I C A N N 4 7

Newcomer Day: Welcome to ICANN!

DURBAN

NO.47 · 14-18 JULY 2013

ICANN

This Is YOUR Day

- 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!

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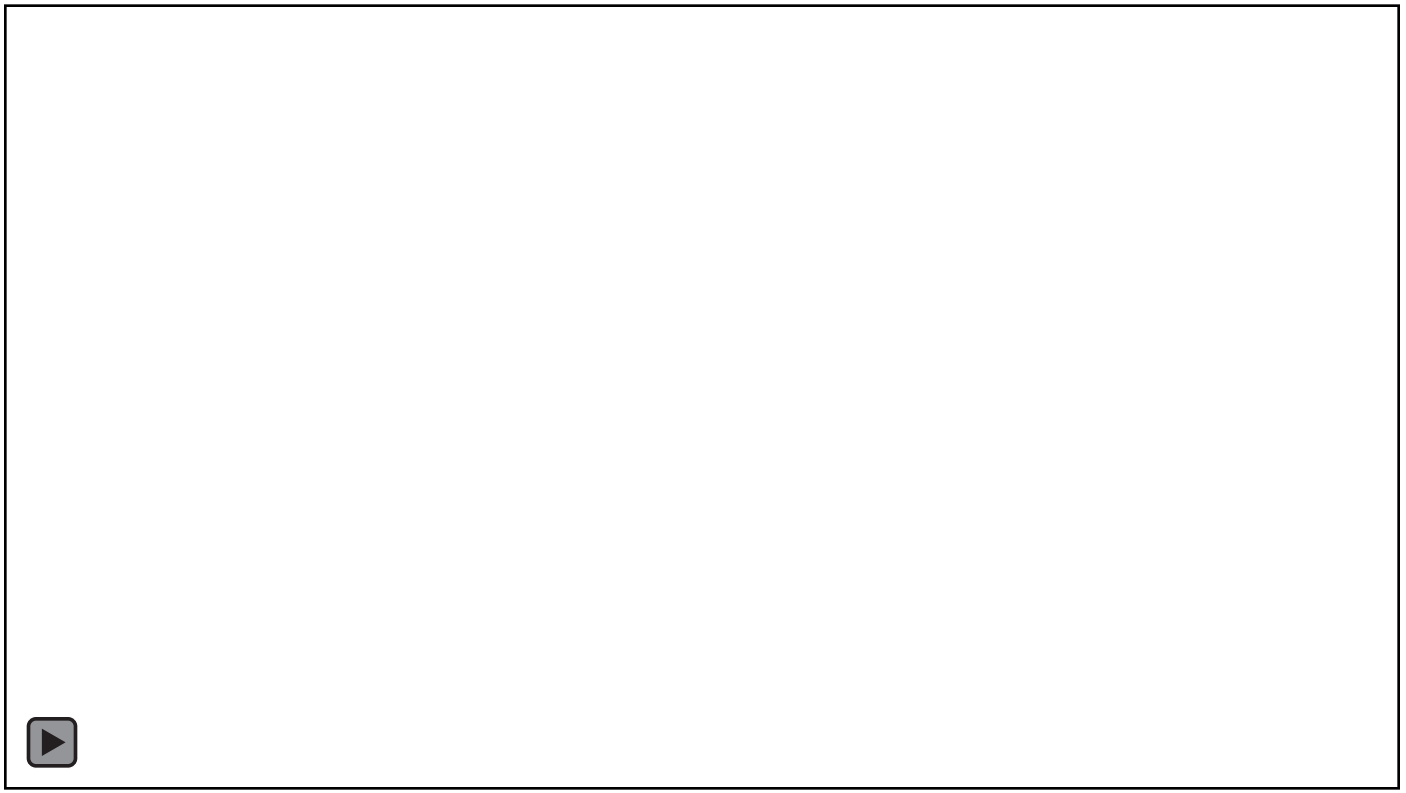
Welcome From Fadi Chehade



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Am I The Only One?

- Strange Language
- Closed Doors
- Everybody knows everybody

What Is This Day All About?

- Awareness
- Participation
- Engagement
- ICANN Meeting Week
- How To Stay Engaged

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!

WHO RUNS THE INTERNET?

NO ONE PERSON, COMPANY, ORGANIZATION OR GOVERNMENT RUNS THE INTERNET.

The Internet itself is a globally distributed computer network comprised of many voluntarily interconnected autonomous networks. Similarly, its governance is conducted by a decentralized and international multi-stakeholder network of interconnected autonomous groups drawing from civil society, the private sector, governments, the academic and research communities, and national and international organizations. They work cooperatively from their respective roles to create shared policies and standards that maintain the Internet's global interoperability for the public good.

WHO IS INVOLVED:

IAB A C P S R
INTERNET ARCHITECTURE BOARD
Oversees the technical and engineering development of the IETF and IRTF.
www.iab.org

ICANN C O P V
INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS
Coordinates the Internet's systems of unique identifiers: IP addresses, protocol parameter registries, top-level domain space (DNS root zone).
www.icann.org

