



Introduction to ICANN

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Middle East and Adjoining Countries School on Internet Governance – Ankara, Turkey
7-11 August 2017

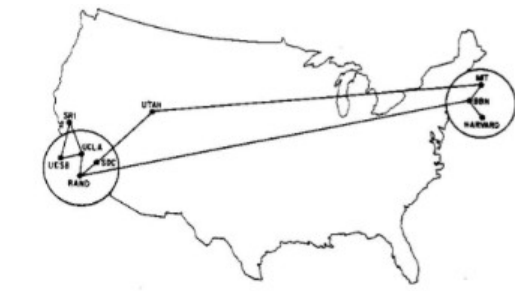
What is ICANN?

The Beginning...

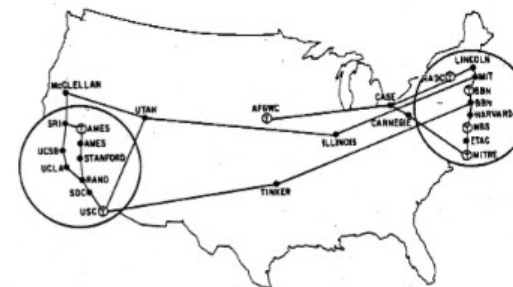
- The Internet started as a research project to allow computers in universities and research institutions to connect and share resources (ARPANET)
- As the network continued to grow, the need for a distributed naming system became apparent => the Domain Name System (DNS)



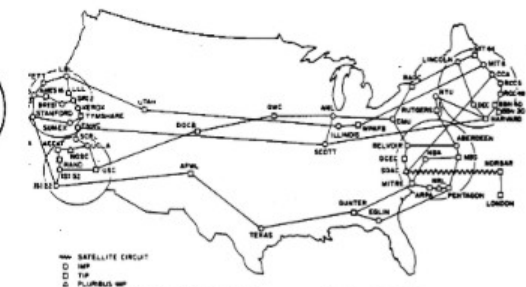
Dezember 1969



Juni 1970



März 1972



--- SATELLITE CIRCUIT
□ IMP
○ IMP
○ PLUMBUS IMP
NOTE: THIS MAP DOES NOT SHOW ARPANET EXPERIMENTAL
IMP SATELLITE CONNECTIONS
NAMES SHOWN ARE IMP NAMES, NOT NECESSARILY HOST NAMES

Juli 1977

Unique Names and Numbers

Anything connected to the Internet – including computers, mobile phones and other devices – has a unique number called its 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.





