I C A N N 4 7

Online Learning Platform

ICANN 101

DURBAN

NO.47 · 14-18 JULY 2013 ICANN

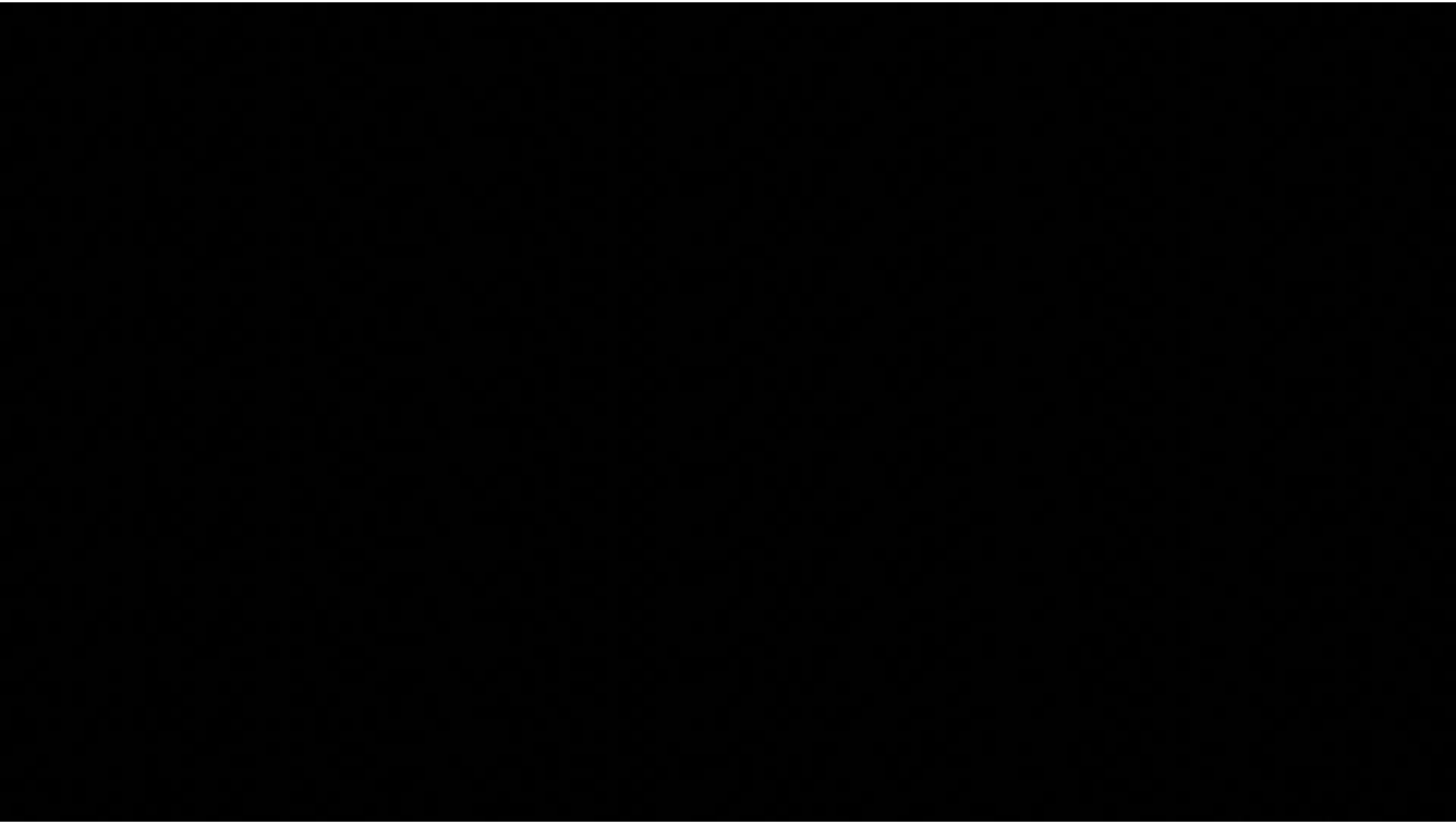
ICANN 101

Tier 1 Content	Link	Language
Introductory video by Fadi Chehadé (new content to be produced)		
Welcome to ICANN web page	http://www.icann.org/en/about/welcome	English
What is ICANN Powerpoint	https://community.icann.org/download/attachments/40928719/ICANN_WhatIsICANN_FINAL.pptx?version=2&modificationDate=1361584082000	Chinese English French Russian
What Does ICANN Do? Video Text Infographic	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IJY5xJKPhjA&list=UUl7rV9qJaQEx3GKhtSLx4QA&index=13 http://www.icann.org/en/about/participate/what https://community.icann.org/display/ISBM/Handouts+for+Speakers+Bureau	Arabic Chinese English French German Italian Japanese Korean Portuguese Russian
Beginner's Guide to Participating in ICANN	http://www.icann.org/en/about/learning/beginners-guides/participating-01nov12-en	Chinese English French Russian

