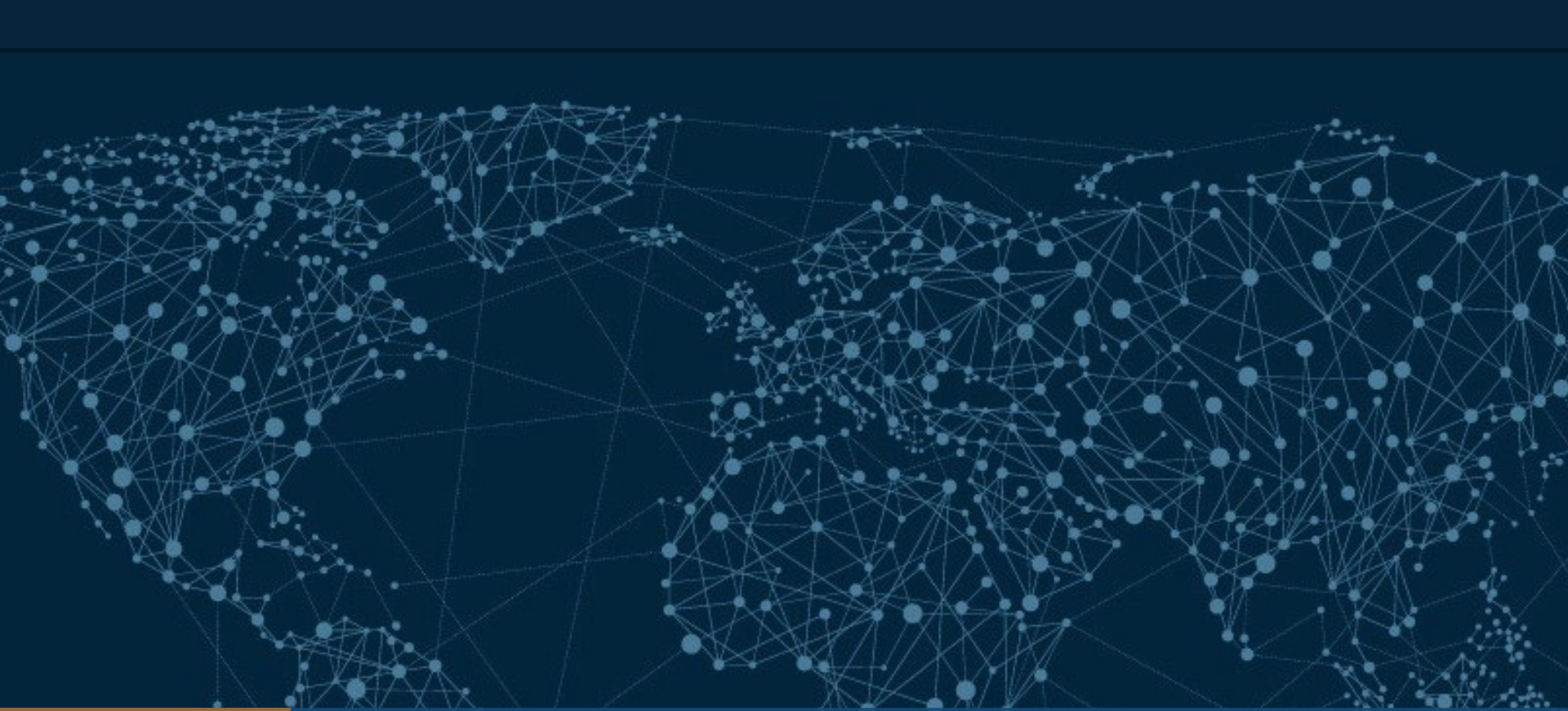
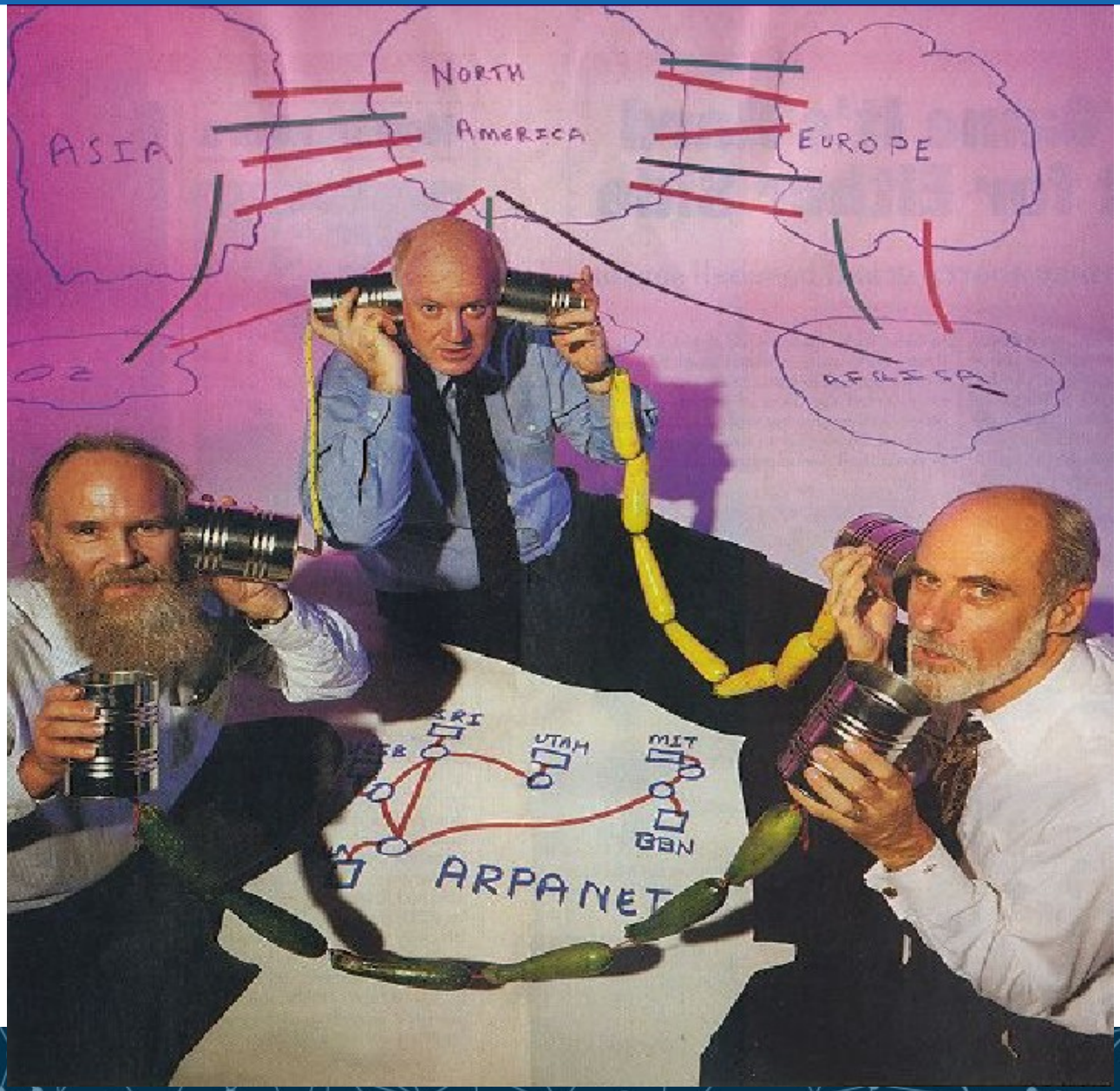


