

ICANN Strategic Plan

2024.07.10 | APIGA

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80 | POLICY
FORUM

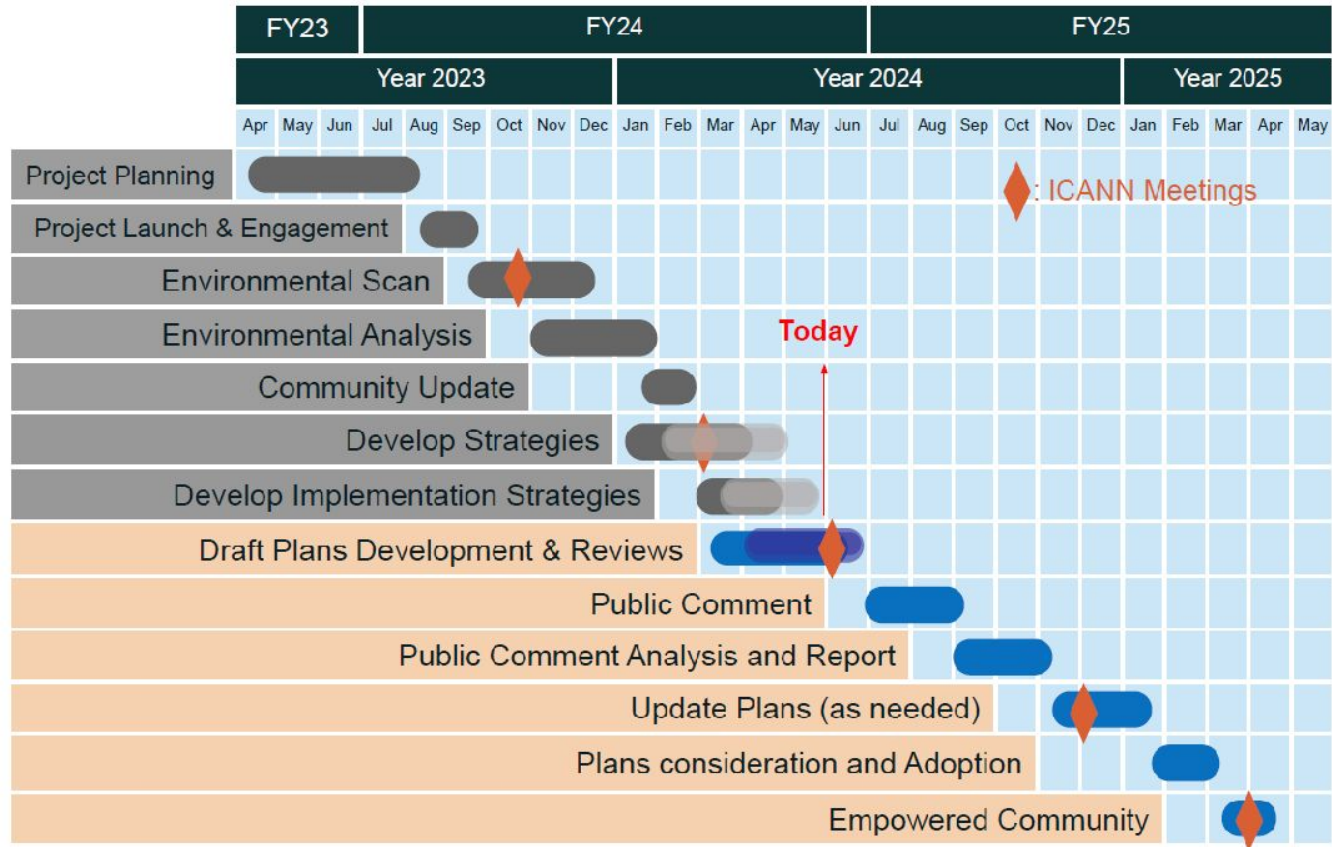
Development of ICANN's FY26-30 Strategic Plan

ICANN 80
13 June 2024

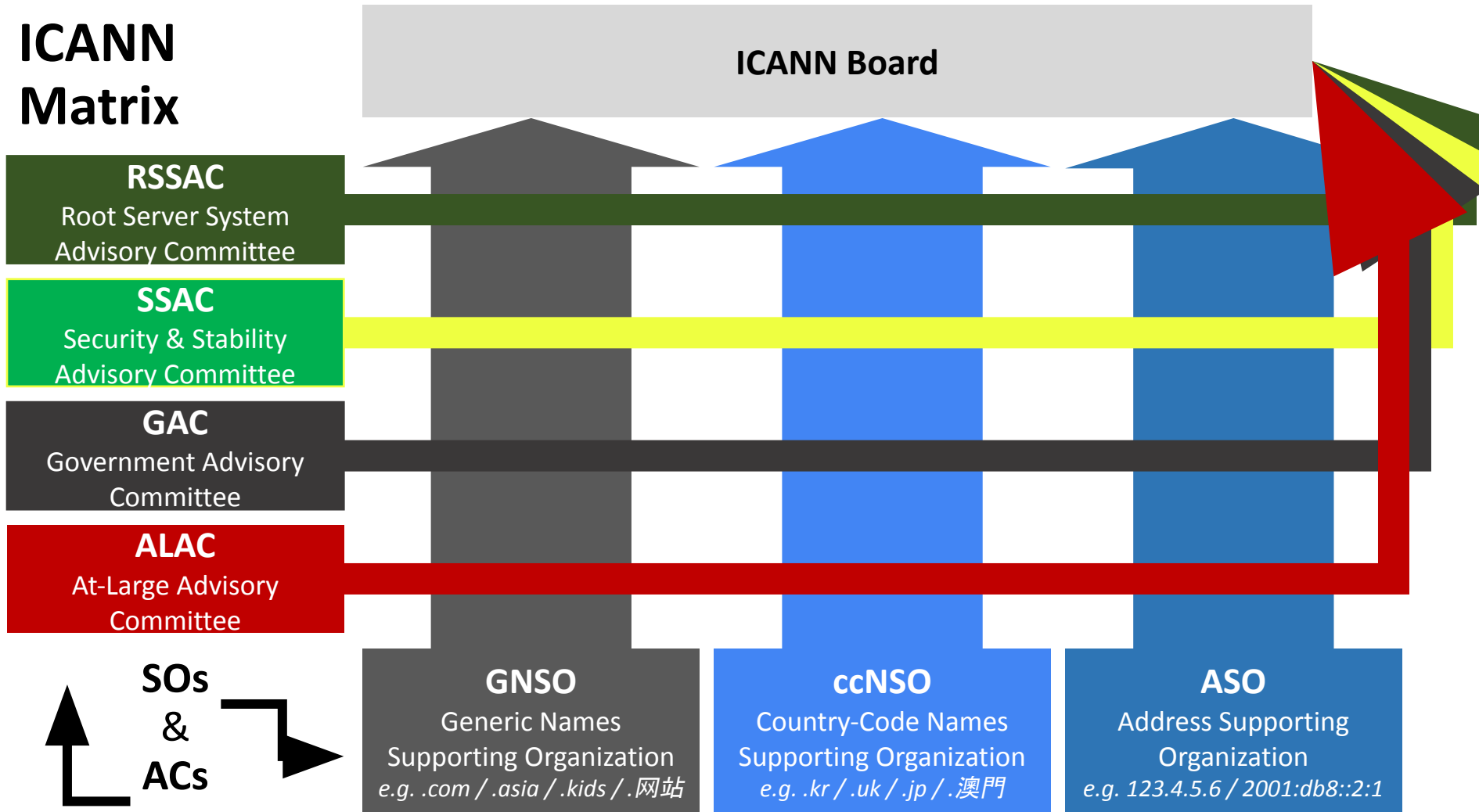
Introduction

- The ICANN Bylaws require a five-year strategic plan for each five fiscal year period, and a five-year operating plan: both are refreshed annually
- The ICANN Board has been working diligently to develop the Draft ICANN Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years FY 26–30
- This strategic planning process will result in the delivery of:
 - The ICANN FY26–30 Strategic Plan
 - The ICANN FY26–30 Operating Plan
- The current timeline aims to deliver the FY26–30 Strategic Plan for Board consideration of adoption no later than March 2025

Strategic Plan Development Timeline



ICANN Matrix



As the trusted steward of the Internet's unique identifier systems, ICANN is dedicated to strengthening the single, globally interoperable Internet for all

Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective 1

Sustain and promote **ICANN's Multistakeholder Model**, an inclusive Internet governance model

Strategic Objective 2

Enhance **organizational excellence**

Strategic Objective 3

Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to evolve the Internet's **unique identifier systems**

Strategic Objective 4

Strengthen the **security** of the Internet's unique identifier systems

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Stands for Knowledge-Sharing and Instantiating Norms for DNS and Naming Security.

