ICANN Multistakeholder model

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LACRALO
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ICANN

Introductory

- ⦿ What Is ICANN?
- ⦿ Mission, Values, and Role
- ⦿ ICANN's Global Presence
- ⦿ Multistakeholder Model
- ⦿ Multistakeholder Policy Development
- ⦿ How to Get Involved
- ⦿ Fellowship / NextGen / Newcomer Programs
- ⦿ Public Meetings

What Is ICANN?

Unique Names and Numbers

Anything connected to the Internet – including computers, mobile phones, and other devices – has a unique number called an IP address. IP stands for Internet Protocol.
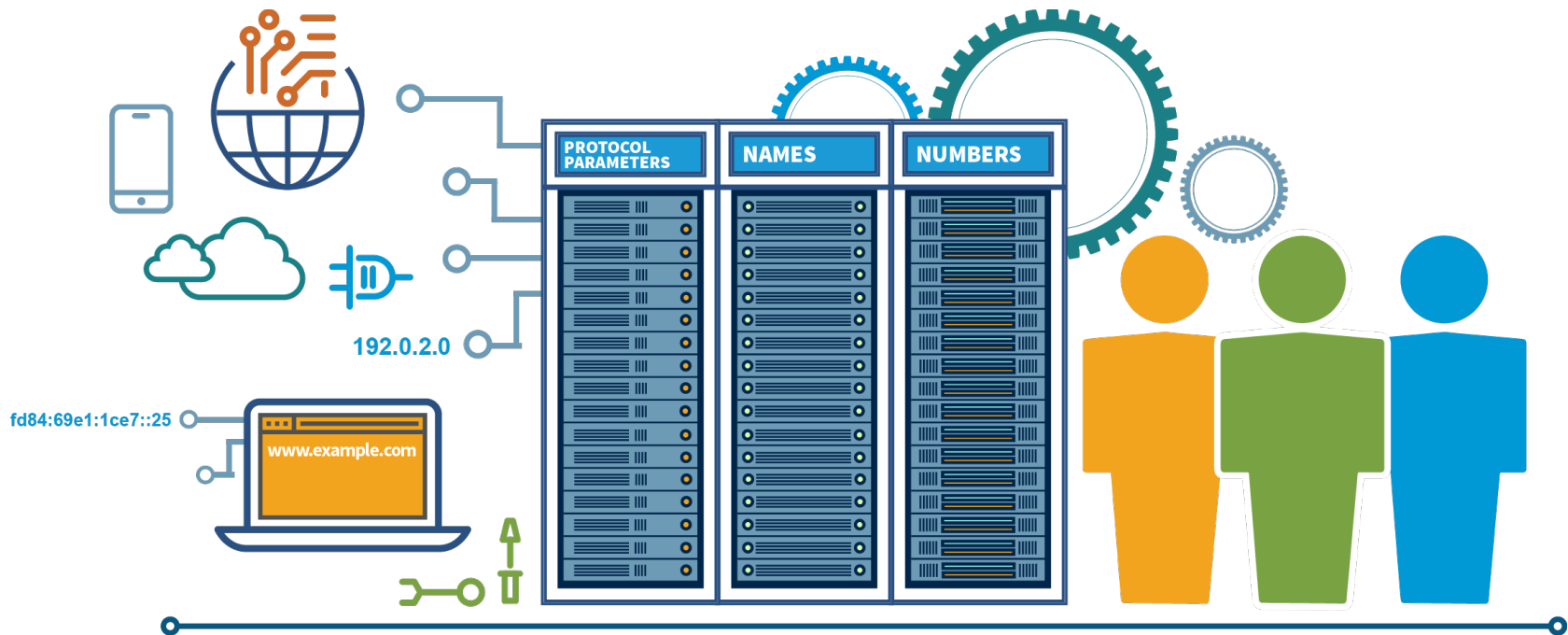
This address is like a postal address. It allows messages, videos, and other packets of data to be sent from anywhere on the Internet to the device that has been uniquely identified by its IP address.

IP addresses can be difficult to remember, so instead of numbers, the Internet's Domain Name System uses letters, numbers, and hyphens to form a name that is easier to remember.

