ICANN

NO. 49
23-27 MARCH 2014

Singapore

NEWCOMER SESSION

SINGAPORE

23 MARCH 2014

#ICANN49

WELCOME!

- 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!

Welcome from ICANN CEO

Fadi Chehade

Newcomer Day Goals

- 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?

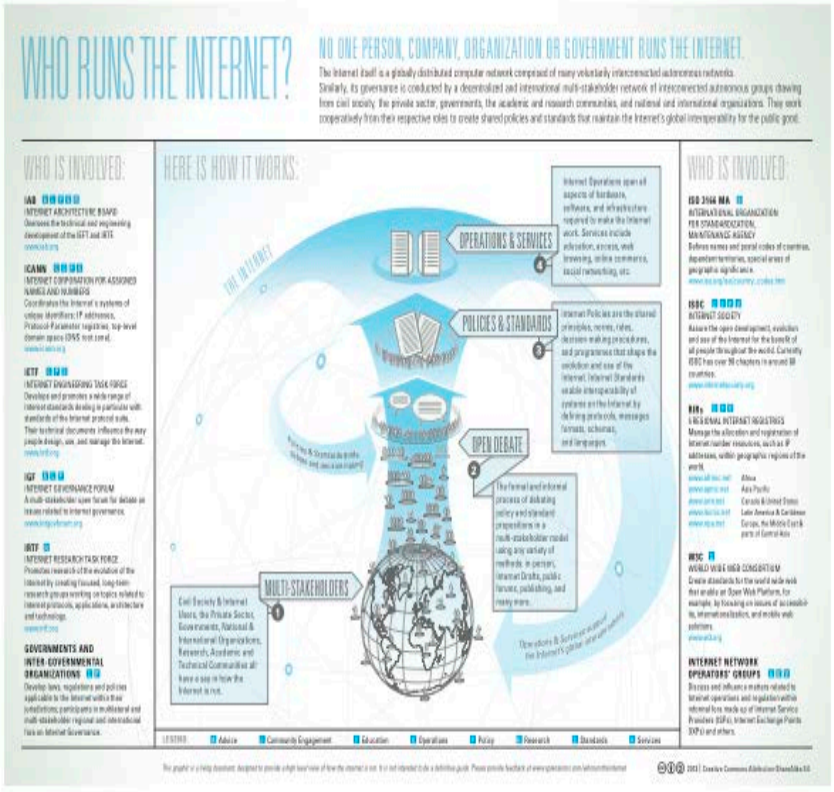
- Strange Language
- Closed Doors
- Everybody knows everybody

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'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. A good example would be IDN's.

ICANN's role in Internet Governance

- A critical phase for Internet Governance - Regionally and Globally
- ICANN has interests in several different "tracks"; bear with me……
- Let us divide it into three main avenues (wider than "tracks")

IGF; NetMundial; HL IG Panel

- IGF – remains the predominant discussion forum – springs from the “Tunis Agenda” – Bali last year and Istanbul this year;
- NetMundial – Brazil; 23/24 April; ***netmundial**.br*
- 800 attending and 188 Papers
- HLIG Panel – Input to Brazil with final Paper in May – a new IG “process”?

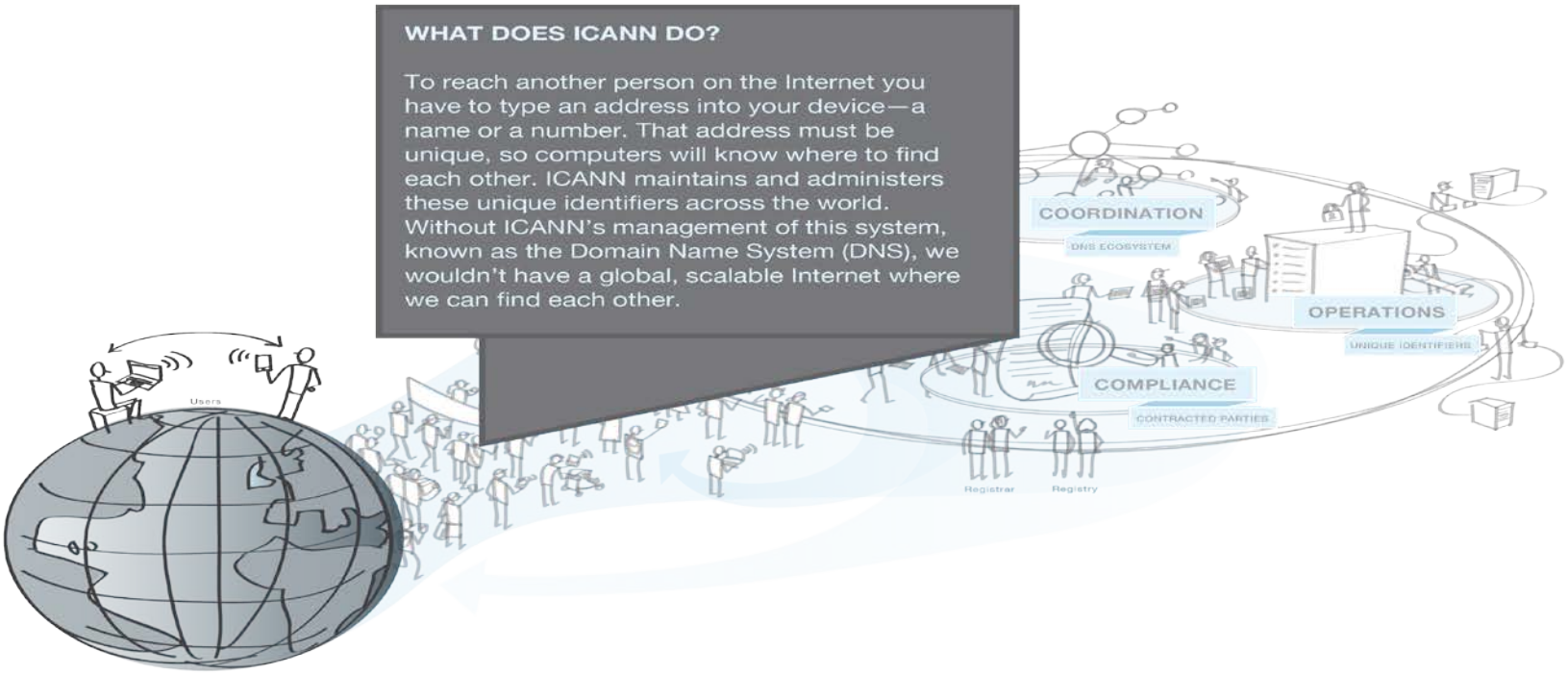
The UN Track – WSIS, CSTD and all that!

- WSIS – Review of Tunis Agenda and “actions” stemming from it;
- ICANN involved in “preparation” phase;
- Uncertainty where / how final “Review” takes place;
- ICANN goal is NOT for Tunis Agenda to be changed;
- “Enhanced Cooperation” Working Group under CSTD – not easy…..