It's a program supported by ICANN to develop and promote a framework that focuses on the most important operational best practices or concrete instances of DNS security best practices.

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Resources

- ▶ [About ICANN](#)

 - [Board Activities and Meetings](#)

- ▶ [Accountability](#)

- ▶ [Governance](#)

- ▶ [Groups](#)

 - [Business](#)

 - [Civil Society](#)

- ▶ [Complaints Office](#)

 - [Domain Name System Abuse](#)

ICP-3: A Unique, Authoritative Root for the DNS

IMPORTANT NOTICE. The following Internet Coordination Policy is being posted for the information of the Internet community and is a statement of policy currently followed in administering the authoritative root of the Domain Name System.

Comments on this document are welcome and should be directed to comments@icann.org.

A Unique, Authoritative Root for the DNS

(9 July 2001)

Abstract

This document 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. This commitment is founded on the technical and other advice of the community and is embodied in existing ICANN policy.

The DNS is intended to provide a convenient means of referring to sites available on the Internet. By

Narrow Scope of ICANN's Remit

- Stewardship for the **Technical Coordination**
- Of the Internet's **Unique Identifier Systems**
- To maintain the **Security and Stability** of
- One **Standards-Based** and **Interoperable** Internet
- Through a **Multistakeholder** Model
- With a **Bottom-Up** and **Consensus-Based** Approach
- For the **Global Public Interest**

- **My own interpretation combining the “keywords”*





Global Public Interest

3,713 %

-29748

4,8

4,14

1,6

31462,04

-10653,67

1,568 %

1,760

-27135,17

10272,69

74

,46

2,327 %

-25257,23

7,89

854 % 31674

3,686 %

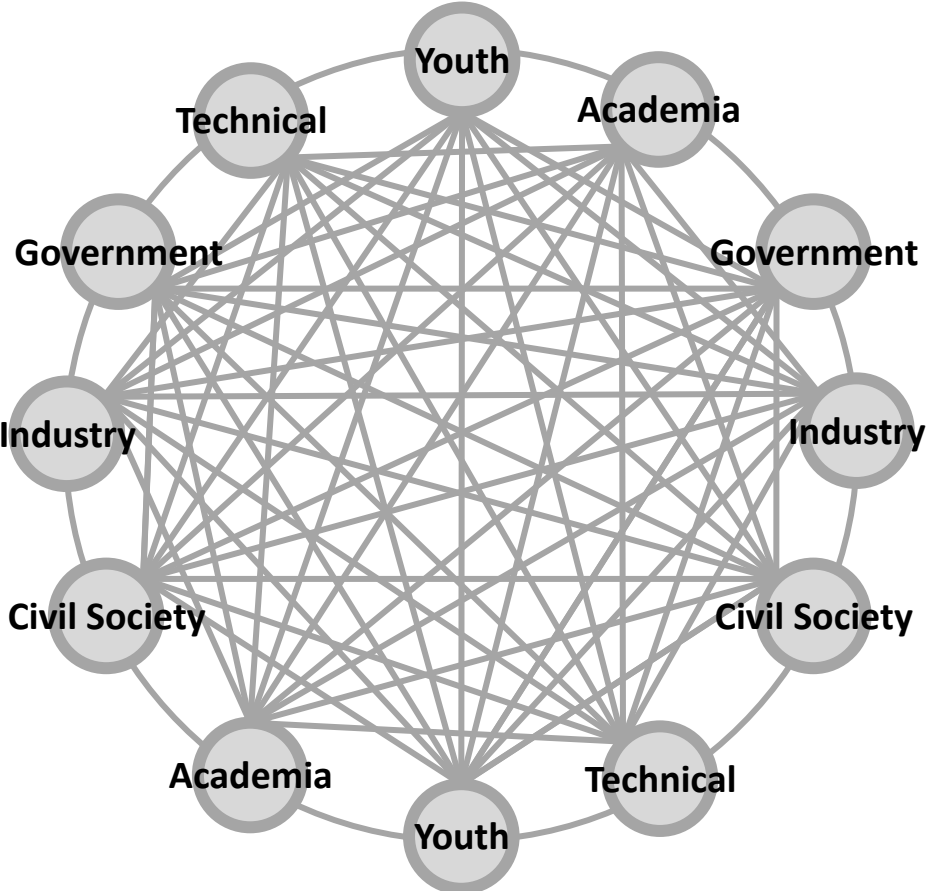
%





Multistakeholder Model

Multistakeholder Model:



Jan 87
Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
Develops standards and protocols

Mar 90
Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)
Manages protocol assignments

May 94
Routing Arbiter Database (RADb)
Implements routing registry

Dec 98
Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)

- Manages DNS, IANA functions
- U.S. Dept of Commerce contractor

Dec 03
World Summit on Information Society (WSIS)
Develops declaration of principles

Apr 06
Internet Governance Forum (IGF)
Facilitates multistakeholder dialogue

Apr 14
NETmundial Initiative (NMI)

Oct 16
IANA Functions Transitions to Global Internet Community

May 89
Réseaux IP Européens (RIPE)
Manages IP addresses, implements routing registry

Jan 93
Asia-Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC)
Manages IP addresses

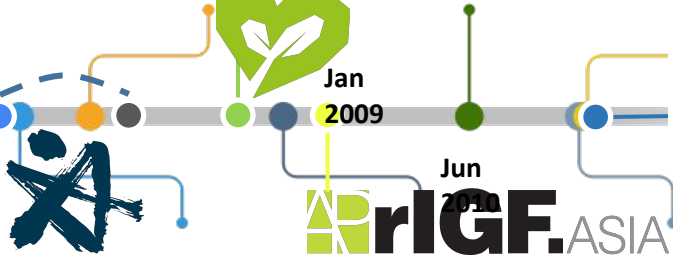
Apr 97
American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN)
Manages IP addresses


Dec 02
Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry (LACNIC)
Manages IP addresses

Oct 04
African Network Information Centre (AFRINIC)
Manages IP addresses

May 10
North American Network Operators Group (NANOG)
Coordinates, disseminates network information

