What Does ICANN Do and Why?
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!
Newcomer Experience
ICANN and the Internet Ecosystem
ICANN’s Multi-Stakeholder Approach
The Work of ICANN
The Meeting Week
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”
ICANN’s Role

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

Government & Governmental Organizations
- 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
- Academic leaders
- Institutions of higher learning
- Professors
- Students

Business
- Private-sector companies
- Trade associations

Internet Users
- Internet engineers
- Software developers
- Programmers
- Network operators

Technical
- Registries
- Registrars
- Domain organizations

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

Domain Name Business
- Registries
- Registrars
- Domain organizations
The ICANN Community At Work

154 Members  
33 Observers

156 ccTLD Managers

Country Codes Names Supporting Organization

Registries SG  
Registrars SG  
Commercial SG  
Non-Commercial SG  
986 Participants

Generic Names Supporting Organization

Government Advisory Committee

At-Large Advisory Committee

193 At-Large Structures in 74 countries

AfriNIC  
APNIC  
ARIN  
LACNIC  
RIPE NCC

Address Supporting Organization

Security & Stability Advisory Committee

Root Server System Operators

13 Root Server System Operators

35 Members
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
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
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
Support

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
Community Driven Policy – HOW?

Multi-Stakeholder

Bottom-Up

Open

Transparent
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?

Implementation
- Board Vote
- ccNSO members vote
- Council deliberations/vote
- Initial reporting
- Structuring PDP/Initiation
- Scoping for PDP
- Who can request a PDP

GNSO Policy Development Process
*Summarized

- Request for an Issues Report
- Initiate Policy Development Process
- Form Working Group
- Gather Public Comments
- Request for Stakeholder Group/Constituency Statements
- WG Initial Report
- WG Final Report
- GNSO Council Deliberates
- Recommendation to ICANN Board
- Gather Public Comments
- Board Vote
- Implementation
Tools:

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

Global Mission
- 27 FTE Staff
- 9 Countries
- 7 Time Zones
- 14 Languages (4 UN)

Subject Experts/Secretariat Support

- 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 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
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 Government
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. Government

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.
Request for Transition Proposal Structure

- Names Proposal
- Numbers Proposal
- Protocol Parameters Proposal

Meetings
Mailing list discussion
Public comments

- 25 June
- 15 January
- 6 January

ICG (Combined) Proposal
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
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 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.

4. **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).
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**

- **Work Stream 1 Development** (and identifying topics for Work Stream 2)
- **ICANN 52 Frankfurt**
- **ICANN 53 Istanbul**
- **ICANN 54 Paris**

**2016**

- **Work Stream 1 Implementation**
- **ICANN 55**
- **ICANN 56**

- **Work Stream 2 Development**
- **ICANN 54**
- **ICANN 55**
- **ICANN 56**

- **Work Stream 2 Implementation**
- **ICANN 57**
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.**

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

Phase 1
Community Proposal & Public Comment

Multistakeholder Community Delivers
ICG Proposal

CCWG-Accountability Proposal

Phase 2
NTIA Review & Evaluation

4-5 Months
60-90 days
NTIA Review Process

Final Sign Off
30 L-days*
Congressional Review
Finalize Implementation

Phase 3
Stewardship Transition

ICG Proposal and CCWG-Accountability WS1 Operationalization
Bylaw Changes Drafted
Bylaw Changes Adopted
Accountability WS2 Proposal Process & Implementation
*L-days: Legislative Days
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

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 Industry

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
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
I would like the to visit the website www.hello.world (Top-Level Domain)

I am the registrant of the “hello” domain name in the .world TLD (Top-Level Domain)
DNS: Contracts

ICANN > Registry Operator & Service Provider > Registrar > Reseller > Registrant

ICANN

Registry Agreement (RA)

Registry-Registrar Agreement (RRA)

Registrar Accreditation Agreement (RAA)

Registram Agreement
## New gTLD Program

### 2000 - 2004
- **8 gTLDs pre-date ICANN’s creation**
- **2 previous rounds of new gTLDs**

### 2005 - 2007
- **Policy Development Process**
  - Introduction of new gTLDs: Principles, Recommendations and Implementation Guidelines

### Policy Implementation (Design)
- Development of the New gTLD Applicant Guidebook

### Policy Implementation (Deploy, Support)
- Evaluation, Delegation and Launch of new gTLDs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2000-2004 gTLDs</th>
<th>2005-2007 gTLDs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.com</td>
<td>.asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.edu</td>
<td>.cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.gov</td>
<td>.jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.mil</td>
<td>.mobi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.net</td>
<td>.post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.org</td>
<td>.tel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.arpa</td>
<td>.xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.pro</td>
<td>.travel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Potential future rounds
Application Pipeline

Prior to Contracting
Withdrawal Expected: 117

In Contracting
Contracted: 441

Delegated: 751

1262 Potential Unique Strings
Regional Breakdown of Registry Operators

North America: 322 gTLDs
Europe: 280 gTLDs
Asia/Australia/Pacific Islands: 128 gTLDs
Latin America/Caribbean Islands: 10 gTLDs
Africa: 3 gTLDs
Program Reviews Underway

- **Rights Protection**: 95%
  - Draft review paper published and updated with public comment

- **CCT Metrics**: 50%
  - Consumer survey, economic study, and other metrics published. Phase 2 studies in 2016

- **Program Implementation**: 45%
  - Draft review paper published for comment

- **Root Stability Study**: 10%
  - Engaging study provider for project kickoff

- **TMCH Independent Review**: 10%
  - Evaluating study proposals

- **CCT Review**: 0%
  - Call for Volunteers pending
Program Reviews: Estimated Timeline

- **2014**
  - Q1: Implementation Reviews
  - Q2: Rights Protection Mechanisms Reviews
  - Q3: Competition, Consumer Choice and Consumer Trust (CCT) Review
  - Q4: Consumer Survey 1

- **2015**
  - Q1: Implementation Reviews
  - Q2: Trademark Clearance Review
  - Q3: Consumer Survey 2
  - Q4: Economic Study 1

- **2016**
  - Q1: Security and Stability Reviews
  - Q2: Economic Study 2

- **2017**
  - Q1: Security and Stability Reviews
  - Q2: Economic Study 2
  - Q3: Security and Stability Reviews
  - Q4: Security and Stability Reviews
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
IDNs

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

* Successfully evaluated IDN ccTLDs/Total countries/territories
IDNs

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 idntlds@icann.org and tell us your language and script
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
- Capability Building
- Trust-based Collaboration
- 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

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

◆ 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
Monday

- 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 L4 Foyer
Tuesday: Constituency Day

- Fellowship Session @ 7:30 Liffey A
- Fellowship Afternoon @ 17:30 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
Thursday

◆ 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

Every day... Coffee Breaks, hallways
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/ICANNLlangs
  ✦ 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”
Thank You and Questions

Reach us at:
Email: engagement@icann.org
Website: icann.org

twitter.com/icann
facebook.com/icannorg
linkedin.com/company/icann
youtube.com/user/icannnews

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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=vd3dH9odhk - action=share
A Brief History of the Internet - Part I

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

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