



**NETMISSION.asia**

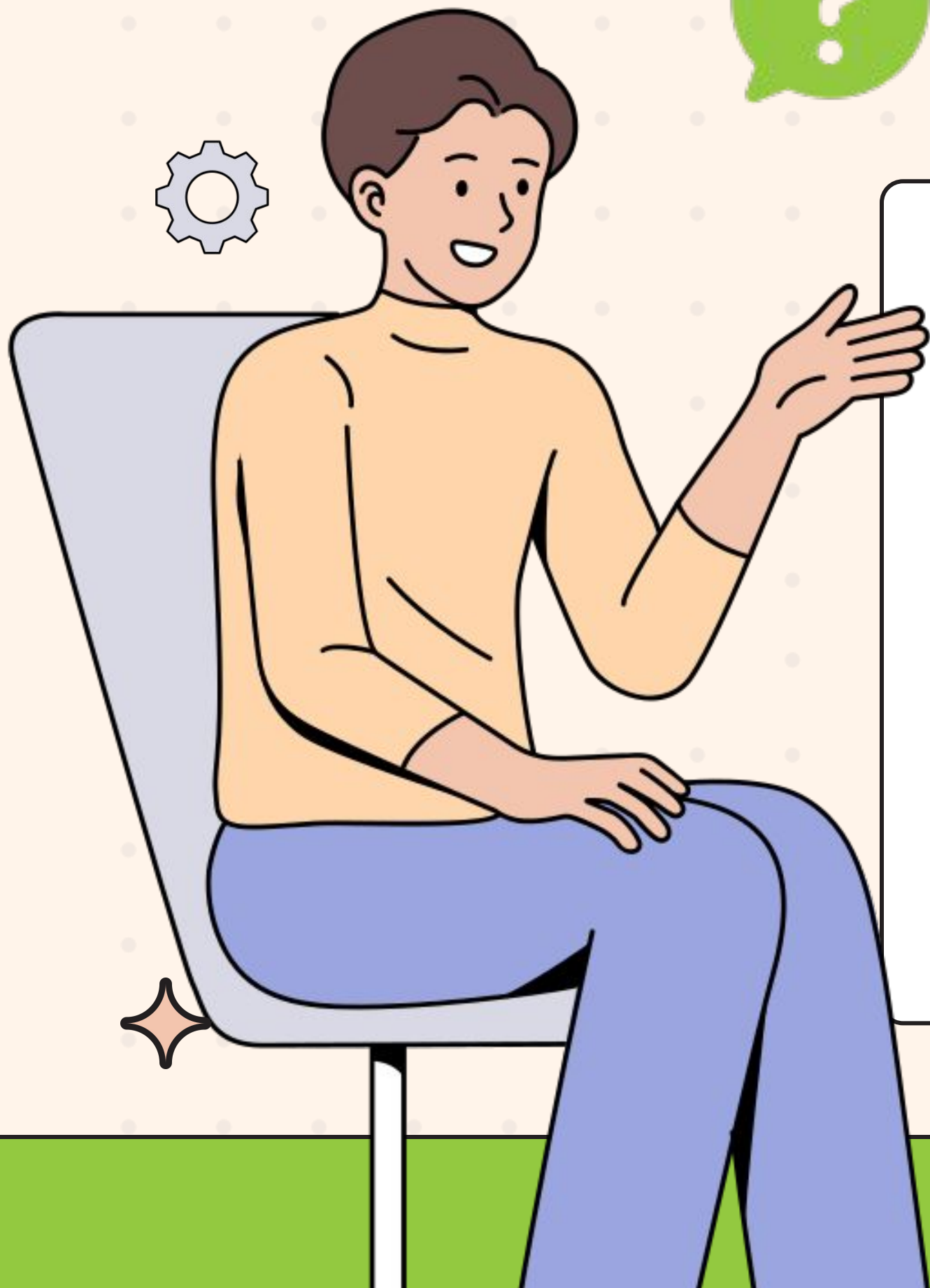
www.nma.asia

# MODEL ICANN CONFERENCE

Part 1

BRIEFING ON ROLEPLAY FORMAT





## APIGA INFOKIT 2024

This infokit is designed to assist you in preparing for the **Model ICANN Conference**. This document contains comprehensive information regarding the topic, including details about preparation sessions and roleplay discussions. Additionally, it offers guidance on how to effectively prepare for the mock conference.