# ICANN What’s in it for me

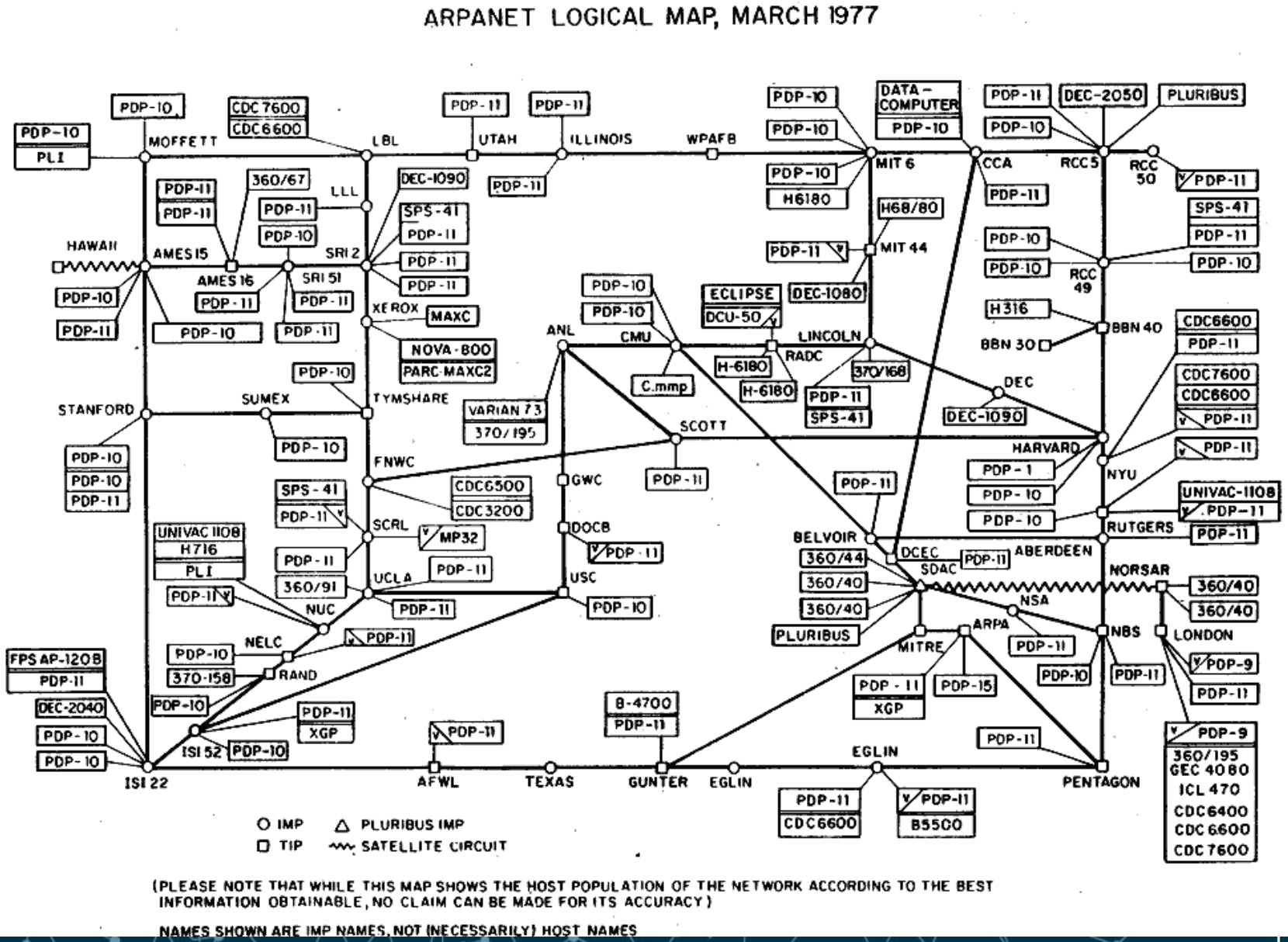
Andrea.Beccalli@icann.org

# State of the art in communication technology 1967

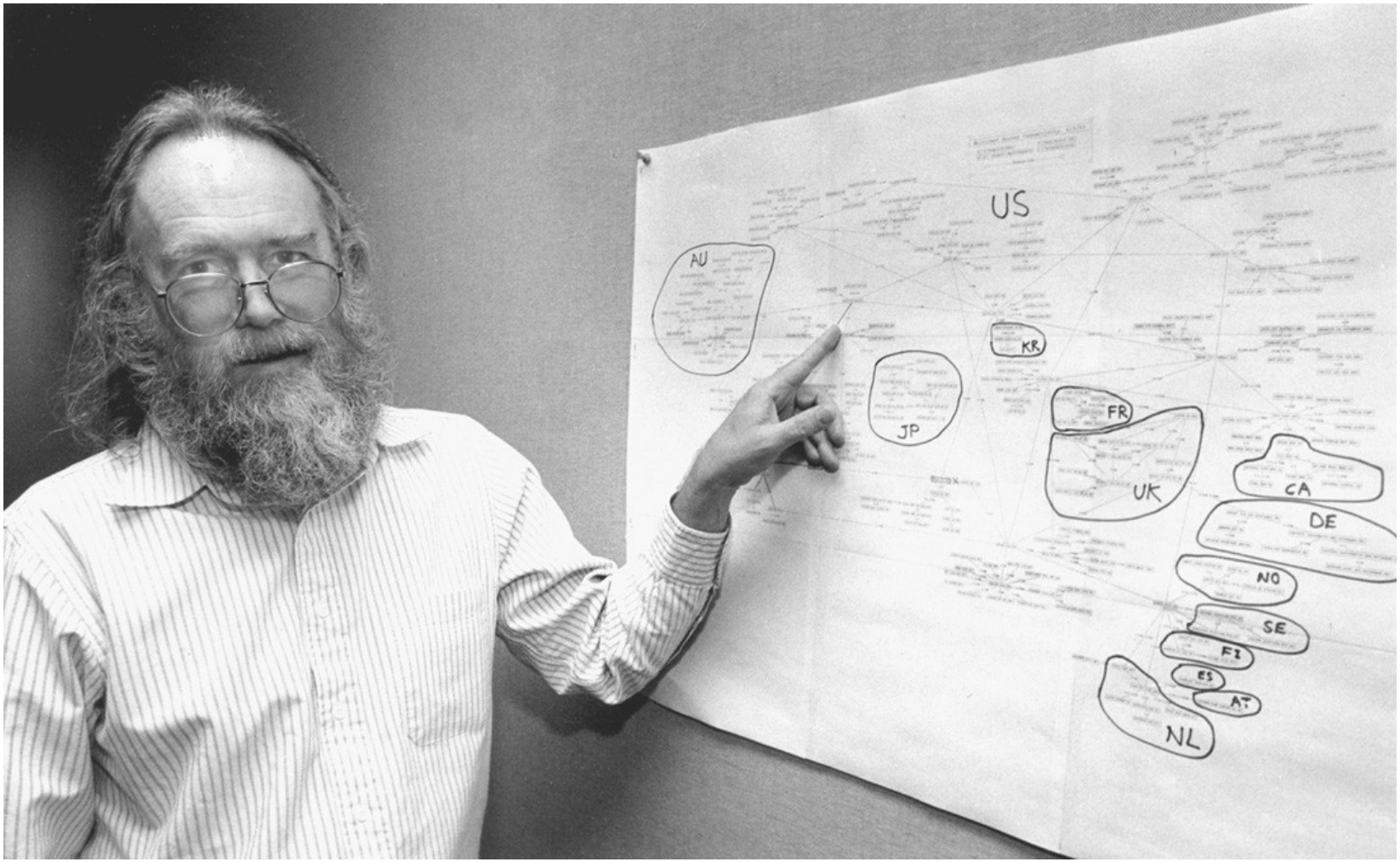
# At the beginning was ARPANET



# Arpanet 1977



# Jon Postel




DNS – June 23, 1983

# The World Wide Web

# ICANN 1998

# Google 1998


Google!
BETA
Search the web using Google!
Google Search
I'm feeling lucky
Special Searches
Stanford Search
Linux Search
Help!
About Google!
Company Info
Google! Logos
Get Google!
updates monthly:
your e-mail
Subscribe
Archive
Copyright ©1998 Google Inc.

# Yahoo! 1998


YAHOO!
What's New
Check Email
Personalize
Help
World Cup 98
ALL TITLES ON SALE!
TOWER
Yahoo! Mail
free @yahoo.com email
Search
options
Yahoo! Games - play online chess, backgammon, bridge, blackjack and more...
Yellow Pages - White Pages / People Search - Maps - Classifieds - Personals - Chat - Email
Shopping - My Yahoo! - News - Sports - Weather - Stock Quotes - more...
Arts and Humanities
Architecture, Photography, Literature...
Business and Economy [Xtra!]
Companies, Finance, Employment...
Computers and Internet [Xtra!]
Internet, WWW, Software, Multimedia...
Education
Universities, K-12, College Entrance...
Entertainment [Xtra!]
Cool Links, Movies, Music, Humor...
Government
Military, Politics [Xtra!], Law, Taxes...
Health [Xtra!]
Medicine, Drugs, Diseases, Fitness...
News and Media [Xtra!]
Current Events, Magazines, TV, Newspapers...
Recreation and Sports [Xtra!]
Sports, Games, Travel, Autos, Outdoors...
Reference