Tier 2 Content	Link	Language
Fadi Chehadé Demonstrates myICANN (video)	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dsZj-Eo2kM4&list=UUl7rV9qJaQEx3GKhtSLx4QA&index=63	English
ICANN & the Internet Ecosystem	https://community.icann.org/display/ISBM/Slide+Decks+for+Speakers+Bureau	Arabic Chinese English French Russian Spanish
Who is ICANN? Fouad Bajwa profile	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w3amtfjP9GY&list=UUl7rV9qJaQEx3GKhtSLx4QA	English
Who is ICANN? Oksana Prykhodko profile	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hu7PIQRkBNM&list=UUl7rV9qJaQEx3GKhtSLx4QA&index=137	English
Who is ICANN? Mistura Aruna profile	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RG3TBC5yZZg&list=UUl7rV9qJaQEx3GKhtSLx4QA	English

Tier 3 Content	Link	Language
Policy Development at ICANN – How You Can Help ICANN Shape the Future of the Internet (webinar)	http://www.icann.org/en/about/learning/webinars/policy-development-20may10-en	English
Policy web page	http://www.icann.org/en/resources/policy	English

Tier 1
What Is ICANN?



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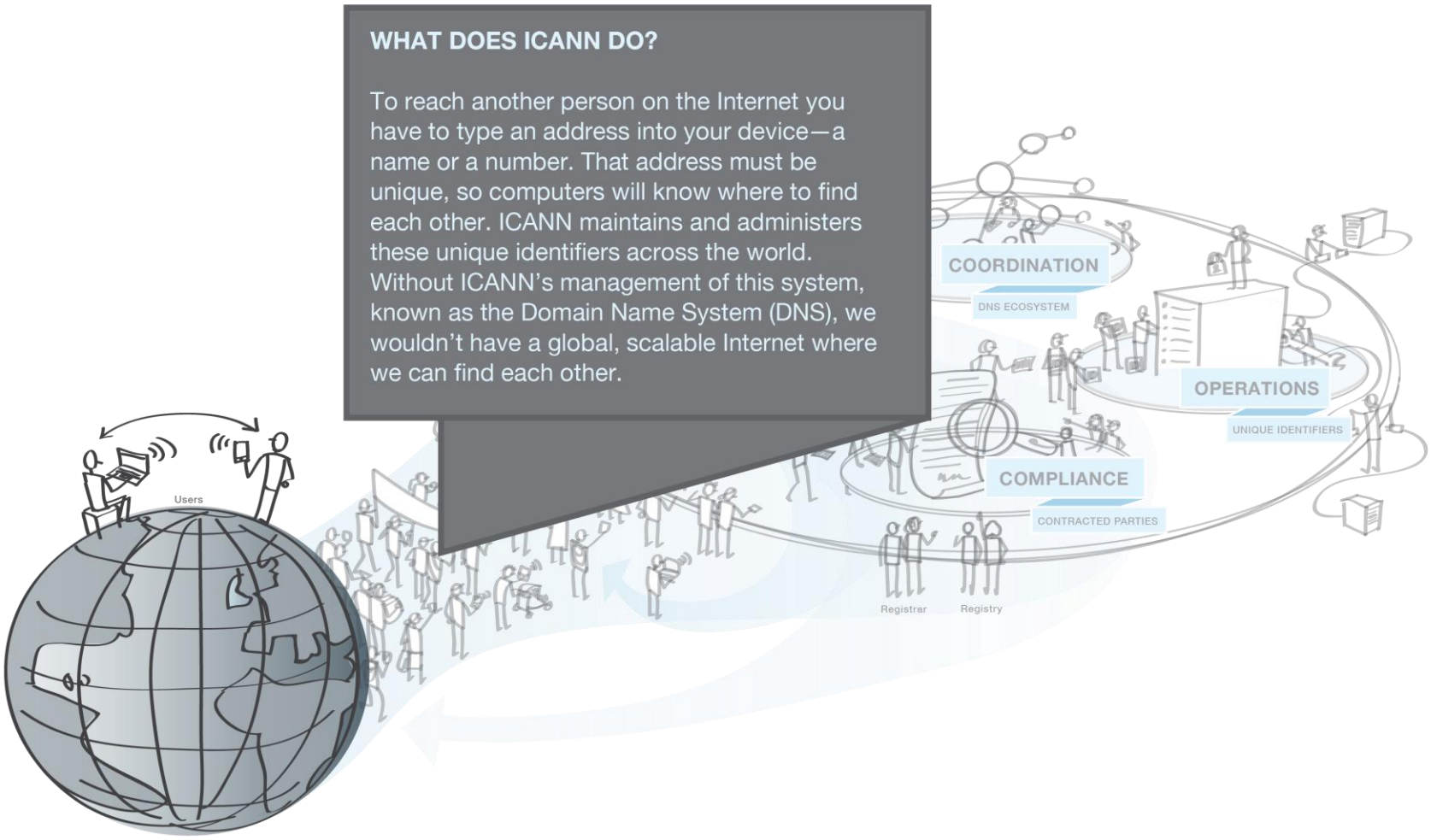

Multi-stakeholder Model

WHAT DOES ICANN DO?