# TABLE OF CONTENT

01

Model ICANN  
Conference

02

Background of Topic

03

Guide to Prep  
Session

04

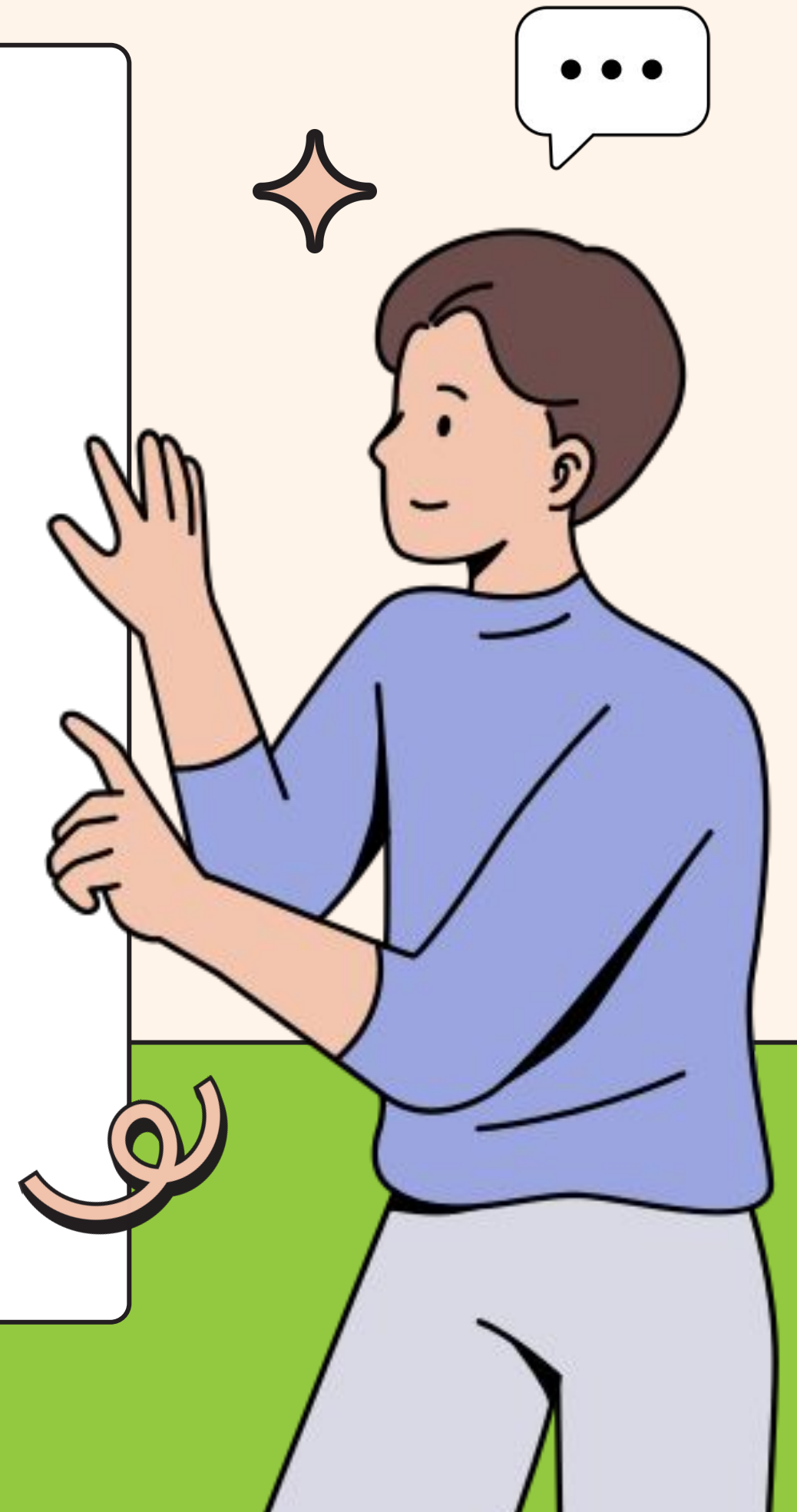
Stakeholders Group  
Responsibilities

05

Meet your Team

06

Problem Statements





# MODEL ICANN CONFERENCE

- **ICANN's Mission** is to coordinate policy development related to the Internet's unique identifier systems.
- DNS policies are developed through formal **policy development processes (PDPs)**, as set forth by the ICANN Bylaws.
- Policy recommendations are developed by the ICANN community through the **Supporting Organizations (SOs)**, with input and advice from the **Advisory Committees (ACs)**.
- The ICANN community consists of global volunteers from different stakeholder groups. Adopting the multistakeholder model, policies are developed through a "**bottom-up**", **consensus-driven approach**.
- The "Model ICANN Conference" is a **role-play exercise**. Based on assigned roles, participants will portray different positions across different stakeholder groups such as **GAC, ALAC, and GNSO**. From this exercise, participants will experience the dynamics from policy development discussions within the ICANN community.



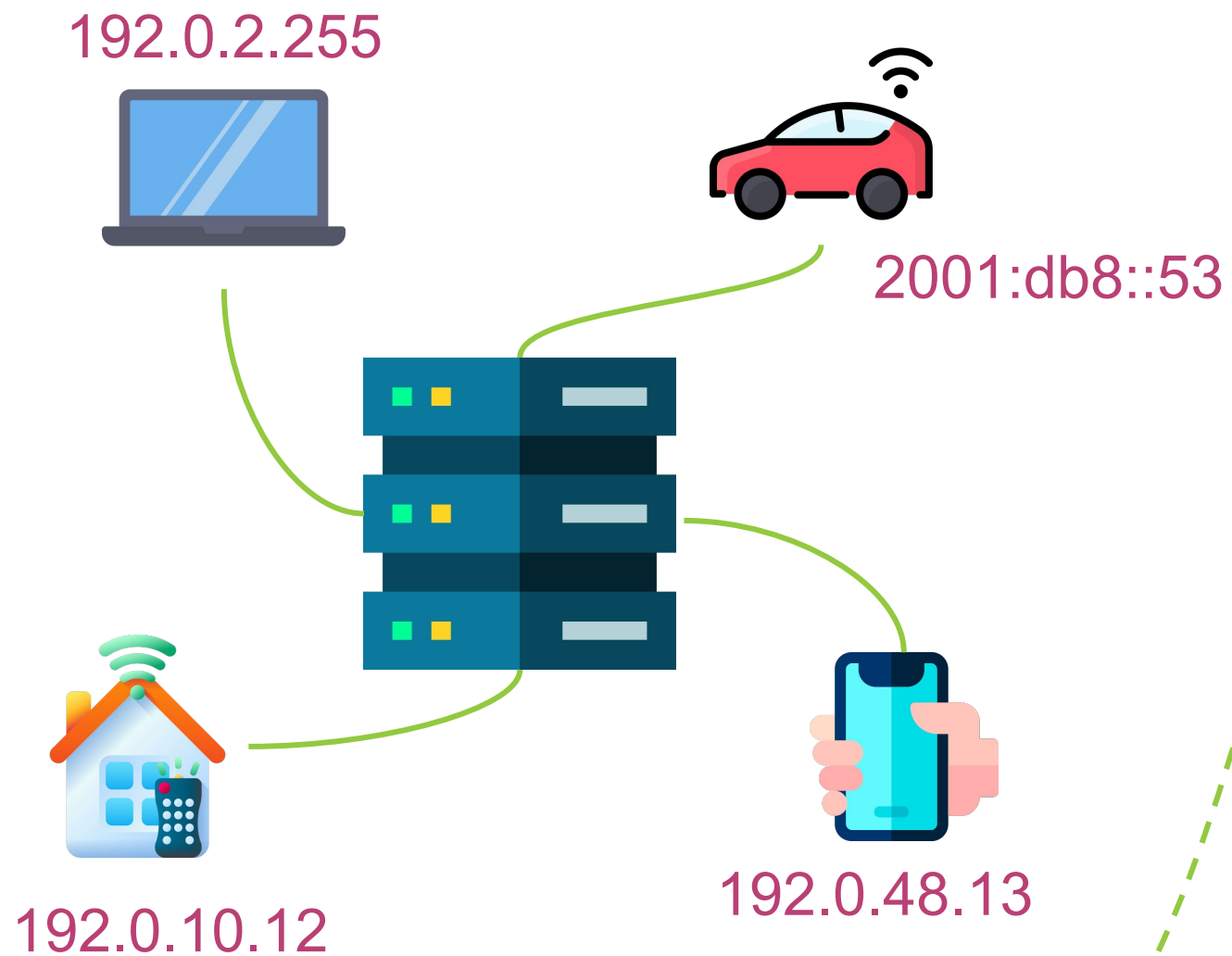
# Topic

## **Alternative Naming Systems Challenges and Opportunities**



# Background of the topic

Each device or website on the Internet has a unique address – like a telephone number.



This address is a series of numbers and letters, called an IP address. IP stands for Internet Protocol.

The Domain Name System (DNS) makes navigating the Internet easier by allowing users to type in familiar letters – the domain name – instead of the IP address.



Phonebook

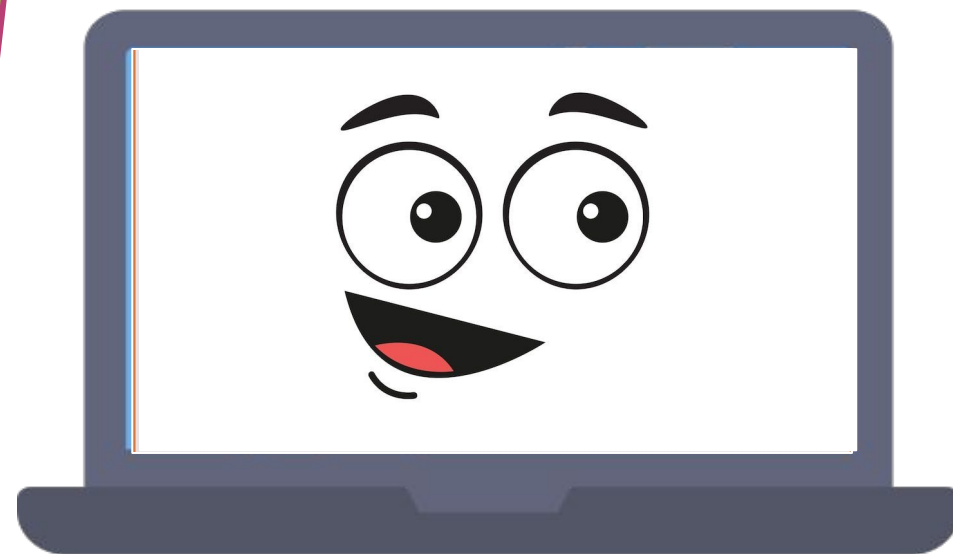
For example, you only need to type in <https://nma.asia> to reach NetMission's website, instead of its IP address - 192.190.220.247

# Understanding the Internet's Root Server System

What happens when you browse a website?

Your laptop asks the DNS resolver.