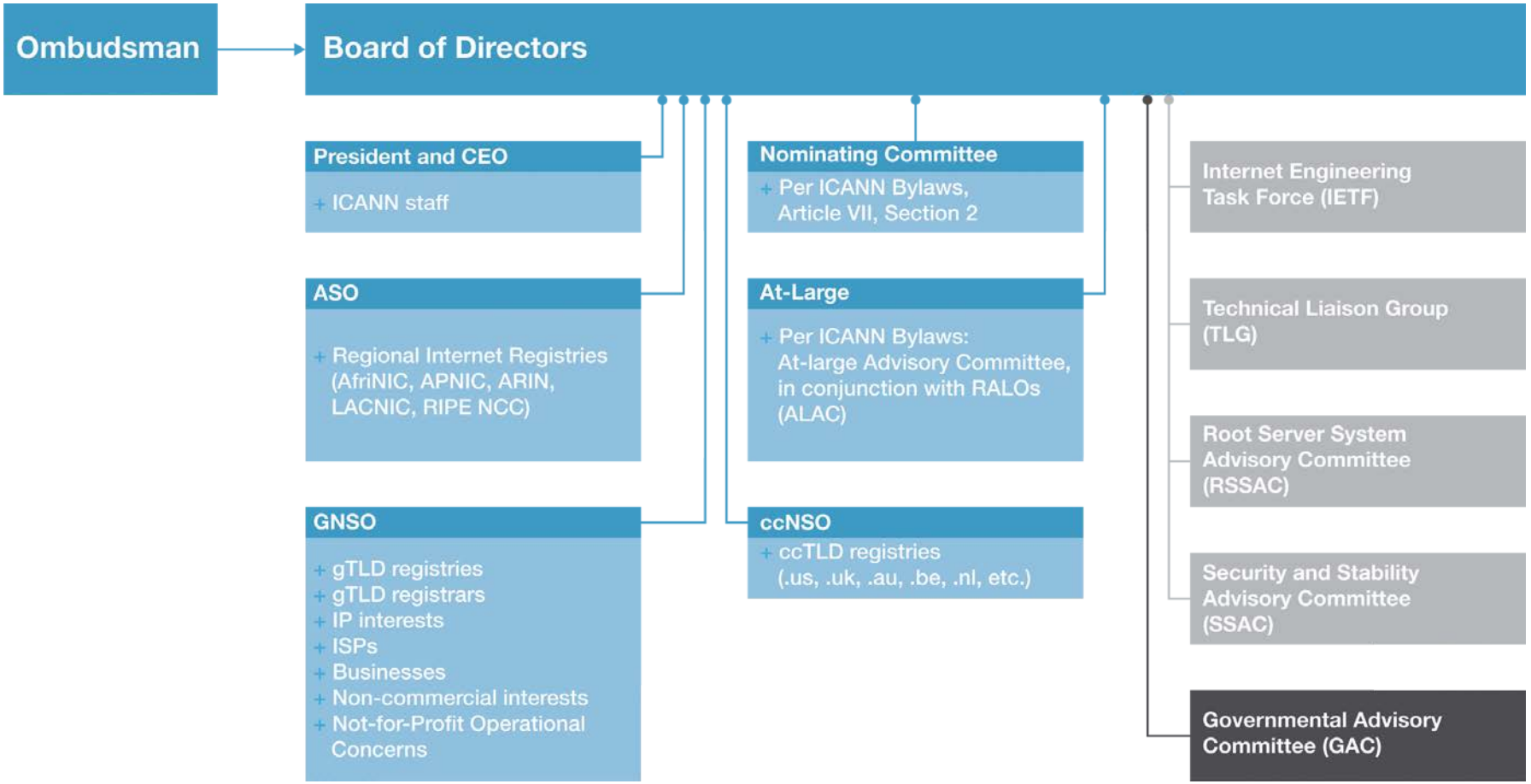
The ITU Track!

- I promise this is the last……
- Only 150 years (1865) old
- Their role on IG is key for us; will not talk about WCIT and WTPF;
- Main issue is the Plenipotentiary; PP-14
- Opportunity to change CV/CS and Resolutions on Internet Governance
- Main “object” is to be happy!

How does ICANN do what they do?



Multi-stakeholder 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

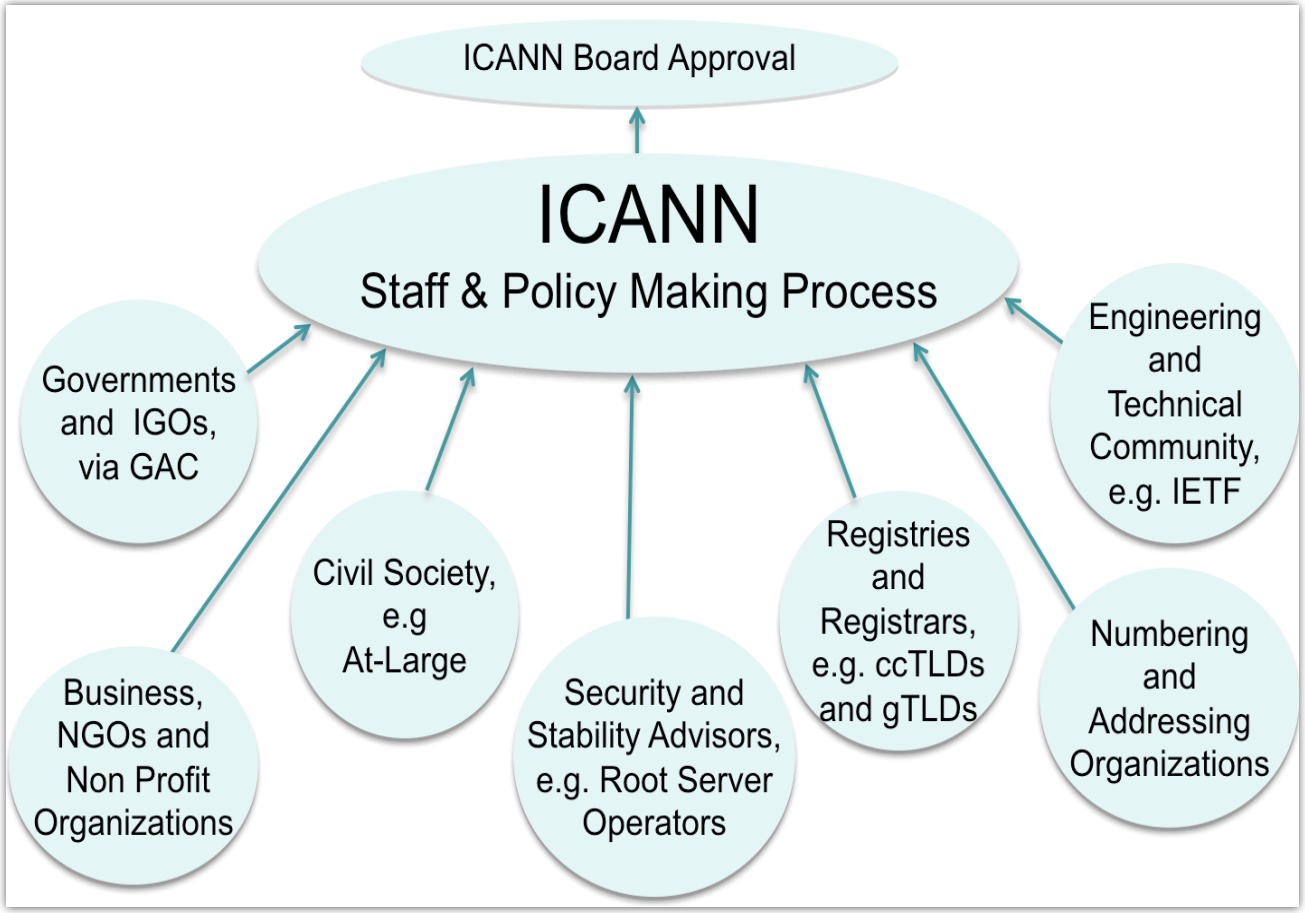
- Governmental Advisory Council provides advice to the Board and other SOs/ACs on issues of public policy and possible interaction between ICANN's activities or policies and national laws or international agreements
- Membership is open to all national governments and distinct economies.
- Multi-national governmental organisations and treaty organisations may join as observers.
- Over 125 governments have identified representatives.
- 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 150 At-Large Structures at grassroots level and growing (Kenya just became ALS)
- Sends a voting member to ICANN's Board
- Increased quantity and quality of public policy statements