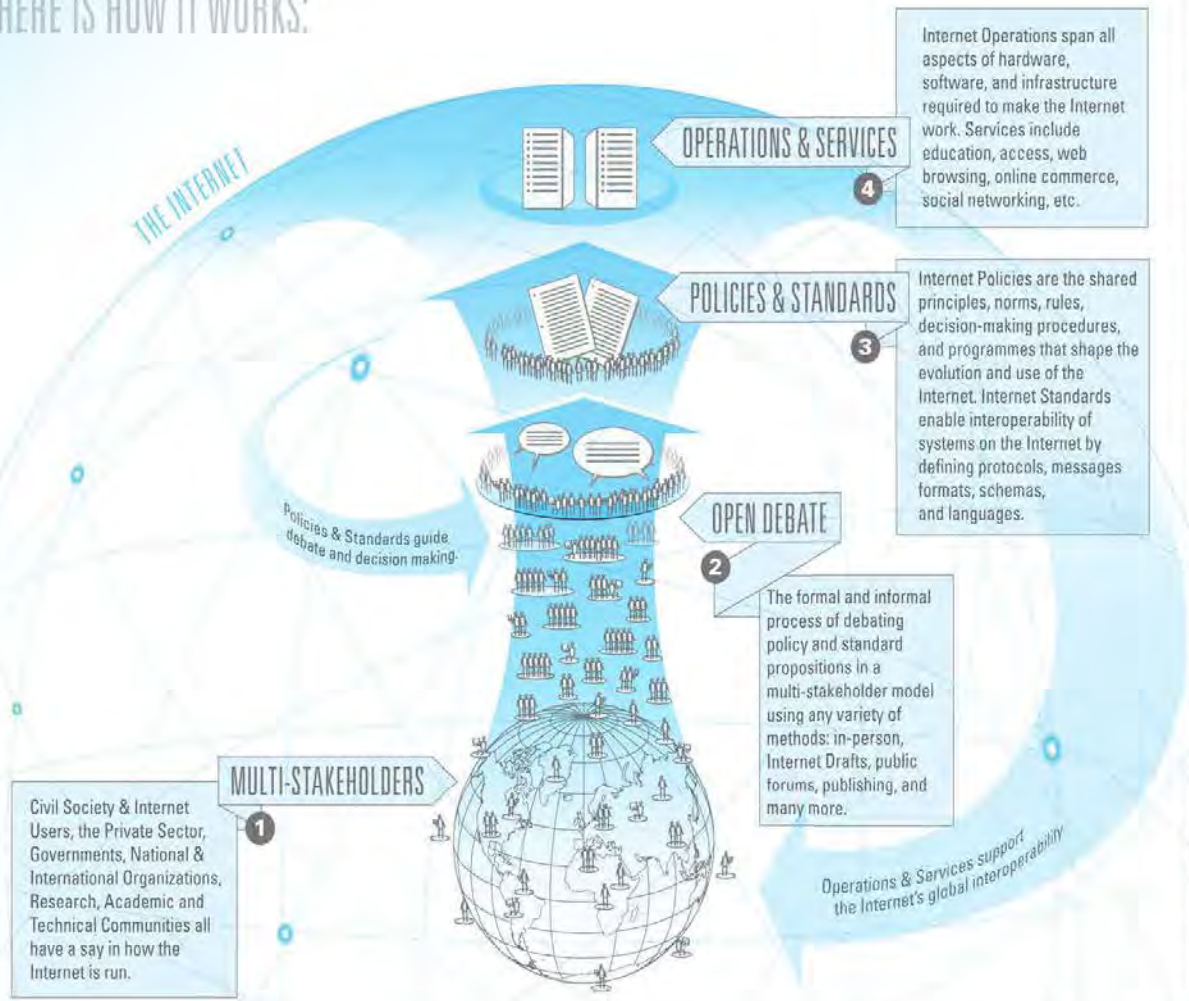
IETF C P S
INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE
Develops and promotes a wide range of Internet standards dealing in particular with standards of the Internet protocol suite. Their technical documents influence the way people design, use, and manage the Internet.
www.ietf.org

IGF A C P
INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM
A multi-stakeholder open forum for debate on issues related to Internet governance.
www.intgovforum.org

IRTF R
INTERNET RESEARCH TASK FORCE
Promotes research of the evolution of the Internet by creating focused, long-term research groups working on topics related to Internet protocols, applications, architecture and technology.
www.irtf.org

GOVERNMENTS AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS C P
Develop laws, regulations and policies applicable to the Internet within their jurisdictions; participants in multilateral and multi-stakeholder regional and international fora on Internet governance.

HERE IS HOW IT WORKS:



LEGEND: A Advice | C Community Engagement | E Education | O Operations | P Policy | R Research | S Standards | V Services

WHO IS INVOLVED:

ISO 3166 MA S
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION, MAINTENANCE AGENCY
Defines names and postal codes of countries, dependent territories, special areas of geographic significance.
www.iso.org/iso/country_codes.htm

ISOC C E P V
INTERNET SOCIETY
Assure the open development, evolution and use of the Internet for the benefit of all people throughout the world. Currently ISOC has over 90 chapters in around 80 countries.
www.internetsociety.org

RIRs O P V
5 REGIONAL INTERNET REGISTRIES
Manage the allocation and registration of Internet number resources, such as IP addresses, within geographic regions of the world.

www.afrinic.net	Africa
www.apnic.net	Asia Pacific
www.arin.net	Canada & United States
www.lacnic.net	Latin America & Caribbean
www.ripe.net	Europe, the Middle East & parts of Central Asia

W3C S
WORLD WIDE WEB CONSORTIUM
Create standards for the world wide web that enable an Open Web Platform, for example, by focusing on issues of accessibility, internationalization, and mobile web solutions.
www.w3.org

INTERNET NETWORK OPERATORS' GROUPS A O V
Discuss and influence matters related to Internet operations and regulation within informal fora made up of Internet Service Providers (ISPs), Internet Exchange Points (IXPs), and others.

This graphic is a living document, designed to provide a high level view of how the Internet is run. It is not intended to be a definitive guide. Please provide feedback at www.xplanations.com/whorunstheinternet

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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; pivotal to naming and addressing

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
- ICANN was formed in 1998 to coordinate DNS

Functions That ICANN Coordinates

- Domain Name System
- Generic Top-Level Domains (gTLDs)
- 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)

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?