Overview

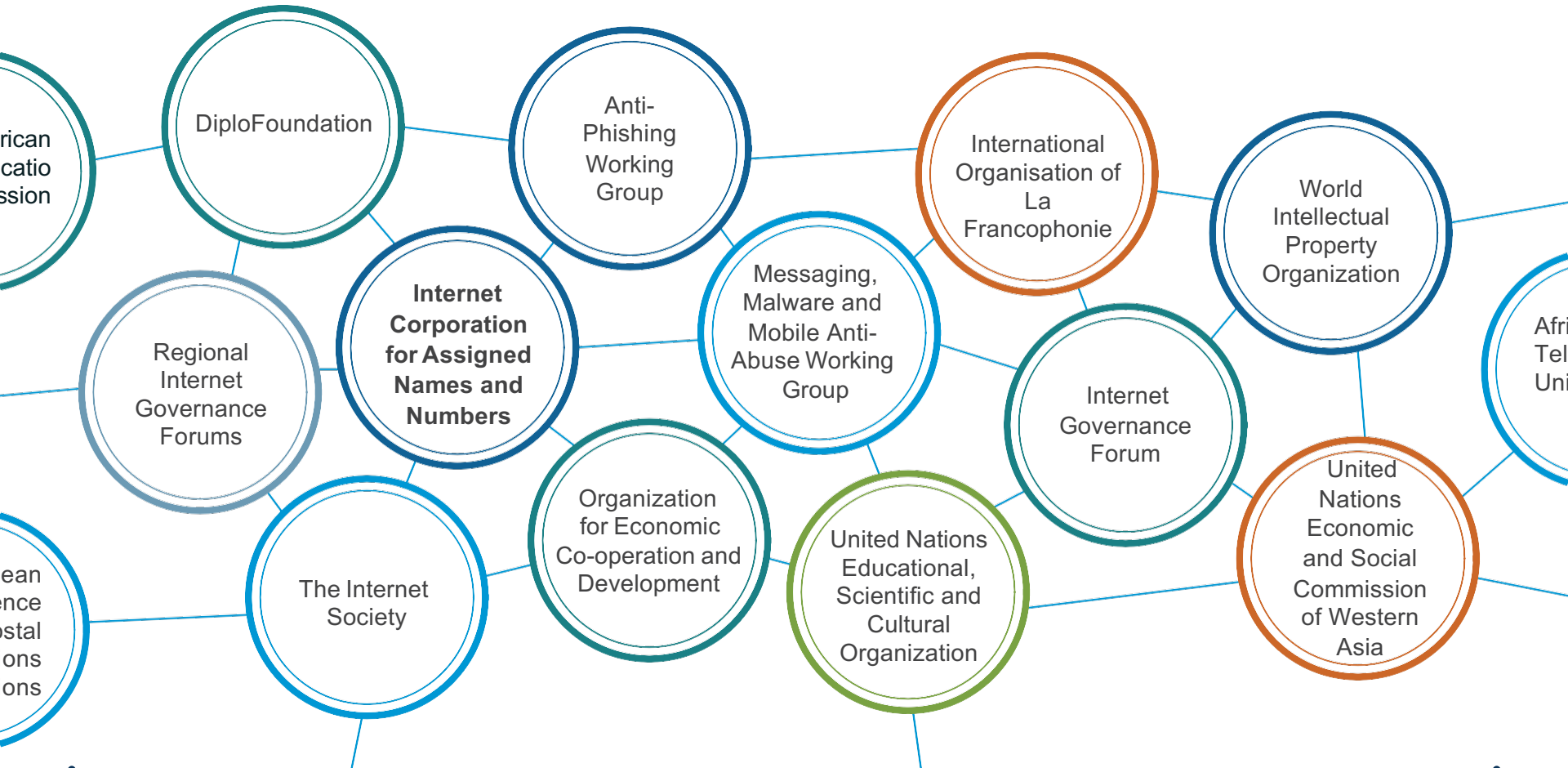## Coordinating with our partners, we help make the Internet work.