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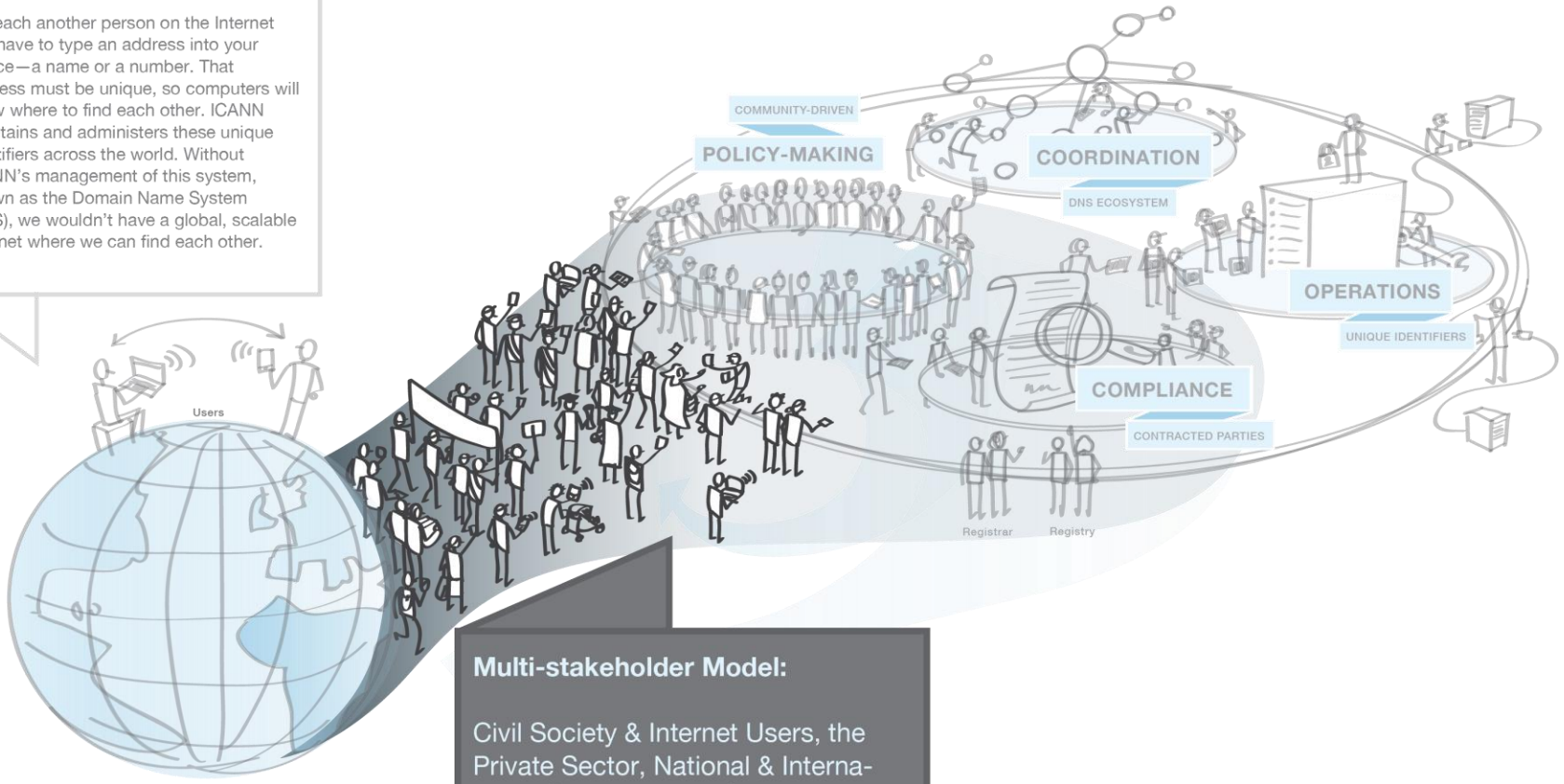

Multi-stakeholder Model:

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

ICANN

Community-driven Policy

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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.