Aug 16
Public Technical Identifiers (PTI)
Assigns globally unique identifiers





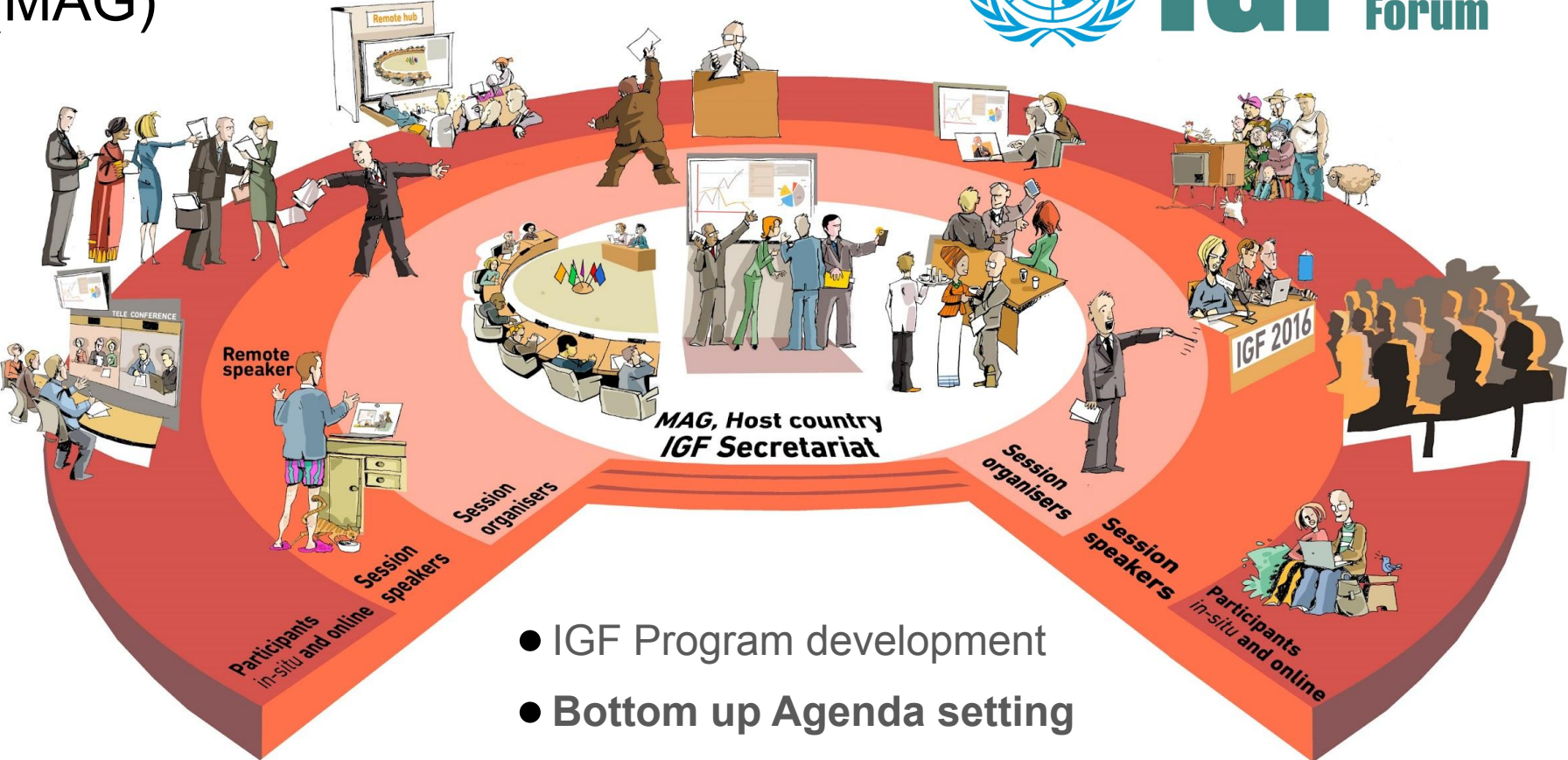
WE REJECT: KINGS,
PRESIDENTS AND VOTING.
WE BELIEVE IN:
ROUGH CONSENSUS
AND RUNNING CODE.

IETF 83

Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG)



IGF Internet Governance Forum



- IGF Program development
- Bottom up Agenda setting

ICANN's Global Multistakeholder Community

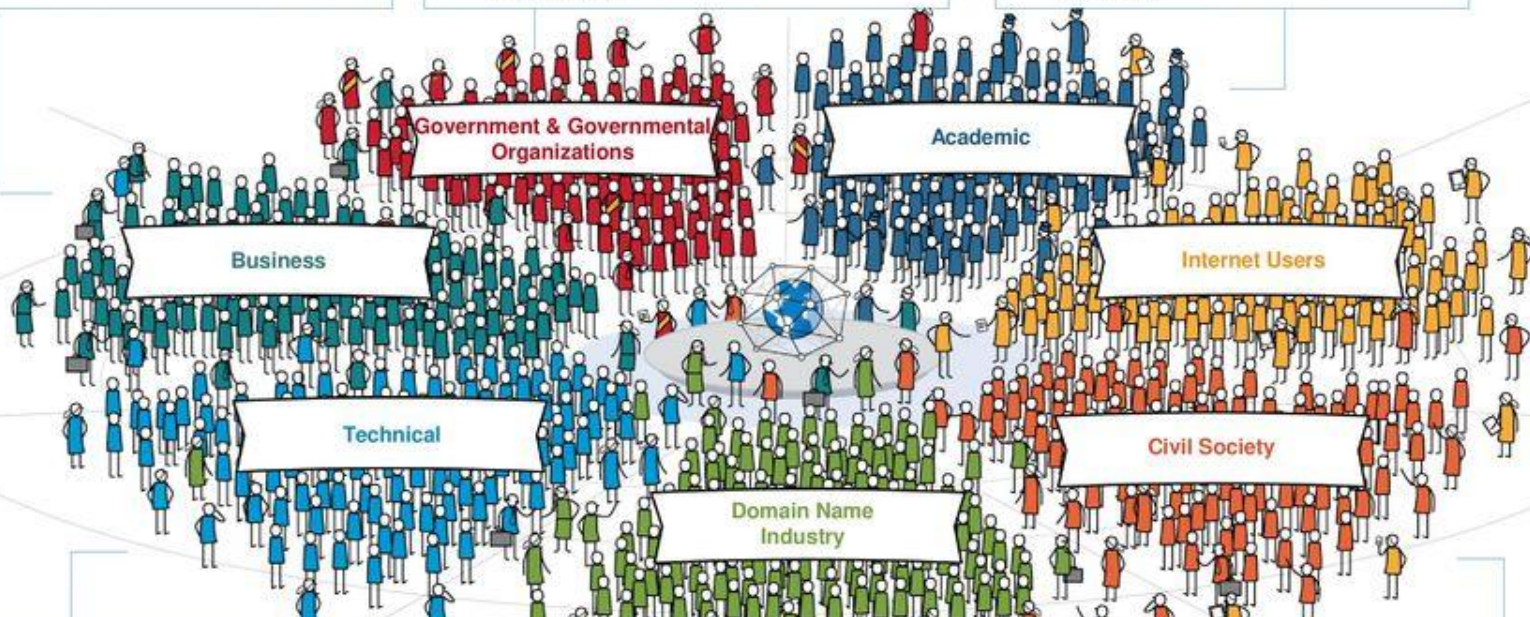


ICANN

- Private-sector companies
- Trade associations

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

- Academic leaders
- Institutions of higher learning
- Professors
- Students





~~XXX~~

SAY NO TO
XXX

~~XXX~~

SAY NO TO 10
XXX XX

SAY NO TO
XXX

[Blank sign]

[Protestor in grey suit jacket]

[Protestor in red jacket]

[Protestor in black coat]

[Protestor in black suit]

[Protestor in black jacket]

[Protestor in black t-shirt]

