Welcome to Newcomers' Track

And to ICANN: A Multi-stakeholder model to help shape the future of the Internet

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Mobiles off pls

Interactive Session
Q&A time after presentations
What is this/Why am I here?

Newcomers Program
Newcomers with green badges
Newcomers’ Tracks

Here, this, whole day...

Newcomers’ Lounge

Open Saturday-Wednesday
Meeting the Greeting Team:
ICANN Staff + Fellowship Alumni
Meet other Newcomers
Why are we doing this?

Provide a starting point for Newcomers

Help to understand ICANN and the ICANN Community, the structures and the processes

Mentor, guide and provide satisfying information

Enable fast and effective engagement at 1st meeting

Newcomers leave the meeting well informed and willing to come back and stay part of the ICANN Community
Agenda (All in the same room)

10-30 – 12:00
1. Welcome to Newcomers' Track
2. Welcome to ICANN

BREAK

13:00 – 17:00
3. ICANN Engagement Tools
4. Ombudsman 101
5. Policy Update
6. Introduction to Registries and Registrars
7. Recent Developments in Domain Name Space
7. Contractual Compliance at ICANN
Introduction to ICANN

*Few basics and broad topics of the day*
A glimpse of today’s Internet

Dec 2011:
More than 225 million domain names

Source:
VeriSign Domain Name Industry Brief, March 2012
Who is in charge of Internet?

Governed through a distributed system

Not governed by 1 single group or entity

Several actors play crucial roles and work together to keep it going
The Internet Eco System
Based on Multi-stakeholder Model

Unique form of governance
Global reach and outlook
Bottom-up decision making
Decentralized control
Inclusive & participative processes
Attention to voices of the community as much as voices of power
What is ICANN?

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

Global multi-stakeholder organization

Coordinates the Internet’s system of unique identifiers
ICANN Coordinates

Internet protocol (IP) addresses and autonomous system (AS) numbers

Domain names (system referred to as DNS)

Protocol port and parameter numbers
ICANN Coordinates

The operation and evolution of the DNS root name server system

Coordinates the policy development related to these technical functions
ICANN Principles

Work towards keeping address and root management stable and secure

Promote competition among domain name business actors

Facilitate a multi-stakeholder model
ICANN Multi-stakeholder Model

Universality
Inclusiveness
Transparency
No domination of a single group
Opportunity for all to influence the agenda
Consensus based decision making processes
How it really works?

One World

One Internet
ICANN Structure

Advisory Committees
- Government Advisory Committee
- Root Server System Advisory Committee
- Security and Stability Advisory Committee
- At Large Advisory Committee

ICANN Board of Directors
- GAC
- RSSAC
- SSAC
- ALAC

Supporting Organizations
- ASO
- GNSO
- CCNSO

Address Supporting Organization
- Regional Internet Registries
  - ARIN
  - APNIC
  - RIPE
  - NCC
  - LACNIC
  - AfriNIC

Generic names Supporting Organization
- Intellectual property
- ISPs, Registrars, Registries
- Business, Non-Commercial

Country Code Names Supporting Organization
- ccTLD Registries
  - .us
  - .uk
  - .au
  - .it
  - .nl
  - et al.
Bottom-up Decision Making

Policy Development Processes
GNSO, ccNSO

Initial discussion
Working Groups/Task Forces
Public Comment periods for wider community input before final decisions
Bottom-up Decision Making

ASO
Coordination of global policies about Internet recourses
Discussions in RIR communities
Public Comment periods for wider community input before implementation
A real life example: New gTLDs

- 2004
  - Issue raised, Issues Report prepared
  - GNSO decides to initiate PDP

- 2005 - 2007
  - Development of policy recommendations
  - Adopted by the GNSO Council in Sep. 2007

- 2008 and beyond
  - Adoption by the ICANN Board of policy recommendations
  - Start of implementation process
A real life example: New gTLDs

The June 2011 Board decision to proceed with the gTLD program follows many years of discussion, debate and deliberation with the Internet community, business groups and governments.

Applications for new gTLDs opened on 12 January 2012, revealed publicly on 13 June 2012.
Thank You
Questions