Libraries, Dictionaries, Phone Numbers...
Regional
Countries, Regions, U.S. States...
Science
CS, Biology, Astronomy, Engineering...
Social Science
Anthropology, Sociology, Economics...
Society and Culture
People, Environment, Religion...
What's New - Weekly Picks - Today's Web Events - Yahoo! Internet Life - Message Boards
Yahooligans! for kids - Seniors' Guide - Games - Yahoo! Pager - Yahoo! Gear

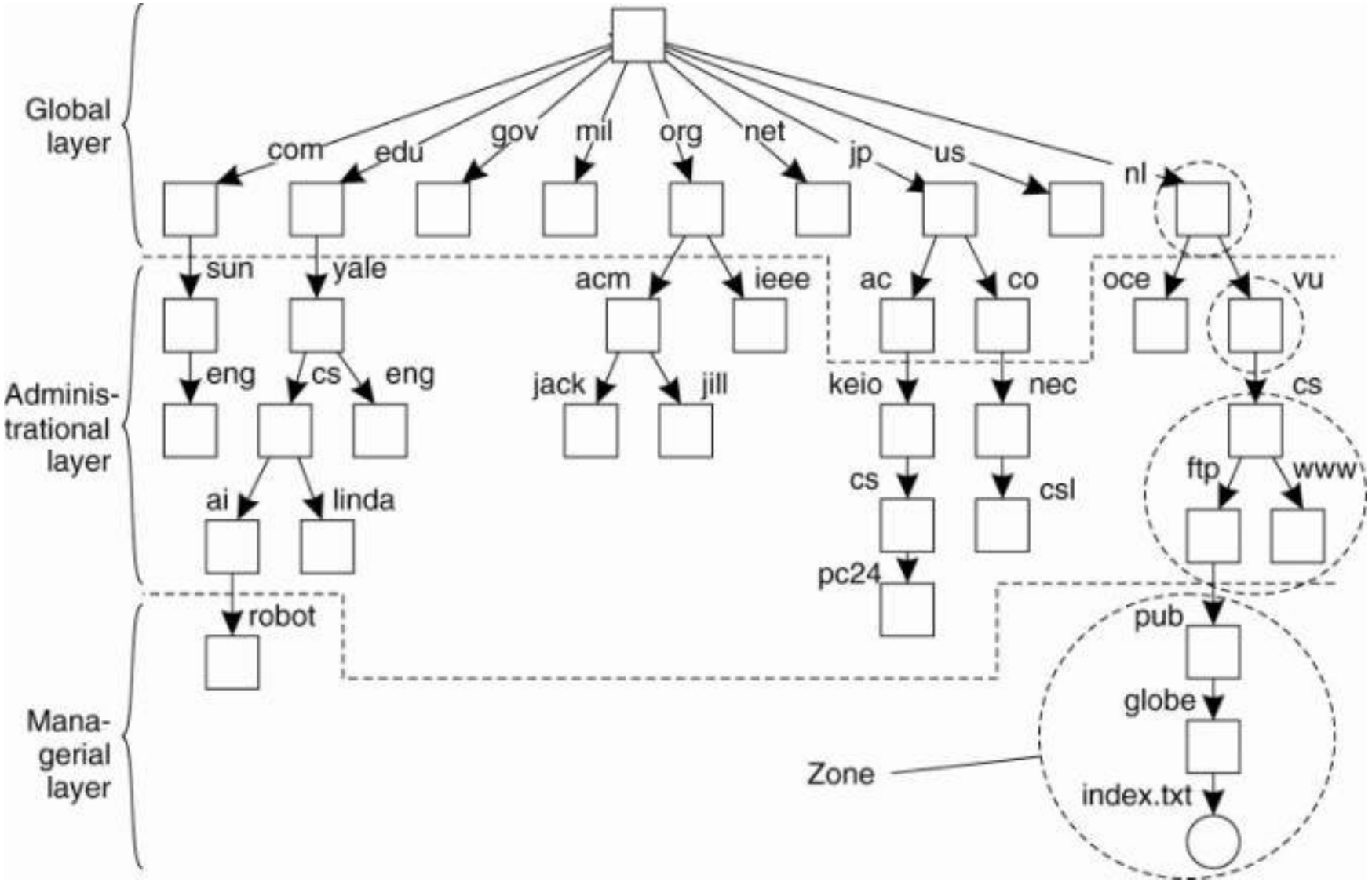
# ICANN's Role

- 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; staff 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

# Where did ICANN come from?

- Set up by Clinton Administration in 1998;
- Set up a as private sector non-for profit organisation under Californian law;
- Essentially to carry forward the commercialization of the DNS that was already in train under Jon Postel and colleagues;

# DNS hierarchically organized as a rooted



# DNS is a Public Directory Service

- Organizations and individuals publish the "names and locations" of their online presences
  A businessman's answer
- Fundamental characteristics of DNS information
  - You cannot copyright it: it's meant to be copied
  - If you keep it confidential no one can find you
  - DNS data are mostly temporal
    - Names are registered not owned
    - Addresses are registered or allocated not owned
    - DNS data and even some addresses have lifetimes
  - You can't prevent others from collecting it

# The Policy Development Process

ICANN achieves its mission through implementation of policies approved by its Board of Directors.

