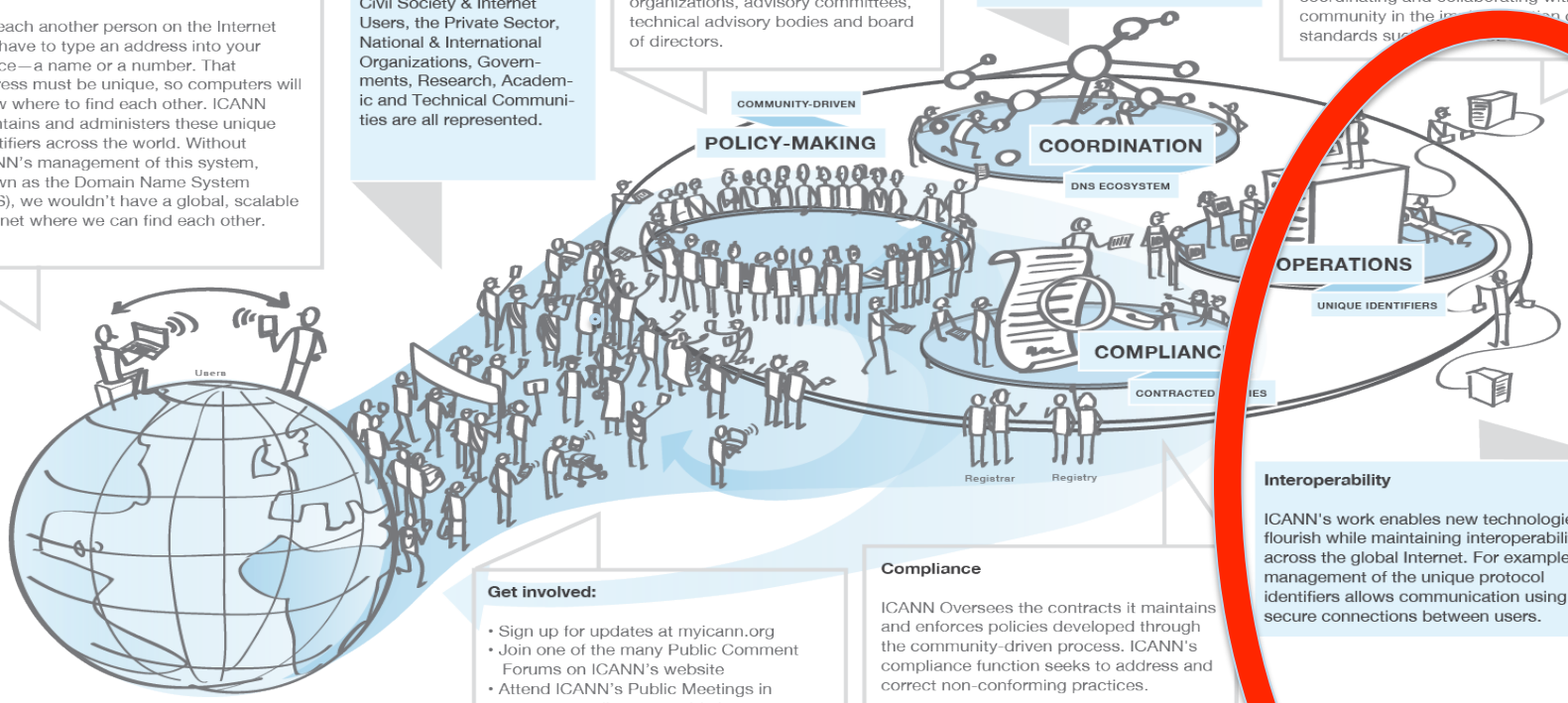

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What are the IANA functions?

- In 1998, ICANN was established as the steward and operator for the IANA functions
- The IANA Department within ICANN maintains the registries of Internet's unique identifiers
- The unique identifiers include: protocol parameters; Internet numbers, and domain names
- The IANA Department maintains these lists according to policies adopted by Internet names, numbers and protocol standards communities

Why does the IANA Department exist?