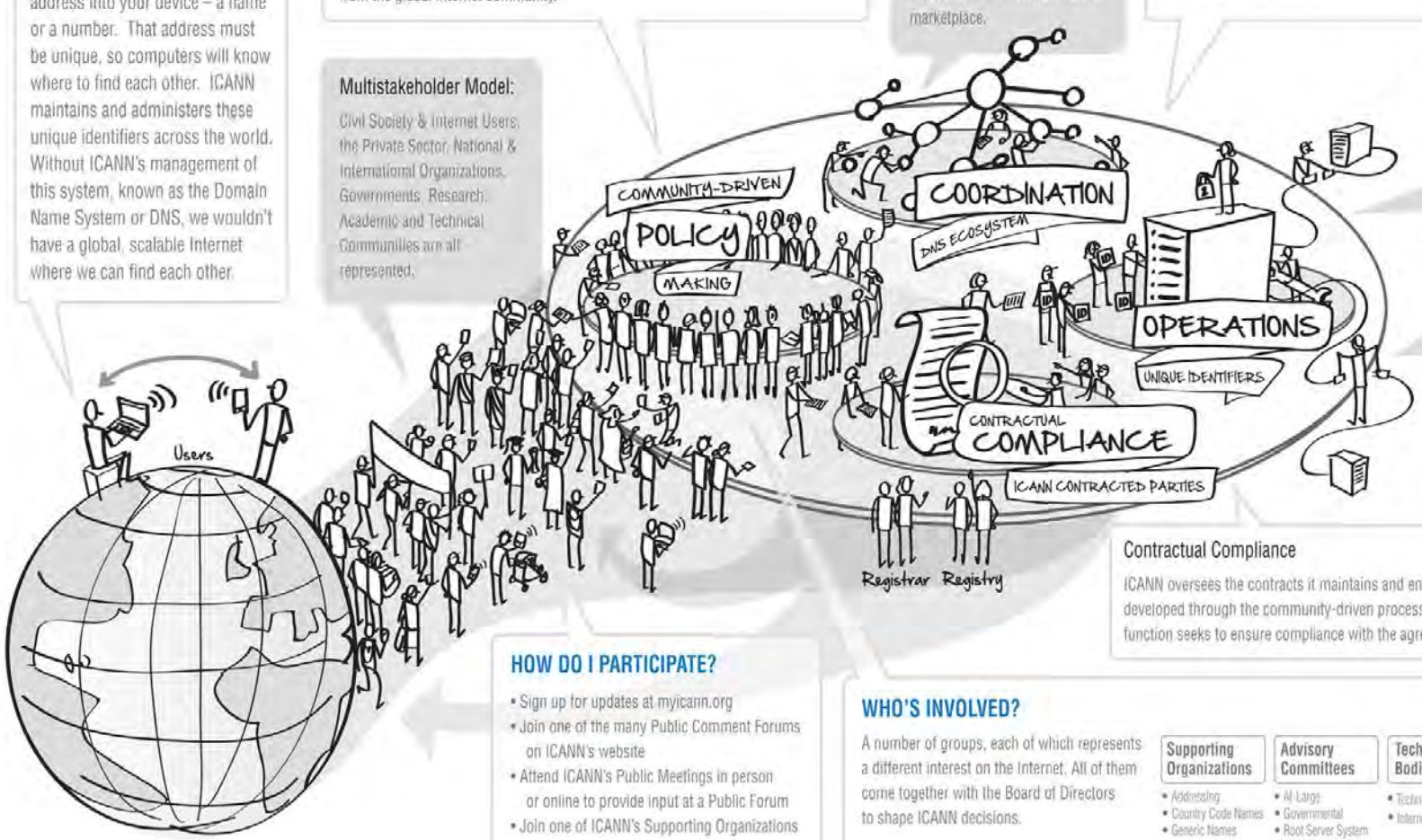
- Domain Name System (DNS)
- Internet Protocol (IP) address allocation
- Protocol-Parameter Registry
- Root Server Systems
- Generic Top-Level Domain name (gTLD) system management
- Country Code Top-Level Domain name (ccTLD) DNS
- Time zone database management

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**

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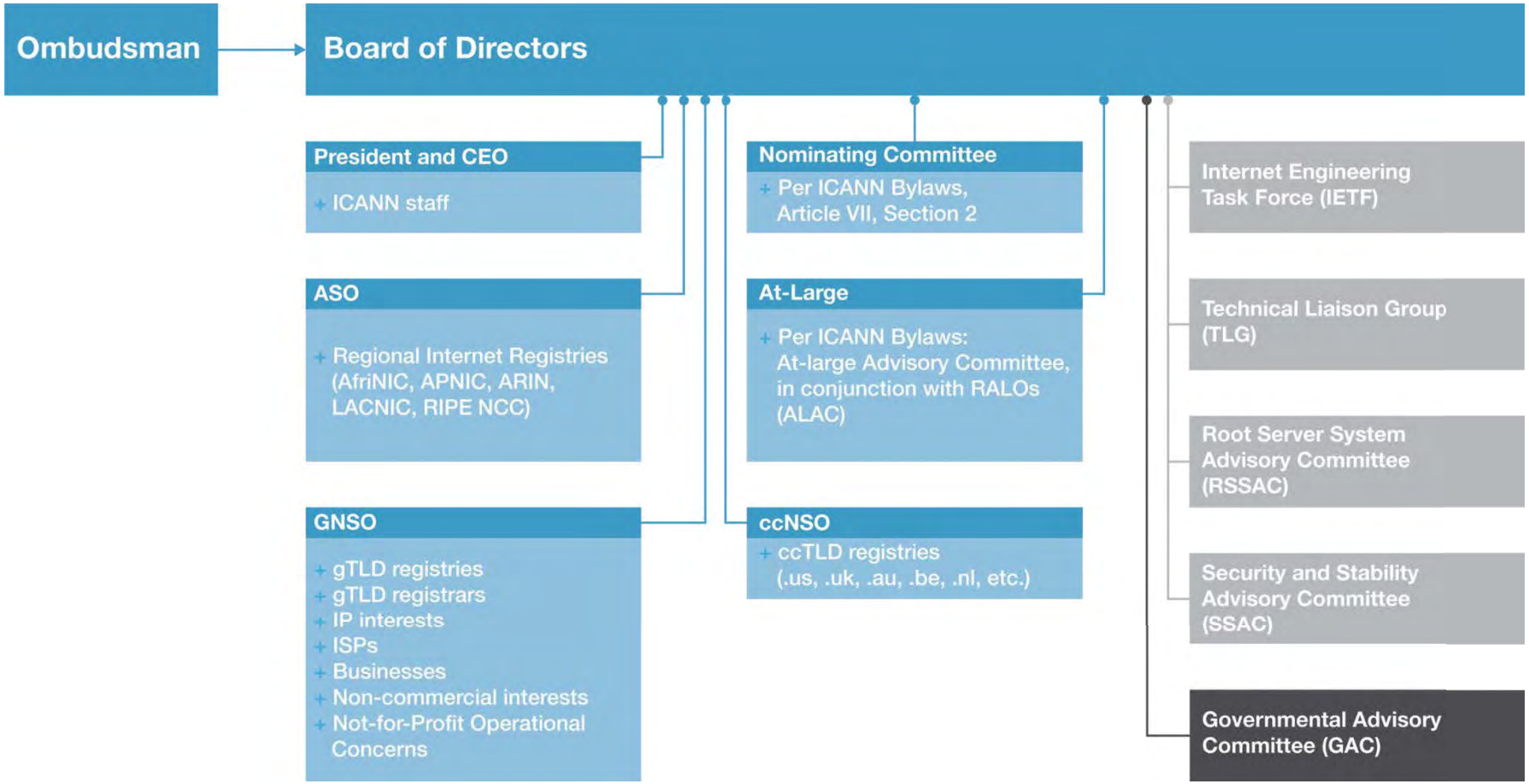
What makes up the Multi-stakeholder Model