These policies start out as recommendations formed and refined by the global ICANN community through its Supporting Organizations and influenced by Advisory Committees.

The SOs and ACs are comprised of volunteers from over 130 countries and territories – in a bottom-up, open and transparent process

# Multistakeholder principles

- Bottom up agenda setting
- Equal footing
- Inclusivity
- Consensus
- Transparency
- Mutual recognition of stakeholders
- Democratic accountability
- Openness
- Self organization
- Iterative process

# ONE WORLD, ONE INTERNET

## WHAT DOES ICANN DO?

To reach any device or thing connected to the Internet, you (or your search engine) must know their address – a name or a number. That address must be unique, so you can reliably find and connect to other devices, things, or information sources no matter where you are in the world. That's how the tens of thousands of physical networks appear and operate as 'One Internet'.

In concert with the technical operating community, ICANN maintains and administers the registries containing these unique addresses across the world ensuring the security, stability, and integrity of One Internet where we can reliably find each other.

### Community-Driven Global Policy Development

To keep pace with dynamic technologies and rapid innovation, ICANN facilitates an open, consensus-driven, multistakeholder policy development process that is run from the bottom up.

### 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?

**DNS**

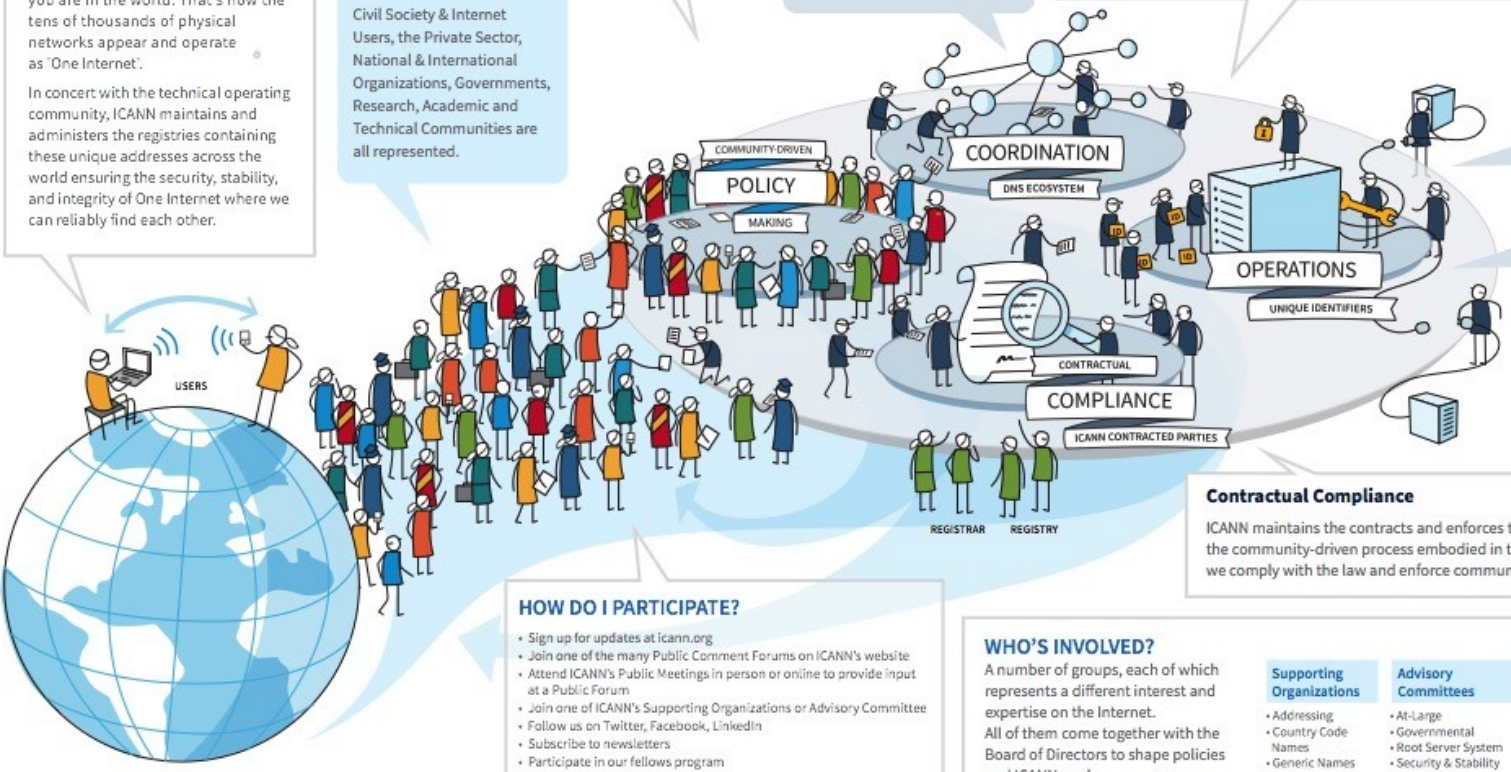
- Development of generic TLD policy
- Facilitation of country code TLD policy discussions
- Delegation of and changes to Top-level domains
- Management of the root's DNSSEC trust anchor
- Facilitating Root Server System discussions

**Internet Numbers**

- Approval of global number allocation policies
- Allocation of top-level blocks of Internet numbers
- Recognize Regional Internet Registries

**Protocol Parameters**

- Creation of and changes to protocol parameter registries
- Management of the Time Zone Database




### Security & Stability

ICANN supports DNS security by supporting a secured DNS infrastructure (DNSSEC) and managing the top-level key of that infrastructure, requiring close coordination and collaboration with the community and volunteers around the world.

### Interoperability

ICANN's work plays a role in helping the community to develop new technologies that flourish while maintaining interoperability across the global Internet. For example, the central publication point of unique protocol identifiers maintained by ICANN makes it easier for protocol developers to create protocols that allow communications using secure connections between users.

### Contractual Compliance

ICANN maintains the contracts and enforces the consensus policies developed through the community-driven process embodied in those contracts. While we are not a regulator, we comply with the law and enforce community policies through contractual obligations.

## HOW DO I PARTICIPATE?

- Sign up for updates at icann.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 Committee
- Follow us on Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn
- Subscribe to newsletters
- Participate in our fellows program
- Join a regional engagement group

## WHO'S INVOLVED?

A number of groups, each of which represents a different interest and expertise on the Internet.
All of them come together with the Board of Directors to shape policies and ICANN work.