- The IANA Department within ICANN coordinates the Internet unique identifier systems 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
- On Monday, there will be a session focused on the IANA Department and its activities

Summary

- IANA Department maintains the registries of unique numbering systems, that keep the Internet interoperating
- Most IANA registries are straightforward, and are not generally known to the end-user
- High-profile, hierarchically-delegated, registries are used for the Domain Name System and Number Resources. IANA Department maintains the global “root” for these.
- ICANN operates IANA functions under a contract between ICANN and the US Government
- Learn more about the IANA Department on Monday 10:30am-noon in the Plaza Pavilion

ICANN's Work

DNS Industry Services

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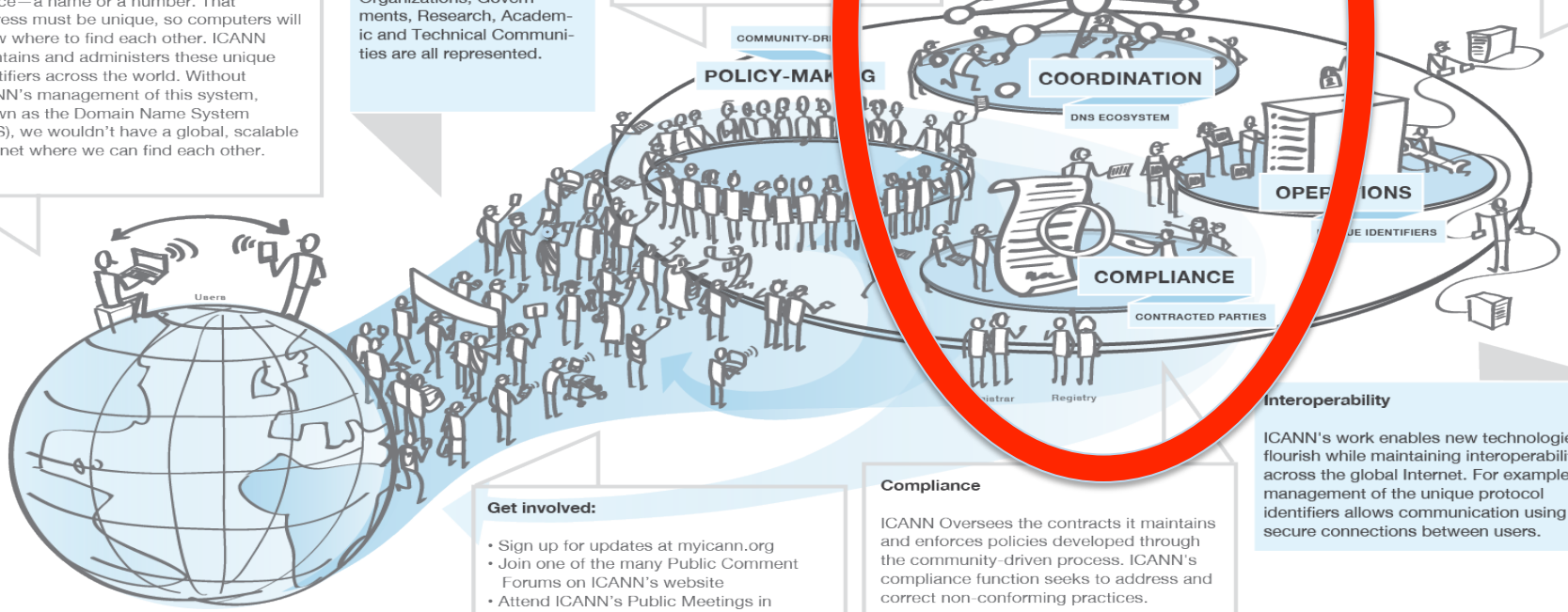