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Competition & Choice

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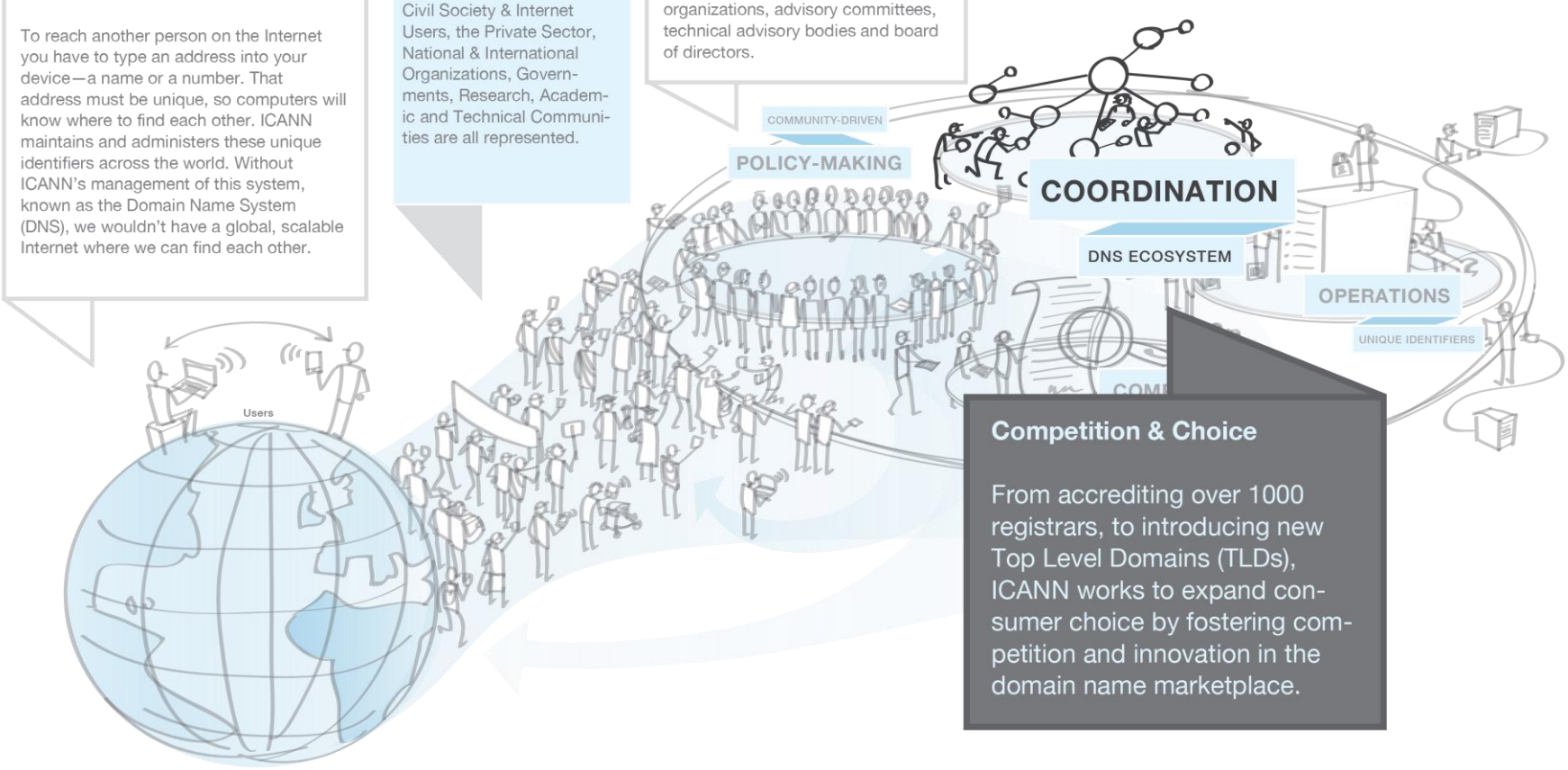

Competition & Choice

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.

ICANN

Security & Stability. Interoperability.

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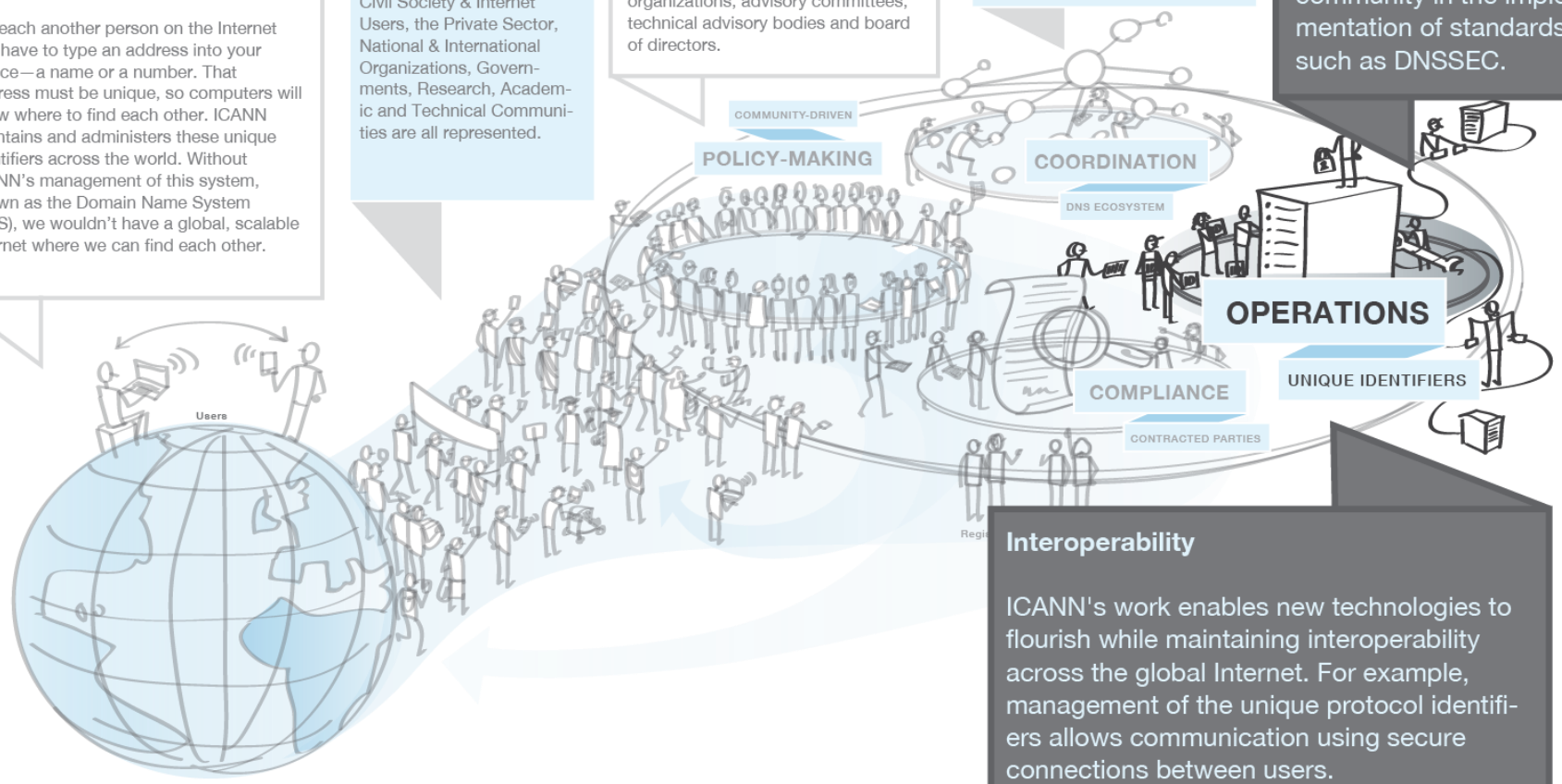