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)
- 

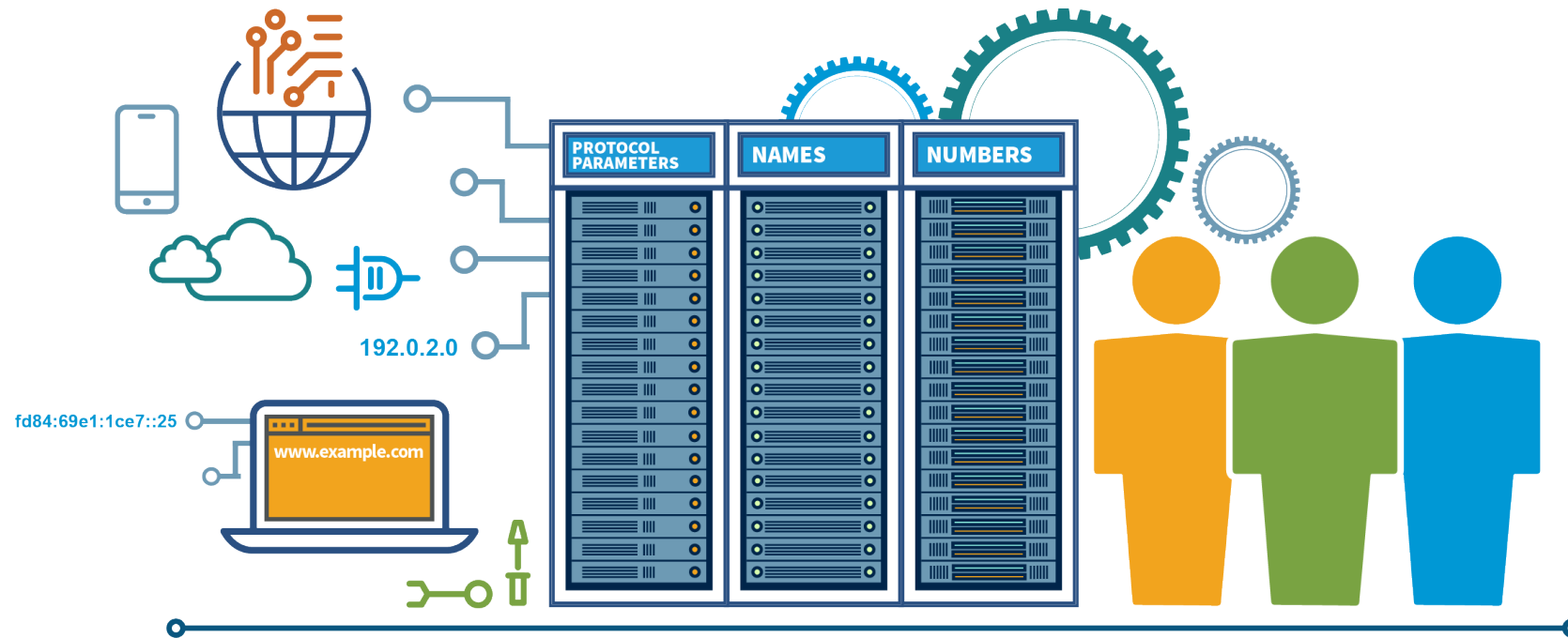
3 Facilitates the coordination of the operation and evolution of the DNS root name server system
- 