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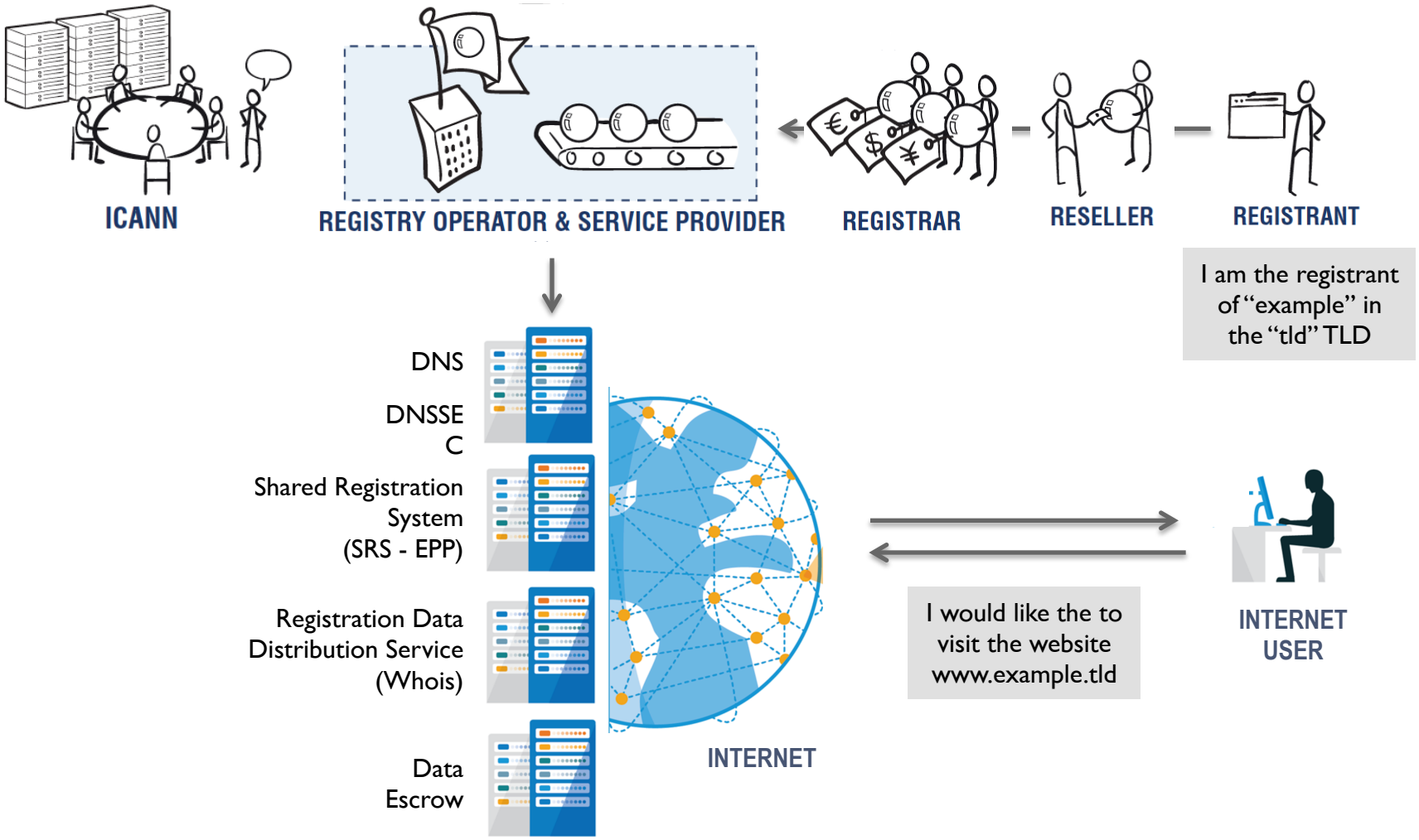
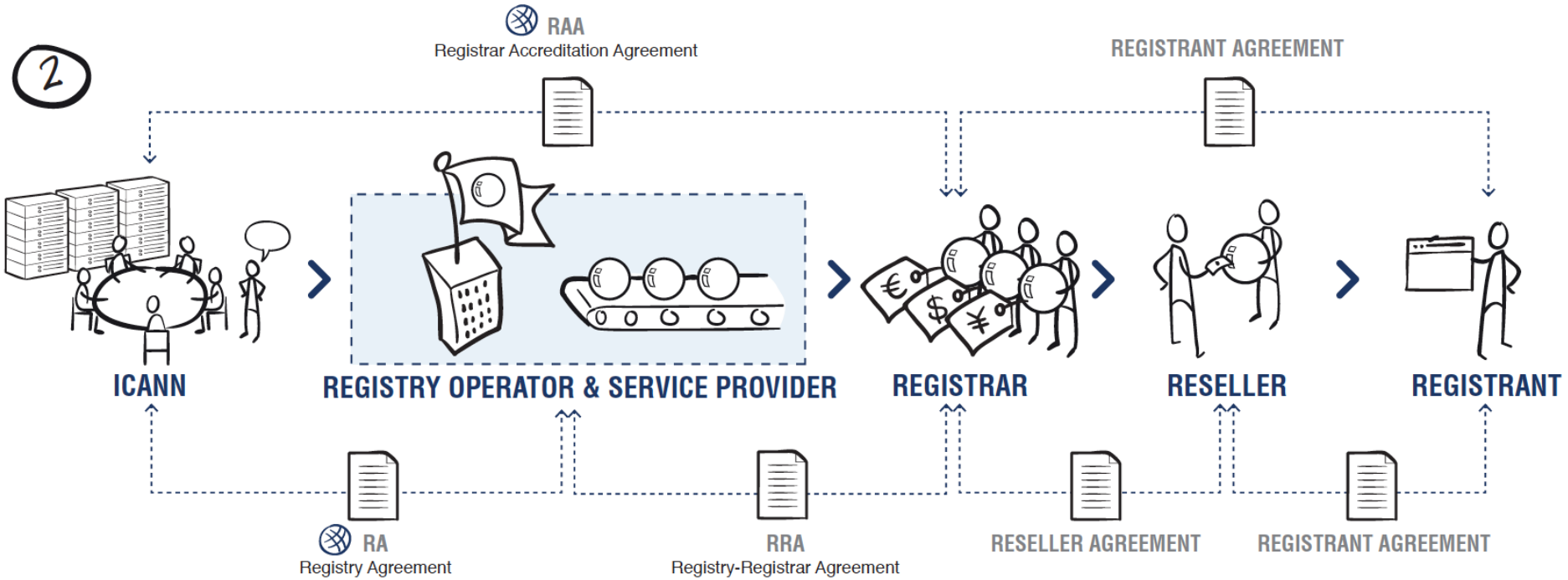
What is a Registry ? What is a Registrar ?



