Welcome to Newcomers' Track

*And to ICANN: A Multi-stakeholder model
to help shape the future of the Internet*

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Logistics

Interpreters
  FR, ES

Mobiles off pls

Interactive Session
  Q&A time after presentations

What is this/Why am I here?

Newcomers Program

Newcomers with green badges

Newcomers' Tracks

Here, this, whole day...

Newcomers' Lounge

Open Saturday-Wednesday

Meeting the Greeting Team:

ICANN Staff + Fellowship Alumni

Meet other Newcomers

Why are we doing this?

Provide a starting point for Newcomers

Help to understand ICANN and the ICANN Community, the structures and the processes

Mentor, guide and provide satisfying information

Enable fast and effective engagement at 1st meeting

Newcomers leave the meeting well informed and willing to come back and stay part of the ICANN Community

Agenda (All in the same room)

10-30 – 12:00

1. Welcome to Newcomers' Track

2. Welcome to ICANN

BREAK

13:00 – 17:00

3. ICANN Engagement Tools

4. Ombudsman 101

5. Policy Update

6. Introduction to Registries and Registrars

7. Recent Developments in Domain Name Space

7. Contractual Compliance at ICANN

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Introduction to ICANN

Few basics and broad topics of the day
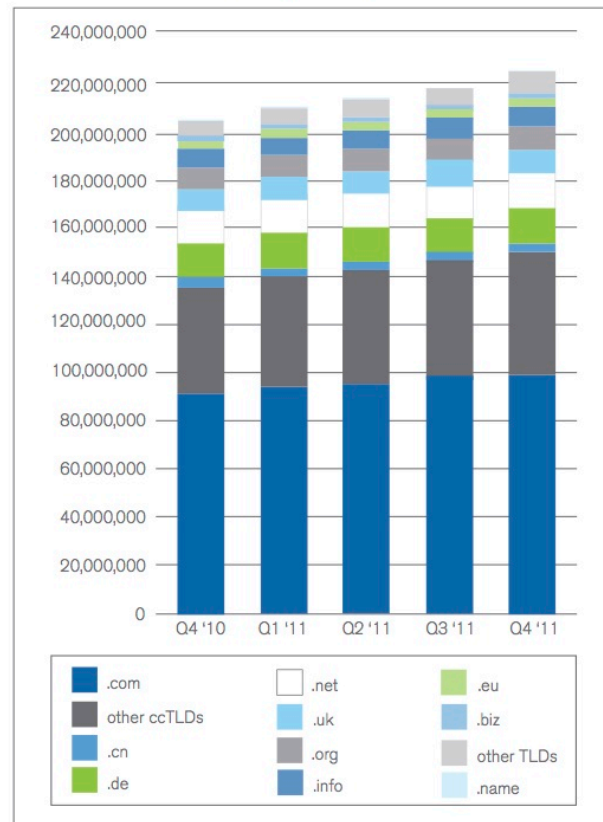
A glimpse of today's Internet

**Dec 2011:
More than
225 million
domain
names**

Source:

**VeriSign Domain
Name Industry
Brief, March 2012**

Total Domain Name Registrations

Source: Zooknic, January 2012; Verisign, January 2012

Who is in charge of Internet?

Governed through a distributed system

Not governed by 1 single group or entity

Several actors play crucial roles and work together to keep it going

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ICANN PRAGUE

The Internet Eco System

RIRs

Based on Multi-stakeholder Model

Unique form of governance

Global reach and outlook

Bottom-up decision making

Decentralized control

Inclusive & participative processes

Attention to voices of the community as much as voices of power

What is ICANN?

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

Global multi-stakeholder organization

Coordinates the Internet's system of unique identifiers

ICANN Coordinates

Internet protocol (IP) addresses and autonomous system (AS) numbers

Domain names (system referred to as DNS)