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

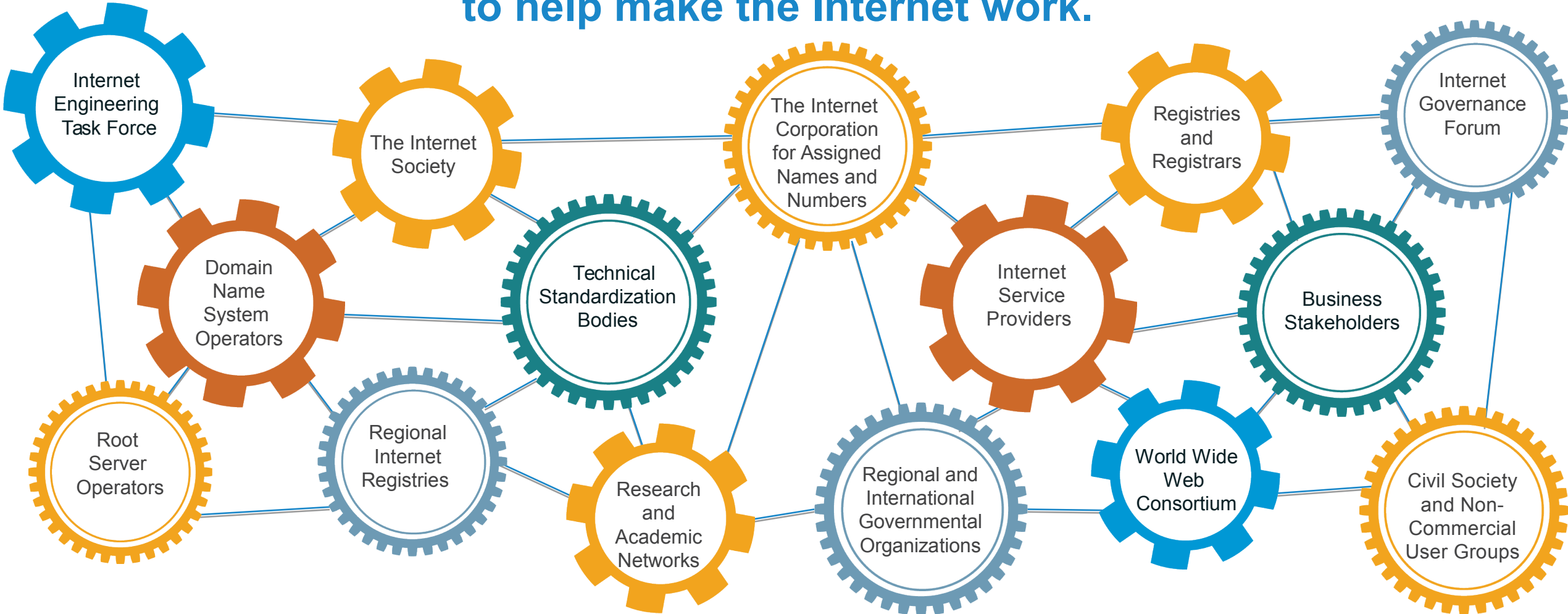
Overview

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