What is the Role of ICANN for gTLD Registries and Registrars ?



The Role of ICANN: Policy Implementation

A Policy : The new gTLD Program

History

The Applicant Guidebook has gone through several iterations in draft form and is the result of years of careful implementation of GNSO policy recommendations and thoughtful review and feedback from the ICANN stakeholder community. Each version of the Applicant Guidebook was posted for public comment. More than one thousand public comments have been reviewed and considered, making the program what it is today.

Applicant Guidebook June 2012
- January 2012

Applicant Guidebook September 2011
- May 2011
- April 2011 Discussion Draft
- November 2010 (Proposed Final version)
- May 2010 (version 4)
- February 2010 (excerpts)
- October 2009 (version 3)
- May 2009 (excerpts)
- March 2009 (version 2)

2012

2011

2010

2009

Applicant Guidebook (version 1) Oct. 2008

The first version of the Applicant Guidebook was posted October 2008. The Applicant Guidebook documents how ICANN has implemented the GNSO policy recommendations and is a comprehensive guide for applicants on the program's requirements and evaluation process.

2008

In June 2008, during ICANN's Paris meeting, the ICANN Board approved the GNSO recommendations for introducing new gTLDs to the Internet's addressing system.

2007

ICANN's Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) conducted their policy development process between December 2005 and September 2007. This work produced a set of principles and recommendations on what should be included when implementing the program.