**Supporting Organizations**

- Addressing
- Country Code Names
- Generic Names

**Advisory Committees**

- At-Large
- Governmental
- Root Server System
- Security & Stability

**Technical Advisory Bodies**

- Technical Experts Group
- Technical Liaisons from IETF, ETSI, W3C, ITU

**Board of Directors**

- 16 Community Appointed Board Members

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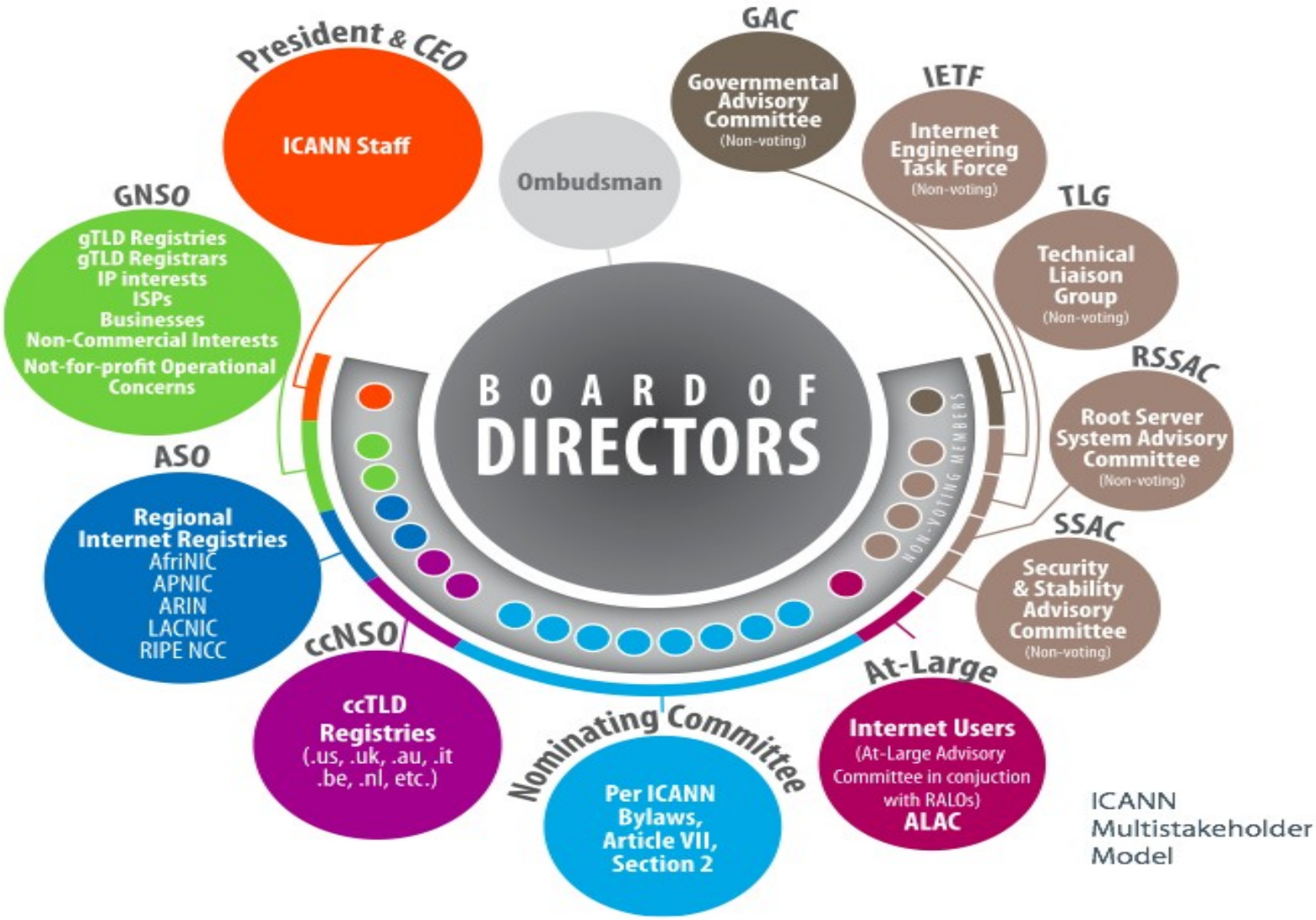
# MULTISTAKEHOLDER MODEL: IN ICANN COMMUNITY