Hey Bro! Where is  
www.nma.asia



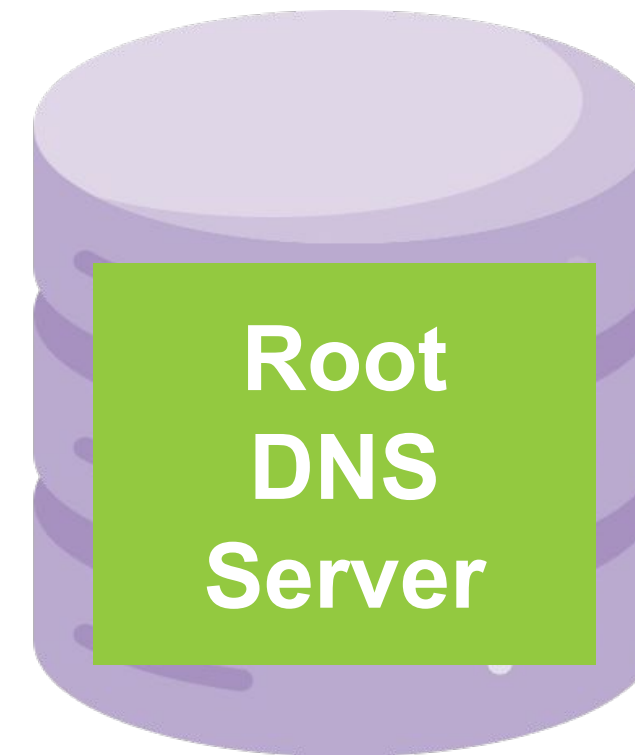
DNS resolver is a server on the Internet that converts domain names into IP addresses.

# Understanding the Internet's Root Server System

## Detail into the process

Big Bro! Where is  
www.nma.asia

The DNS resolver asks a root DNS server



Go to  
.asia server!

Root DNS servers only know information about top-level domain (TLD)\* names, so it tells the DNS resolver to “try.asia” and gives the DNS resolver referral information to a .asia server.

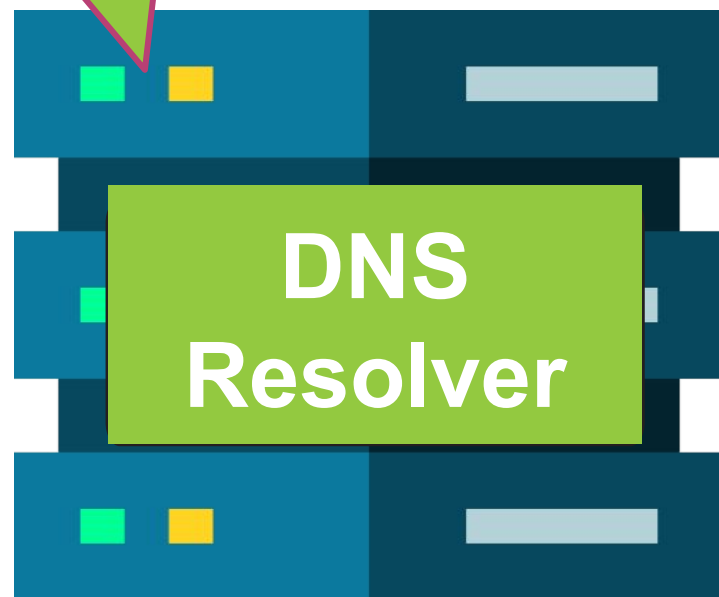


# Understanding the Internet's Root Server System

## Detail into the process

Hey! Where is  
www.nma.asia?

The DNS resolver asks the .org DNS server



Go to  
NMA DNS  
server!

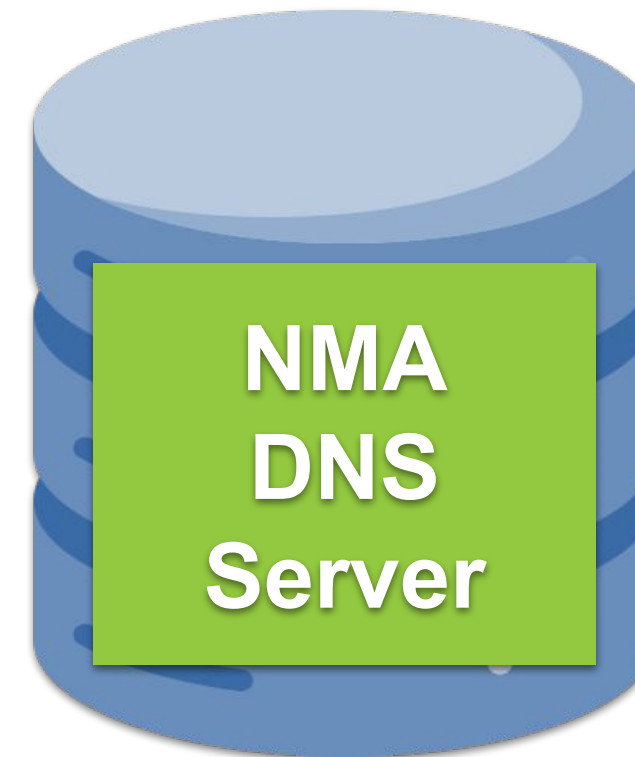
The .org server only knows about .org domains, so it tells the DNS resolver to “try www.nma.asia” and gives the DNS resolver referral information to a www.nma.asia DNS server

# Understanding the Internet's Root Server System

## Detail into the process

Where is  
www.nma.asia?

The DNS resolver asks the **www.nma.asia**  
DNS server



Go to this IP  
192.190.220.247

Since the **www.nma.asia** DNS server knows about the entire website address, not just the TLD, it tells the DNS resolver that “**www.nma.asia** is at IP address **192.190.220.247**”

# Understanding the Internet's Root Server System

## Detail into the process

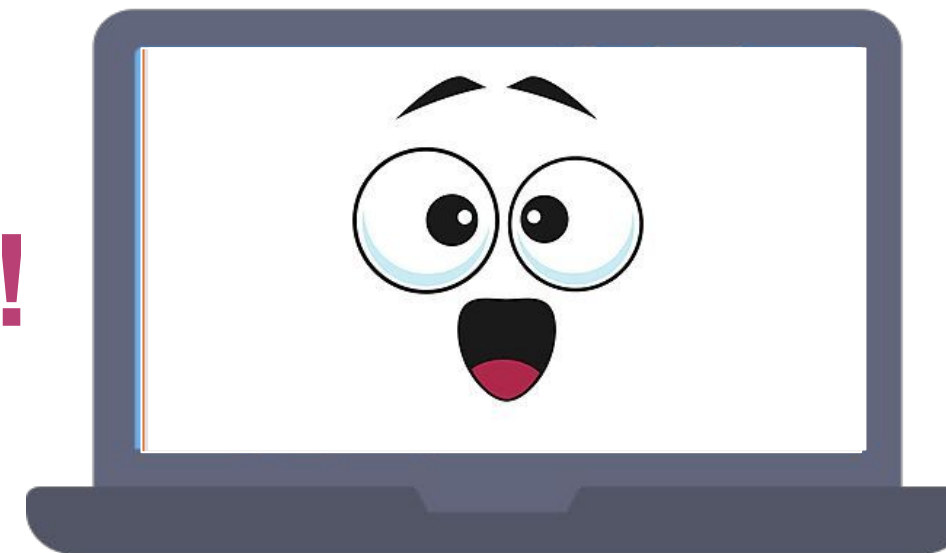
The DNS resolver tells your laptop

It is at  
192.190.220.247



Success!

whoa!



The root servers are critical to the operation of the Internet with the ability to obtain the initial referral provided by the root servers to look up any domain names on the Internet.

