

**Introduction to ICANN
and Policy development
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Questions we hope to answer



- ◆ **Who runs Internet ?**
- ◆ **How Does the Internet Work?**
- ◆ **What is ICANN?**
- ◆ **ICANN Multi-Stakeholder Model**
- ◆ **How does policy development work, and who does what?**
- ◆ **How an ALS make a difference?**
- ◆ **How can I take part?**
- ◆ **What are the hot topics?**

Who runs Internet ?

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 multistakeholder 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 multistakeholder open forum for debate on issues related to Internet governance.
www.intgovforum.org

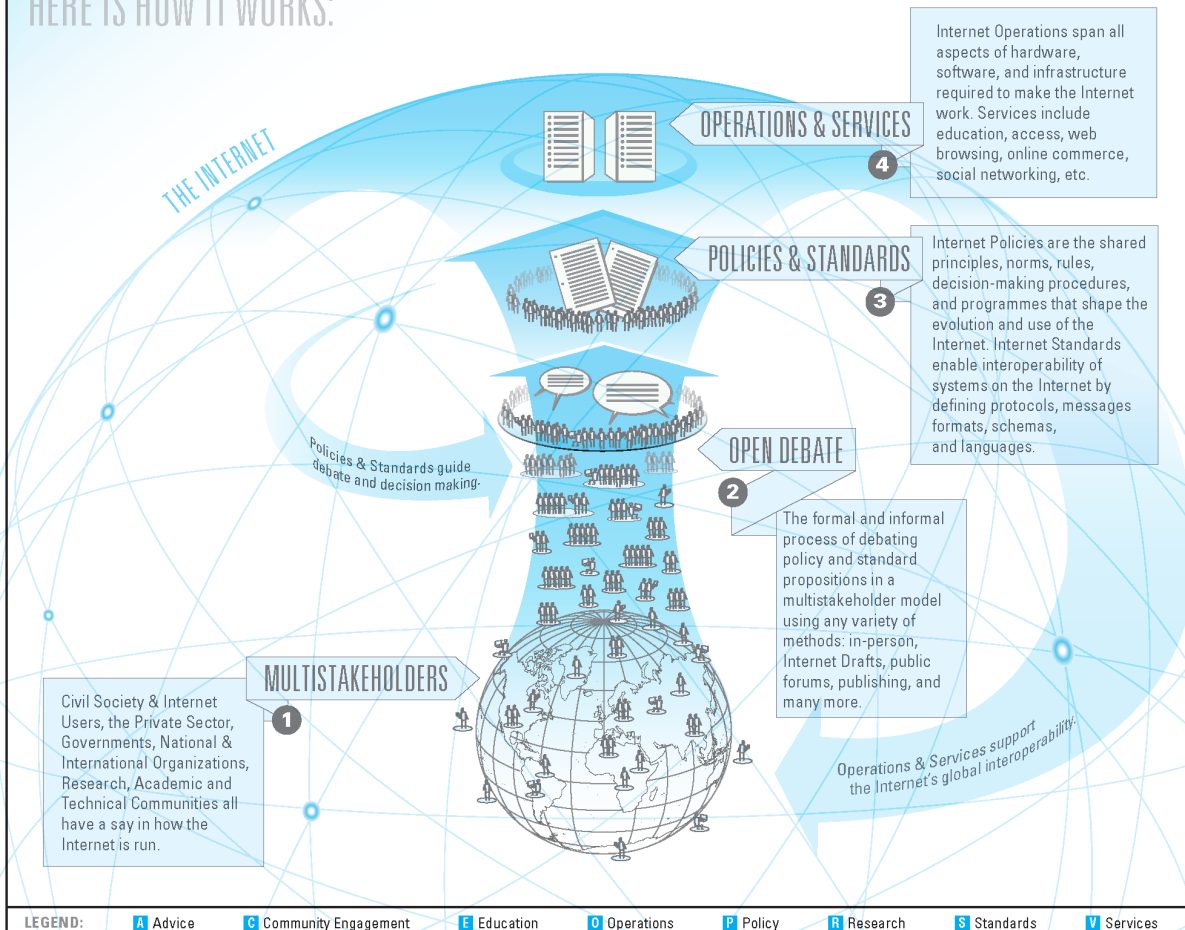
IRTF **R**

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 multistakeholder regional and international fora on Internet governance.

HERE IS HOW IT WORKS:



WHO IS INVOLVED:

ISO **S**

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION
Develops international standards. The ISO 3166 standard establishes internationally recognized codes for the representation of names of countries, territories or areas of geopolitical interest and their subdivisions. ISO 3166 does not establish the names of countries, only the codes that represent them.
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.