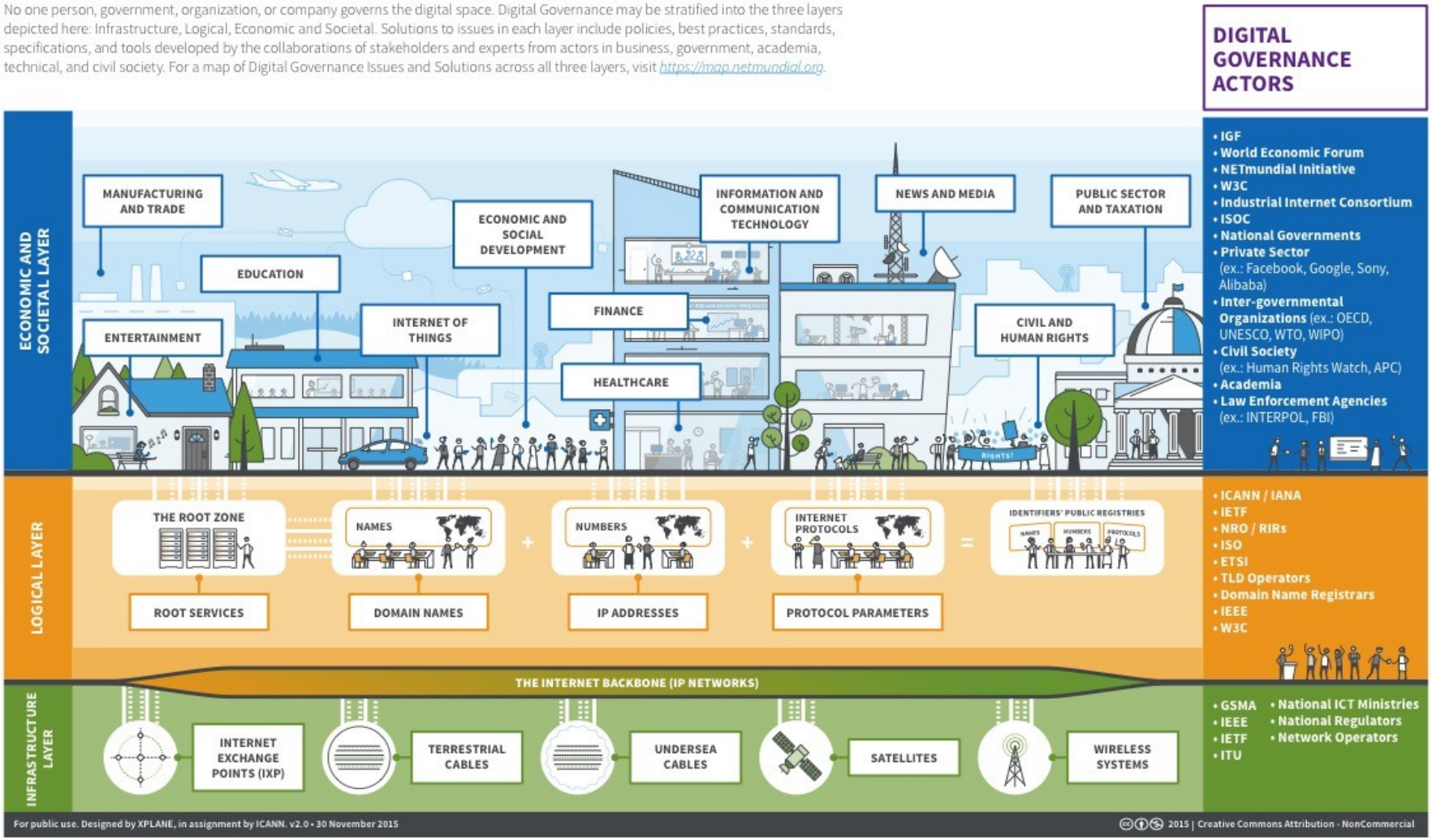



ICANN Multistakeholder Model

# Other Players in “our” 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,

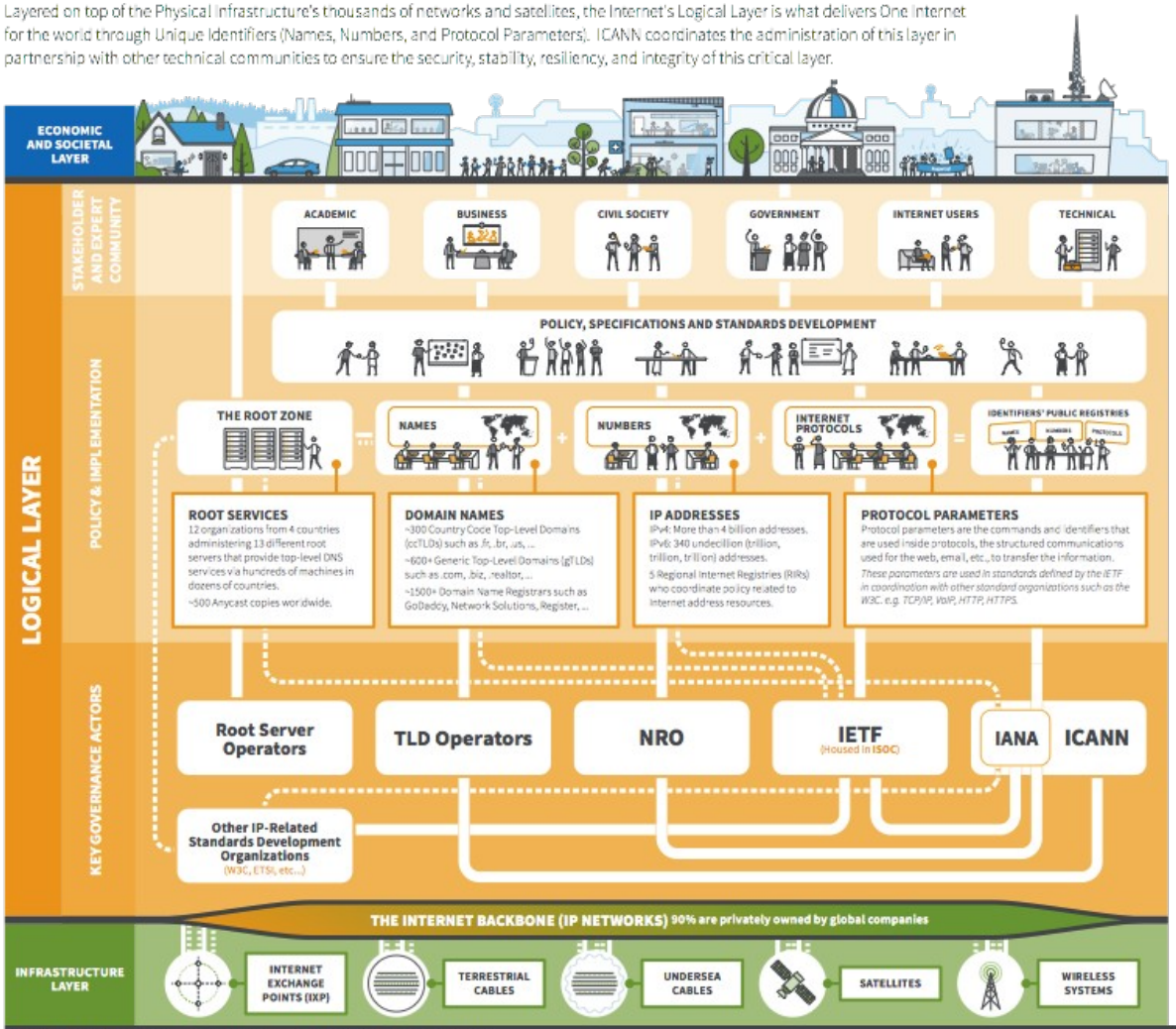
# The Three Layers of Digital Governance



# The Logical Layer

## THE LOGICAL LAYER OF DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

Layered on top of the Physical Infrastructure's thousands of networks and satellites, the Internet's Logical Layer is what delivers One Internet for the world through Unique Identifiers (Names, Numbers, and Protocol Parameters). ICANN coordinates the administration of this layer in partnership with other technical communities to ensure the security, stability, resiliency, and integrity of this critical layer.




### TECHNICAL OPERATIONS

The technical operating community is made up of multiple independent actors bound by common principles and mutual commitments that ensure the security and stability of the Internet infrastructure. Each actor's community develops policies and standards in an open, inclusive, and consensus-based approach.

KEY GOVERNANCE ACTORS

**ICANN** *Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers*
Helps coordinate the Internet's systems of unique identifiers including domain names and IP addresses, as well as manages the IETF's protocol parameter registries.
www.icann.org
**IANA**, the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority, is a set of functions housed and operated within ICANN. It acts as the top-level allocator for blocks of IP addresses and AS numbers, proposes creation of and changes to DNS top-level domains, and manages lists of unique identifiers used in Internet protocols.
www.iana.org

**IETF** *Internet Engineering Task Force*
Develops and promotes a wide range of Internet standards dealing in particular with standards of the Internet protocol suite. Their technical documents influence the way people design, use, and manage the Internet. The IETF operates under the Internet Society (ISOC) with architectural oversight provided by the Internet Architecture Board (IAB).
www.ietf.org

**ISO** *International Organization for Standardization*
Standardizes, among many other things, the official names and postal codes of countries, dependent territories, special areas of geographic significance.
www.iso.org

**NRO** *Number Resource Organization*
A coordinating body for the five Regional Internet Registries (RIRs). The RIRs manage the distribution of IP addresses and Autonomous System Numbers in their regions of the world.
www.nro.net
AFRINIC www.afrinic.net
APNIC www.apnic.net
ARIN www.arin.net
LACNIC www.lacnic.net
RIPE NCC www.ripe.net

**TLD Operators** *Top Level Domain Operators*
Organizations which have been assigned the management of Top-Level Domains such as: Generic TLDs (.com, .edu, .info, .name etc...), Country Code TLDs (.fr, .us, .gn, .cn etc...) and non-ASCII alphabet TLDs (in language such as Chinese, Korean, Arabic, Russian, French etc...) —among others.