How do the Regional Staff fit into this model?

- Interact with the regional ICANN community;
- Make sure our / your voice is heard;
- Work with our partners (ISOC, RIRs etc) to maintain bottom-up approaches on IG issues;
- Which leads to the IGOs….

ICANN's Work

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Who's Involved:

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

Competition & Choice

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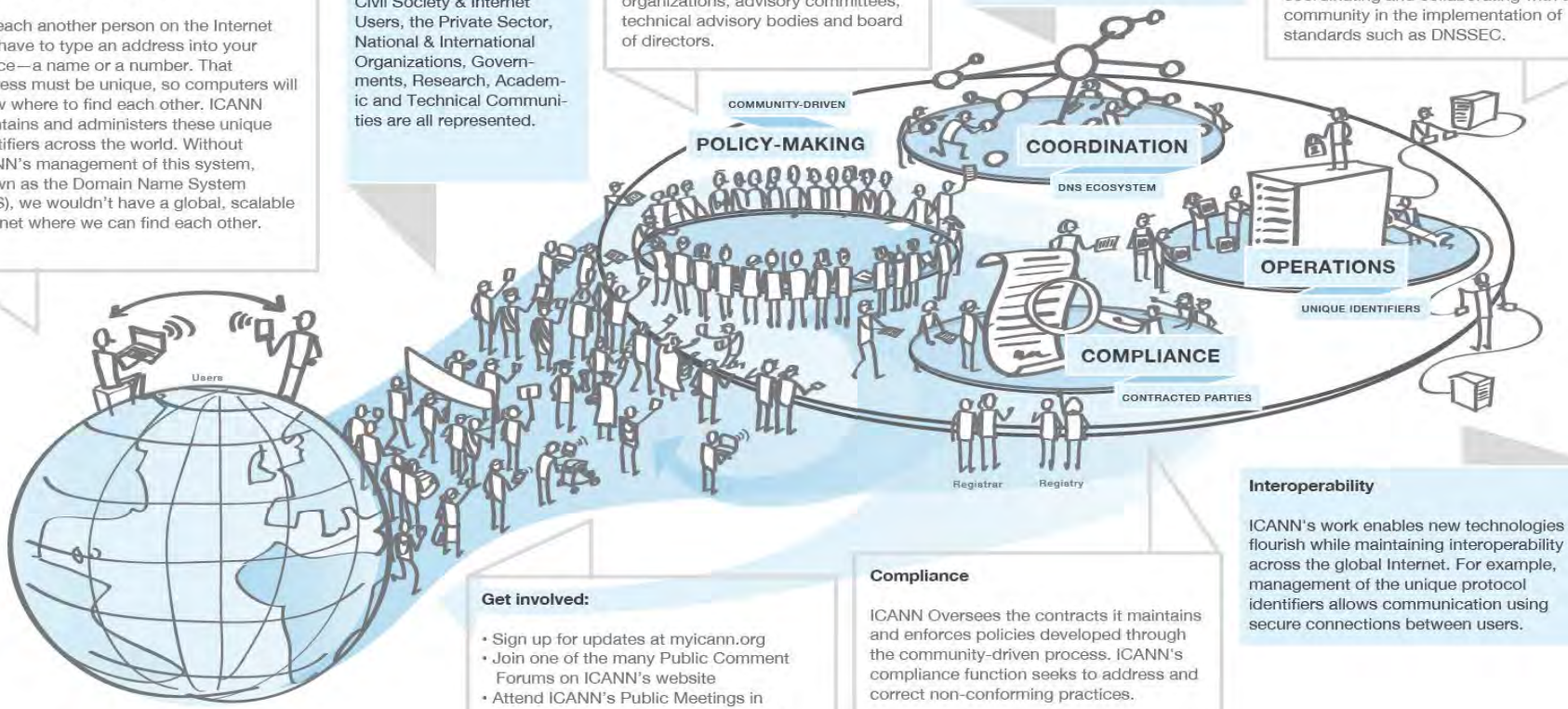

Get involved:

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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.

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

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

Managed Processes

- Manage the policy process efficiently and effectively to benefit the global Internet community
- ...frequently as important as outcomes

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 Processes – What?