Our Technical Partners

Coordinating with our technical partners, we help make the Internet work.
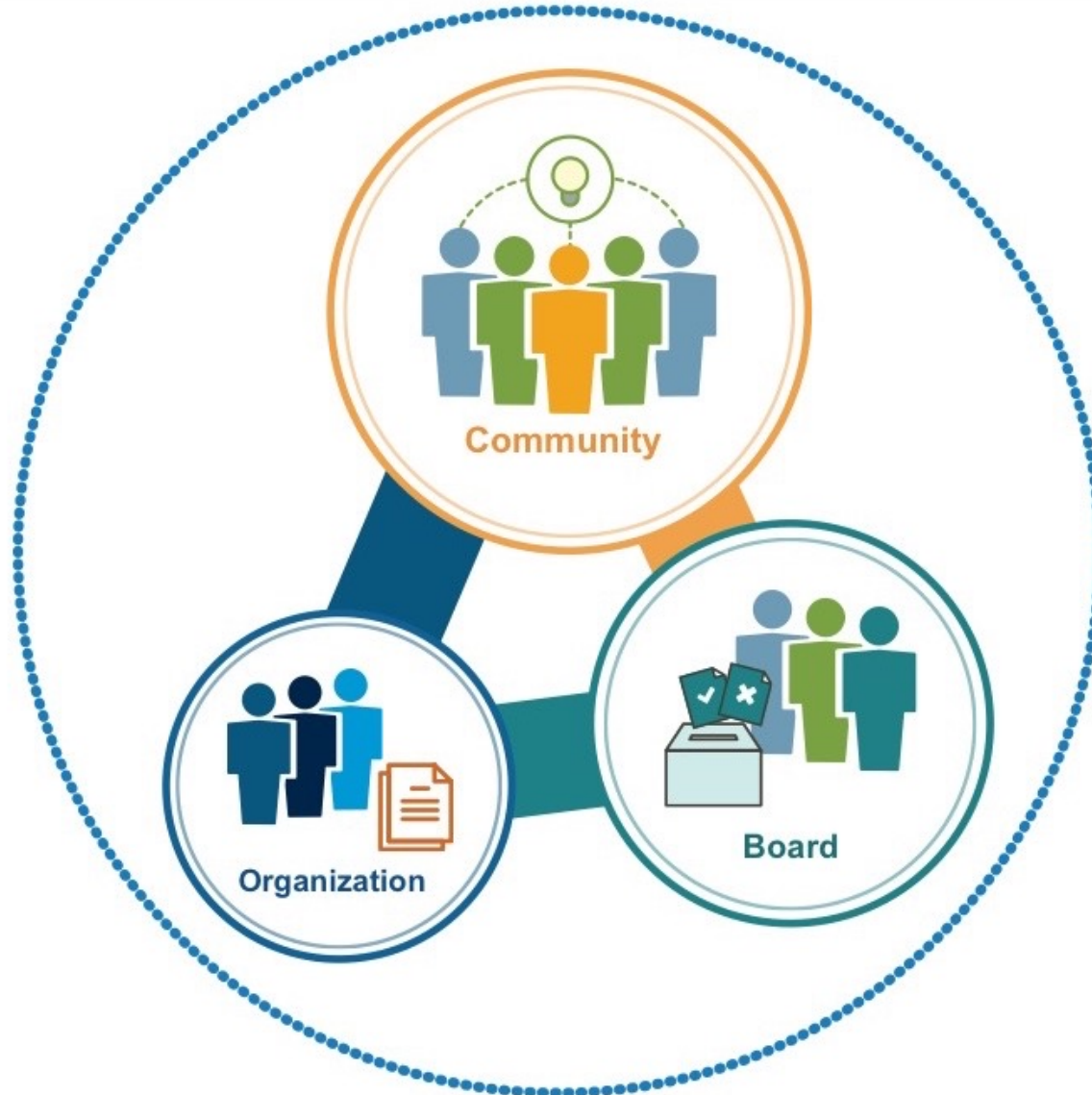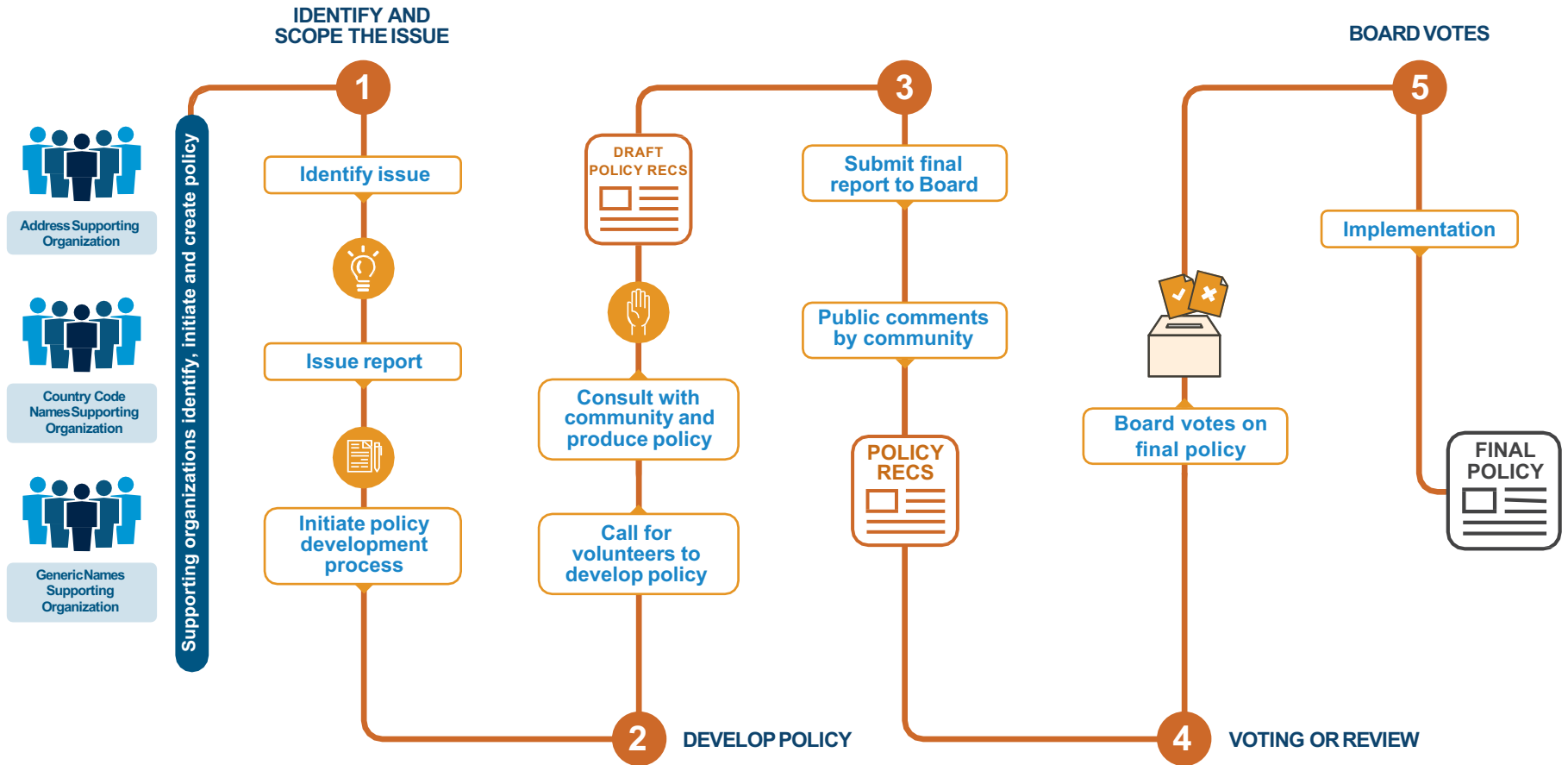
Our Other Partners