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

The Internet Ecosystem



I E T F



ORGANISATION
FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT



How Does the Internet Work?

Key Resources of the Internet ?

👉 IP Adresses



👉 Communications Protocol (TCP/IP)

👉 Domain Names System (DNS)

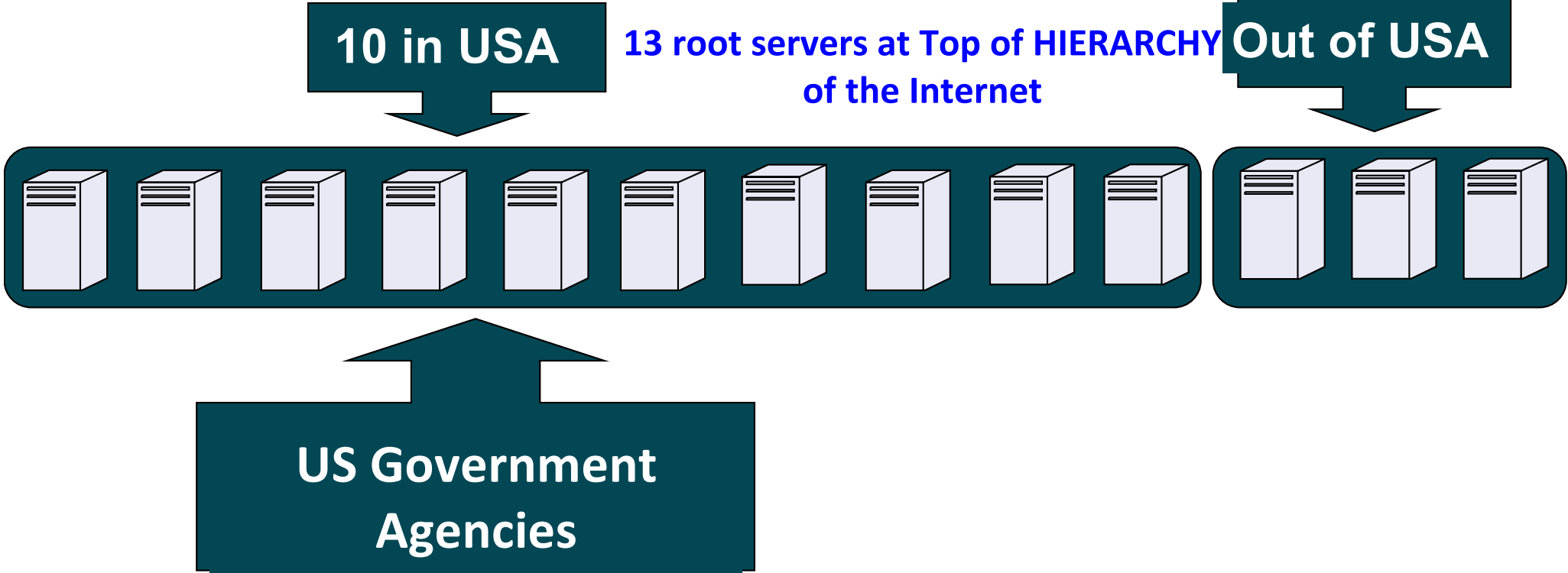
What is ICANN?



Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers:

- **Names** : delegating Top-Level Domains
- **Numbers** : allocating IP address blocks
- **Parameters** : maintaining data bases on behalf of IETF
- ...and develop related **policies in bottom-up processes** involving all stakeholders

What is ICANN?



IANA
(Internet Assigned Numbers Authority)
(filiale de l'ICANN)