Current Landscape

ccTLD Registries

ICANN

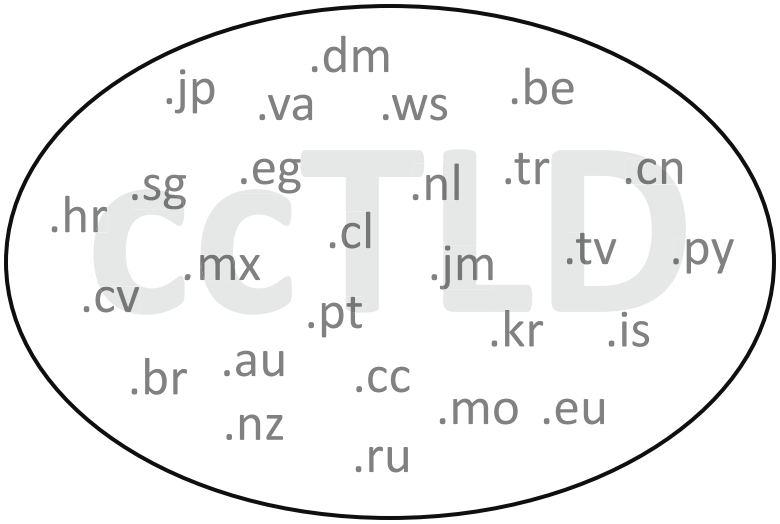
gTLD Registries

Registrars
gTLDs + some ccTLDs

Registrant

Resellers

ROOT



New gTLD Program

Fast Track Program

New gTLDs

.city .acronym

.gIDNs .brand .出口

.community .region

.деньги

IDN ccTLDs

مصر .சிங்கப்பூர் .ไทย

.امارات

.香港 .рф السعودية

What is a Registry?

A "Registry" is the authoritative, master database of all domain names registered in each Top-Level Domain. The registry operator keeps the master database and also generates the "zone file" which allows computers to route Internet traffic to and from top-level domains anywhere in the world.

More than Database & software

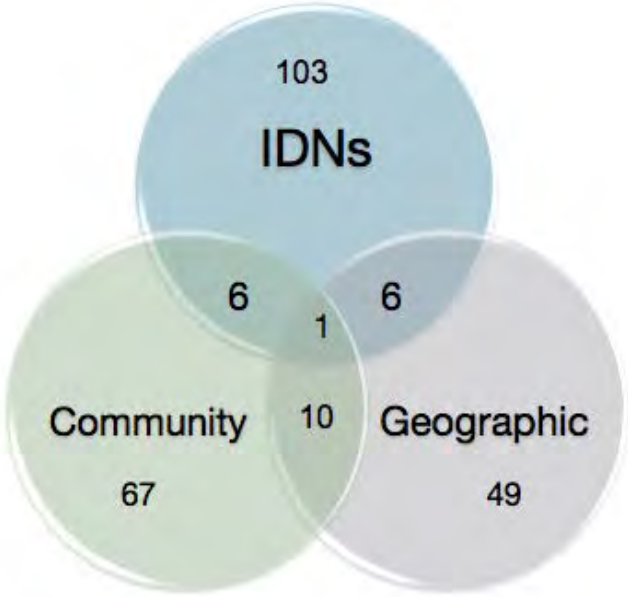
Must be designed and managed with security, stability, and robustness in mind

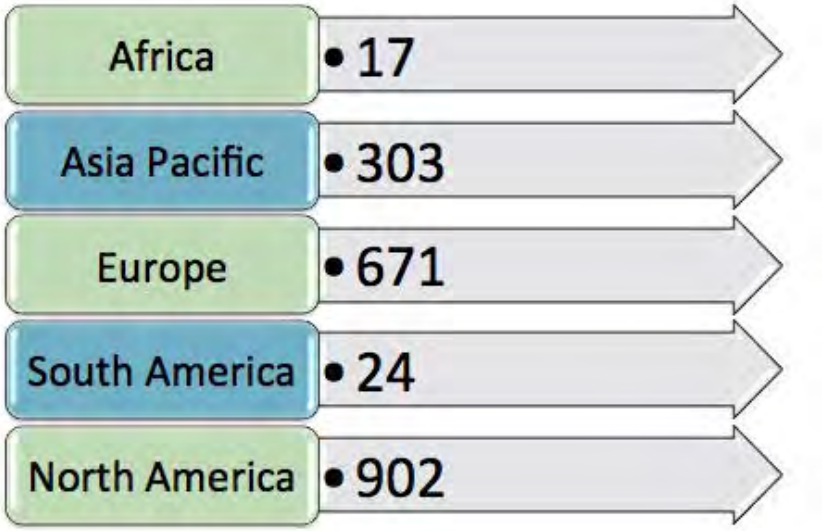
A Registry includes:

- Network infrastructure – firewalls, load balancers, routers, packet shapers
- Protocol and application servers
- DNS and WHOIS servers
- Billing systems
- Monitoring systems
- Security and intrusion detection systems

Basics: New Generic Top-Level Domains (new gTLDs)

- introduction of unlimited generic top-level domain names (in both ASCII & IDN) into the domain name space; Received 1930 applications for new gTLDs





+ View all current applications and the status of each: https://gtldresult.icann.org/application-result/applicationstatus

Basics: Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs)