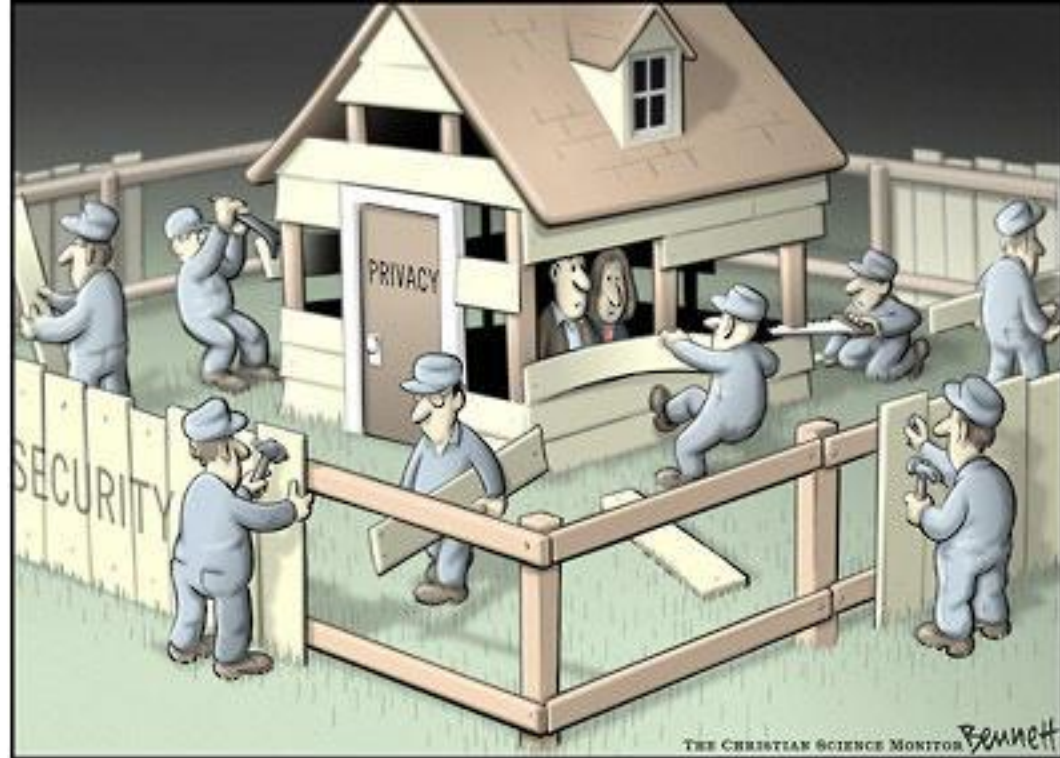
DIGITAL RIGHTS ARE

HUMAN RIGHTS

The word 'HUMAN RIGHTS' is rendered in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. Each letter is filled with a different colorful illustration. The 'H' shows a person's face with a location pin. The 'U' shows a woman with a location pin. The 'M' shows a man and a woman. The 'A' shows a person with a location pin. The 'N' shows a woman with a location pin. The 'R' shows a person with arms raised. The 'I' shows a person with a location pin. The 'G' shows a person with a location pin. The 'H' shows a person with a location pin. The 'T' shows a person with a location pin. The 'S' shows a person with a location pin.

Digital Rights (Balance)

- Cybersecurity vs. Privacy
 - Privacy and WHOIS
 - Registration Data Access
- Human Rights Considerations
 - Policy Development Processes
 - Selection of Meeting Places
- Trademark Rights vs. Freedom of Expression
- Market Driven vs. Policy Intervention to Uphold Rights
 - New gTLDs / Closed Generics





Geopolitics & Internet Fragmentation

Geopolitics (Allocation of Resources)

- New gTLD Program
 - Applicant Support Program
 - IDN and Languages & Digital Inclusion
- WHOIS and Registration Data Access
 - Extraterritorial effects of legislations (GDPR)
 - Law enforcement access to data
- Digital Sovereignty & Internet Fragmentation
 - Areas of Conflict: UA vs. RU / SU / PS vs IL
 - Multilateral (United Nations) Systems (Gov driven)
 - WSIS+10, GDC, Summit of the Future, etc.
 - Root Server System Governance



Markets →

| | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|
| DOW | 39,291.97 | 0.13% ▼ |
| S&P 500 | 5,576.98 | 0.07% ▲ |
| NASDAQ | 18,429.29 | 0.14% ▲ |

Fear & Greed Index →



Neutral sentiment is driving the US market

Latest Market News →

- Editor's Note: This article is under editorial review and has been removed.
- What is catfishing and what can you do if you are catfished?
- Harvard student groups issued an anti-Israel statement. CEOs want them blacklist...

Ukraine's request to cut off Russia from the global internet has been rejected



By Brian Fung, CNN Business

2 minute read · Updated 11:40 AM EST, Thu March 3, 2022



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WATCHLIST



SIGN IN

CREATE FREE ACCOUNT

MARKETS BUSINESS INVESTING TECH POLITICS CNBC TV INVESTING CLUB PRO MAKE IT SELECT

USA · INTL

TECH

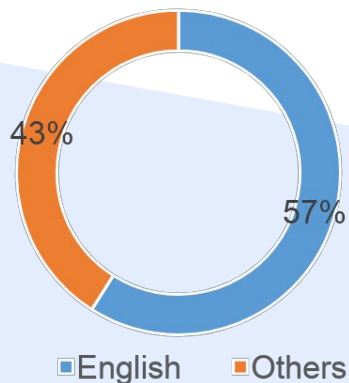
Ukraine asked the internet's governing body to remove Russian sites

PUBLISHED TUE, MAR 1 2022·3:27 PM EST | UPDATED TUE, MAR 1 2022·6:29 PM EST

We Live in a Multilingual World!

Globally, language usage is diverse. English comes **third in terms of native speakers** around the world, after Mandarin and Spanish. English represents 57% of the total written content online and the percentage is decreasing.

Languages on the Web



| Language | Native Speakers |
|------------|-----------------|
| Mandarin | 1300 million |
| Spanish | 475 million |
| English | 373 million |
| Arabic | 362 million |
| Hindi | 344 million |
| Bengali | 234 million |
| Portuguese | 232 million |
| Russian | 154 million |
| Japanese | 125 million |

Source:
https://w3techs.com/technologies/history_overview/content_language.

Source:
<https://www.babbel.com/en/magazine/the-10-most-spoken-languages-in-the-world>

Language Justice

Language access = Social justice



Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective 1

~~Sustain~~ Evolve and promote **ICANN's Multistakeholder Model**, to sustain its ~~an~~ inclusive Internet governance model

Strategic Objective 2

Enhance **organizational excellence**

Strategic Objective 3

Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to evolve the Internet's **unique identifier systems**

Strategic Objective 4

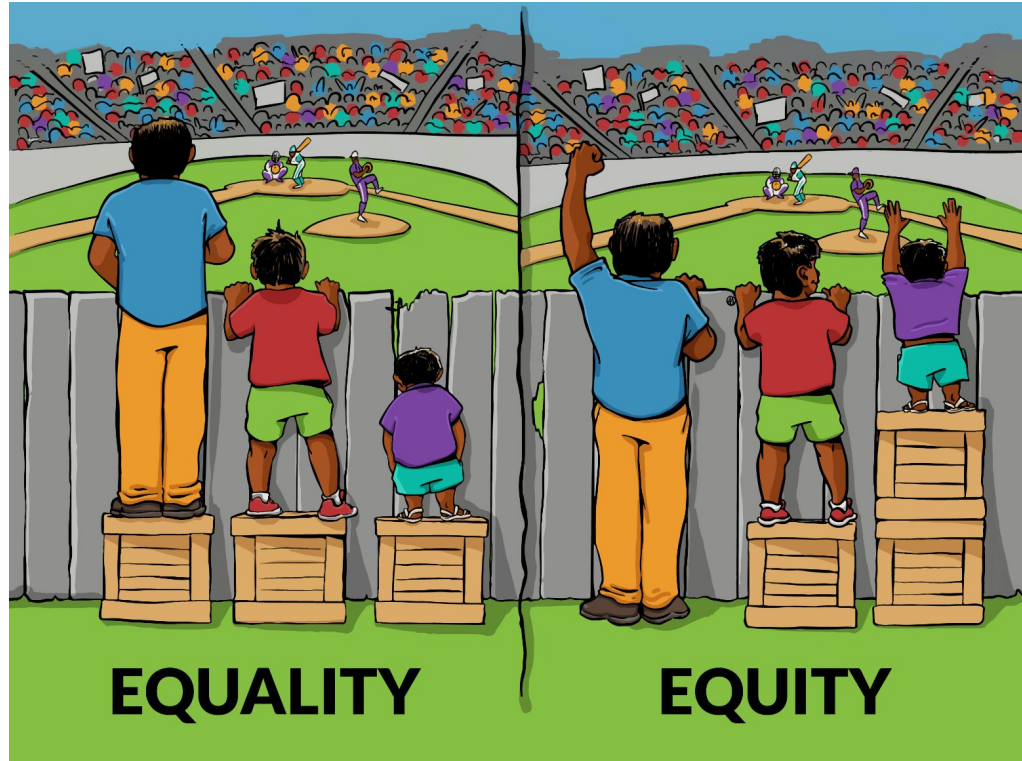
Strengthen the **security** of the Internet's unique identifier systems

A person is holding a large, rectangular sign made of brown cardboard. The sign has three lines of text. The top line, 'ERROR 404:', is written in red, bold, sans-serif capital letters. The second line, 'DEMOCRACY', and the third line, 'NOT FOUND', are written in black, bold, sans-serif capital letters. The person holding the sign is wearing a dark jacket and has a beard. The background is a clear, light blue sky. The person's hands are visible at the top corners of the sign, holding it up.