Our Partners

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



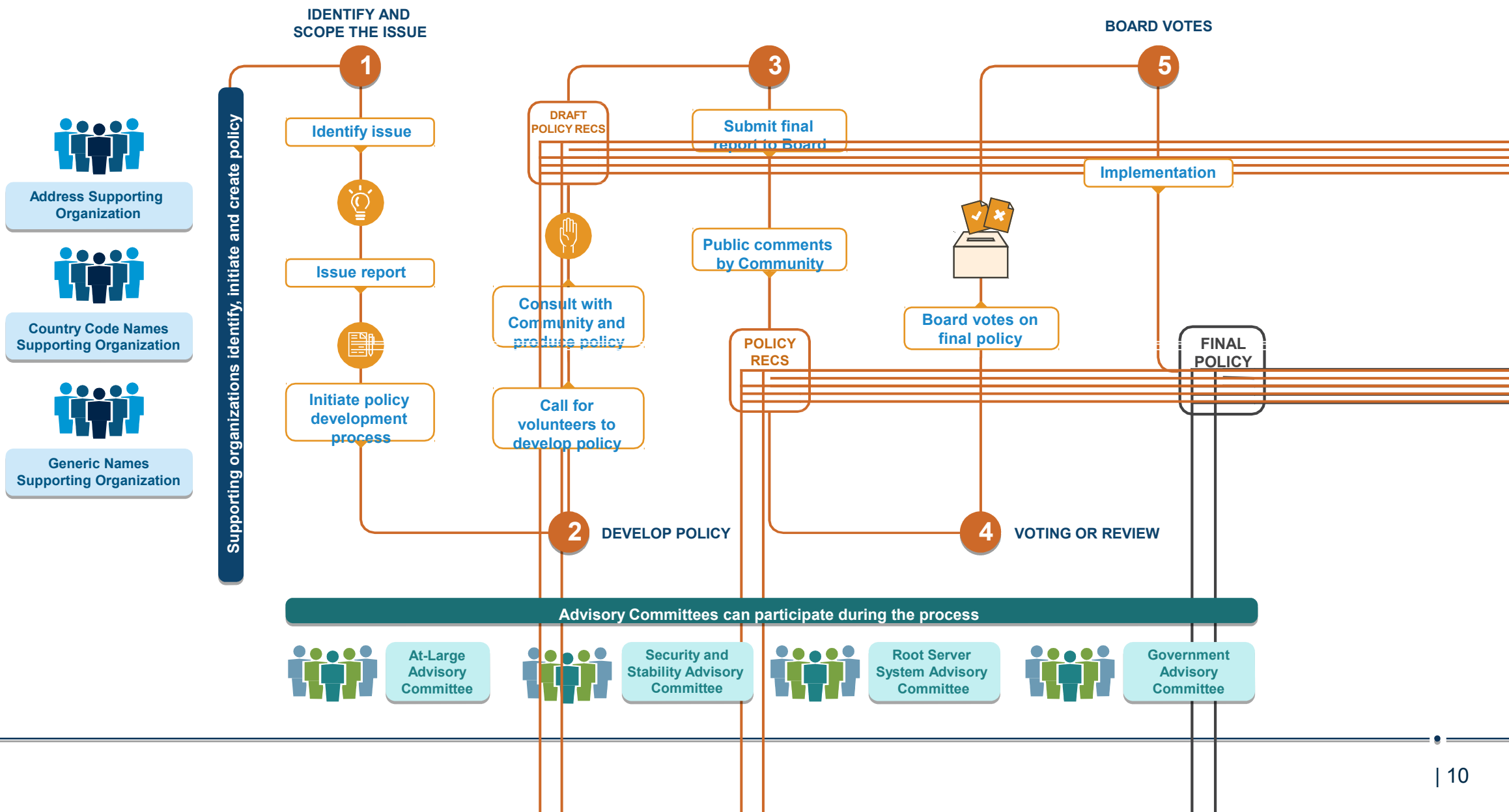