Protocol port and parameter numbers

ICANN Coordinates

The operation and evolution of the DNS root name server system

Coordinates the policy development related to these technical functions

ICANN Principles

Work towards keeping address and root management stable and secure

Promote competition among domain name business actors

Facilitate a multi-stakeholder model

ICANN Multi-stakeholder Model

Universality

Inclusiveness

Transparency

No domination of a single group

Opportunity for *all* to influence the agenda
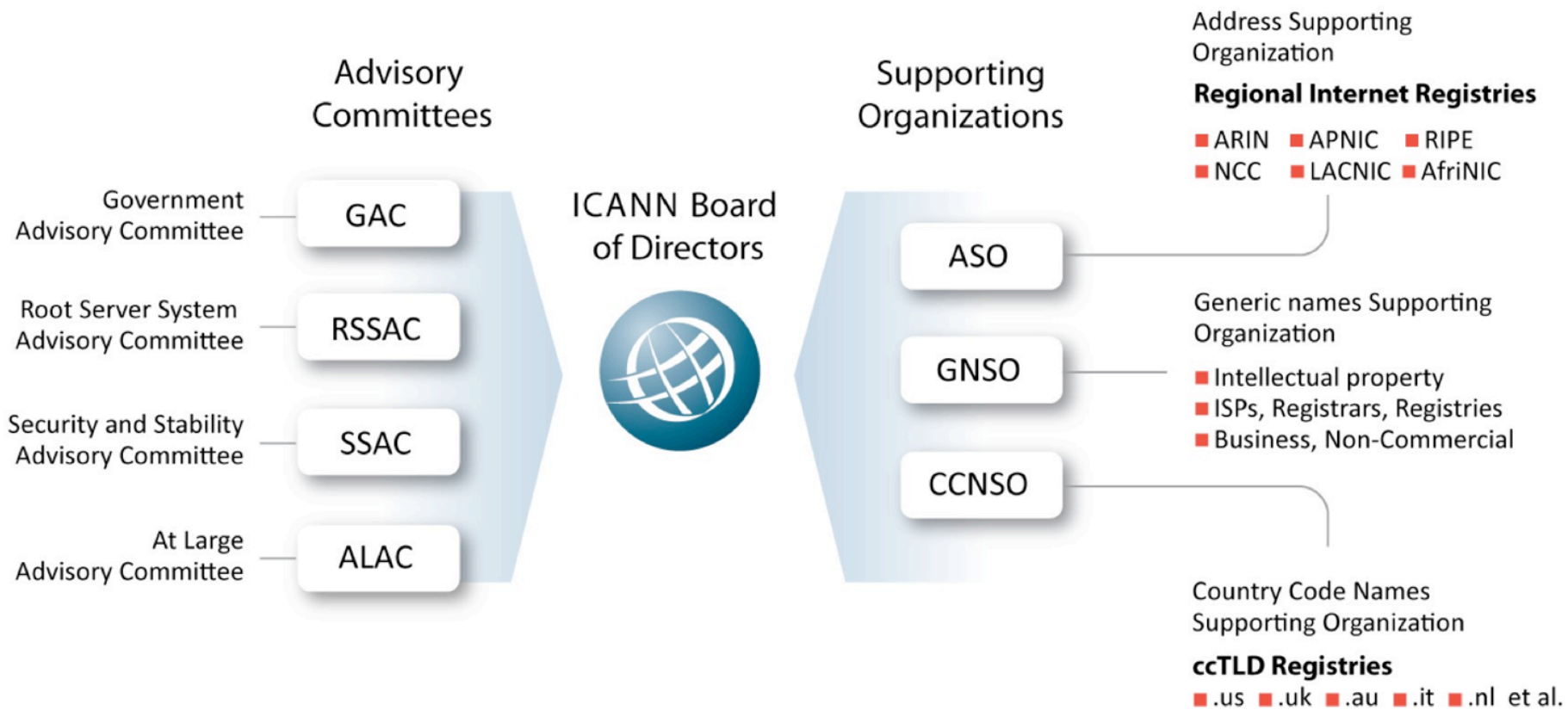
Consensus based decision making processes

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How it really works?

ICANN Structure

Advisory Committees

ICANN Board of Directors

Supporting Organizations

Government Advisory Committee — GAC

Root Server System Advisory Committee — RSSAC

Security and Stability Advisory Committee — SSAC

At Large Advisory Committee — ALAC

ASO

GNSO

CCNSO

Address Supporting Organization

Regional Internet Registries

- ARIN
- APNIC
- RIPE
- NCC
- LACNIC
- AfriNIC

Generic names Supporting Organization

- Intellectual property
- ISPs, Registrars, Registries
- Business, Non-Commercial

Country Code Names Supporting Organization

ccTLD Registries

- .us
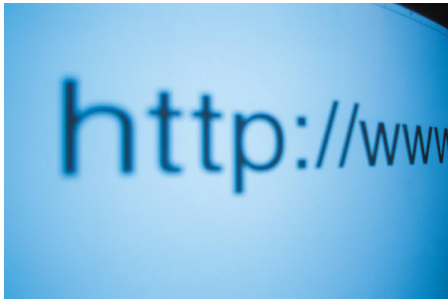- .uk
- .au
- .it
- .nl et al.