ERROR 404:
DEMOCRACY
NOT FOUND

Multistakeholder Model (Continuous Improvement)

- Process of processes
 - Accountability mechanisms and Review (ATRT)
 - Governance & Decision structures (Stakeholder groups and representation)
 - Policy Development Processes
- WHOIS & Registration Data
 - Deadlock and interests
- New gTLD Program
 - Technical challenges
 - Public Safety Interests



ALL ANIMALS ARE EQUAL
BUT SOME ANIMALS ARE
MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS



ICANN Matrix

ICANN Board

RSSAC
Root Server System
Advisory Committee

SSAC
Security & Stability
Advisory Committee

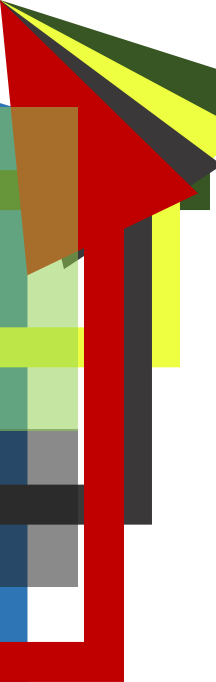
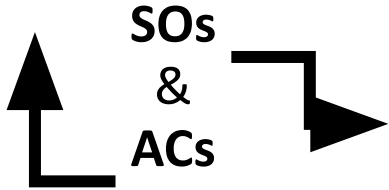
GAC
Government Advisory
Committee