+ 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/

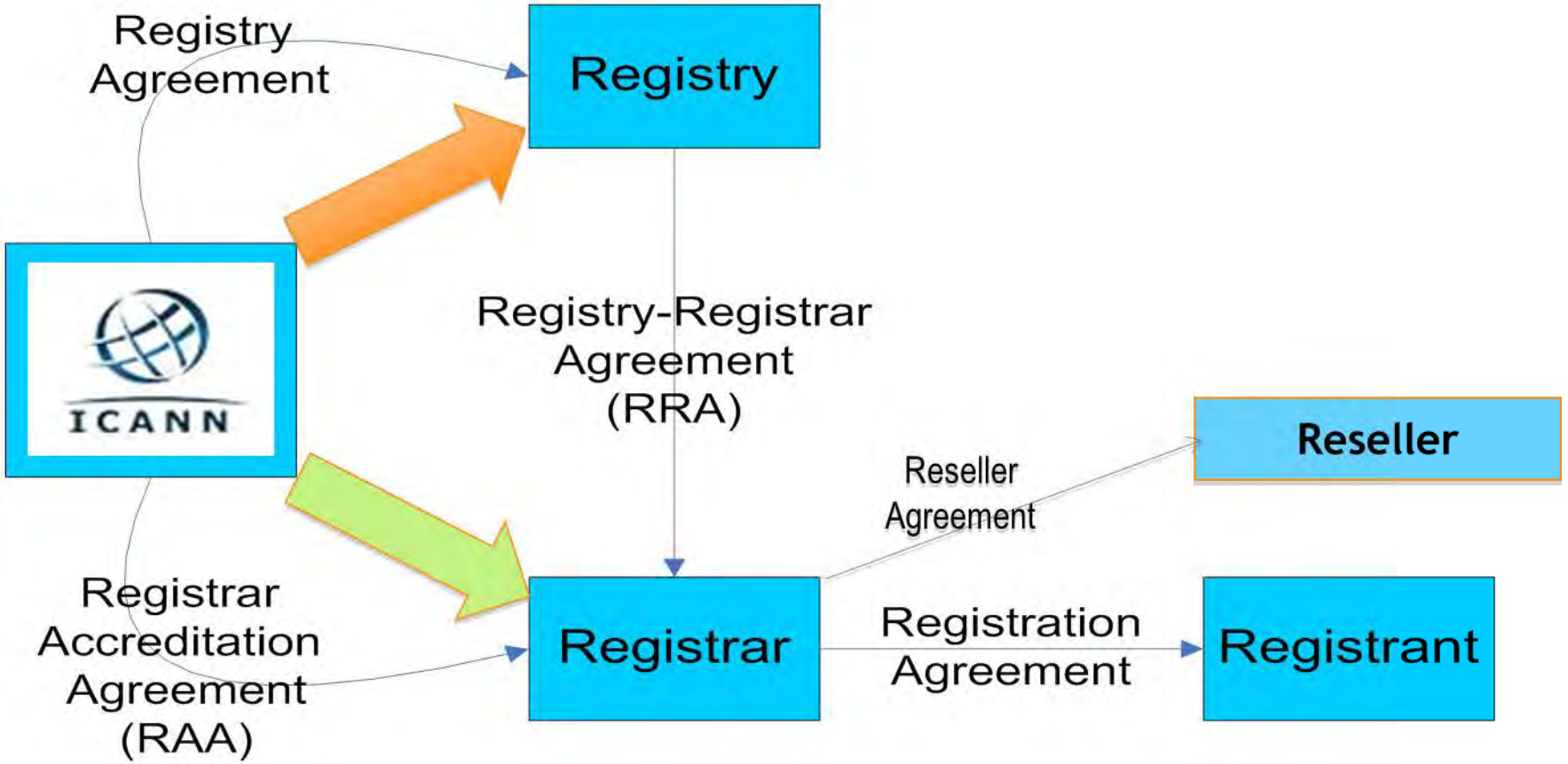
  to: 中国互联网络信息中心.中国/
+ The first IDN ccTLDs delegated in the root zone 05 May 2010:

United Arab Emirates	Egypt	Saudi Arabia	Russia
امارات	مصر	السعودية	pф

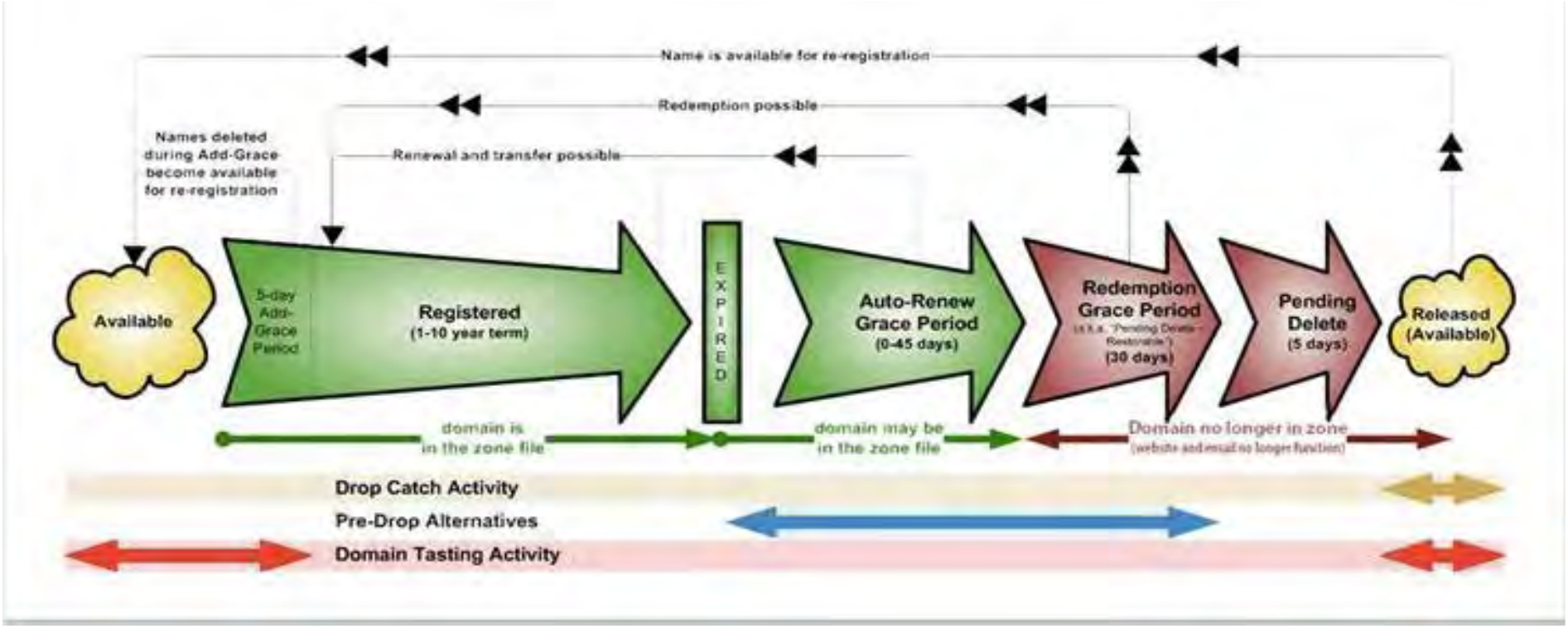
What is a Registrar?