2005

2004

.asia, .cat, .jobs, .mobi, .post, .tel, .xxx, and .travel

2000

.aero, .biz, .coop, .info, .museum, .name, and .pro

ICANN successfully carried out two previous application rounds for new gTLDs

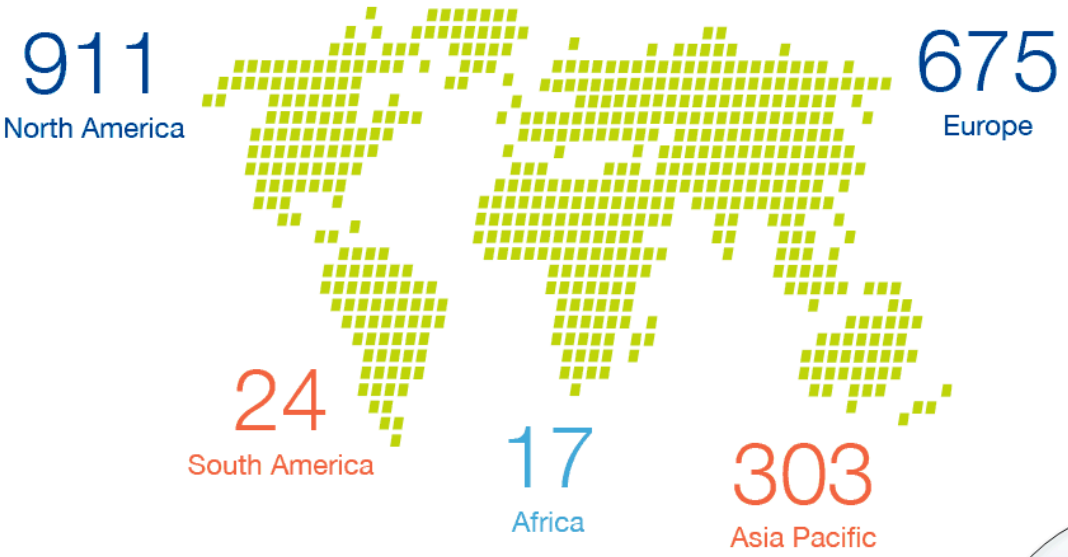
Eight gTLDs predate ICANN's creation

Before 1998

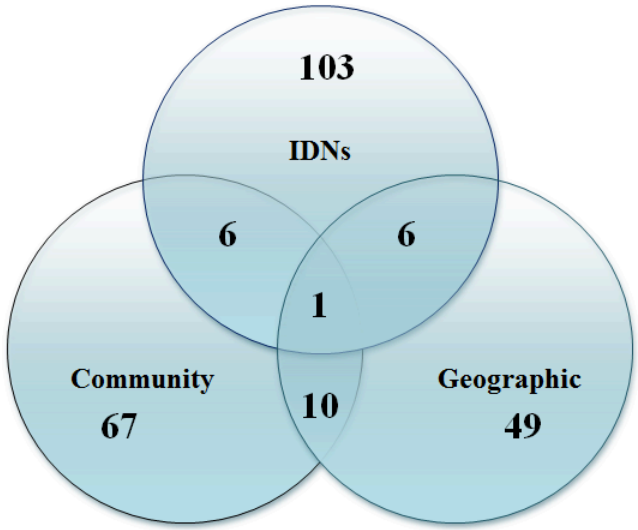
.com, .edu, .gov, .int, .mil, .net, .org, and .arpa

The new gTLD Program - Magnitude

1930 total number of applications received



Potentially
1300+
Delegated by 2016



IDNs – Enabling a multilingual Internet

Γεια σας

IDNs in the root zone

IDNs were first introduced into the root zone in 2010 as countries began supporting IDN country code top-level domains (IDN ccTLDs). Today, more than 30 IDN ccTLDs have been delegated, including:

- Qatar (qa): قطر
- Hong Kong (hk): 香港
- Thailand (th): ไทย
- Russian Federation (ru): рф