We all work together in different ways to help make the Internet work.

DiploFoundation

Anti-Phishing Working Group

International Organisation of La Francophonie

World Intellectual Property Organization

Regional Internet Governance Forums

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

Messaging, Malware and Mobile Anti-Abuse Working Group

Internet Governance Forum

The Internet Society

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

United Nations Economic and Social Commission of Western Asia

ICANN Ecosystem

How Does the Community Develop Policy?

IDENTIFY AND SCOPE THE ISSUE

BOARD VOTES

Supporting organizations identify, initiate and create policy

Address Supporting Organization

Country Code Names Supporting Organization

Generic Names Supporting Organization

1

Identify issue

Issue report

Initiate policy development process

2 DEVELOP POLICY

DRAFT POLICY RECS

Consult with community and produce policy

Call for volunteers to develop policy

3

Submit final report to Board

Public comments by community

POLICY RECS

4 VOTING OR REVIEW

Board votes on final policy

5

Implementation

FINAL POLICY

Advisory Committees can participate during the process

At-Large Advisory Committee

Security and Stability Advisory Committee

Root Server System Advisory Committee

Governmental Advisory Committee

ICANN

Some of What the ICANN Organization Does

Domain Name System
The Domain Name System provides addressing for the Internet so people can find websites, send email, and other tasks. The ICANN org also supports the stability of the DNS through its work, contracts, and accreditations.

Policy Development
The ICANN org supports inclusive, open and transparent multi-stakeholder bottom-up consensus-based policy development mechanisms.

IMRS (L-Root)
The ICANN org hosts and supports 1 of the 13 L-Root infrastructures. At over 160 locations worldwide, L-Root is critical to infrastructure that helps reduce latency and improves performance of the DNS.
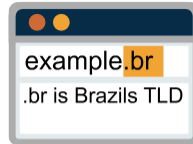
Support and Grow the Community
The ICANN org engages, nurtures and supports interested stakeholders for active and meaningful participation in ICANN. ICANN connects with stakeholders through outreach and engagement, and meeting and event support.
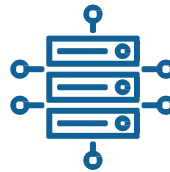
Generic Top-Level Domains
The ICANN org manages the Domain Name System's top-level domains. ICANN helps promotes competition and choice in the gTLD marketplace.

Country Code Top-Level Domains
example.br
.br is Brazils TLD

The ICANN org delegates top-level domains identified with a country code. Management is done by national ccTLD operators.

Protocol Parameters
The ICANN org, in coordination with the Internet Engineering Task Force, manages protocol parameters by maintaining many of the codes and numbers used in Internet protocols.