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

Contractual Relationship Overview



Domain Name Life Cycle



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

Domain Name Issues

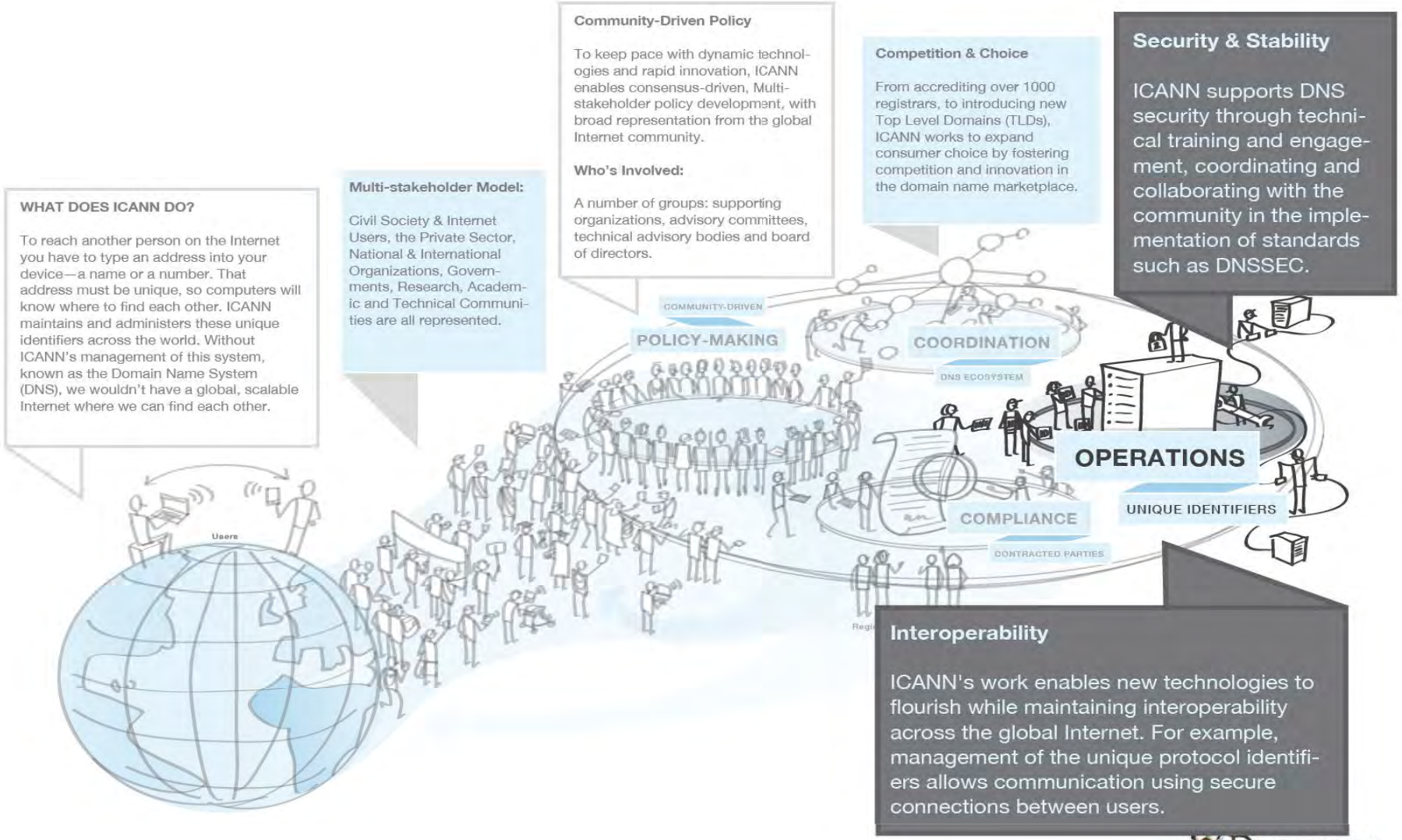
Examples of Registration Issues that are dealt with by the ICANN Agreements and Consensus Policies

- Creation Issues
- Renewal Issues
- Trademark Disputes Issues
- WHOIS inaccuracies Issues
- Transfer issues
- Reseller issues

Examples of Use Issues that are dealt with by law enforcement or consumer protection agencies

- Website content
- Spam
- Phishing
- Malware
- Cybercrime

Security & Stability Interoperability



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.