Multistakeholder model

- Every Stakeholder has an interest in how the internet develops
- No single stakeholder is more important than any other



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

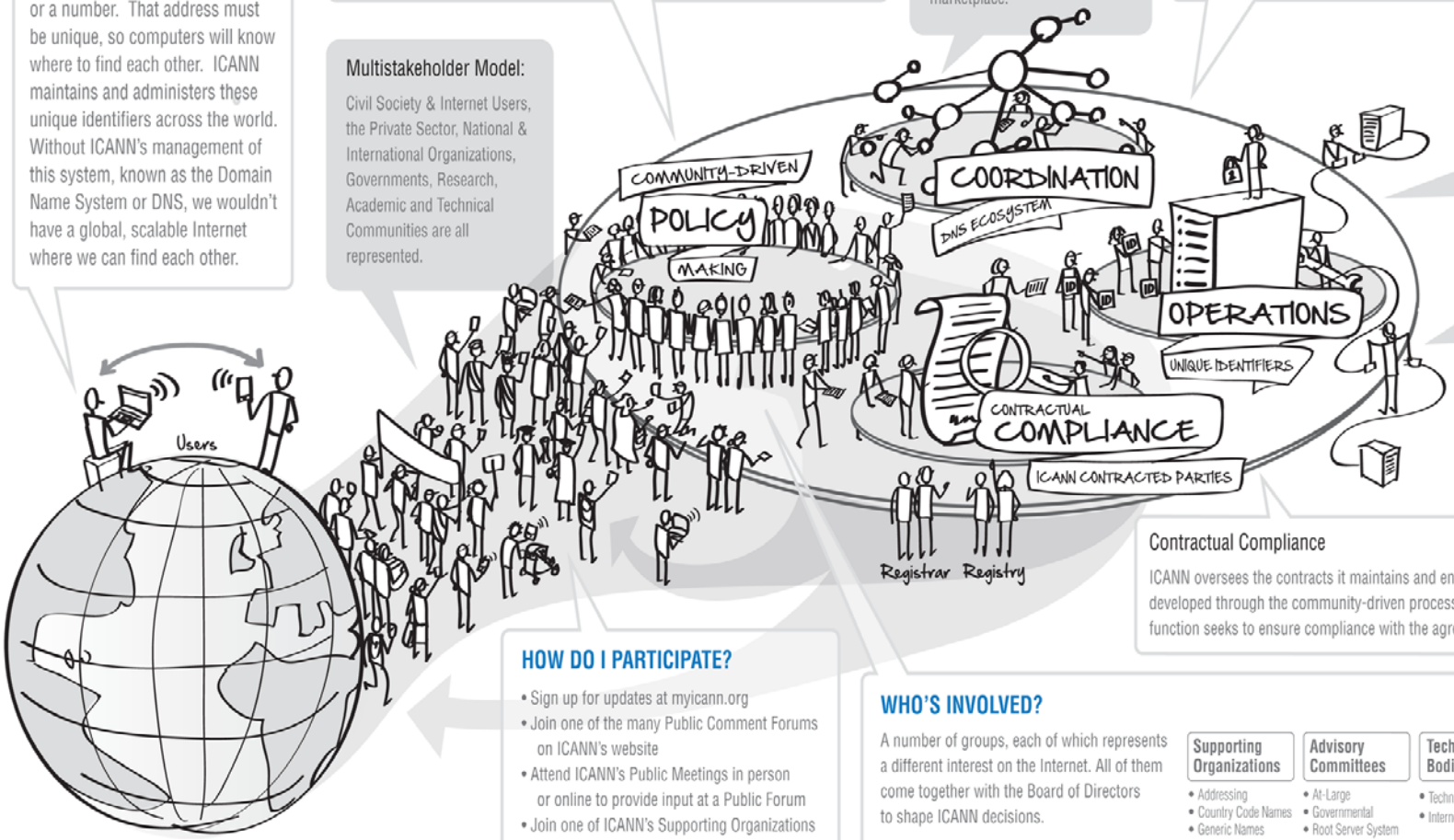
From accrediting over 1000 registrars, to introducing new Top Level Domains (TLDs), ICANN works to expand consumer choice by fostering competition and innovation in the domain name marketplace.

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**

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 & Inter
Users, the Private S or,
National & Internati
Organizations, Gov
ments, Research, A lem-
ic and Technical Co muni-
ties are all represen

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:

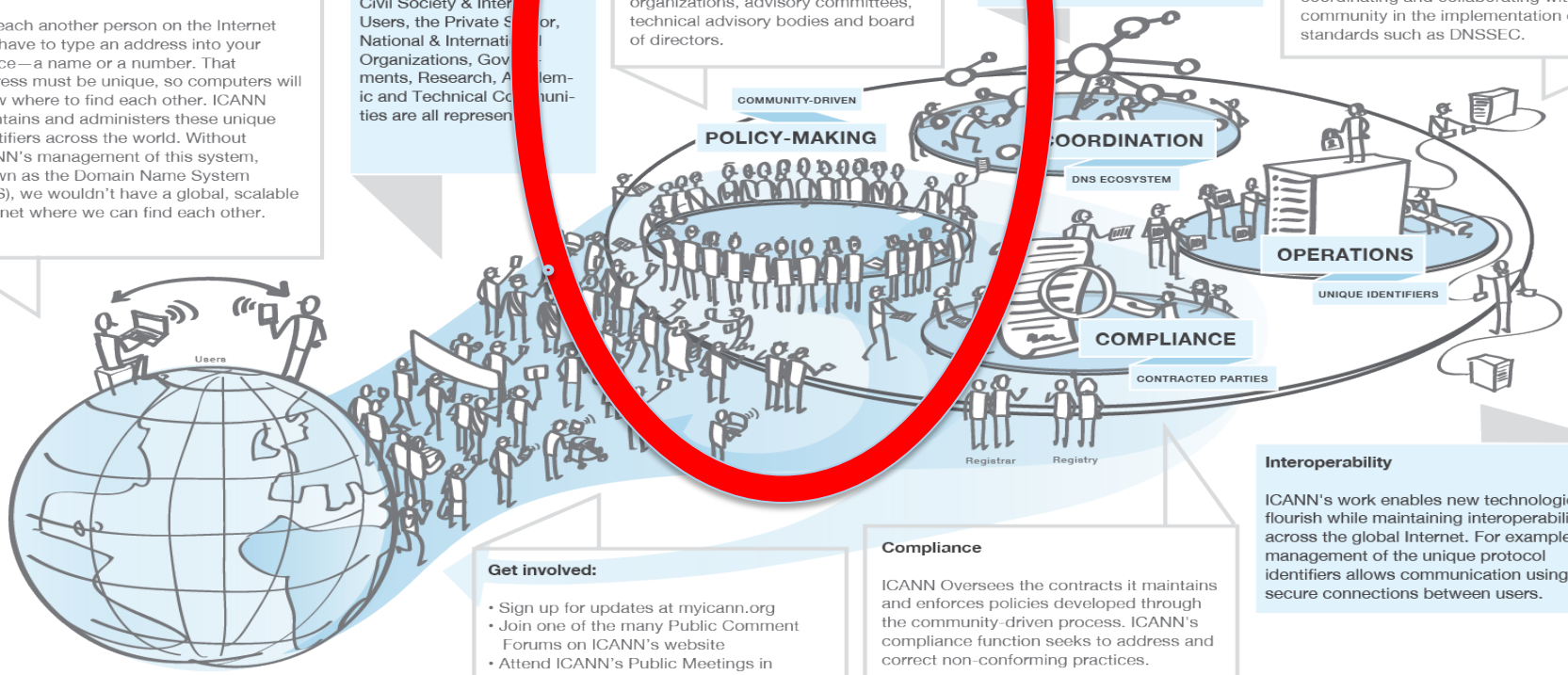
A number of groups: supporting organizations, advisory committees, technical advisory bodies and board of directors.

mpetition & Choice

n accrediting over 1000
trars, to introducing new
evel Domains (TLDs),
N works to expand
mer choice by fostering
tition and innovation in
main 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.

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

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:

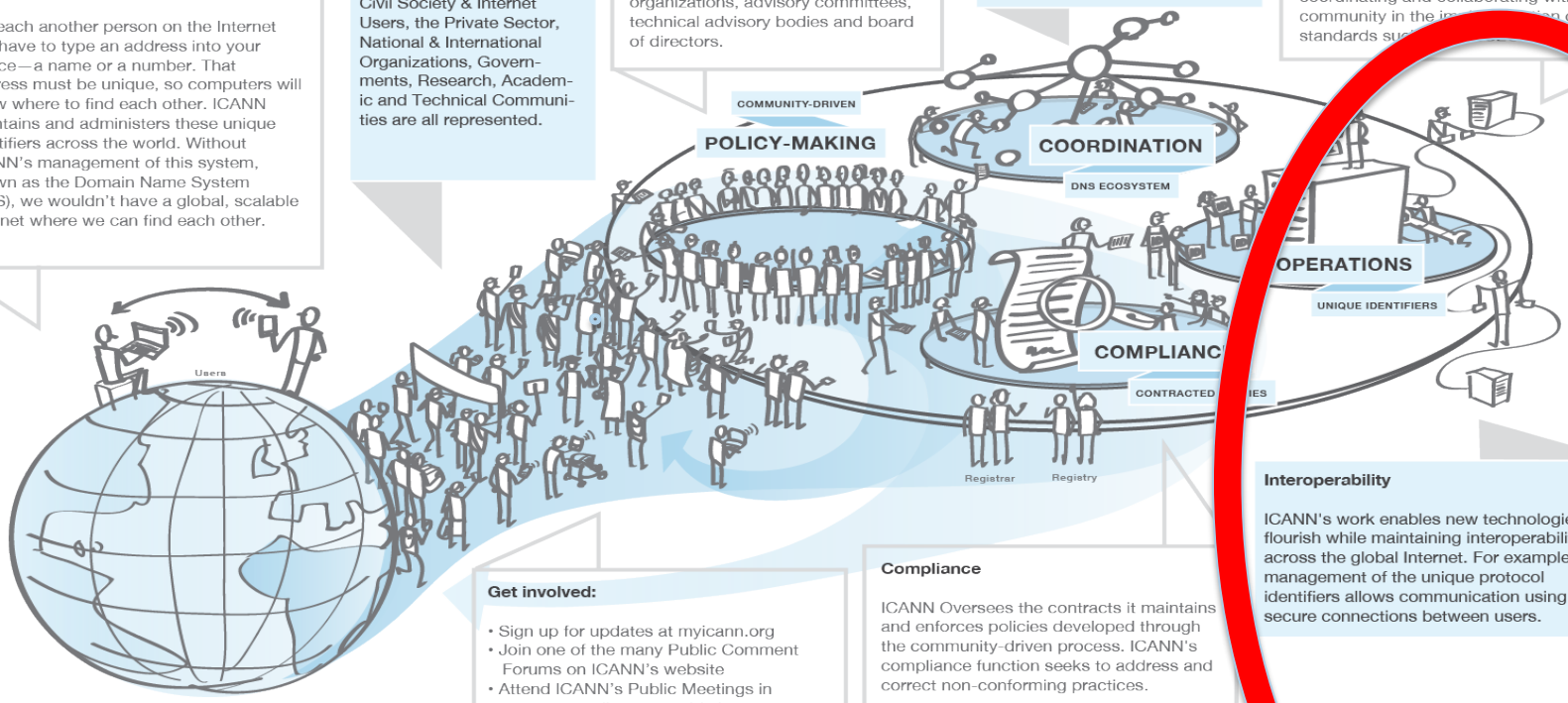
A number of groups: supporting organizations, advisory committees, technical advisory bodies and board of directors.

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 im[illegible] of standards su[illegible]



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.

Functions That ICANN Coordinates

- Domain Name System
- Country Code Top-Level Domains (ccTLDs)
- Root Zone and other Infrastructure domains
- Internet Protocol (IP) Address Allocation
- Protocol Parameter Registries
- Other minor functions (e.g. Time Zone Database)

Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

ICANN

Domain Name Services

+Responsible for the operation and maintenance of a number of key aspects of the DNS, including the root zone, and the .INT and .ARPA domains.

+Coordinator of the DNS root. The root is the upper-most part of the DNS hierarchy, and involves delegating administrative responsibility of “top-level domains”, which are the last segment of a domain name, such as .COM, .UK and .NZ. Part of this task includes evaluating requests to change the operators of country code domains, as well as day-to-day maintenance of the details of the existing operators.

Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

Number Resources

Responsible for coordinating Internet Protocol addressing systems, as well as the Autonomous System Numbers used for routing Internet traffic.

There are 2 types of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses in use: **IP version 4 (IPv4) and IP version 6 (IPv6)**. IPv4 dates from 1983 and is still the most commonly used version. IPv4 addresses are 32-bit numbers often expressed as 4 octets in “dotted decimal” notation (for example, *192.0.2.53*). Deployment of the IPv6 protocol began in 1999. IPv6 addresses are 128-bit numbers and are conventionally expressed using hexadecimal strings (for example, *2001:0db8:582:ae33::29*).
Both are generally assigned in a hierarchical manner. Users get them from ISPs, ISPs from other ISPs, a National Internet Registry or a Regional Internet Registry

Protocol Parameter Registries

IANA is responsible for maintaining many of the codes and numbers contained in a variety of Internet protocols, enumerated below. We provide this service in coordination with the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF).

We publish over 2,000 protocol parameter registries.

Protocol Registries

Protocol Registries
Time Zone Database
IANA's Performance
IETF Draft Status

Protocol Registries

IANA is responsible for maintaining many of the codes and numbers contained in a variety of Internet protocols, enumerated below. We provide this service in coordination with the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF).

For more information on how to create registries, please see RFC 5226, Section 4. This document also covers the requirements for IANA Considerations in RFCs.

To view the various protocol registries, just click on their titles. To apply to modify a registry, use the relevant form. The qualifications for changing a protocol vary depending on the governing standards documents.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y

Protocol/Registry	Defining Document/Comments
A	
Access Network Control Protocol (ANCP)	
ANCP Capability Types	RFC 6320 Standards Action
ANCP Command Codes	RFC 6320 Standards Action
ANCP Message Types	RFC 6320 Standards Action

ICANN's Work

DNS 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:

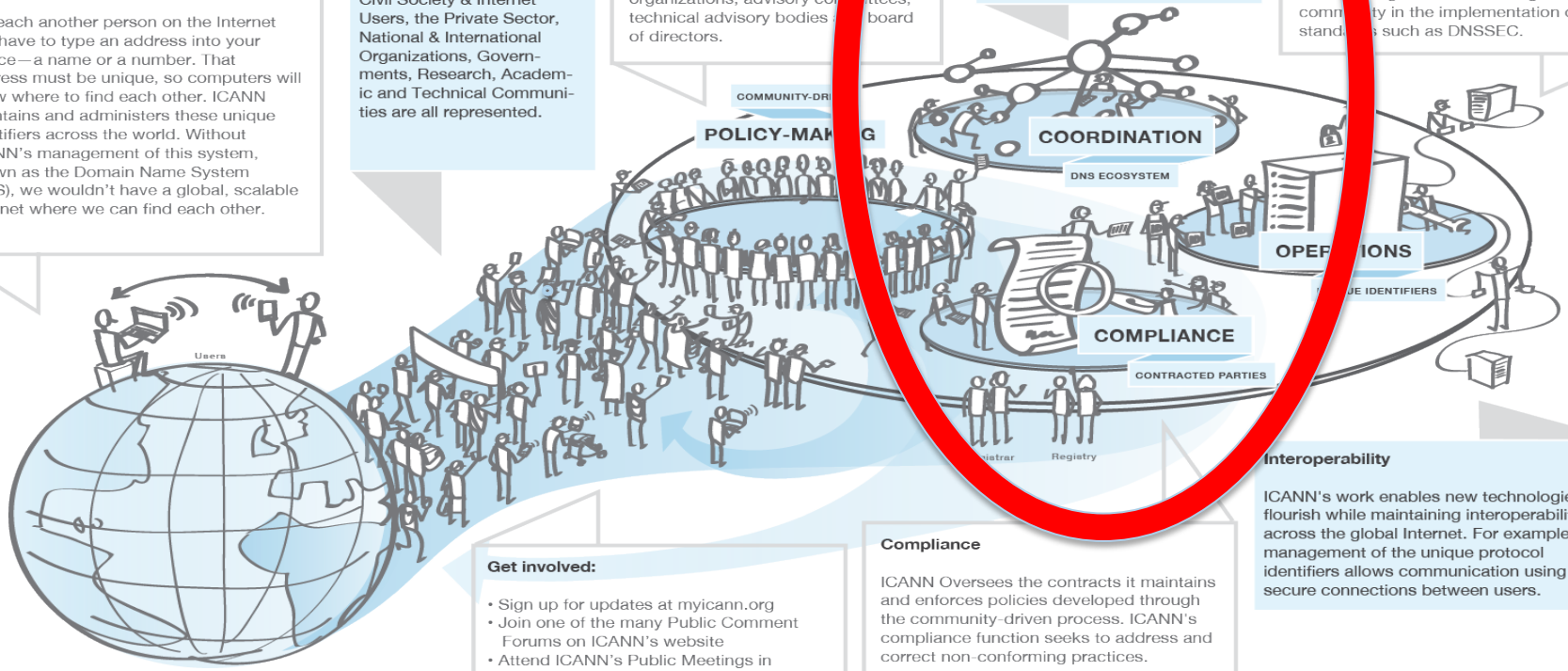
A number of groups: supporting organizations, advisory committees, technical advisory bodies and board of directors.