# A Unique, Authoritative Root for the DNS

There are 12 independent root server operators that manage 13 root identities across the globe. The ICANN organization runs one of these root identities – the ICANN Managed Root Server (IMRS). These identities represent over 1,000 individual servers, each providing identical information from the root zone to resolvers all over the world.



**The root zone holds referral information for the TLDs, which points to their DNS servers to help resolve your device's request.**

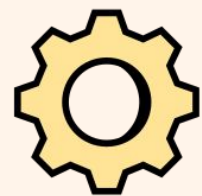
## Back to 2001 and ICP-3

The early form of experimentation with **Alternative Name Systems** was to make changes to the core DNS technology, **“The Root”**. The use of active domain names in these alternate roots could in fact impair the uniqueness of the authoritative name-resolution mechanism and hence the stability of the DNS.

**Alternate roots led to the publication of ICP-3 in 2001**

**ICP-3 reaffirms ICANN's commitment to a single, authoritative public root for the Internet Domain Name System (DNS) and to the management of that unique root in the public interest according to policies developed through community processes.**

The Internet Coordination Policy 3 (ICP-3: A Unique, Authoritative Root for the DNS)



## Global Internet need Single name space

There is strong peer pressure to use a single naming system on the Internet for consistency and coherence. This ensures that resource names refer to the same things across contexts, benefiting everyone. The Domain Name System (DNS) serves as this unified name space.

Without the DNS, we wouldn't have a global, interoperable Internet.

However, the evolution and innovation of Alternative Naming Systems...



## Alternative Naming Systems

**Presents a risk of Internet fragmentation with the creation of separate ecosystems, one for each naming system.**

There is no community-driven coordination, neither between alternative naming systems, nor between those naming systems and the DNS:

**Name collisions are unavoidable!**



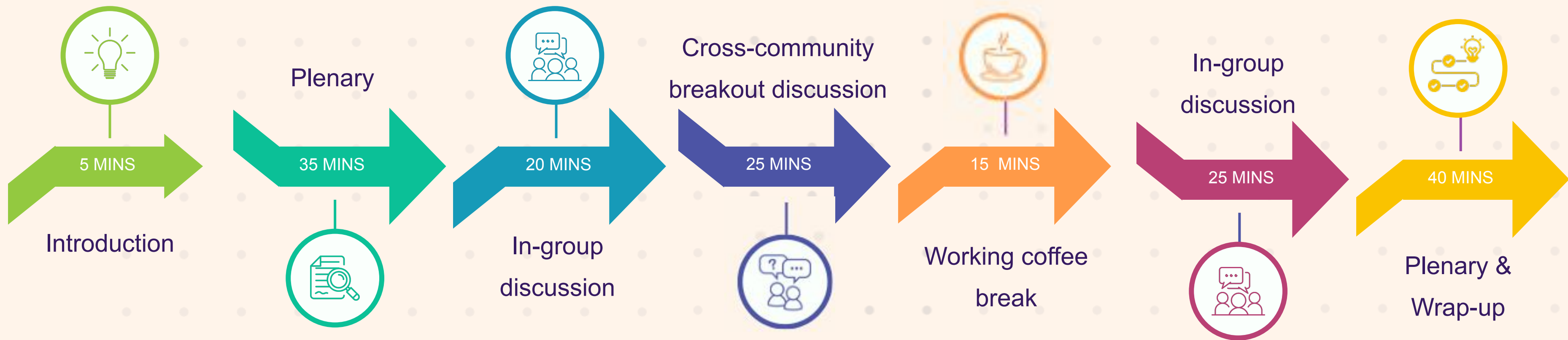
## Goal

The goal for this **Model ICANN Conference** is for stakeholder groups to collaborate and discuss the challenges and opportunities from **Alternative Naming Systems**, as well as reach consensus on whether and how these naming systems can be managed and/or coordinated effectively.





# CONFERENCE RUNDOWN





# Guide to Prep Session

## Know Your Group Members, Mentors, and Group Leaders

### 1. Partnering Up or work Individually:

- Participants who wish to partner up must inform their group leaders by 6 PM.
- Only 4 pairs are allowed in each group, and it will be on a first-come, first-serve basis. Otherwise, Individuals.

### 2. Role Assignment:

- Mentors will assign the roles of stakeholders within your group.
- The team must vote on or divide the roles of Chair, Vice-Chair, and 2x Notetakers among your group members.



# STAKEHOLDER GROUPS



**GAC**

**Governmental Advisory  
Committee**

**ALAC**

**At-Large Advisory  
Committee**

**GNSO**

**Generic Names  
Supporting Organization**

# Group Responsibilities

## Chair

- The Chair's key role will be to formulate (and decide) GAC's positions on the problem statements.
- The Chair will facilitate discussions within the group, and ensure all views are heard.
- The Chair will also represent the group in cross-community "breakout" conversations.
- The Chair has the right to nominate spokespersons to speak on behalf of the group during the plenary.

## Vice Chair

- The Vice Chair's role is to assist the Chair (e.g. facilitating discussion within the group, deciding on final positions etc.).
- The Vice-Chair will also represent the group in cross-community "breakout" conversations.

## 2 x Notetakers

- Notetakers have the important task of noting discussion points.
- It is crucial to note statements and positions of other groups to determine whether you share the same positions, and to facilitate your Chair/Vice-Chair's discussion when working on a consensus with other groups.
- Notetakers will prepare a Google document, and share their screen during the in-group discussions.

## Spokespersons (Group/Chair to decide how many)

- Spokespersons will speak on behalf of the group during the plenary. They will deliver the group's agreed upon views and positions on the problem statements.
- Spokespersons can also speak in their own capacity based on their assigned roles.
- The Chair has the right to nominate spokespersons if no one volunteers.

# Introduce Roaming Mentors

**Mentor**

**Edmon Chung**

**Mentor**

**Alban Kwan**

## Mentors

- Ian Sheldon
- Boyoung Kim

## GAC

## Group Leaders



Ahmad Umair Suhaidi



Yejin Lee

	Group Members
1	Tess Patridge
2	Te-Jung Tang
3	Ankita Rathi
4	Maya Yoshikawa
5	Bongraoi Arebaio
6	Doyeon Kim
7	Hyeln Kim
8	Minjoon Jo
9	Seoyeon Lee
10	Lim Jia Chyin
11	Nawal Munir
12	Au Yi Teng
13	Tenil Prabath Premathilaka Vimal Premathilakage
14	Yujin Cha

## Mentors

- Amrita Choudhury
- Justine Chew

## ALAC

## Group Leaders



Nattaya Jaratruangsaeng



Mabda Haerunnisa  
Fajrilla Sidiq

	Group Members
1	Ngawang Cheki Yangzom
2	Wen-Yen Tien
3	Rhydhi Gupta
4	Zahra Nur Aliya
5	Eunah Park
6	Hyunjung Cho
7	Minseo Park
8	Sodam Kum
9	Sooyoung Lee
10	Hsu Htoo Nandar Aung
11	Aishwarya KC
12	Songo Nore
13	Quang Nghia To

## Mentors

- Manju Chen
- Jennifer Chung

## GNSO

## Group Leaders



Socheata Sokhachan



Jaeyoung Lee

	Group Members
1	Mawloda Hassas
2	Chanvoleak Ros
3	Jo-Wei Chang
4	Sameer Gahlot
5	Arvianti Yulia Ma'ulfa
6	Hayeon Nam
7	Jieun Lee
8	Minkyung Park
9	Seogyong Cho
10	Chilanhouth Nitvongkhay
11	Khongorzul Purev
12	Neil Leander Almazan De Dios
13	Filimoni Pelenato



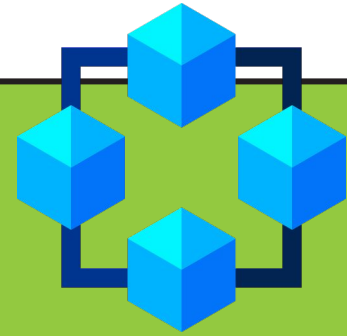
# PROBLEM STATEMENTS

1

What is your stakeholder group's position on Alternative Naming Systems? Supportive, Oppose, or Neutral?