ICANN Ecosystem



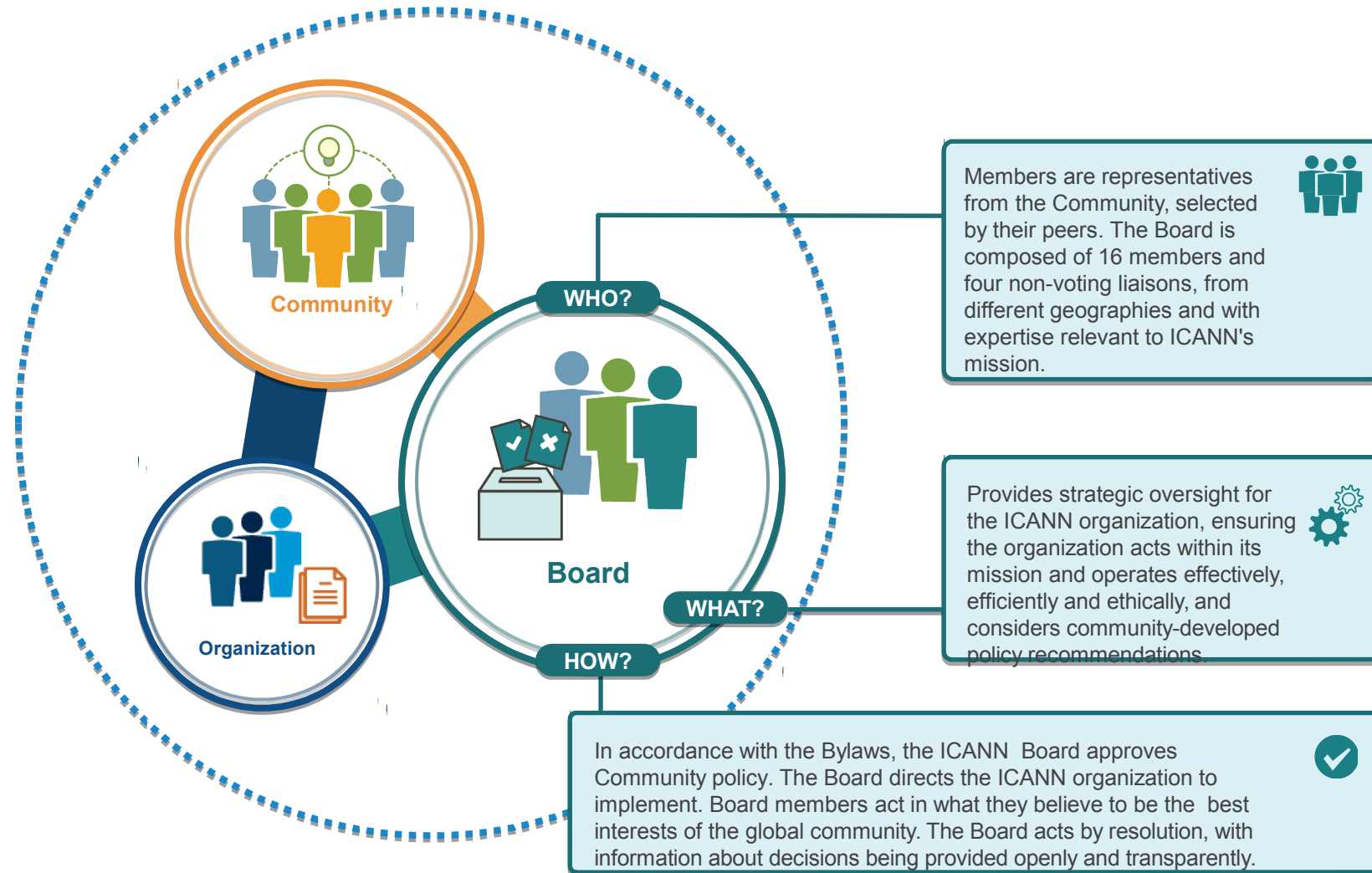
The ICANN Community



How Does the Community Develop Policy?