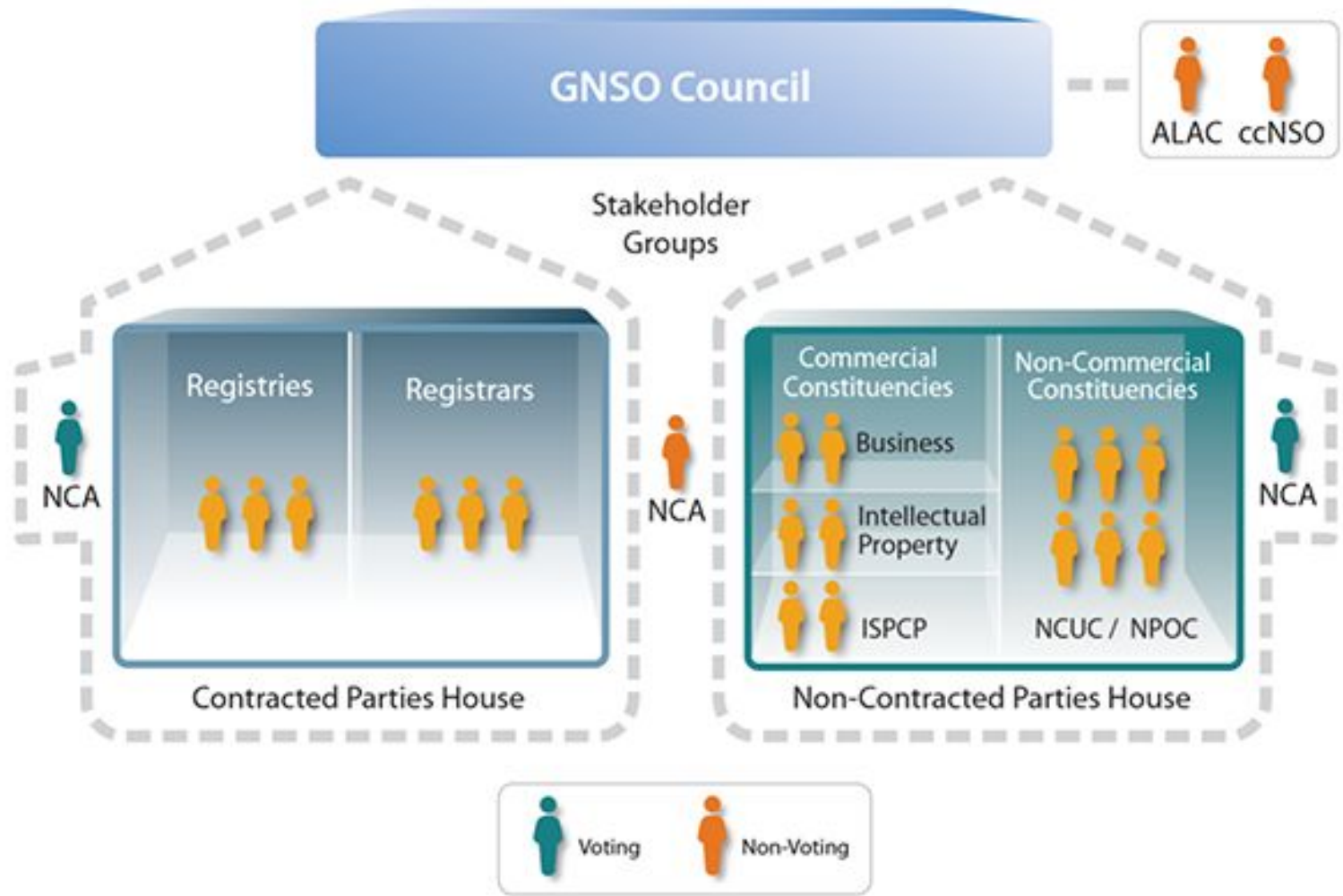
ALAC
At-Large Advisory
Committee

GNSO
Generic Names
Supporting Organization
e.g. .com / .asia / .kids / .网站

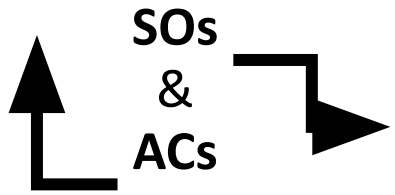
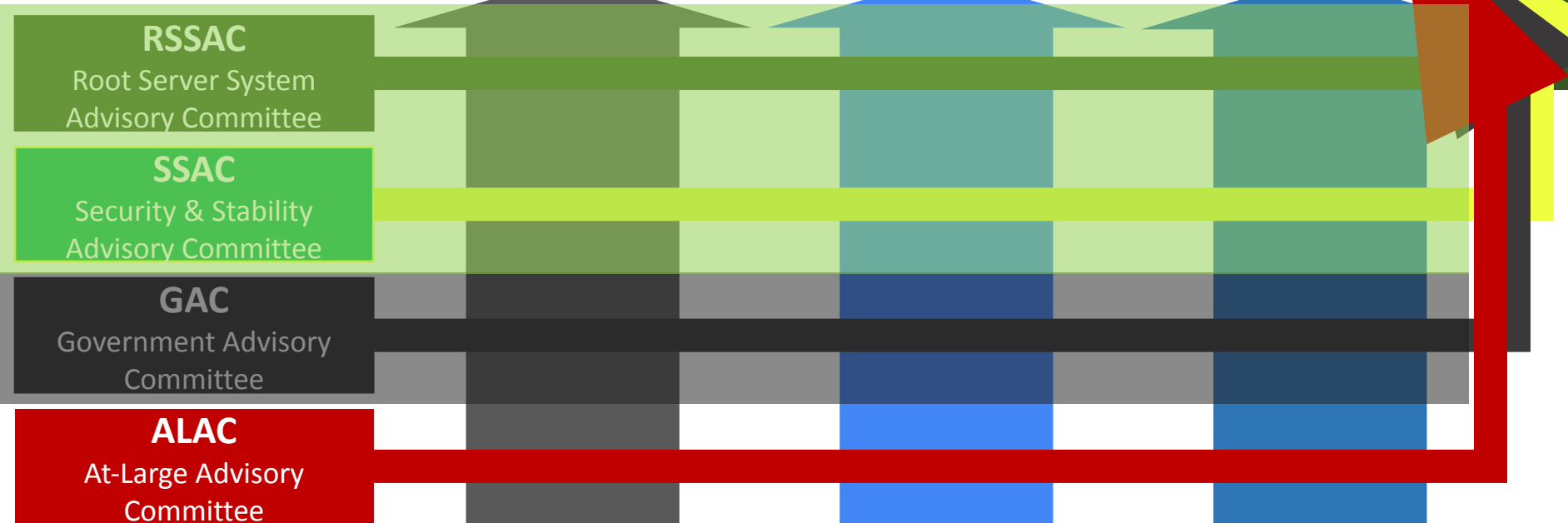
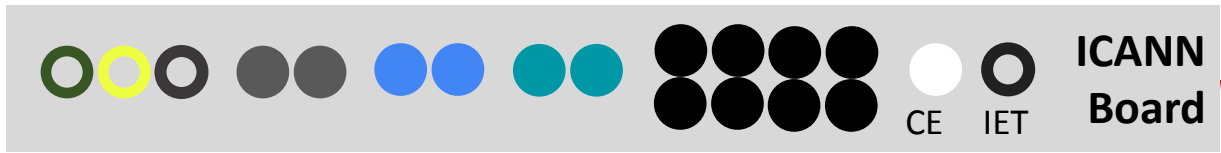
ccNSO
Country-Code Names
Supporting Organization
e.g. .kr / .uk / .jp / .澳門

ASO
Address Supporting
Organization
e.g. 123.4.5.6 / 2001:db8::2:1





ICANN Matrix



GNSO
 Generic Names Supporting Organization
e.g. .com / .asia / .kids / .网站

ccNSO
 Country-Code Names Supporting Organization
e.g. .kr / .uk / .jp / .澳門

ASO
 Address Supporting Organization
e.g. 123.4.5.6 / 2001:db8::2:1

The future depends on what you do today.

MAHATMA GANDHI



Global Multistakeholder Internet Governance Model

The Internet lives where anyone can access it.

VINT CERF
Father of the Internet



Multistakeholder in Substance
Bottom Up & Consensus Based

Internet Fragmentation & Global Public Interest
National Legislation on Higher Layers threaten Interoperability of Technical Layer

Continuous Improvement: Rough Consensus & Running Code
Is built on Participation



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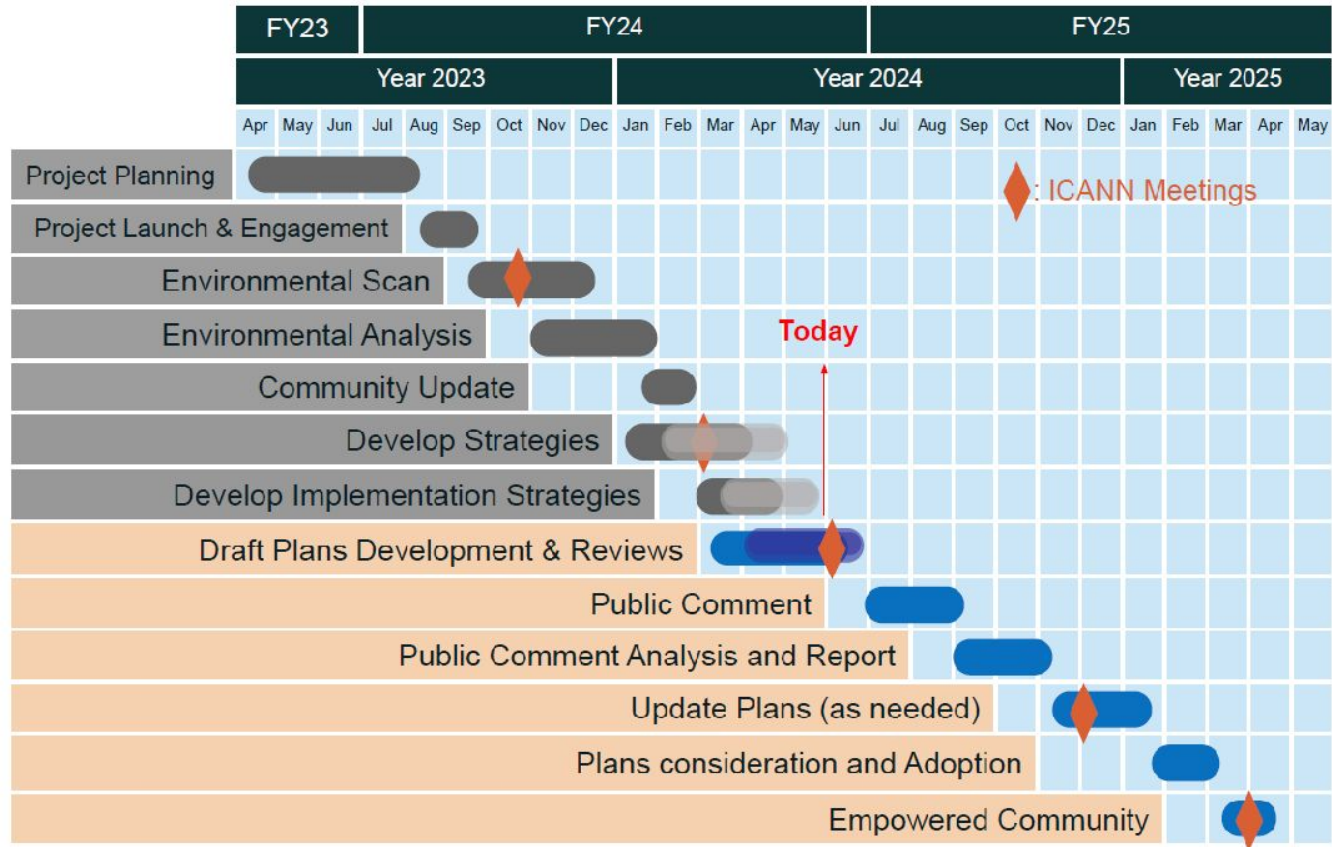
Strategic Objective 3

Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to evolve the Internet's **unique identifier systems**

Strategic Objective 4

Strengthen the **security** of the Internet's unique identifier systems

Strategic Plan Development Timeline



Every .Asia Domain Contributes to Internet Development in Asia

Thank You! | info@dot.asia



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The future depends on what you do today.

MAHATMA GANDHI



Global Multistakeholder Internet Governance Model

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VINT CERF
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Multistakeholder in Substance
Bottom Up & Consensus Based

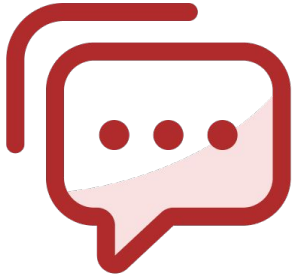
Internet Fragmentation & Global Public Interest

National Legislation on Higher Layers threaten Interoperability of Technical Layer

Continuous Improvement: Rough Consensus & Running Code
Is built on Participation



slido



Audience Q&A Session

- ① Click **Present with Slido** or install our [Chrome extension](#) to show live Q&A while presenting.