Allocations d'adresses IP

ARIN
Amérique du Nord

LACNIC
Amérique Latine/Caraïbes

AFRINIC
Afrique

RIPE NCC
Europe

APNIC
Asie - Pacifique

Allocations d'adresses IP

FAI

FAI

FAI

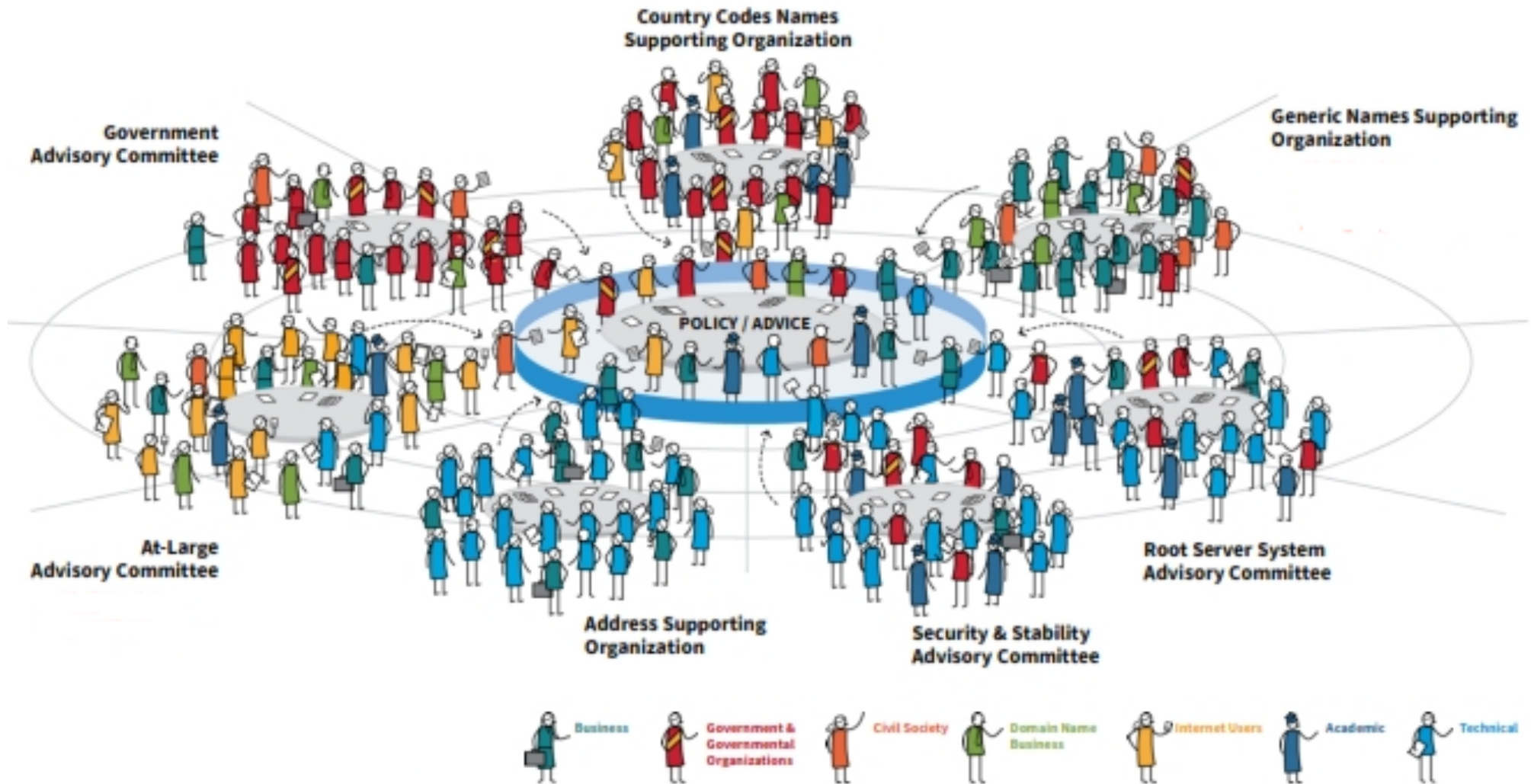
FAI

Compagnies

Institutions

Particuliers

ICANN Multi-Stakeholder Model



Who makes policy at ICANN ?