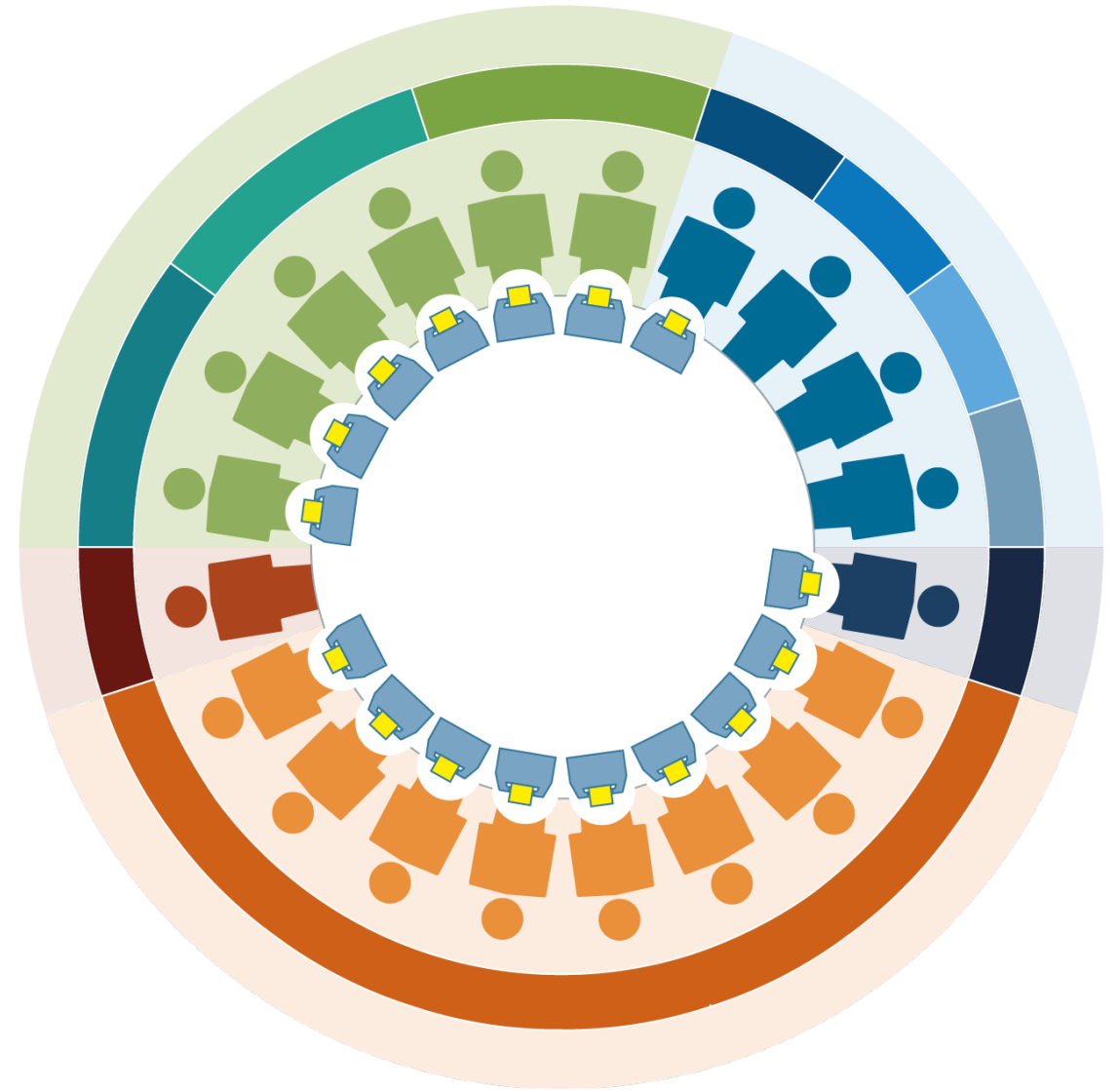


The ICANN Board



What is the ICANN Board and What Does It Do?

The ICANN Board is a group of representatives from 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.



Who Makes Up the ICANN Board?

Members are representatives from the community, selected 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:

The Address Supporting Organization (**ASO**)

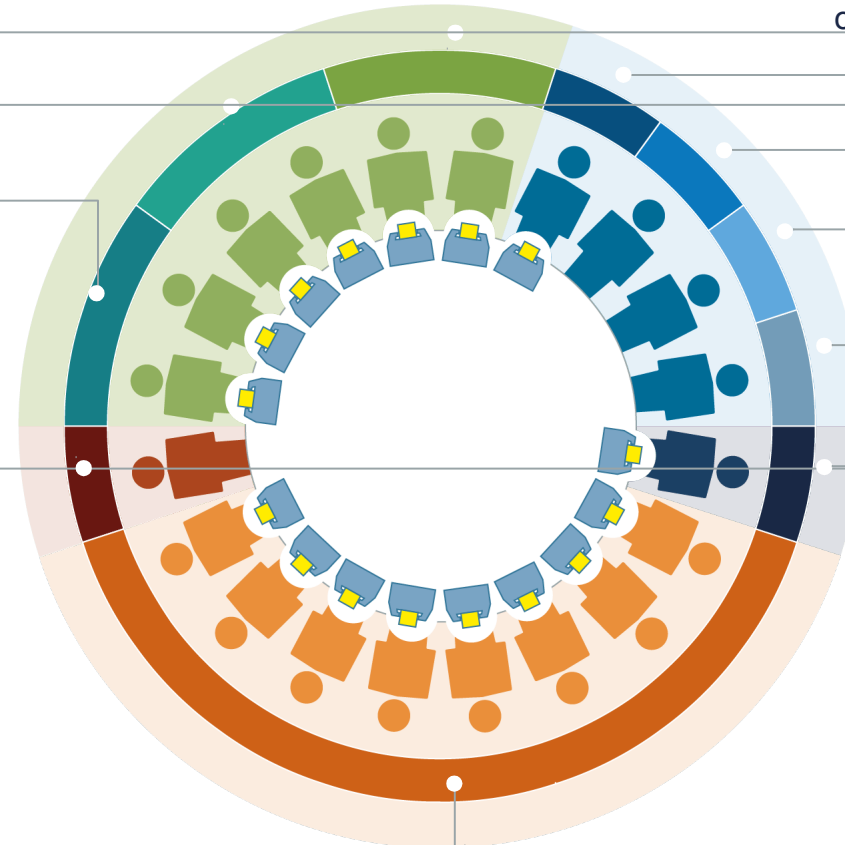
The Country Code Names Supporting Organization (**ccNSO**)

The Generic Names Supporting Organizations (**GNSO**)

INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE (IETF) APPOINTEE:

The IETF nominates one non-voting liaison.