Every .Asia Domain Contributes to Internet Development in Asia



Thank You! | info@dot.asia



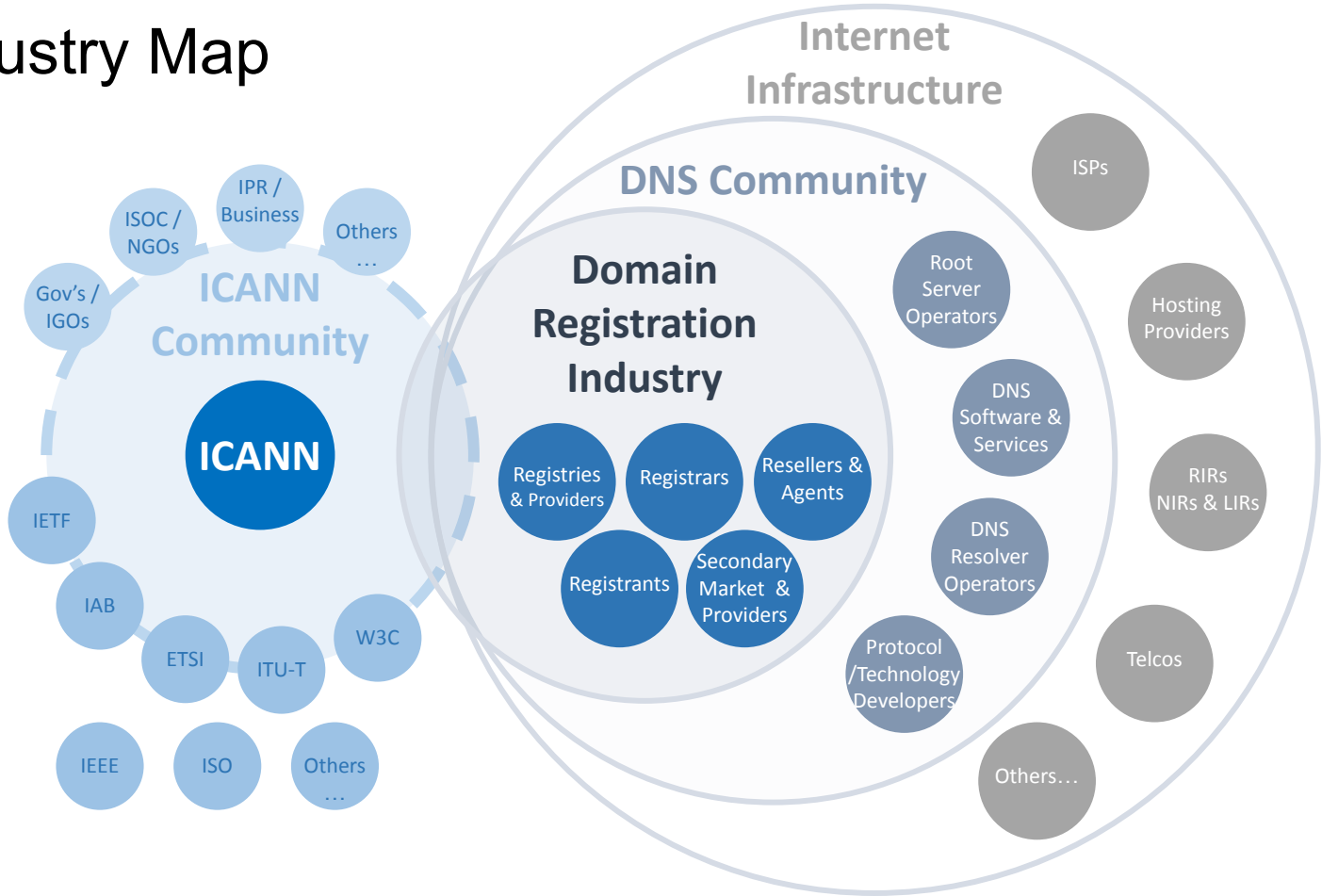
www.asia

Asian #GenerAsian

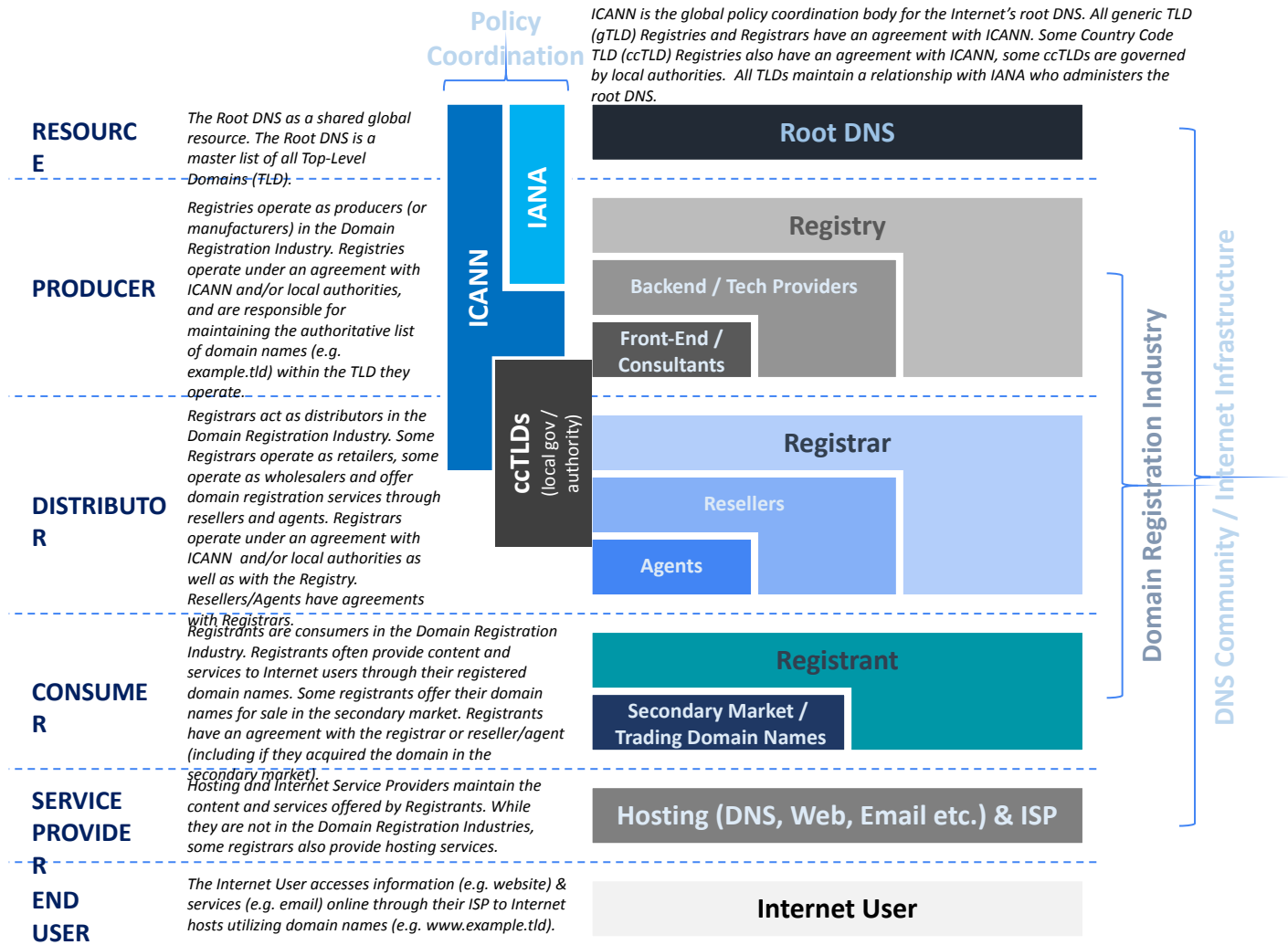
DNS Industry Map

Internet Community...

Standards / Policy Coordination ...



ICANN Domain Registration Industry





Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers



GETTING TO KNOW THE ICANN BOARD OF DIRECTORS



What is the ICANN Board and what does it do?

The ICANN Board is selected by the ICANN community. The Board provides the ICANN organization's strategic oversight, ensuring that it acts within its mission and operates effectively, efficiently, and ethically. The Board also oversees and considers community-developed policy recommendations.

How does the ICANN Board operate?