Interoperability

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.

ICANN

Contractual Compliance

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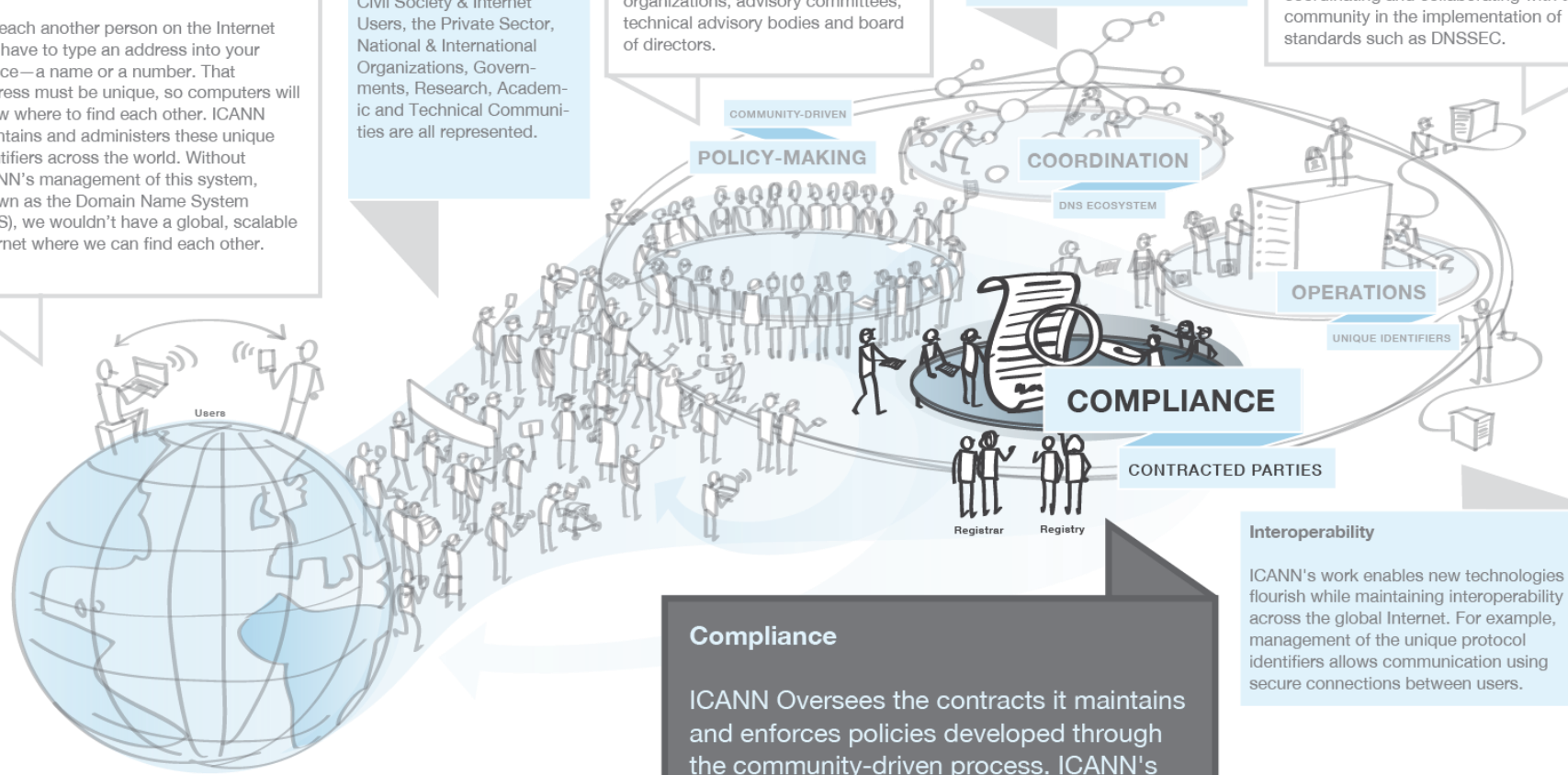

Compliance

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.

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One world.
One internet.