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

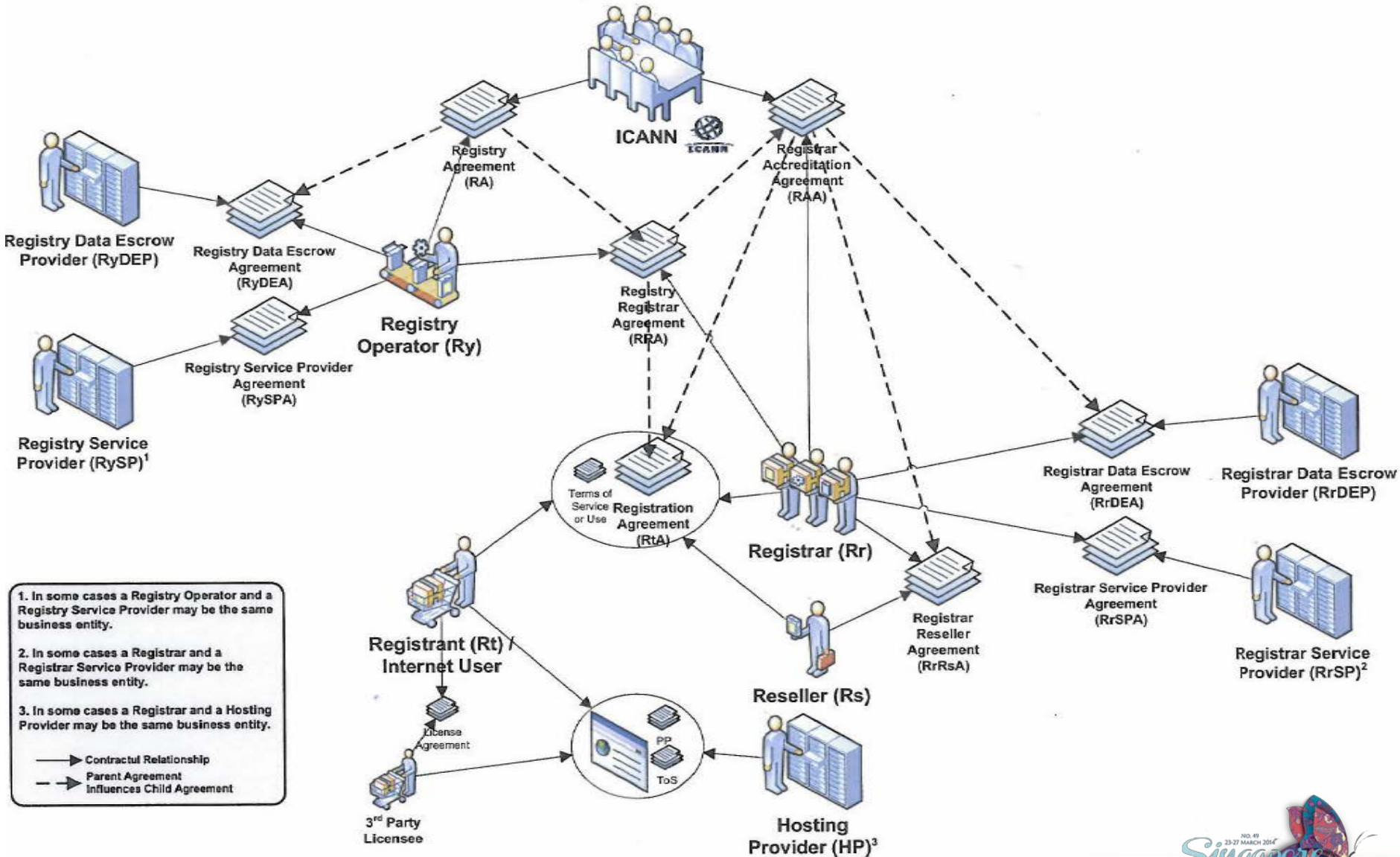
ICANN Oversees the contracts it maintains and enforces policies developed through the community-driven process. ICANN's compliance function seeks to address and correct non-conforming practices.

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.

NO. 49
23-27 MARCH 2014
Singapore

Stakeholder / Agreement Relationship Diagram



What is a Registry?

- An Authoritative (Master) Database of all Registered Domain Names for a Top-Level Domain
- Registry Operator Runs the Database and has Contract with ICANN
- Registry Operator also Generates the “Zone File” Computers use to Route Internet Traffic

What is the New gTLD Program?

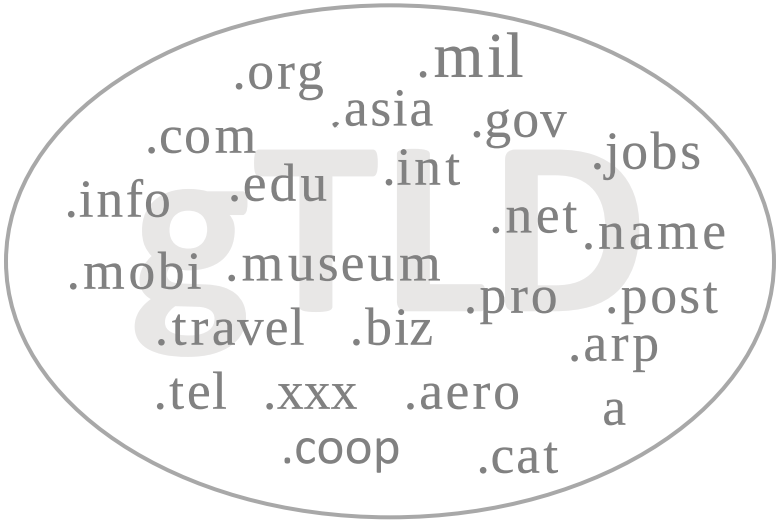
Developed by Multistakeholder Model Implemented by ICANN	security & stability
Internationalized Domain Names Non-Latin Characters	innovation
Largest Number of TLDs in the Domain Name System ever	create competition and choice

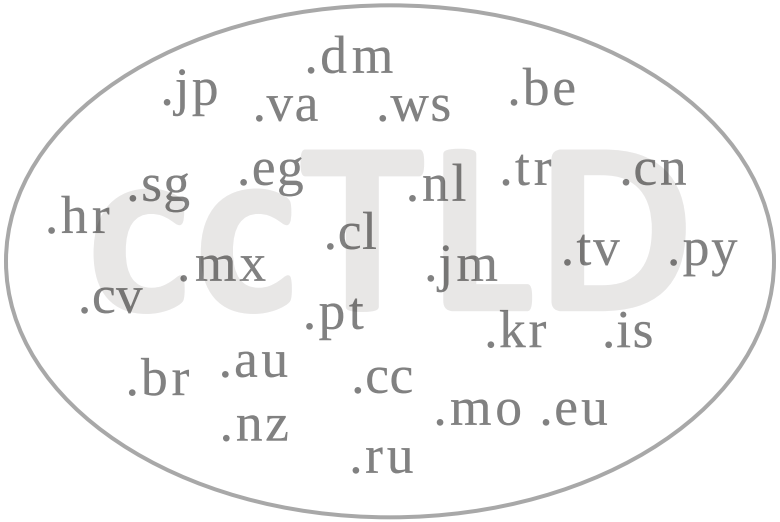
ICANN

What is a Registrar?

- Contracted with ICANN and Registries
- Business Models:
  - Traditional Retail
  - Reseller-Focused
  - Low Cost / Limited Service
  - Brand Protection
  - Niche Markets
  - Single TLD
  - Private