2

Can Alternative Naming Systems be included into the scope and governance structure of ICANN? If so, how? If not, should it be prohibited, and how?







## GAC'S VIEWS

The GAC, representing governments and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs)

The GAC is concerned about security risks but recognizes the potential for business opportunities in ANS. Some countries might advocate for ANS to be managed by a UN entity to ensure international oversight.

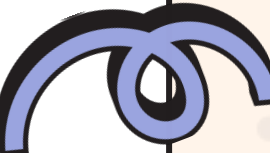





## ALAC'S VIEWS

The ALAC represents the interests of individual Internet users and non-commercial organizations.

The ALAC is also divided. There is a fear that ANS could cause confusion among users and lead to Internet fragmentation if not overseen by ICANN. However, there is also an acknowledgment on the need to make these systems accessible and beneficial to end-users.

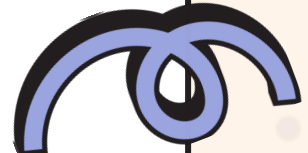





## GNSO'S VIEWS

The GNSO is responsible for developing policies and making recommendations on generic top-level domains (gTLDs).

The GNSO has mixed views. While some see the business potential in ANS, others are worried about the technical risks and operational impacts, such as name collisions, that could undermine the stability and reliability of the DNS.



**THANK YOU!**

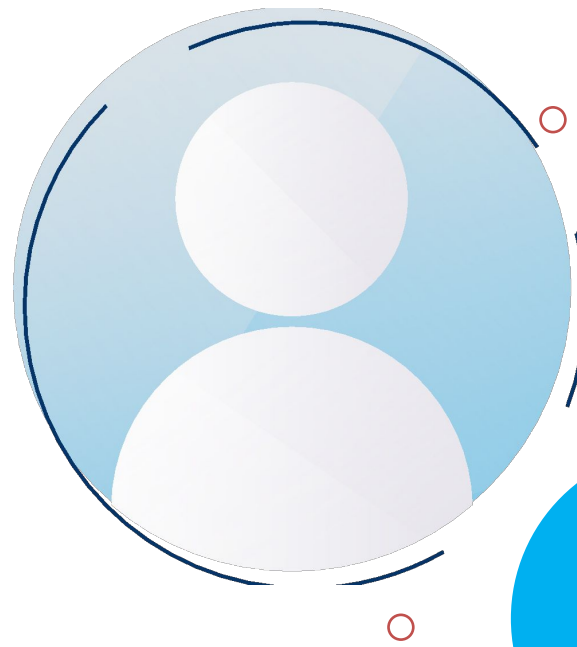
**Q&A?**



# Appendix

**Name collision occurs when a private domain name clashes with a public domain name. This mix-up can lead to confusion, security risks, or unintended results.**

(2022, April 27). Challenges with Alternative Name Systems. ICANN. Retrieved from [https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1D1\\_ri4NLM5gvBEQ-CuizopyMSgooqXq3/edit#slide=id.p1](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1D1_ri4NLM5gvBEQ-CuizopyMSgooqXq3/edit#slide=id.p1)

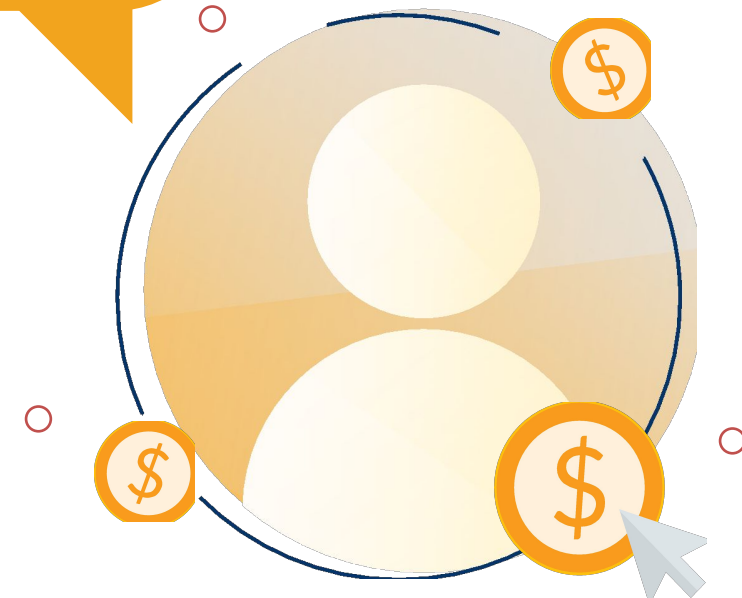


John

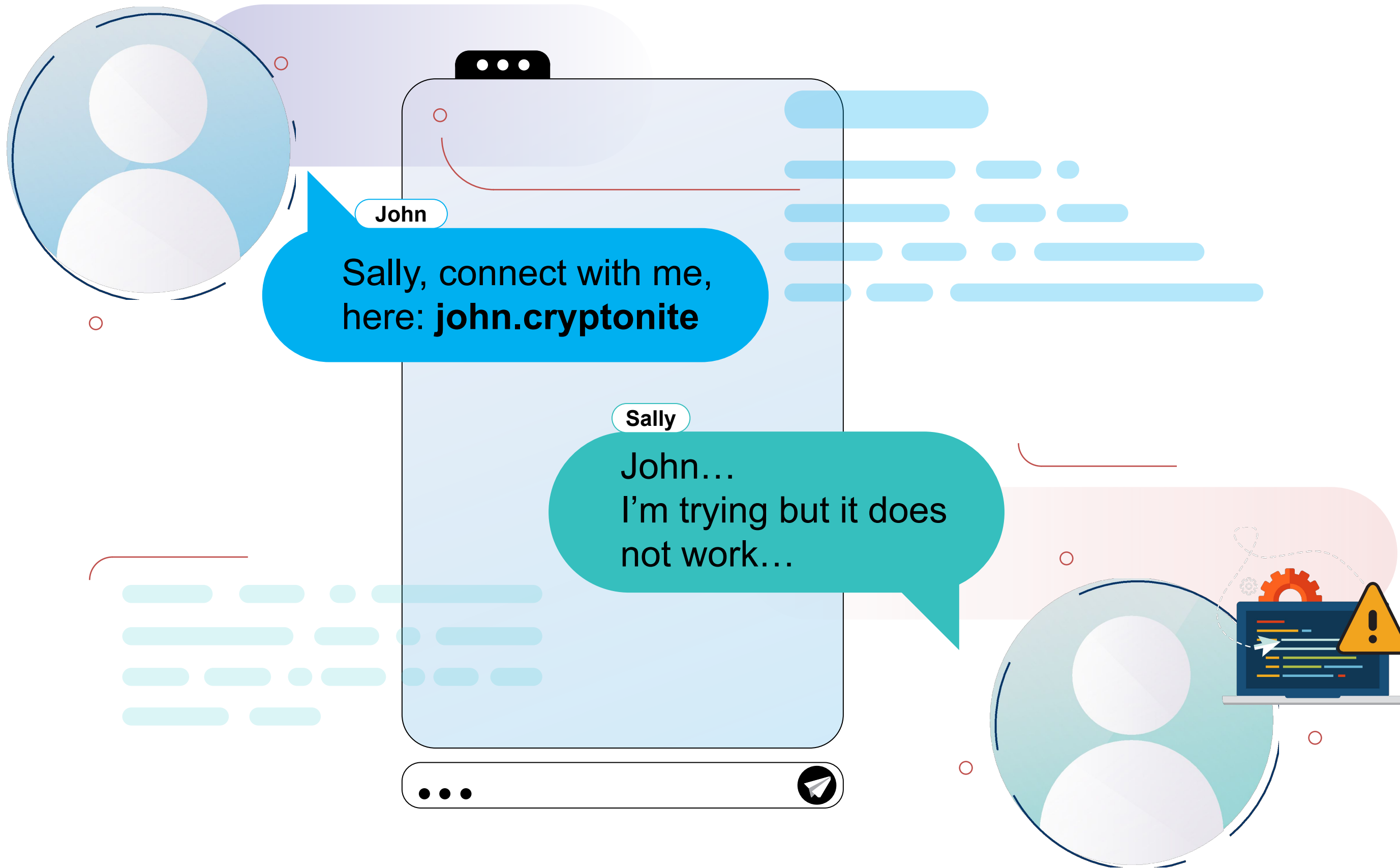
I want a new domain name.  
Let's use a blockchain name!  
Market, can you sell me something cool?