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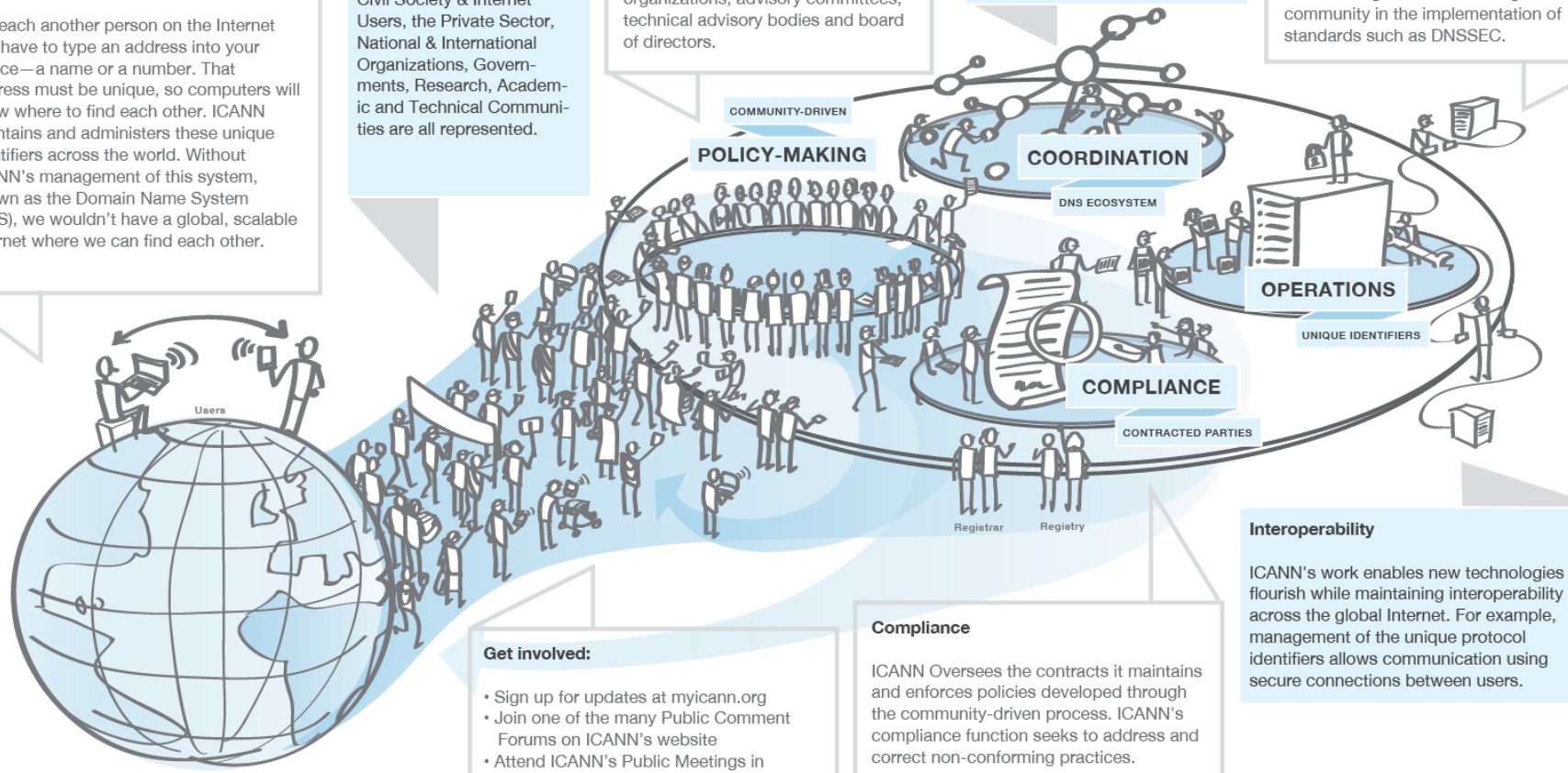

Get involved:

- Sign up for updates at myicann.org
- Join one of the many Public Comment Forums on ICANN's website
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WHICH FUNCTIONS DOES ICANN COORDINATE?

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

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forces 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.

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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	

ICANN

For more information or to get involved, please visit www.ICANN.org

Welcome to ICANN!

What Has ICANN Accomplished?

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

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

ICANN Welcomes Your Participation

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

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

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

- Address Supporting Organization (ASO)
- At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)
- Country Code Domain Name Supporting Organization (ccNSO)
- Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)
- Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)
- Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)
- Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)

Beginner's Guide o Participating in ICANN

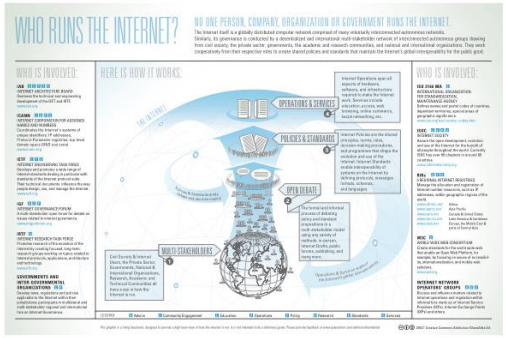
ICANN

Tier 2
ICANN, the Internet Ecosystem & You

Ecosystem

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

Components of Internet Ecosystem



- Organizations, individuals and processes that shape the coordination and management of the global Internet
- Highly interdependent parts which require significant coordination
- ICANN is one of these organizations
- ICANN is pivotal to naming and addressing