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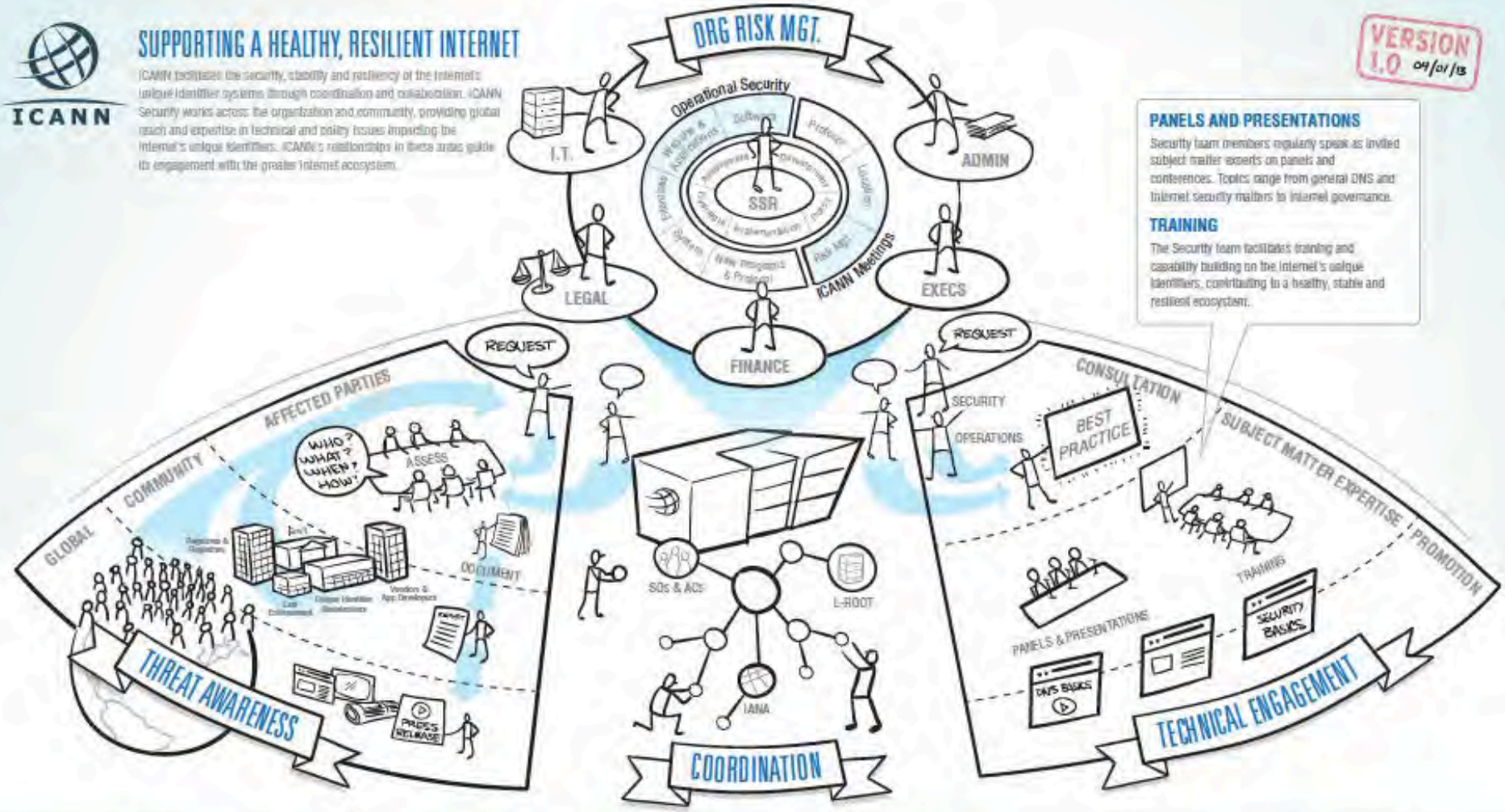

PANELS AND PRESENTATIONS

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

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

Team members represent ICANN at various conferences and events worldwide, speaking on cybersecurity and governance, the Internet's unique identifiers and ICANN.

CONSULT & ADVISE

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

The team regularly provides input into policy development processes, comments on protocols and open standards managed by others in the Internet ecosystem.

XPLANATIONS™ by XPLANE.com

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

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Where To Find Durban Information

http://durban47.icann.org/

for any information on this meeting, venue, updated schedules

http://durban47.icann.org/full-schedule

Transcripts, recordings, presentations

Monday

- DNS Women's Breakfast@700
- Welcome Ceremony@830
- New gTLD Program Status Update@1300
- Implementation of African Strategy@1300
- Internet Governance Update@1630
- DNSSEC for Beginners@1700

+ Various Working Groups, ccNSO Tech Day

Tuesday

CONSTITUENCY DAY

- ❑ Supporting Organizations
- ❑ Advisory Committees
- ❑ Stakeholder Groups
- ❑ Constituencies

Wednesday

- Security and Stability Update@900
- Latin America and Middle East Regional Strategies@915
- ICANN Online Learning@1400
- IPv6 Workshop@1500
- Africa Untethered: The Era of Digital Africa@1500
- Domain Name Assoc and CEO Task Force Update@1700

Thursday

- Meeting Strategy Working Group@900
- Interactive Community Outreach Session@1100
- Geographic Regions Review Workshop - Final Report Discussion@1230
- Public Forum@1330
- Board Meeting@1800

I-CANN Network Having Fun…

- Monday – At Large AFRALO Event
- Tuesday - Music Night
- Wednesday - Gala
- Thursday – ICANN 47 Wrap Up Cocktails
- Always….Networking at Coffee Breaks

etc

Tips and Tools

- Newcomer Program: Sessions
- Newcomer Program: Welcome Area
- Open Sunday-Wednesday w/Registration from 0830-1800
- Meeting Guide: paper and electronic
- Schedules: electronic, mobile, monitors
- ICANN ACRONYMS, download Quizlet Mobile, use http://www.icann.org/en/about/learning/glossary or http://www.andalucia.com/icann/

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Participation in ICANN

- Attend ICANN's public meetings in person or online with Remote Participation Tools
- Receive updates Your way via MyICANN.ORG
- Participate in the Confluence/Community Wiki
- Engage with icannwiki http://icannwiki.com/
- Join public comment forum on ICANN's web site
- Join one of ICANN's Supporting Organizations or Advisory Committees

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Thank you
Questions

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