Market

John, I can sell you **john.cryptonite**.





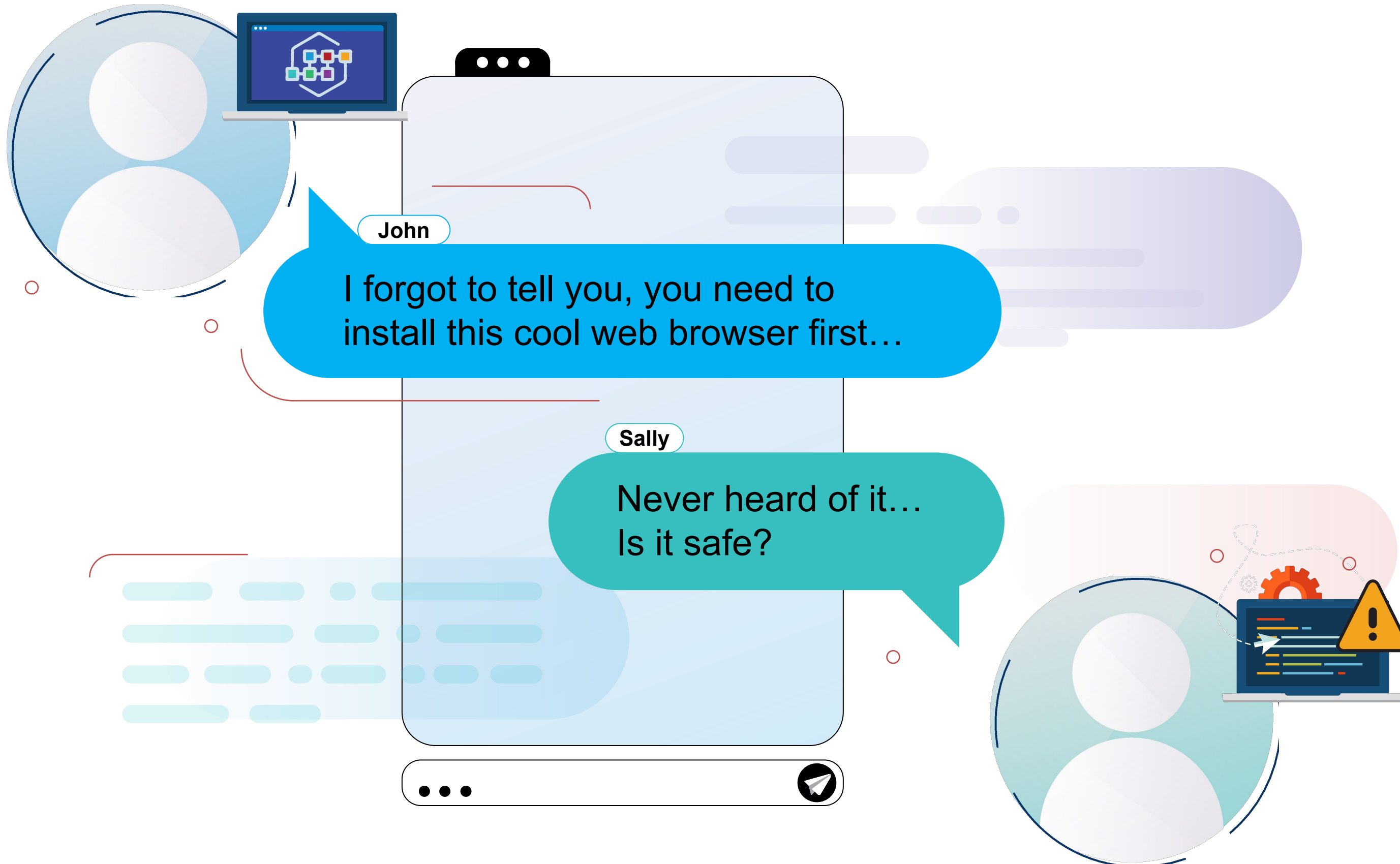


John

Sally, connect with me,  
here: **john.cryptonite**

Sally

John...  
I'm trying but it does  
not work...

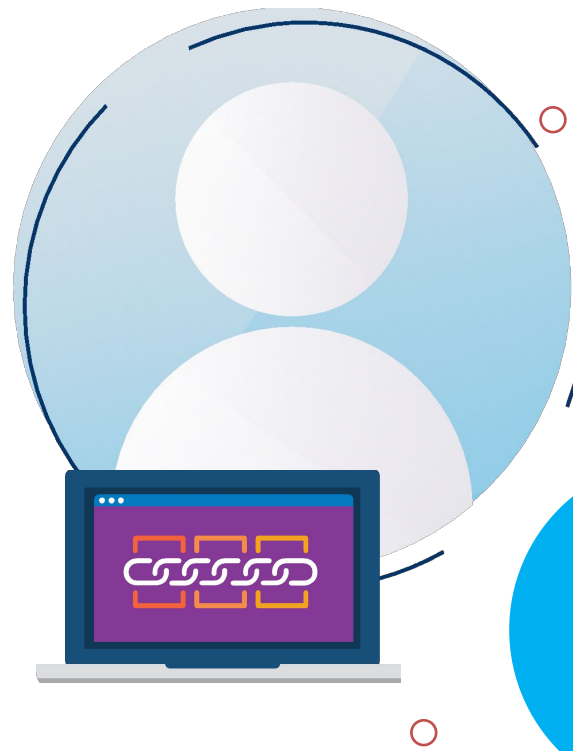


John

I forgot to tell you, you need to install this cool web browser first...

Sally

Never heard of it...  
Is it safe?