In accordance with the Bylaws, the ICANN Board approves community policies and directs the ICANN organization to implement them. Board members act in what they believe to be the best interests of the global community. The Board acts by resolution, with information about decisions provided openly and transparently.

Who makes up the ICANN Board?

Board members are selected from across the community in a bottom-up approach by their peers. The Board is composed of 16 directors and 4 non-voting liaisons, from different geographies and with expertise relevant to ICANN's mission.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION (SO) APPOINTEES:

Each of the three SOs nominates two directors:

- Address Supporting Organization (ASO)
- Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO)
- Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE (IETF) APPOINTEE:

The IETF nominates one non-voting liaison.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE (AC) APPOINTEES:

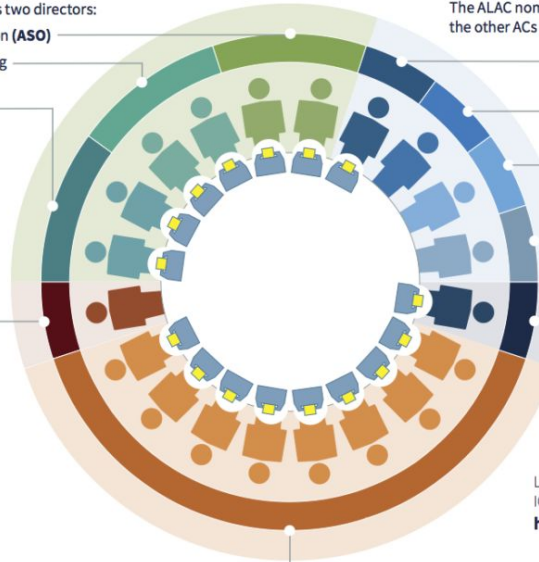
The ALAC nominates one director, and each of the other ACs nominate one non-voting liaison.

- At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)
- Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)
- Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)
- Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)
- ICANN PRESIDENT AND CEO

VOTING MEMBERS

NOMINATING COMMITTEE (NomCom) APPOINTEES:

The NomCom appoints eight seats.



Learn more about the current ICANN Board members at: <http://go.icann.org/board>

Learn more about the ICANN Board Bylaw at: <http://go.icann.org/boardbylaw>



GEOGRAPHIC DIVERSITY:

No more than five voting members can be from any one region. No two voting members from any SO may be from the same region. The Nominating Committee (NomCom) must ensure the Board has at least one voting member from each region.



VOTING:

All Members participate in Board meetings, discussions, and deliberations, but the four non-voting liaisons cannot participate in formal votes.



NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

The Nominating Committee (NomCom) is responsible for appointing a number of seats to the ICANN Board, the ALAC, and the Councils of the ccNSO and the GNSO.



TERMS:

Voting members serve staggered three-year terms and cannot serve more than three consecutive terms.



CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:

Directors and liaisons annually disclose all business and affiliations that relate in any way to ICANN.

Draft Strategic Objective (1/4) - ICANN's MSM

Strategic Objective 1

Sustain and promote ICANN's Multistakeholder Model, an inclusive Internet governance model

1.1 Ensure inclusive stakeholder representation and integrated collaboration

- 1.1.1 Integrate new stakeholders
- 1.1.2 Enable integrated collaboration
- 1.1.3 Foster an appealing environment for younger volunteers
- 1.1.4 Develop new generation of leaders
- 1.1.5 Increase and broaden participation from underrepresented communities

1.2 Enhance the agility and effectiveness of policy and advice development

- 1.2.1 Reduce complexity and create incentives for participation
- 1.2.2 Ensure early involvement
- 1.2.3 Proactive engagement with Gov
- 1.2.4 Incorporate flexibility and agile methodologies

1.3 Expand strategic alliances to advocate for a MSM of Internet Governance

- 1.3.1 Demonstrate the value of ICANN's MSM
- 1.3.2 Strengthen collaborative efforts to promote the MSM of Internet Governance

Draft Strategic Objective (2/4) - Organizational Excellence

Strategic Objective 2

Enhance Organizational Excellence

2.1 Pursue a sustainable future

2.1.1 Improve institutional agility and adaptability

2.1.2 Preserve ICANN's financial sustainability

2.2 Enhance ICANN's global presence and impact

2.2.1 Evolve hybrid workforce model and regional office utilization

2.2.2 Embed ecological responsibility

Draft Strategic Objective (3/4) - Unique Identifiers

Strategic Objective 3

Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to evolve the Internet's unique identifier systems

3.1 Facilitate digital inclusion

3.2 Evolve the assessment of, and responsiveness to, technological developments

3.3 Deliver and enhance the IANA functions to meet evolving community needs

3.1.1 Promote advancement of UA and IDN

3.1.2 Collaborate to promote UA

3.1.3 Cultivate consumer choice, competition, inclusivity and innovation

3.2.1 Evolve identifier systems landscape understanding

3.2.2 Understand new technologies

3.3.1 Reliable delivery of IANA functions

3.3.2 Ensure resource needs of IANA

Draft Strategic Objective (4/4) - Security

Strategic Objective 4

Strengthen the security of the Internet's unique identifier systems

4.1 Reinforce the shared responsibility to uphold the security and stability of the DNS by strengthening DNS coordination in partnership with relevant stakeholders

4.1.1 Provide and participate in trusted forums

4.1.2 Identify and mitigate security threats

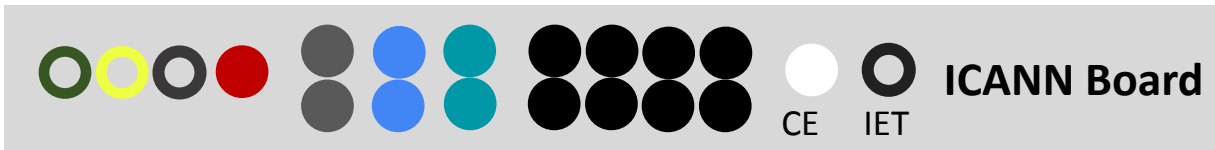
4.2 Strengthen DNS root server operations governance

4.2.1 Governance and technical evolution of root server operations and services

4.2.2 Robust root zone generation, distribution services

4.2.3 Support coordinated plans to address Root Server System attacks

ICANN Matrix



RSSAC
Root Server System
Advisory Committee

- Adding new gTLDs to root
- Name collisions (private use TLDs)
- Root Server System Governance

- Adding and Removing ccTLDs (and IDN ccTLDs)
- Root Server System Governance

- Reverse DNS (.in-addr.arpa)

SSAC
Security & Stability
Advisory Committee

- Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) and IDN variants
- Name collisions (private use TLDs)
- DNS Abuse

- IDN ccTLDs

- AfriNIC and RIR Governance
- IPv6 deployment

GAC
Government Advisory
Committee

- Public Interest Commitments
- Closed Generic TLDs (e.g. .book)
- Applicant Support Program
- WHOIS and access to Reg. Data

- .UA (Ukraine) / .RU (Russia)
- .SU (Soviet Union)
- Deselection of ccTLDs

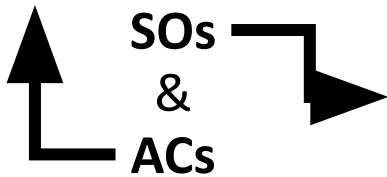
- Adding new gTLDs to root
- Name collisions (private use TLDs)
- Root Server System Governance

ALAC
At-Large Advisory
Committee

- Privacy, WHOIS and DNS Abuse
- User confusion in IDN/Collisions/etc.
- Applicant Support & Closed Generics
- Accountability Reviews & Sustainability

- Wider geopolitical and Internet Governance issues
- IDN and Universal Acceptance

- AfriNIC and RIR Governance
- Wider global Internet Governance issues



GNSO
Generic Names
Supporting Organization
e.g. .com / .asia / .kids / .网站

ccNSO
Country-Code Names
Supporting Organization
e.g. .kr / .uk / .jp / .澳門

ASO
Address Supporting
Organization
e.g. 123.4.5.6 / 2001:db8::2:1