ROOT





New gTLD Program

Fast Track Program

New gTLDs

.city .acronym .gIDNs .brand .出口 .communit y .region .деньги

IDN ccTLDs

.சிங்கப்பூர் مصر .ไทย .امارات .ф السعودية .香港

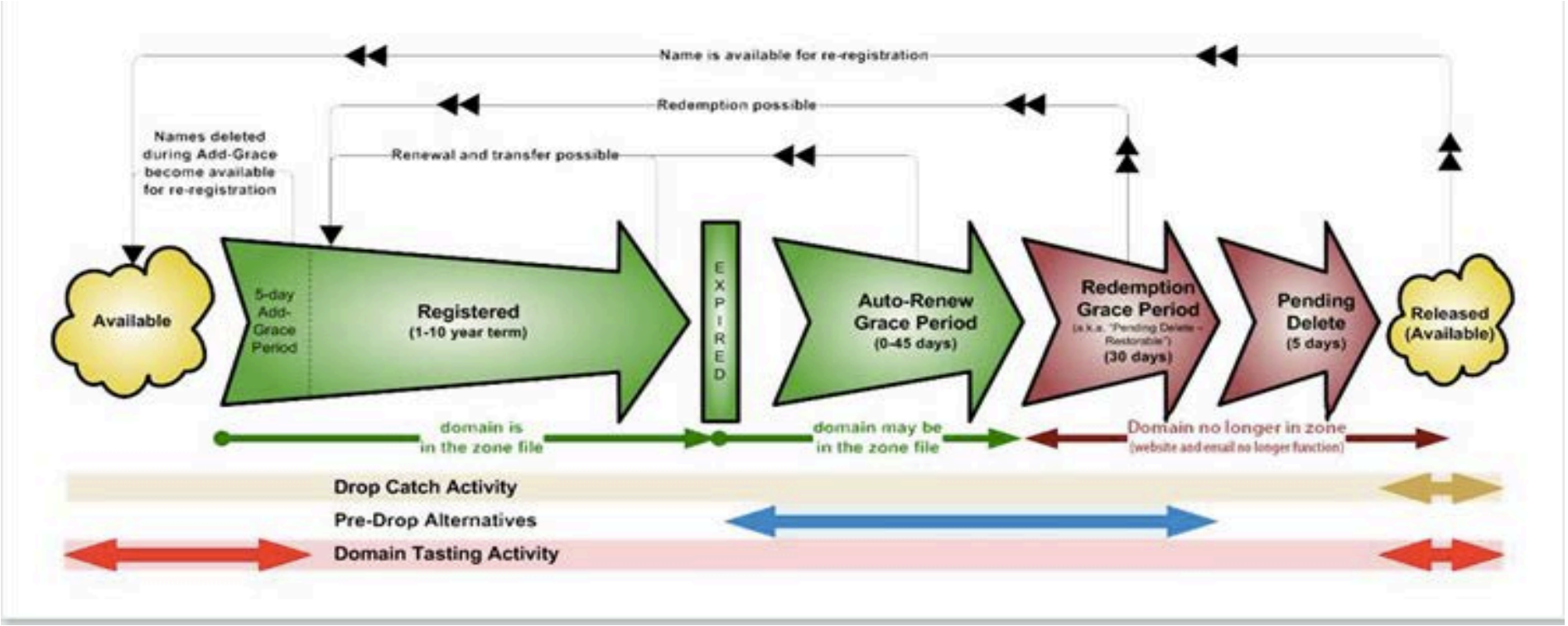
IDN ccTLD Process

- Internationalized Domain Names are domain names represented by local language characters.
- Allowed us to go from: 中国互联网络信息中心.cn/

  to: 中国互联网络信息中心.中国/
- The first IDN ccTLDs delegated in the root zone 05 May 2010:

United Arab Emirates	Egypt	Saudi Arabia	Russia
امارات	مصر	السعودية	рф

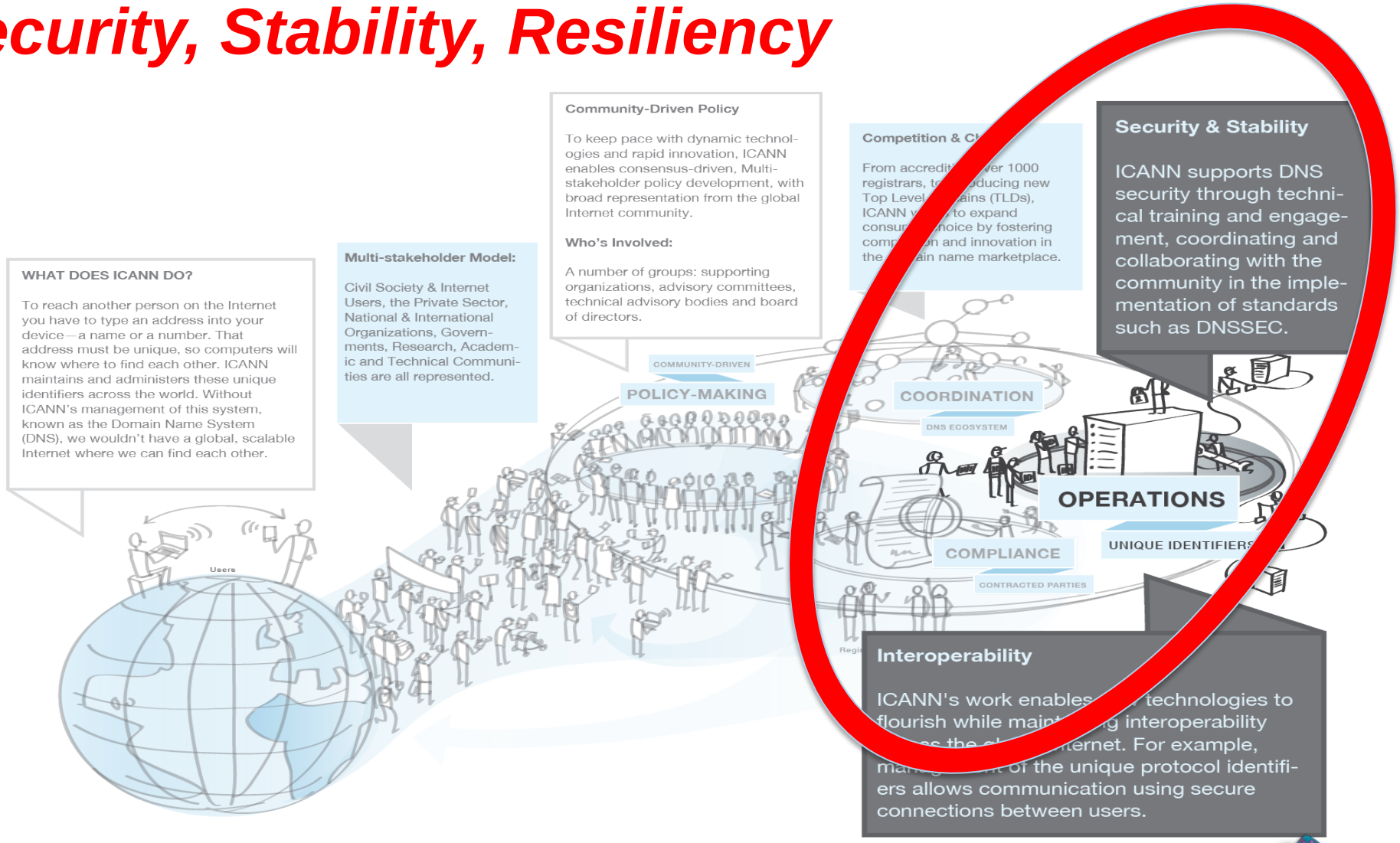
Domain Name Life Cycle



Contractual Compliance ensures that ICANN's contracted parties comply with their agreements and the consensus policies during the life cycle.