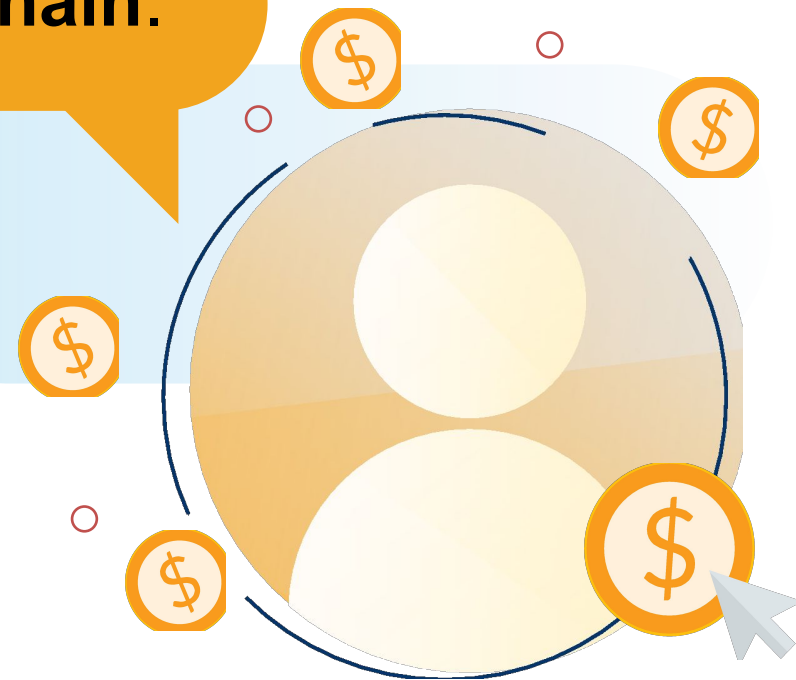


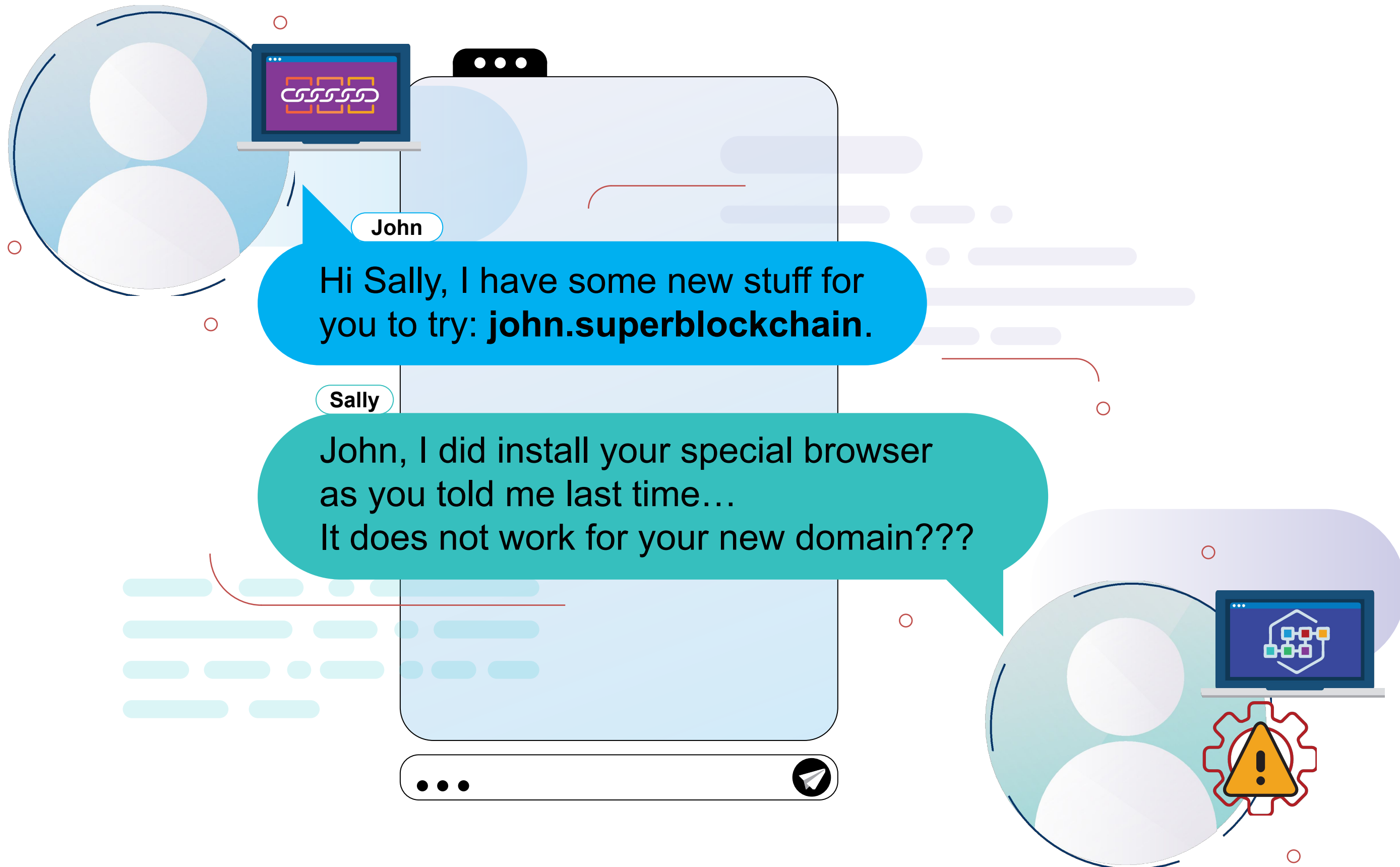
John

I've found this other blockchain... lot's of cool stuff there. I'll ask Market if I can get a new domain name there.

Market

I can sell you **john.superblockchain.**



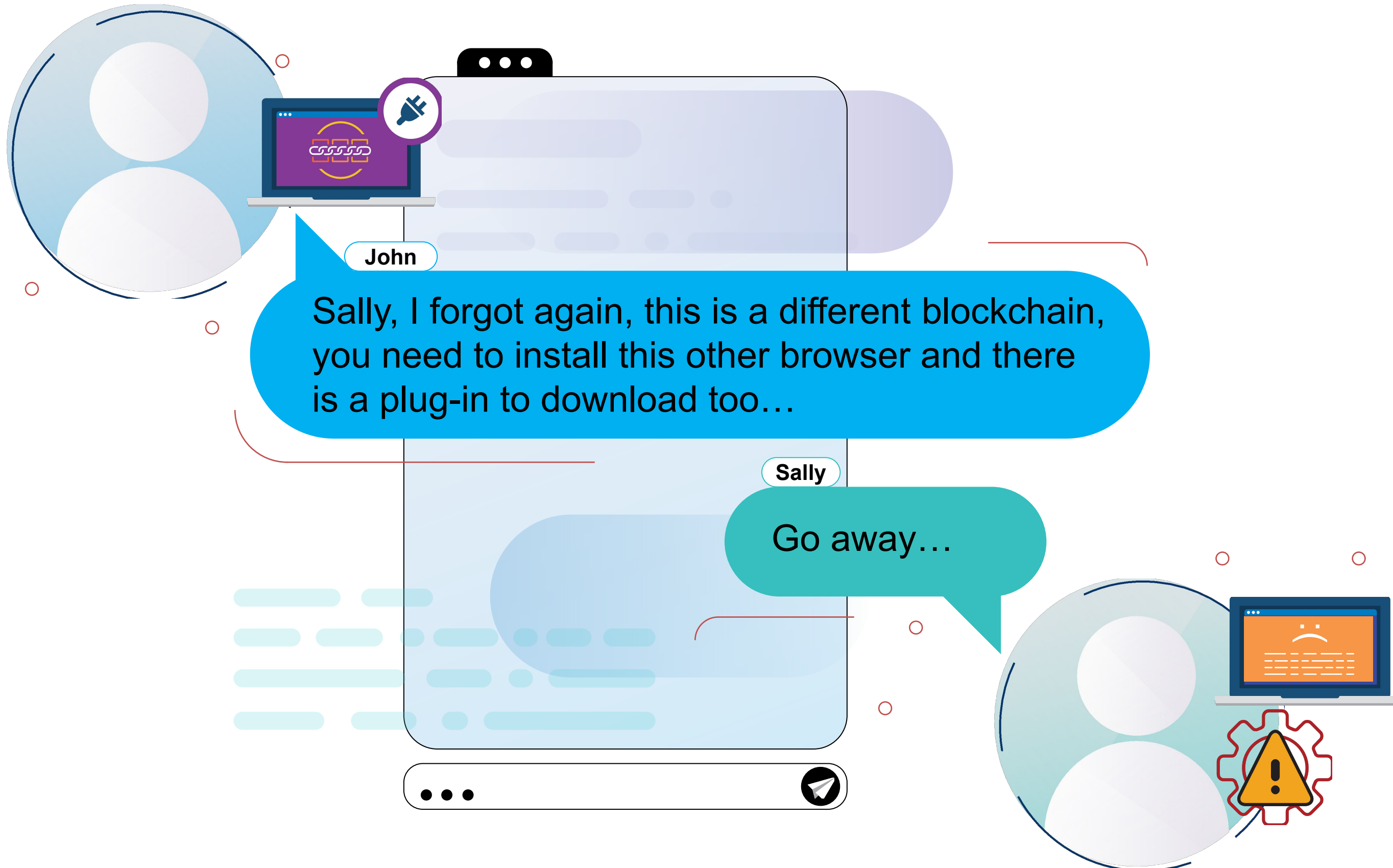


John

Hi Sally, I have some new stuff for you to try: **john.superblockchain**.