Internet Protocol Addresses
By serving as the central repository for IP addresses, the ICANN org helps coordinate how IP addresses are supplied – preventing repetition and conflicts.
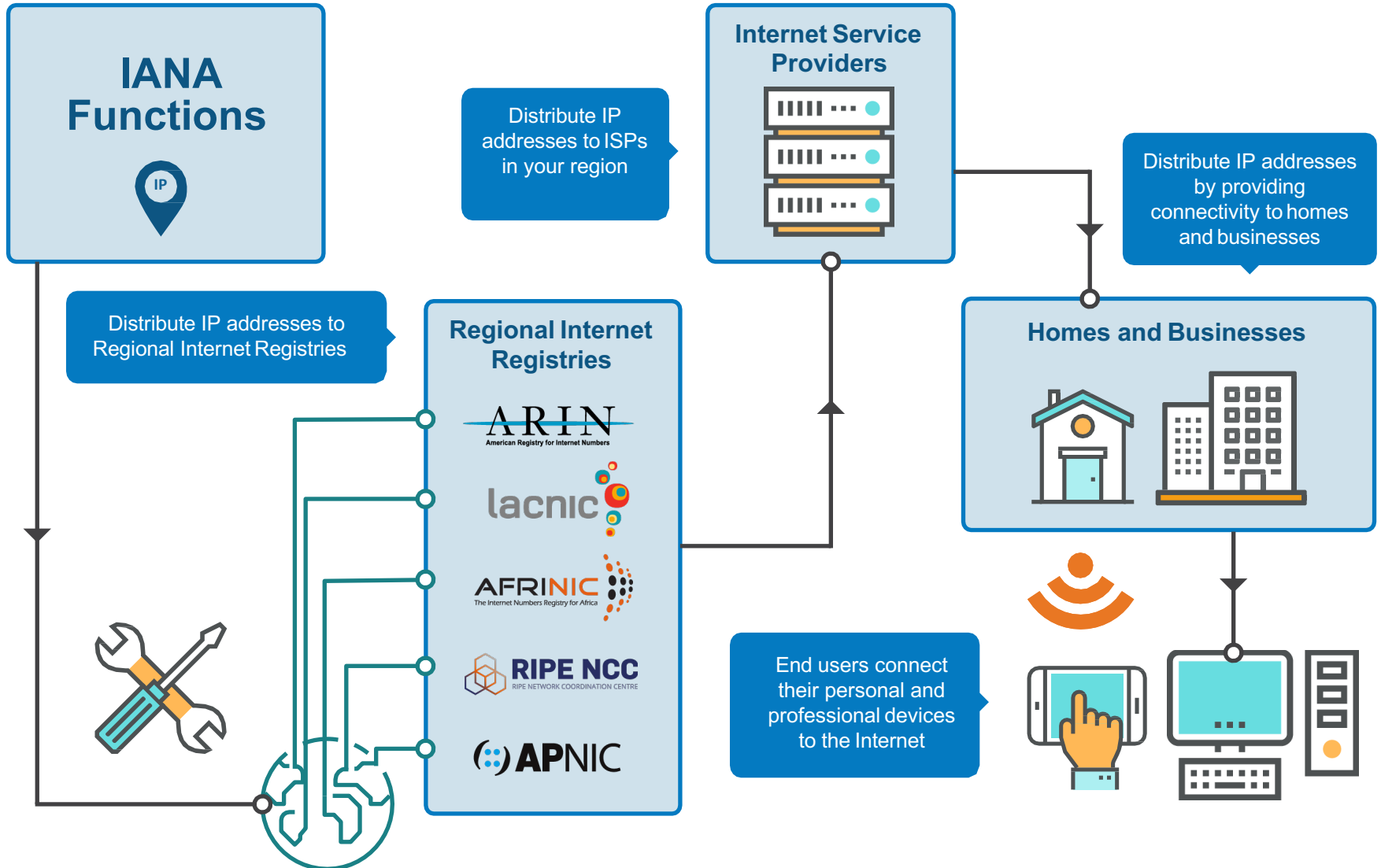
Root Zone Management
The ICANN org helps manage the root zone through the IANA functions, which involves assigning the operators of top-level domains, such as .bank and .com, and maintaining technical and administrative details.

IANA Functions

How Internet Protocol (IP) Addresses Are Distributed

IANA Functions

Distribute IP addresses to Regional Internet Registries

Distribute IP addresses to ISPs in your region

Internet Service Providers

Distribute IP addresses by providing connectivity to homes and businesses

Regional Internet Registries

ARIN
American Registry for Internet Numbers

lacnic

AFRINIC
The Internet Numbers Registry for Africa

RIPE NCC
RIPE NETWORK COORDINATION CENTRE

APNIC

Homes and Businesses

End users connect their personal and professional devices to the Internet

ICANN

Mission, Values, and Role

ICANN's Mission

The mission of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is to **ensure the stable and secure operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems**
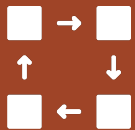
Specifically, ICANN:

1 Coordinates the allocation and assignment of names in the root zone of the Domain Name System

2 Coordinates the development and implementation of policies concerning the registration of second-level domain names in generic top-level domains (gTLDs)

3 Facilitates the coordination of the operation and evolution of the DNS root name server system

4 Coordinates the allocation and assignment at the top-most level of Internet Protocol numbers and Autonomous System numbers

5 Collaborates with other bodies as appropriate to provide registries needed for the functioning of the Internet as specified by Internet protocol standards development organizations

ICANN's Commitments & Core Values

In performing its mission, ICANN will act in a manner that complies with and reflects ICANN's commitments and respects ICANN's core values

These commitments and core values include:

1 Preserving and enhancing **stability**, **security**, **resiliency**, and **openness** of the DNS and the Internet

2 Employing **open**, **transparent** and **bottom-up**, multistakeholder policy development processes that are led by the private sector

3 Operating with **efficiency** and **excellence**, in a fiscally responsible and accountable manner

🌐 Learn more ▶   **www.icann.org**

ICANN's Global Presence

ICANN's Global Presence

Call one of our regional offices or submit a question online

Contact us ▶ **www.icann.org/contact**

Regional Offices:
Los Angeles, U.S.A
(Headquarters)
Brussels, Belgium
Istanbul, Turkey
Montevideo, Uruguay
Singapore

Engagement Centers:
Beijing, China
Geneva, Switzerland
Nairobi, Kenya
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Partnership Centers:
Asunción, Paraguay
Cairo, Egypt
Seoul, Republic of Korea

Multistakeholder Model

The ICANN Multistakeholder Community

ICANN follows a bottom-up, multistakeholder model in which individuals, non-commercial organizations, industry, and governments play important roles in its community-based, consensus-driven, policymaking approach.