ICANN's Work

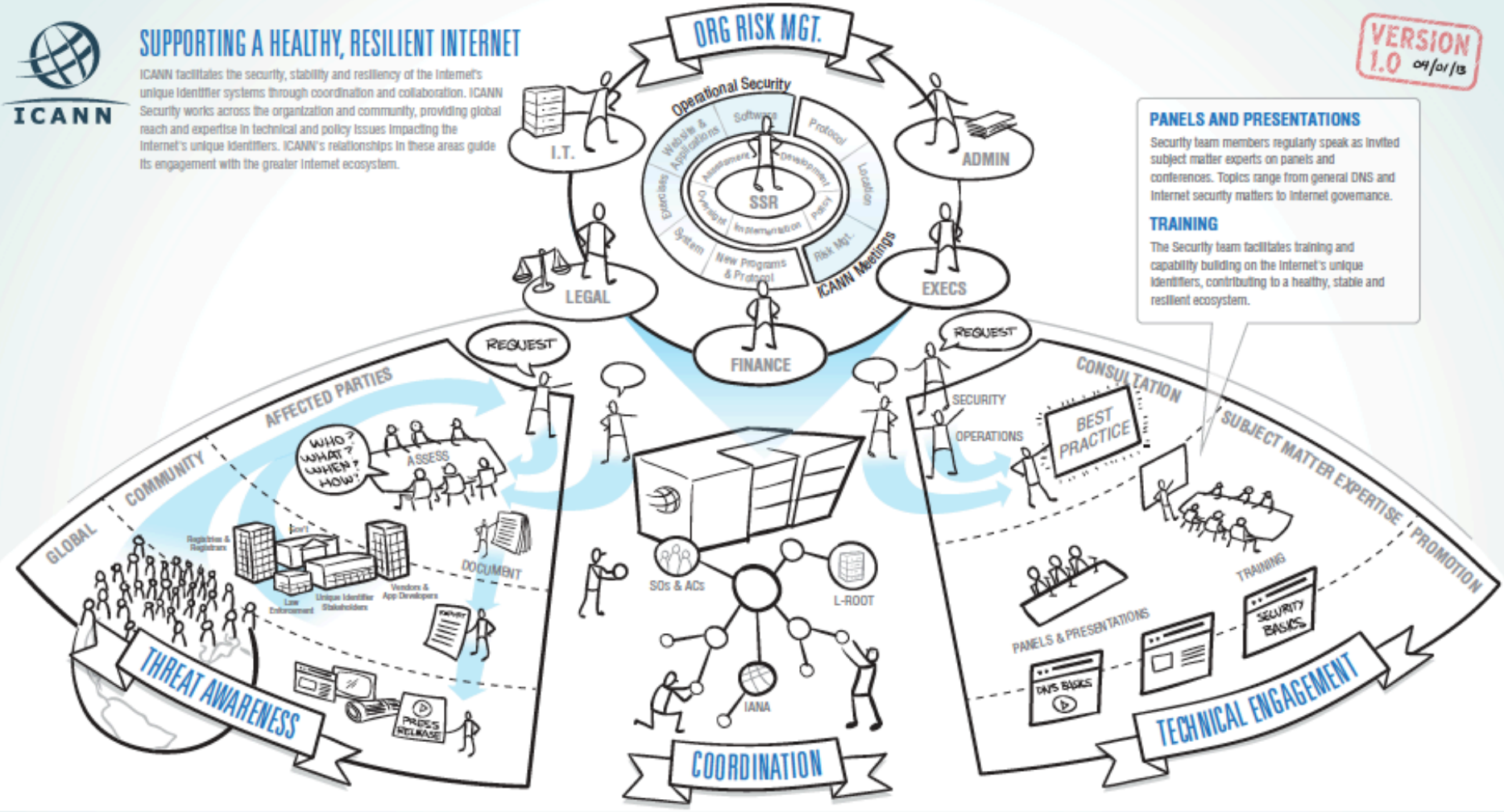
Security, Stability, Resiliency



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

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

TALKS

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

Build Your Schedule

Morning		Afternoon	
9:00	Session	14:30	Session
9:30	Session	15:30	Session
10:30	Session	16:00	Session
11:00	Session	17:30	Session
12:00	Session	19:00	Session
12:30	Session	20:00	Session
14:00	Session	22:00	Session

Where To Find Meeting Info

For any information on this meeting, venue, updated schedules, go to
http://singapore49.icann.org/en/

For specific information on sessions before and after this Meeting, go to
http://singapore49.icann.org/en/schedule-full

Transcripts, recordings, presentations

Monday

- Welcome Ceremony@830
- New gTLD Program Status Update@1200
- Tech Day @1030
- Cross Community WG on Internet Governance @1330
- ICANN Strategy Panels@1515
- DNSSEC for Everybody @1700

Tuesday - CONSTITUENCY DAY

- Supporting Organizations
- Advisory Committees
- Stakeholder Groups
- Constituencies
- Board Meetings with each Community in Padang conference room
- Newcomer Download and Security Chat

Wednesday

- Affirmation of Commitments @830
- DNSSEC Workshop @830
- New gTLD Applicants Group (NTAG) @830
- Update on Internet Governance @1530
- Supporting the DNS Industry in Underserved Regions @1530
- Newcomer Download @1700

Thursday

- NextGen: Model Board Meeting @830
- ICANN Engagement with Asia Pacific @900
- ICANN Engagement with Europe @900
- Community Engagement Update with Global Stakeholder team @1100
- Public Forum@1330
- Board Meeting@1800

I-CANN Network Having Fun…

- Monday – Gala
- Wednesday – APRALO event
- Thursday – ICANN 49 Wrap Up

  Cocktails
- Every day….Networking at Coffee

  Breaks, hallways

Tips and Tools

- 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

ICANN SOCIAL MEDIA

For events specific to ICANN 49, follow hashtag #ICANN49.
To follow all ICANN tweets go to: @ICANN Twitter.
Other accounts:
ICANN Facebook Account, ICANN Google+, ICANN LinkedIn, ICANN YouTube, ICANN Weibo.
Slideshare
Flickr
LinkedIn Groups – ICANN for Business
@ICANN_President
@AkramAtallah
@NewgTLDsICANN
@ICANN4Biz
@ICANN_es
@ICANN_pt
@ICANN_ar

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
- Join one of ICANN's Supporting Organizations, Advisory Committees or Stakeholder Groups
- Participate in ICANNlabs and ICANN Learning Platform
- Participate in blogs and/or public comment forum on ICANN's web site
- Attend ICANN's public meetings in person or participate remotely online

LINKS

- http://www.icann.org/en/groups - THE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER MODEL AND COMMUNITIES
- http://www.icann.org/en/about/learning/beginners-guides - MULTIPLE BEGINNER GUIDEBOOKS
- http://www.icann.org/en/about/participate/newcomers - NEWCOMER PROGRAM
- http://www.icann.org/en/about/participate/fellowships - FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

LINKS

- https://www.myicann.org/ - Sign up for personal feeds from the ICANN website
- http://labs.icann.org/ - help problem solve and develop next best great tools
- http://learn.icann.org/ - build collaborative training and education platforms

Quote from a BA Fellow

“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”.

Thank you

Questions?