你好

안녕하세요

مرحبا

Beyond country codes: IDN gTLDs

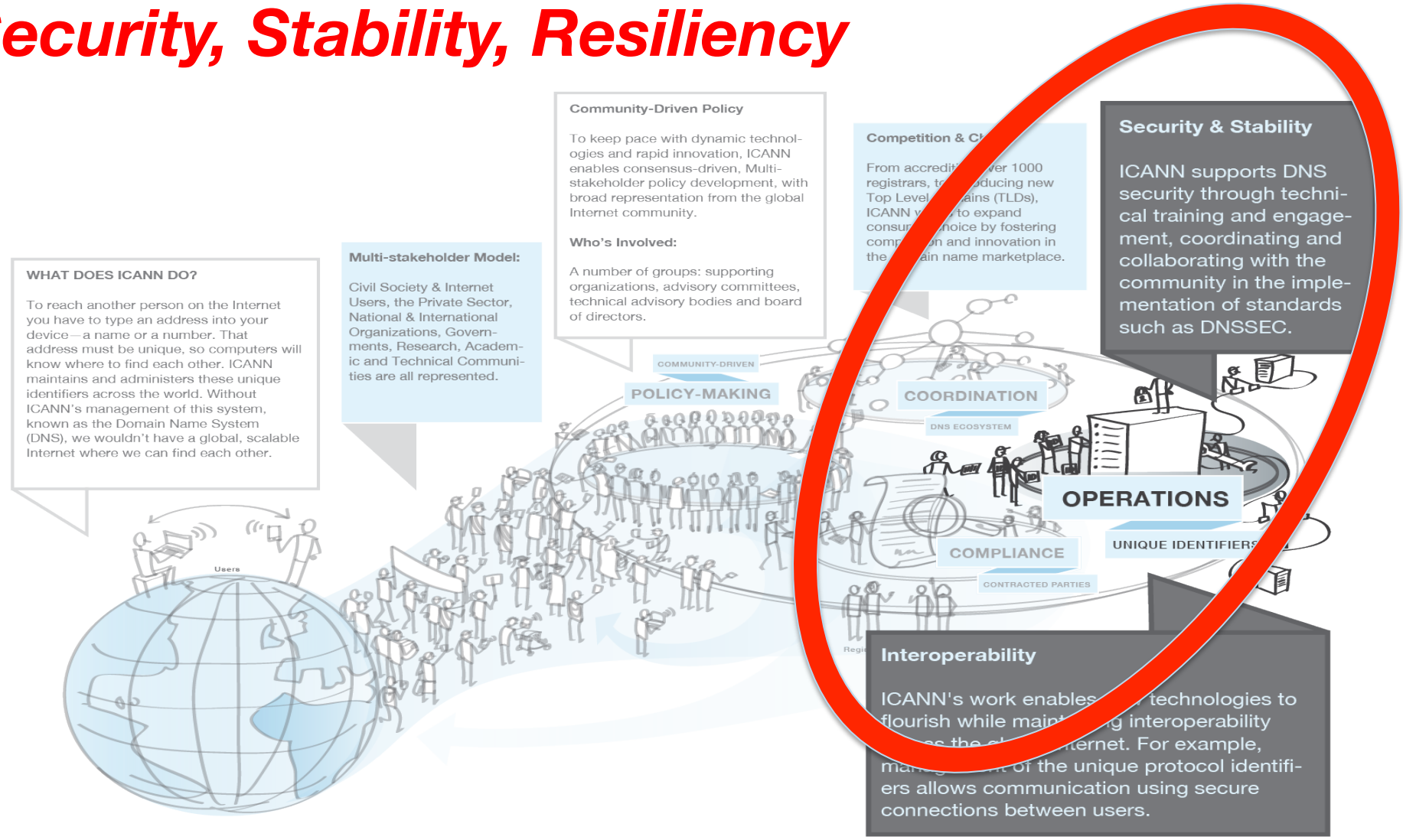
ICANN is in the process of delegating a new wave of top-level domains known as generic TLDs (gTLDs). More than a thousand applications have already been filed for these new domains, including more than a hundred IDN gTLDs. To view the full list of applied-for gTLDs visit: http://newgtlds.icann.org.

IDNs and the next billion Internet users

There are now more than 2.7 billion Internet users, the majority of whom rely on non-Latin scripts. Looking ahead at the next billion Internet users, the regions representing the highest expected growth in Internet usage over the next decade, will directly benefit from IDNs.