🌐 Learn More ▶   https://www.icann.org/community

What Is the Multistakeholder Community?

The community is a **volunteer-based**, open collection of global stakeholders that work together through a bottom-up process to give advice, make policy recommendations, conduct reviews, and propose implementation solutions for common problems within ICANN's mission and scope.

The ICANN Multistakeholder Community

MAKING POLICY:

Three Supporting Organizations (SOs) are responsible for developing policy recommendations in the areas they represent: IP addresses, generic top-level domains (gTLDs), and country code top-level domains (ccTLDs).

PROVIDING ADVICE:

Four Advisory Committees (ACs) give advice and make recommendations on ICANN topics. The ACs are made up of representatives from: governments and international treaty organizations, root server operators, Internet security experts, and Internet end users.

Who Is in the Multistakeholder Community?

The community is made up of volunteers from across the world and from many different **backgrounds**, including: businesses, Internet engineers, technical experts, civil society, governments, end users, and many others.

How Does the Multistakeholder Model Work?

The ICANN community – through its Supporting Organizations (SOs) and influenced by its Advisory Committees (ACs) – **develops and refines policy recommendations**.

Exploring ICANN's Multistakeholder Structures

The ICANN bottom-up, multistakeholder model is composed of three Supporting Organizations (SOs) and four Advisory Committees (ACs) that give advice, make policy recommendations, conduct reviews, and propose implementation solutions on topics within ICANN's mission and scope.

🌐 Learn More ▶ https://www.icann.org/community

Supporting Organizations (SOs)

ASO
The ASO Address Council is composed of 15 volunteers – 3 from each of the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) – who work on global Internet Protocol (IP) Address Policy.

ccNSO
The ccNSO Council and members work on global policies relating to country code top-level domain names (ccTLD) policies (e.g., .jm, .uk).

GNSO
The GNSO Council is composed of 21 members – divided into 2 houses (contracted and non-contracted parties) – who work on generic top-level domain names (gTLD) policies (e.g., .com, new gTLDs).

Supporting Organizations (SOs)
Three SOs in the ICANN community are responsible for developing policy recommendations in the areas they represent.

Address Supporting Organization (ASO)

Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO)

Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

Advisory Committees (ACs)

Advisory Committees (ACs)

Four ACs give advice and make recommendations on ICANN topics.

At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)

Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)

Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)

ALAC
The ALAC voices the interests of the individual Internet user and is composed of 15 members – 2 from each of the 5 Regional At-Large Organizations (RALOs) and 5 appointed by the ICANN Nominating Committee. It is supported by over 200 At-Large Structures (ALSes) and volunteers.

GAC
The GAC provides advice on public policy issues, particularly on interactions with policies and national laws or international agreements.

RSSAC
The RSSAC advises the ICANN community and Board on the operation, administration, security, and integrity of the Internet's Root Server System.

SSAC
The SSAC advises on matters related to the security and integrity of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems.

ICANN

Address Supporting Organization (ASO)

ASO
The ASO Address Council is composed of 15 volunteers – 3 from each of the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) – who work on global Internet Protocol (IP) Address Policy.

ICANN | ASO
Address Supporting Organization

⊕ Learn More ▶

https://aso.icann.org

African Network Information Center (AFRINIC), the RIR for Africa

American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN), the RIR for Canada, parts of the Caribbean and North Atlantic islands, and the U.S.

Réseaux IP Européens Network Coordination Centre (RIPE NCC), the RIR for Europe, the Middle East, and parts of Central Asia

Asia-Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC), the RIR for Asia and Pacific Region

Latin America and Caribbean Network Information Centre (LACNIC), the RIR for Latin America and parts of the Caribbean

Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO)

ccNSO
The ccNSO (Council and members) works on global policies relating to country code top-level domain name (ccTLD) policies (e.g., .jm, .uk).

The ccNSO provides a forum for country code top-level domain (ccTLD) managers to meet and discuss topical issues of concern to ccTLDs from a global perspective.

ICANN | ccNSO
Country Code Names Supporting Organization

🌐 Learn More ▶

https://ccnso.icann.org

Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

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The GNSO Council is composed of 21 members – divided into 2 houses (contracted and non-contracted parties) – who work on generic top-level domain (gTLD) naming policies (e.g., .com, new gTLDs).