Bottom-up Decision Making
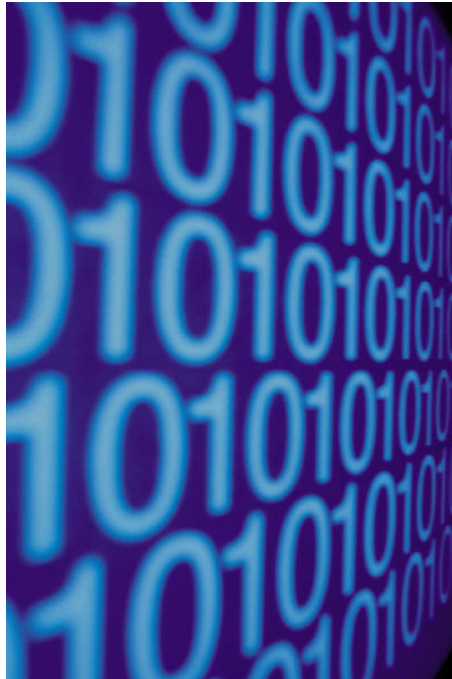
Policy Development Processes
> GNSO, ccNSO

Initial discussion

Working Groups/Task Forces

Public Comment periods for wider community input before final decisions
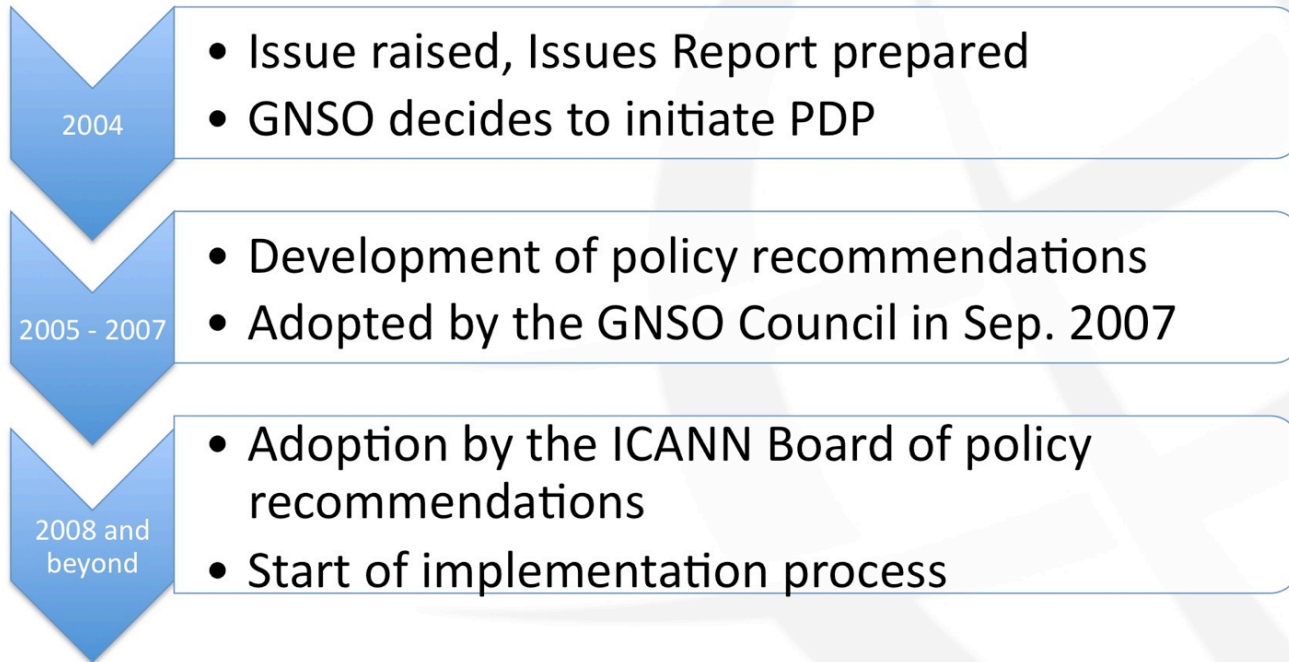
Bottom-up Decision Making

ASO

Coordination of global policies about Internet recourses

Discussions in RIR communities

Public Comment periods for wider community input before implementation

A real life example: New gTLDs

2004
- Issue raised, Issues Report prepared
- GNSO decides to initiate PDP

2005 - 2007
- Development of policy recommendations
- Adopted by the GNSO Council in Sep. 2007

2008 and beyond
- Adoption by the ICANN Board of policy recommendations
- Start of implementation process

A real life example: New gTLDs

The June 2011 Board decision to proceed with the gTLD program follows many years of discussion, debate and deliberation with the Internet community, business groups and governments.

Applications for new gTLDs opened on12 January 2012, revealed publicly on 13 June 2012.

Thank You

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Questions