ICANN's Work

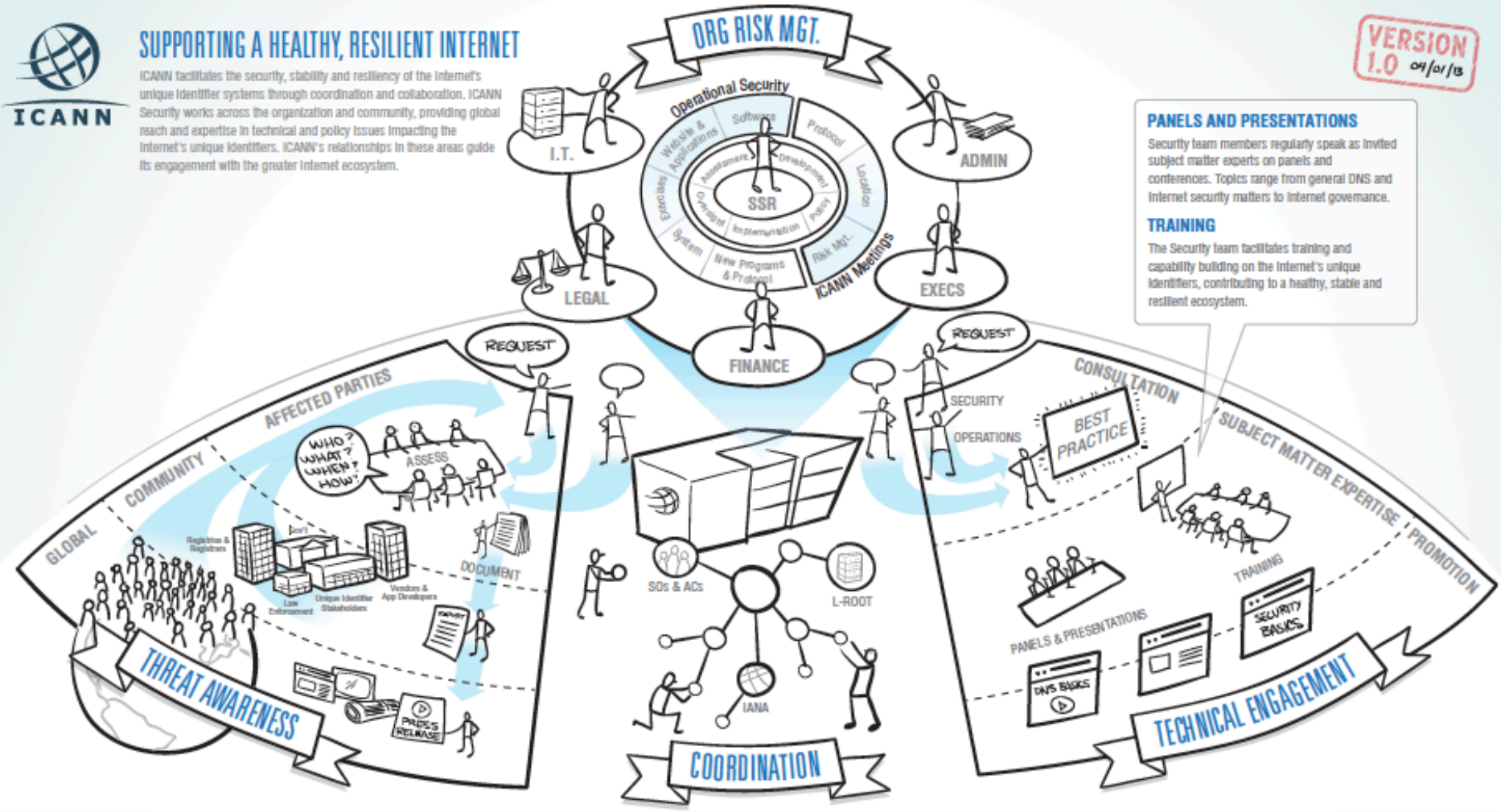
Security, Stability, Resiliency



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 09/01/13



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.

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.


Collaborating in technical protocol development
Maintaining & operating L-root as a steward
Coordinating & facilitating SSR & policy of these systems
Managing ICANN's operations & internal systems
Coordinating allocation of Internet's unique identifiers
ICANN's Technical Mission
Public information on these functions for the greater Internet community