ICANN | GNSO
Generic Names Supporting Organization

🌐 Learn More ▶

https://gnso.icann.org

Commercial Stakeholder Group (CSG) – divided into three constituencies

Registries Stakeholder Group (RySG) – gTLD registry operators

Registrars Stakeholder Group (RrSG) – domain name registrars

Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group (NCSG) – supported by two constituency groups

Business Constituency (BC) for commercial business interests

Intellectual Property Constituency (IPC) for IP interests

Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Providers Constituency (ISPCP) for ISP interests

Non-Commercial Users Constituency (NCUC) for civil society interests

Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency (NPOC) for not-for-profit interests

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ICANN AT-LARGE

🌐 Learn More ▶

https://atlarge.icann.org

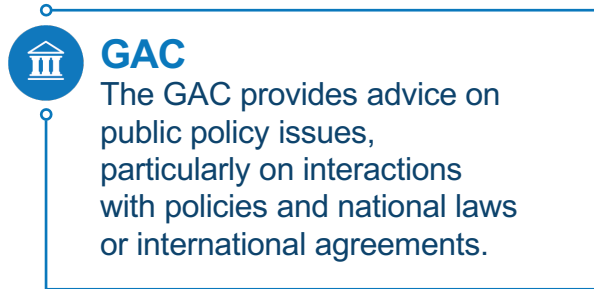Asian, Australasian and Pacific Islands Regional At-Large Organization (APRALO)

Latin American and Caribbean Islands Regional At-Large Organization (LACRALO)

African Regional At-Large Organization (AFRALO)

European Regional At-Large Organization (EURALO)

North American Regional At-Large Organization (NARALO)

Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

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ICANN | GAC
Governmental Advisory Committee

🌐 Learn More ▶

https://gacweb.icann.org

| Representatives from national governments | Representatives from distinct economies recognized in international forums | Representatives from multinational governmental and treaty organizations (usually in observer capacity) | Representatives from public authorities (usually in observer capacity) |

Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)

RSSAC
RSSAC advises the ICANN community and Board on the operation, administration, security, and integrity of the Internet's Root Server System.

RSSAC consists of representatives of the organizations responsible for operating the world's 13 root name servers (as voting members).

ICANN | RSSAC
Root Server System Advisory Committee

🌐 Learn More ▶

https://www.icann.org/groups/rssac

Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)

SSAC
The SSAC advises on matters related to the security and integrity of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems.

The SSAC consists of technical expert individuals appointed by the ICANN Board.

ICANN | SSAC
Security and Stability Advisory Committee

🌐 Learn More ▶

https://www.icann.org/groups/ssac
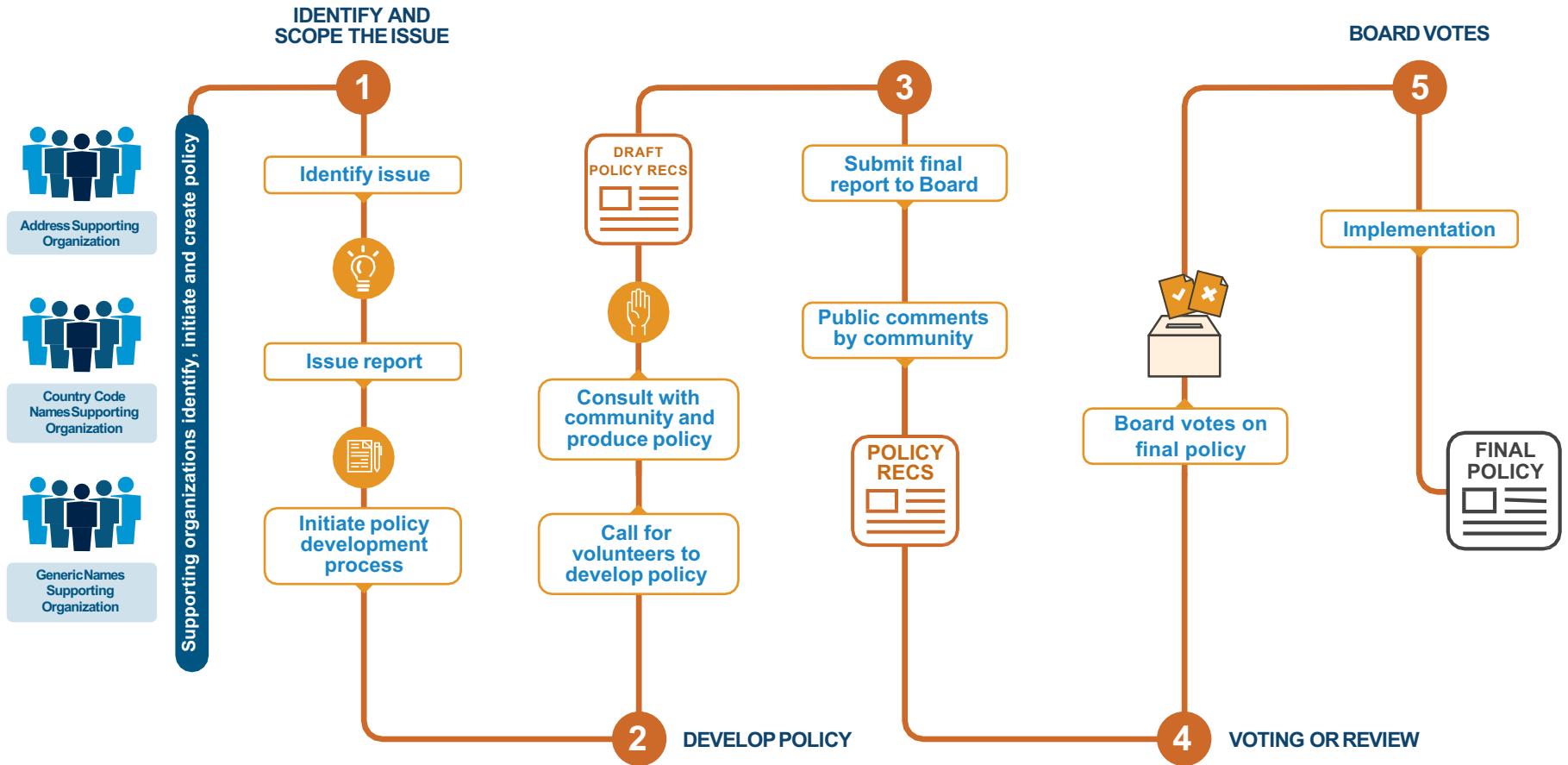
Multistakeholder Policy Development