**Root Server Operators**
12 independent organisations operate the 13 authoritative name servers (A through M) that serve the Domain Name System (DNS) root zone. The name servers are a network of hundreds of physical servers located in many countries around the world.
www.rootservers.org

**W3C**
The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international community where Member organizations, a full-time staff, and the public work together to develop Web standards. W3C's mission is to lead the Web to its full potential.
www.w3.org

STAKEHOLDER AND EXPERT COMMUNITY

**Academic**
- Institutions of higher learning
- Academic thought leaders
- Professors & students

**Business**
- Private-sector companies from across industries
- Industry and trade associations

**Civil Society**
- Internet-at-large organizations
- Non-governmental organizations
- Non-profit organizations
- Think Tanks

**Government**
- National governments
- Distinct economies recognized in international fora
- Multinational governmental and treaty organizations
- Intergovernmental organizations
- Public authorities (with a direct interest in global Internet Governance)

**Internet Users**
- Private citizens interested in regional or global Internet Governance

**Technical**
- Internet engineers
- Computer engineers
- Software developers
- Network operators

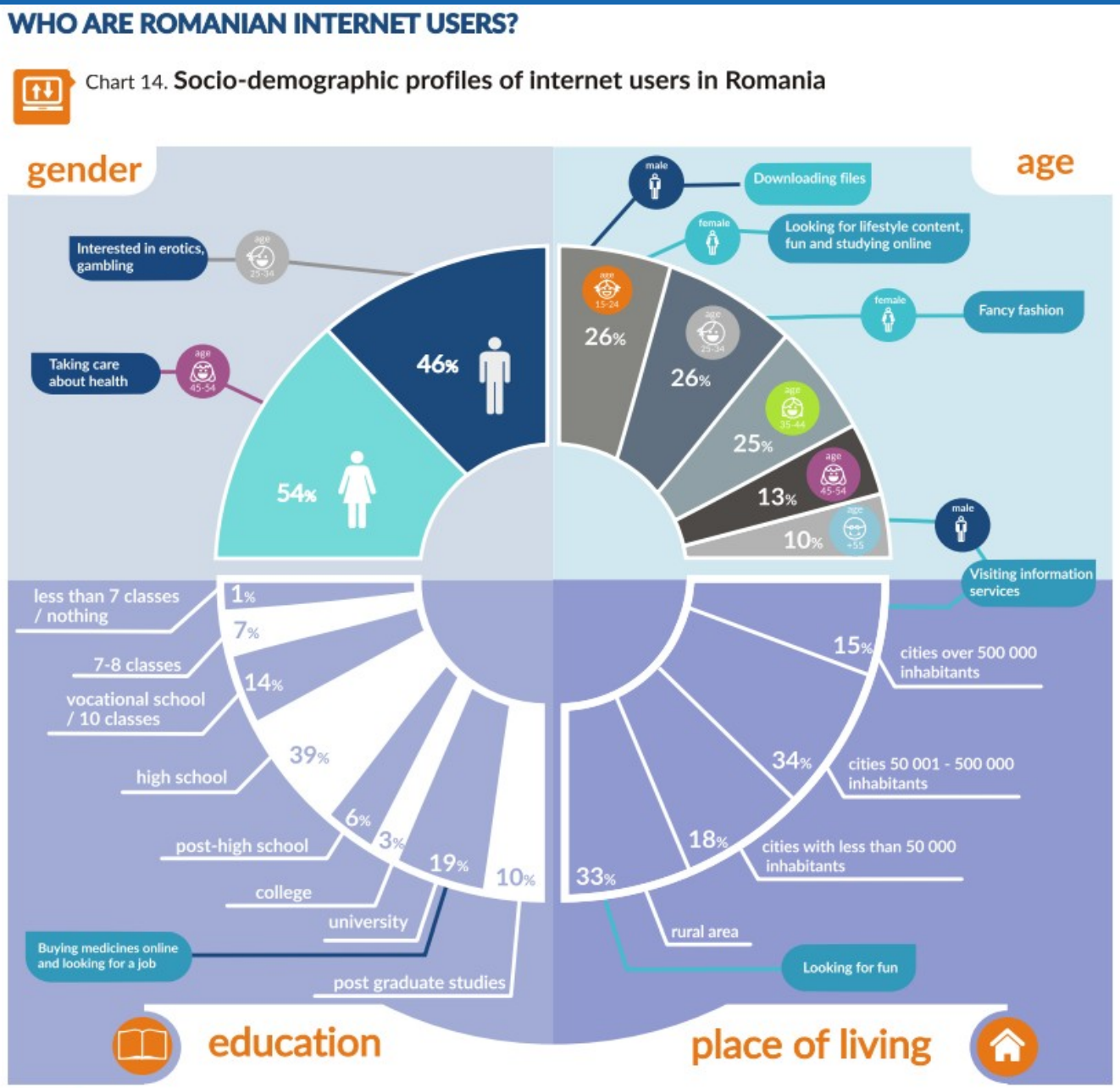
# Internet & Global Governance

Given its nature, Internet governance is a form of global governance. A basic understanding of global governance principles and practices is necessary to create a better understanding for Internet governance.

Global governance is often called for to:

a) manage common resources
b) to coordinate cross-border actions
c) to promote and protect core values.

# Romania on the Internet




8.8 M users

48% of population

Table 5. **Top 10 global & local publishing websites in Romania by reach level**

| | Top 10 commercial publishing websites | Real Users[6] | Reach |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | google.ro/.com | 7 546 211 | 86% |
| 2 | facebook.com | 7 022 396 | 80% |
| 3 | yahoo.com | 6 405 519 | 73% |
| 4 | youtube.com | 5 928 902 | 68% |
| 5 | realitatea.net | 2 943 987 | 34% |
| 6 | stirileprotv.ro | 2 549 657 | 29% |
| 7 | wowbiz.ro | 2 162 551 | 25% |
| 8 | rol.ro | 2 071 046 | 24% |
| 9 | romaniatv.net | 1 949 128 | 22% |
| 10 | protv.ro | 1 864 343 | 21% |

Source: gemiusAudience (age:14+), XI.2013

Table 6. **Top 10 global & local non-publishing websites in Romania by reach level**

| | Top 10 commercial non-publishing websites | Real Users | Reach |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | bet365.com | 3 614 741 | 41% |
| 2 | wikipedia.org | 2 883 052 | 33% |
| 3 | tocmai.ro | 2 680 011 | 31% |
| 4 | wordpress.com | 2 471 128 | 28% |
| 5 | mercador.ro | 2 330 760 | 27% |
| 6 | emag.ro | 2 327 380 | 27% |
| 7 | vube.com | 2 308 601 | 27% |
| 8 | ask.com | 2 258 663 | 26% |
| 9 | goodgamestudios.com | 1 813 269 | 21% |
| 10 | microsoft.com | 1 788 718 | 20% |

Source: gemiusAudience (age: 14+), XI.2013

# Development and Public Responsibility Department (DPRD) Focus Areas

**Supporting Education and Academic Outreach**
Programs include:

- Online Learning Platform: ICANN Learn
- Development of Educational Materials
- Supporting University Outreach

**Supporting the Next Generation**
Programs include:

- Fellowship Program
- NextGen@ICANN
- Newcomer Program

Supporting remote participation involvement

**Participation in Global Internet Cooperation and Development**
Programs include:

- Collaborations with local, national, regional, and international organizations

# Fellowship Program

1. A Means Tested Program: Applicants must be 21 yrs of age or older, citizens of economically eligible countries as listed in either the World Bank or UN