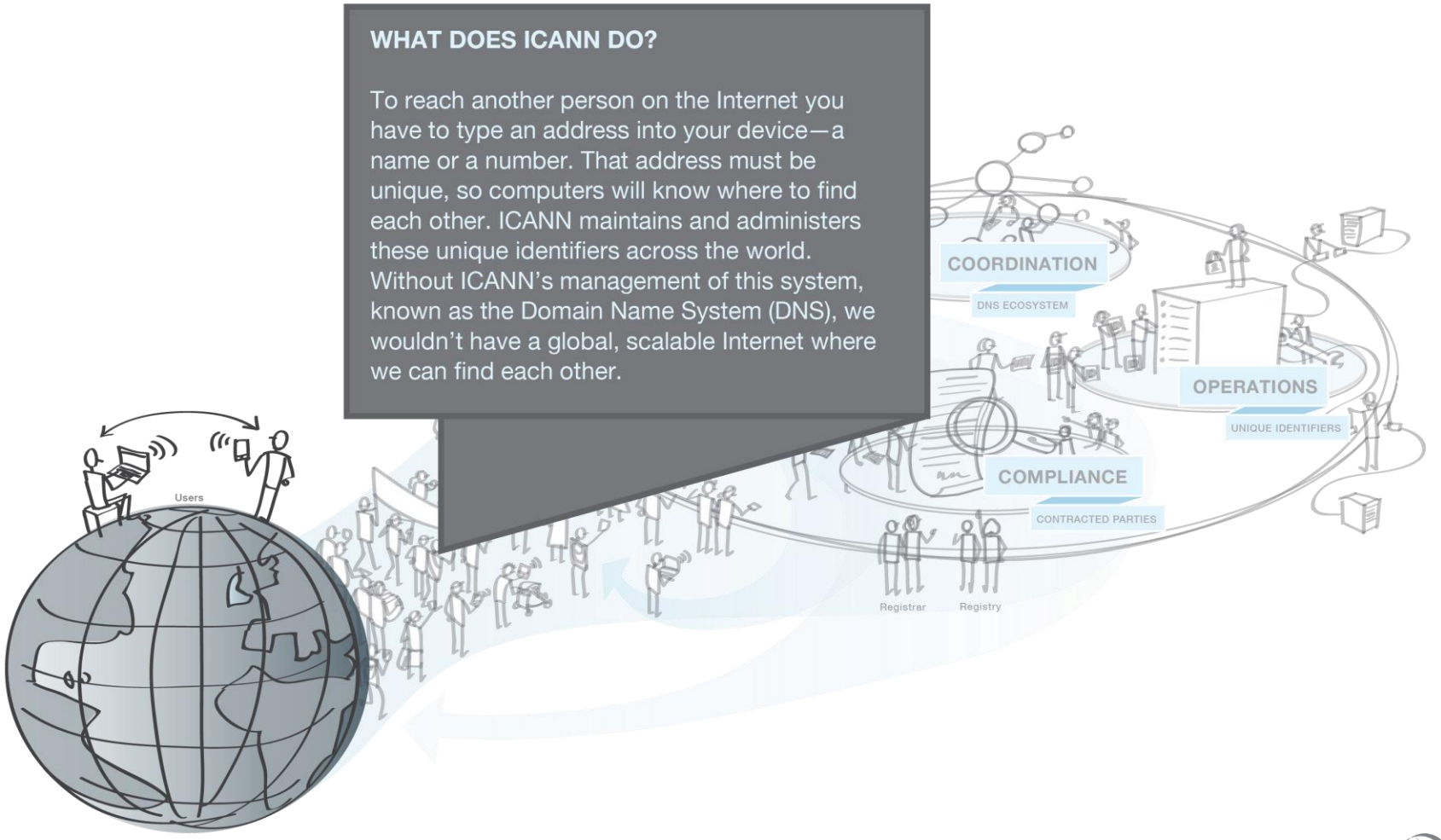
ICANN

The World's Network – the Domain Name System

- Internet Protocol numbers are unique addresses that allow computers to find one another
- The Domain Name System matches IP numbers with a name
- DNS is the underpinning of unified Internet
- DNS keeps Internet secure, stable and interoperable
- ICANN was formed in 1998 to coordinate DNS

ICANN

What does ICANN do?