How Does the Multistakeholder Model Work?

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What are the new GTLD's

How Does the Community Develop Policy?

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BOARD VOTES

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Get Involved and Informed

Engage at ICANN

? Do you want to be at the vanguard of Internet expansion into new markets?

? Do you want to shape open standards development and new technology?

? Do you devote resources to lobbying about Internet policy at the national level?

? Do you already devote resources to lobbying about Internet policy at the national level?

? Do you want to shape policy at the global level and know what is on the horizon?

? Do you know if your competitors are already participating?

? Do you want to be part of a growing and active community?

? Do you see the Internet as a global shared resource worth supporting?

? Do you want to defend the multistakeholder model?

Get Involved and Informed

Attend an ICANN Public Meeting. Three times a year, ICANN holds free and open public meetings in different regions around the world. Visit **meetings.icann.org** to learn more.

Visit **go.icann.org/journey** to learn how you can attend an ICANN Public Meeting as part of the NextGen@ICANN or ICANN Fellowship programs.

Take a free online course at **learn.icann.org**.

Attend events in your region.

Find and participate in an ICANN community group by visiting **icann.org/community**.

Sign up for ICANN news alerts and regional newsletters.

Current Issues

ICANN Strategic Plan

Accountability and Transparency

New round of gTLDs

Multilingual Internet

Privacy and Data Protection

DNS Security Threats

Fellowship/NextGen/ Newcomer Programs

Our Programs

Fellowship

Global capacity-building program to support ICANN's multistakeholder community. Online application process is open three times per year to participate in an ICANN Public Meeting (one meeting for Alumni only).

NextGen

Regionally based program to create awareness and promote future discussions with universities and other regional forums. Online application process is open three times per year to attend an ICANN Public Meeting.

Newcomer

Program dedicated to those entering the ICANN community. Options are self-study using the Newcomer web page or participation in person or remotely at the Newcomer Sunday meeting at an ICANN Public Meeting.

Watch Fellowship and NextGen video:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nrV_ZkDEflQ

Watch Newcomer video:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=da1RQt9-e-g

ICANN

Unique Qualities of Each Program

Fellowship

Opportunities to interact closely with ICANN community leaders. Alumni form connections that enable continuous post-meeting networking and support in their ICANN journeys.

NextGen

Orchestrated interaction with the ICANN community and organization to encourage future engagement. Participants create a 10-minute presentation to share at the meeting, demonstrating their expertise and ideas related to Internet governance.

Newcomer

Structured learning experience by participating in person or remotely in participation in an ICANN Public Meeting. Participants feel welcomed and ready to engage in ICANN activities going forward.

How Program Funding Works

Fellowship

Travel, accommodations, and stipend provided to cover some costs of attending an ICANN Public Meeting

NextGen

Travel, accommodations, and stipend provided to cover some costs of attending an ICANN Public Meeting

Newcomer

No funding offered, but opens doors to communication and learning through engagement@icann.org and ICANN Learn

ICANN Public Meetings

Upcoming ICANN Meetings - meetings.icann.org

- ⊙ ICANN76 – Community Forum, 11 to 16 March 2023, **Cancun** (LAC)

- ⊙ ICANN77 – Policy Forum*, 12 to 17 June 2023, **Washington D.C.** (NA)

- ⊙ ICANN78 – *25th AGM,* 21to 26 October 2023, **Hamburg** (EUR)

- ⊙ ICANN79 – Community Forum, 2 to 7 March 2024, **San Juan** (NA)

- ⊙ Fellowship Program:
  - ○ ICANN76 Application: CLOSED, Announcement: 7 November 2022
  - ○ ICANN77 Application CLOSED, Announcement: 17 February 2023
  - ○ ICANN78 Application Opens, 1 March 2023 at 23:59 UTC
  - ○ ICANN78 Application Closes: 31 March 2023 at 23:59 UTC

  * Only those who have successfully completed an ICANN Fellowship (Fellowship Alumni) are eligible to apply for a Policy Forum fellowship

ICANN Multistakeholder model

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