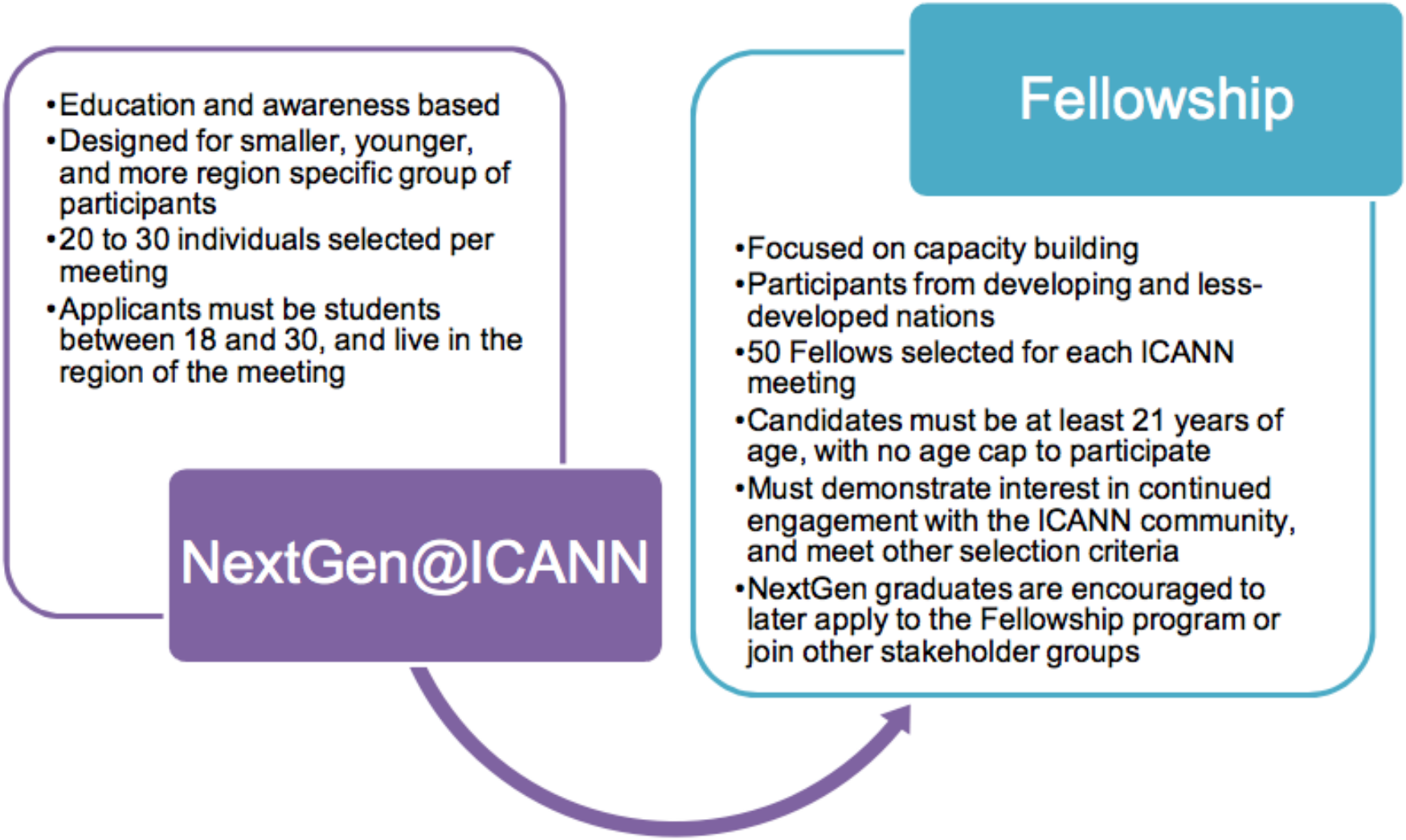
2. Target those who are either new to ICANN or the ICANN Meeting environment, returning to further engage and learn with intent to join community, or as an Alumni Coach of Newcomers

3. If selected through the Online Application process, granted support covering travel, hotel and stipend with expectation of active engagement at the Meeting as well as after the Meeting has ended

# Fellowship at ICANN

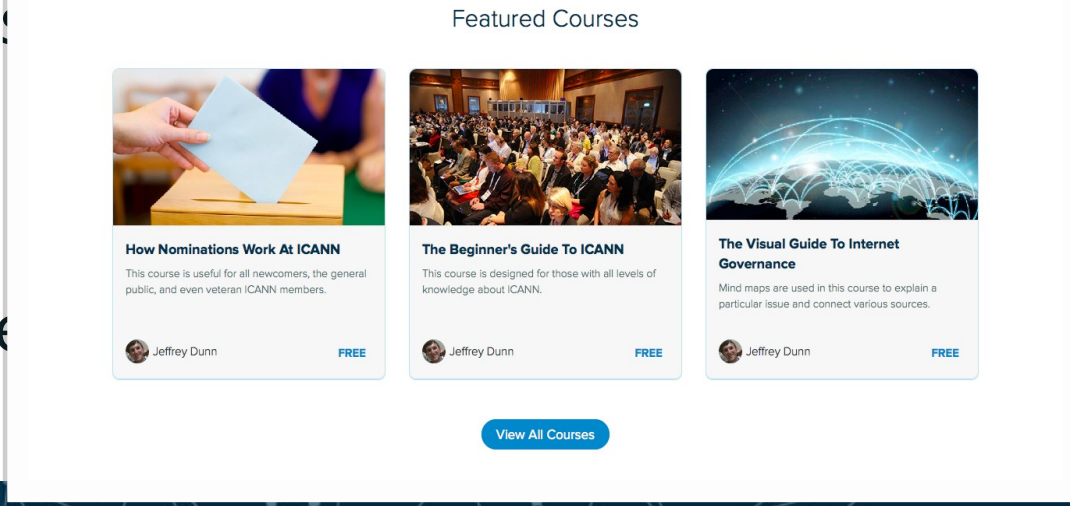
1. Support provided by Alumni Coaches starting 6 weeks prior to the Meeting to prepare for Meeting and create spirit of Team
2. Set Schedule of Mandatory Morning and Afternoon Sessions aimed at fast and effective immersion into the ICANN Multistakeholder Community
3. Networking Opportunities; feeling of support, team, community
4. Post Meeting Summary of the Fellowship Experience and thoughts of how to participate and engage moving forward in community, region, globally….

# NextGen@ICANN & ICANN Fellowship



# About ICANN Learn

- Presents resources in easy-to-use format for the community
- Courses are regularl updated to stay rele
- Courses cover ICANN and Non-ICANN topi
- Beginner, Intermedi Advanced levels
- Simple to sign up, u and learn
- Easy to create a course, too!
- New version in proce (sneak peek in this presentation)

# Goals Of ICANN Learn

1. Make it easier to understand ICANN and get involved
2. Increase understanding of ICANN activities and tools
3. Increase understanding of non-ICANN technical tools
4. Have a resource for learning when you have time. Ready when you are.
5. Bolster knowledge among the community.
6. Be a place where you can share your expertise with others

# How It Works

- ***Currently in development***
- Visit icann.usefedora.com
- Create a free account
- Take any course you wish
- Share thoughts and discuss

- Want to teach? Click ‘Start Teaching’
- Got a request? Click ‘Request’