Sally

John, I did install your special browser as you told me last time...  
It does not work for your new domain???



John

Sally, I forgot again, this is a different blockchain, you need to install this other browser and there is a plug-in to download too...

Sally

Go away...

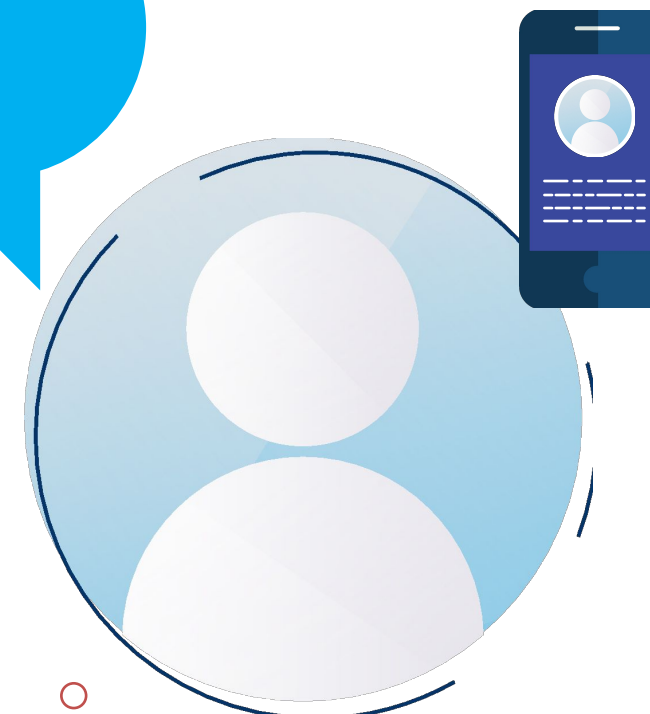


Sally

John, I eventually followed all the steps you gave me...  
I can now see you at **john.superblockchain**.  
But when I try **john.cryptonite**,  
I see my ex-boyfriend's profile???

John

What? I have not done anything!!!  
See, this is my profile!





John

Market, Sally is unhappy.  
How come she and I see different things when we type **john.cryptonite**?

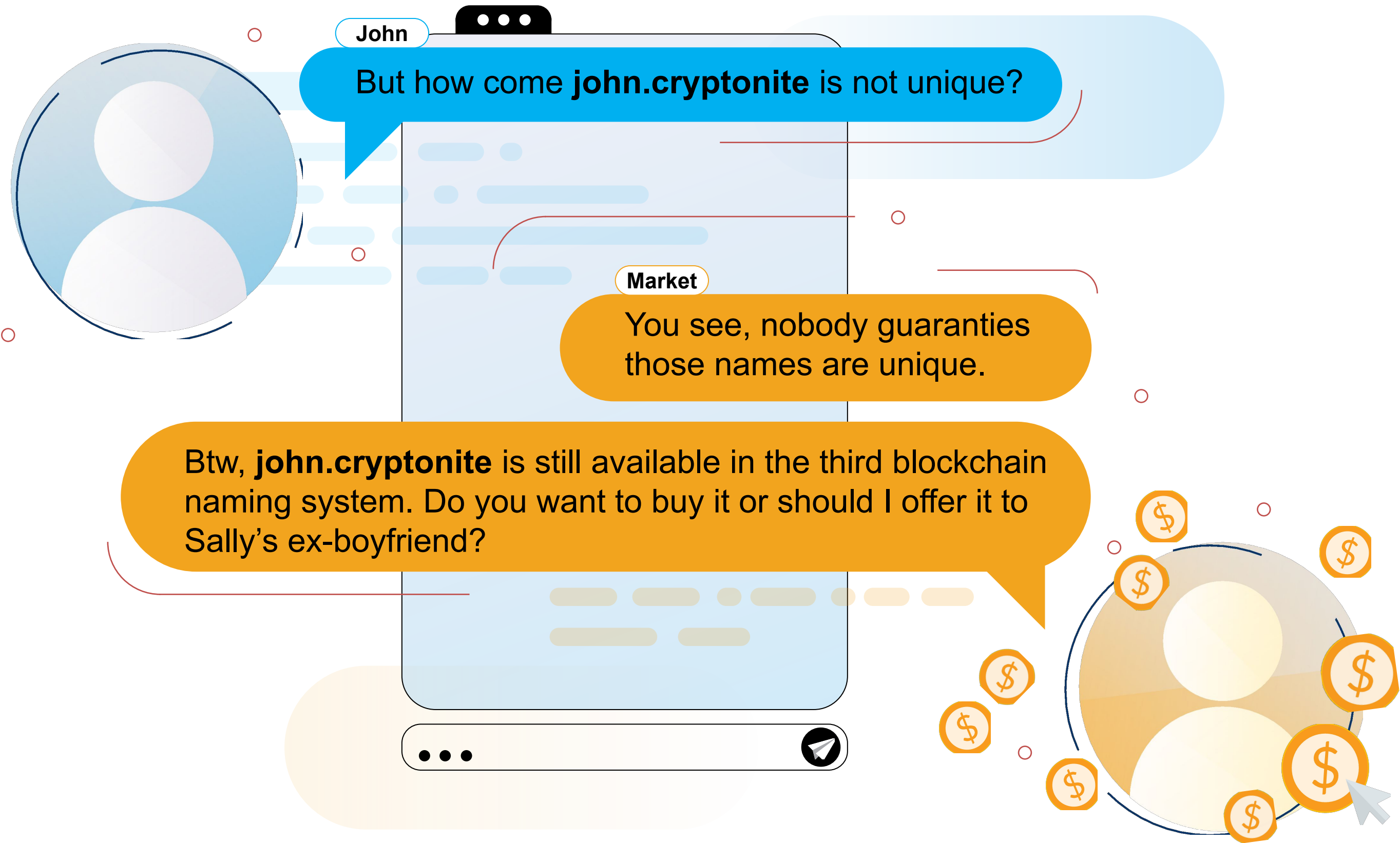
Market

This is called name collision.

**Cryptonite** is popular!  
At least three different blockchains are using it!

Your computer and hers are not set-up the same way.  
You look in one name space, she looks in another...  
No wonder you see different things!





John

But how come **john.cryptonite** is not unique?

Market

You see, nobody guaranties those names are unique.

Btw, **john.cryptonite** is still available in the third blockchain naming system. Do you want to buy it or should I offer it to Sally's ex-boyfriend?



John

This is stupid. I'm going back to my old **john.icannTLD** domain name!  
At least it was unique...

Market

Ha! You can't escape name collision! Ha!

See: **.icannTLD** is now available in five different alternative naming systems!

Maybe you want to create your own naming system?

John

Market, you are a monster!  
The Internet is now broken.