Where To Find Meeting Info

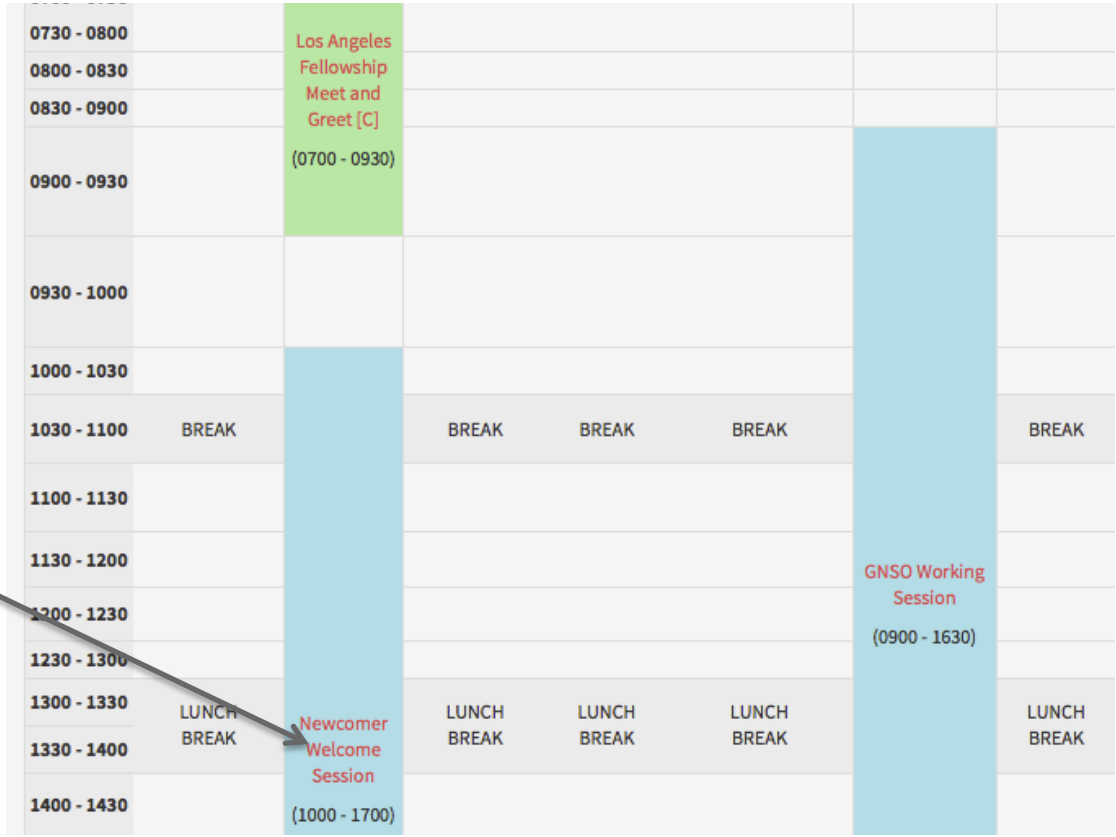
For any information on this meeting go to http://la51.icann.org/en/ - full, daily schedules

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

ICANN 51
Full Schedule

ICANN NO. 51 | 12-16 OCTOBER 2014
LOS ANGELES

Click on session to access remote participation details



http://la51.icann.org/en/schedule-full

Monday

- Welcome Ceremony and President's Opening
- ccNSO Tech Day
- IANA: Who, What, Why
- SO/AC-Led High Interest Topic Session
- LAC Space at ICANN
- Global Domains Division (GDD) Update
- New gTLD Program Update/Next Rounds
- DNSSEC for Everybody: A Beginner's Guide

Tuesday: CONSTITUENCY DAY

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

Wednesday

- 2015 and Beyond - An Internet Governance Update
- IDN Program Update
- DNSSEC Workshop
- Working Group Sessions
- GAC Open Forum
- Strategic and Operating Planning

Thursday

- Enhancing ICANN Accountability
- SSAC Public Meeting
- Nominating Committee (NomCom) Public Meeting
- NextGen Presentations
- Public Forum
- Board Meeting

I-CANN Network Having Fun…

- MONDAY - DNS Women's Breakfast
- TUESDAY – Music Night
- THURSDAY – ICANN 51 Wrap Up Cocktails
- Every day….Networking at Coffee Breaks, hallways

Tips and Tools for the Week

- ICANN Booth
  - Open Saturday --Wednesday w/ Registration from 0800-1800
- Icannwiki Booth
- Meeting Guide: paper and electronic
- Schedules: electronic, mobile, monitors
- ACRONYMS – pick up Quizlet card at ICANN Booth to scan into phone

Participation in ICANN

- Share ICANN's mission and work at home, university, local internet events, other global conferences
- Engage with ICANN's Regional Stakeholder Engagement teams
- Read blogs and/or public comment forum on ICANN's web site – share your reaction!
- Attend ICANN's public meetings in person or participate remotely online

Participation in ICANN

ICANN Development and Public Responsibility

Check out ICANN Learning Platform

Engagement Tools and YOUR Feedback

Check out Regional Events Near You

engagement@icann.org

LINKS

- https://www.icann.org/community - THE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER MODEL AND COMMUNITIES
- https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/newcomers-2012-06-18-en - NEWCOMER PROGRAM
- https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/fellowships-2012-02-25-en - FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Engage with ICANN on Web & Social Media

twitter.com/ICANN

gplus.to/icann

facebook.com/icannorg

weibo.com/icannorg

linkedin.com/company/icann

flickr.com/photos/icann

youtube.com/user/ICANNnews

http://quizlet.com/
ICANNLangs

ICANN

Quote from a previous Fellowship Participant

"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".

Break Out Sessions on:
Civil Society
Gov't Engagement
Business
Technical

Questions?