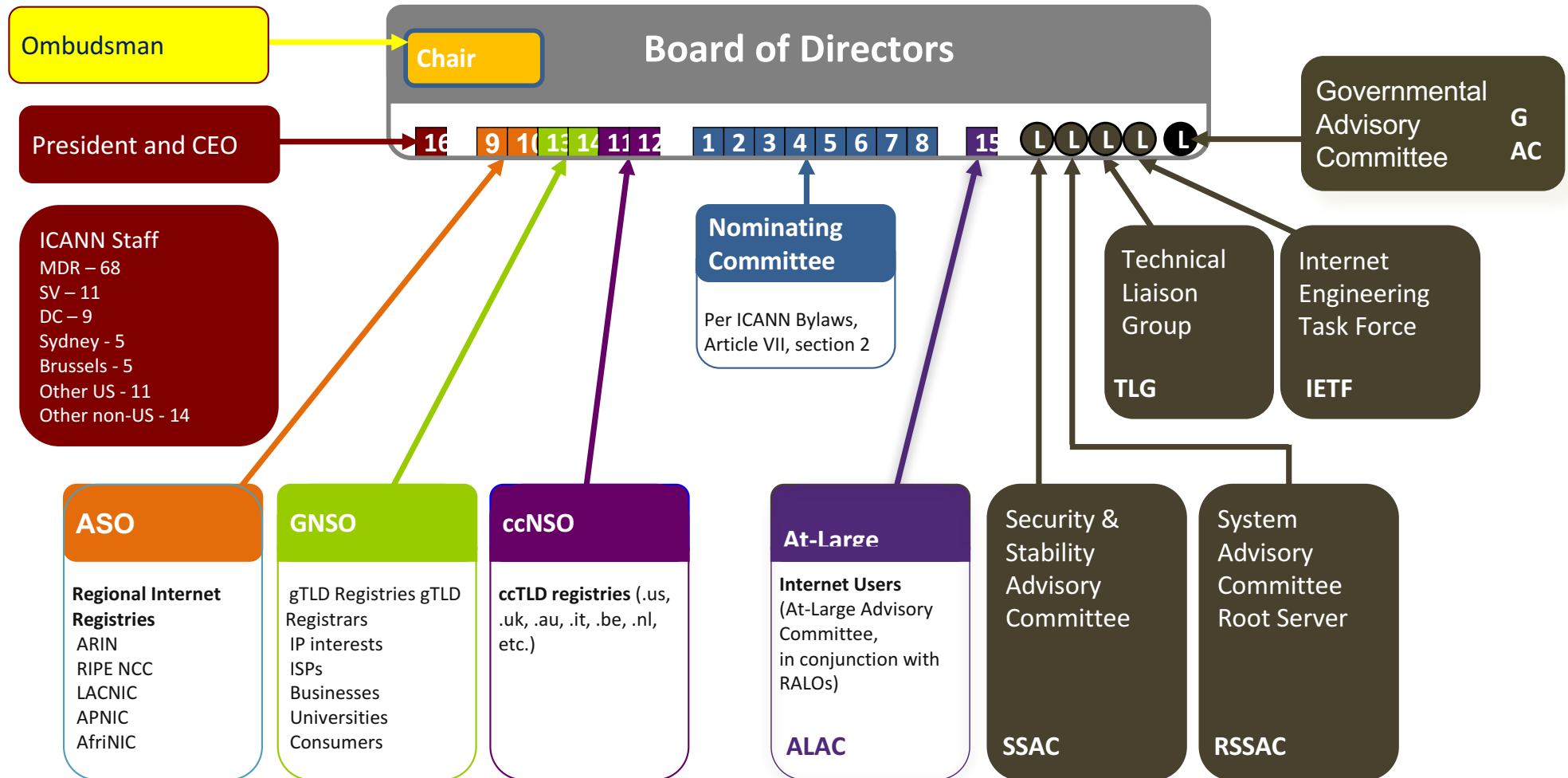
- **GNSO** - Generic Names Supporting Organization
- **ccNSO** - Country-code Name Supporting Organization
- **ASO** - Address Supporting Organization

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ICANN Multi-Stakeholder Model



ICANN Multi-Stakeholder Model



ICANN Structure



Some Examples of Policy that has been developed by ICANNI



- 👉 **Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy(UDRP)**
- 👉 **Prohibition on use of WHOIS Data for marketing**
- 👉 **Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy**
- 👉 **Restrictions on DomainTasting**
- 👉 **NewgTLDs**
- 👉 **IDN ccTLDs**
- 👉 **Pv6 Allocation- Global Policy**

Key Actors



- ❑ **Registries: administer databases of Top Level Domains (TLD)**
- ❑ **Registrars: provide services to register names to end users and business**
- ❑ **Registrants: register and make use of the domain name registration**

ICANN Meetings



- ❑ 3 international public meetings per calendar year in different regions of the world.
- ❑ + 300 different sessions
- ❑ Meetings are open to everyone and registration is free
- ❑ Anyone can express themselves

How an ALS make a difference?

- 👉 **Public comments are always requested before any decision is made**
- 👉 **Each ALS member and representatives may participate on ICANN's many councils, working groups and committees**
- 👉 **All Working Groups are open for anyone to join**
- 👉 **Participate in public comment periods**
- 👉 **Become a member of a constituency/stakeholder group**
- 👉 **Sign up for the Policy Update**

Other ways to get involved

- ❑ **Apply for an ICANN leadership position**

<http://www.icann.org/en/about/participate/fellowships>

- ❑ **Apply for an ICANN Meeting Fellowships | ICANN**

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- ❑ **Apply for an ICANN Meeting Fellowships | ICANN**

[Next Generation Leaders \(NGL\) Programme | Internet Society](#)

- ❑ **The Internet Society Fellowship to the IETF Program (<http://www.ietf.org/>)**

Thank you

Merci

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