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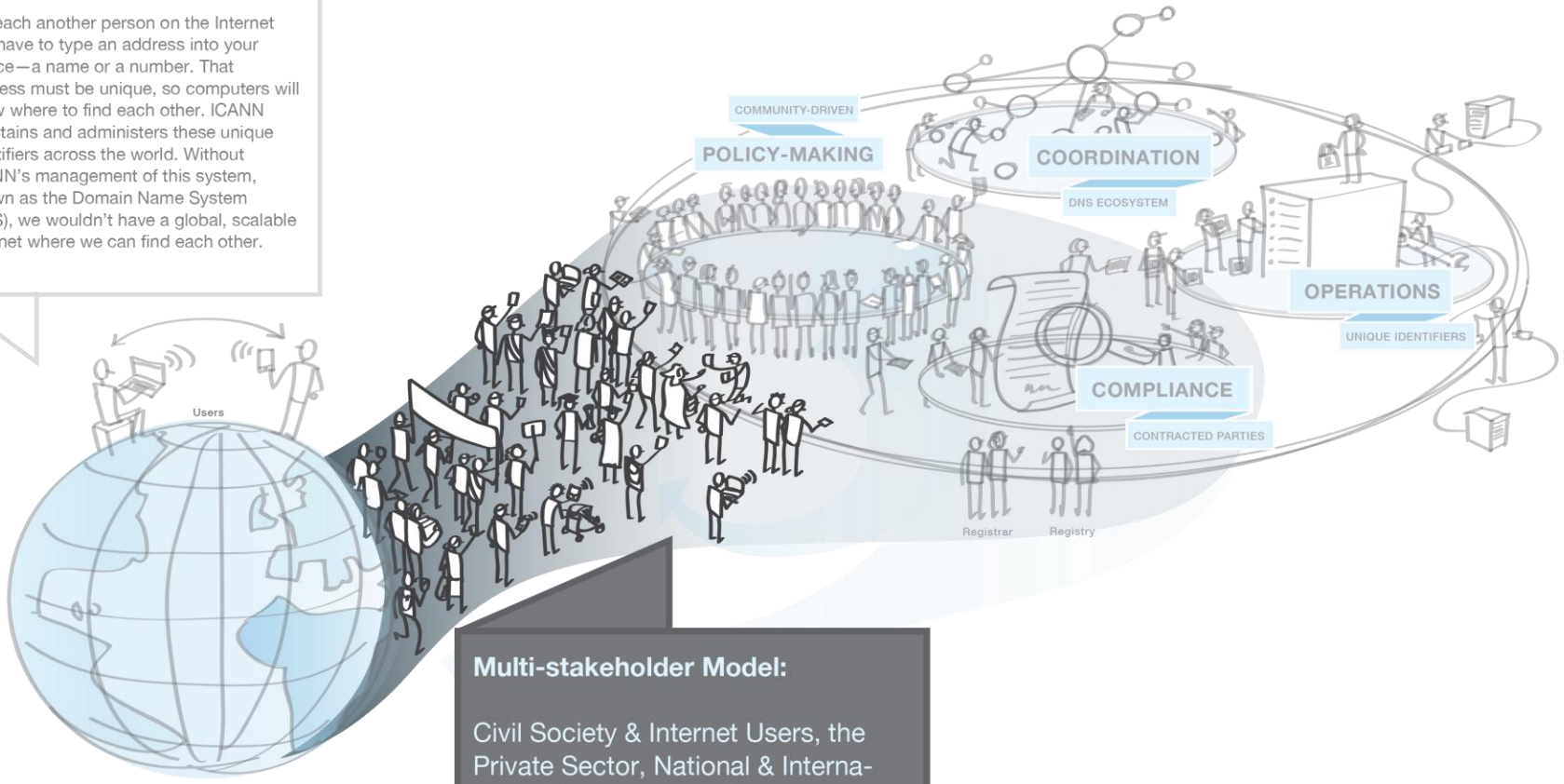

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ICANN

Functions that ICANN Coordinates

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

ICANN Qualifications

- ICANN created to coordinate DNS and other systems of unique identifiers
- Affirmation of Commitments established ICANN's independence, accountability and commitment to the public interest
- IANA functions performed in line with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, an agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce.

ICANN's Operations

- ICANN is structured to manage DNS, ensuring growth and stability of Internet
  - Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
- Supporting Organizations
  - Address
  - Country Code Names
  - Generic Names
- Board of Directors Advisory Committees
  - At-Large
  - Governmental
  - DNS Root Server System
  - Security & Stability
- Technical Advisory Bodies
  - Technical Liaison Group
  - Internet Engineering Task Force

Allocation of IP Addresses

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

Pillars of ICANN Strategy

+ Multi-stakeholder Model
+ Community-Driven Policy
+ Competition & Choice
+ Security & Stability
+ Interoperability
+ Compliance

ICANN and Internet Ecosystem: What's Next

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

Expanded gTLDs

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

ccTLDs

- Broadening the character repertoire available for country code TLDs
- Expansion of overall operation of the ccTLDs

Internationalized Domain Names

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

Adoption of IPv6

- IPv6 deployment grew once the last IPv4 address was taken
- ICANN Board ratified plan for recovered IPv4 addresses

Individuals and the Internet Ecosystem

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

Participation in ICANN

- Open to entire Internet ecosystem
- Receive updates via MyICANN.ORG
- Join public comment forum on ICANN's web site
- Attend ICANN's public meetings in person or online
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Fadi Chehadé Demonstrates myICANN

Who is ICANN?

Tier 3
You & ICANN

How you can help shape the future of the Internet

Introduction to ICANN and Policy Development

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 Development at ICANN

Updates

- Policy recommendations are formed and refined by the ICANN community through its Supporting Organizations (SOs) and influenced by Advisory Committees (ACs) – all comprised of volunteers from countries and territories – in a "bottom-up," open and transparent process.
- Each Supporting Organization has its own specific process to conduct policy development. For the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) this is process is outlined in Annex A of the ICANNBylaws, for the Country Code Supporting Organization (ccNSO) it is contained in Annex B of theICANN Bylaws, for the Address Supporting Organization (ASO) it is laid out in the Memorandum of Understanding.
- A sample of ICANN stakeholders includes companies that offer domain names to the public (*registrars*), companies that operate top-level domain registries (*gTLD and ccTLD registries)*, Internet Service Providers, intellectual property interests, business users, non-commercial users (such as academics, non-governmental organizations, non-profits and consumer advocates), individual Internet users and governments.
- For details of policy processes, please visit the respective SO/AC websites:
  - GNSO, ccNSO, ASO, ALAC, GAC, SSAC, RSSAC

GNSO Policy meeting transcript

ICANN