 VOTING MEMBERS



NOMINATING COMMITTEE APPOINTEES:

The Nominating Committee appoints eight seats.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE (AC) APPOINTEES:

Each of the four ACs nominates one member, although only the ALAC director can vote:

The At-Large Advisory Committee (**ALAC**)

The Governmental Advisory Committee (**GAC**)

The Root Server System Advisory Committee (**RSSAC**)

The Security and Stability Advisory Committee (**SSAC**)

ICANN PRESIDENT AND CEO

 [Learn More](#) ▶

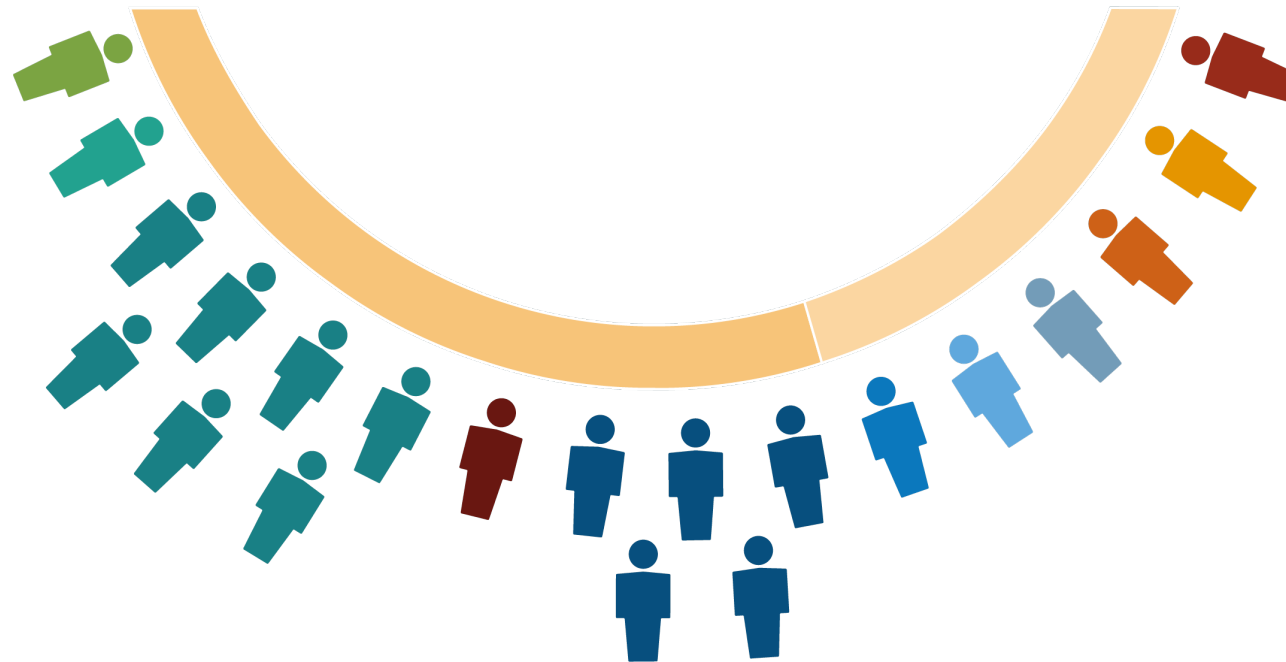
go.icann.org/board

 [Learn More](#) ▶

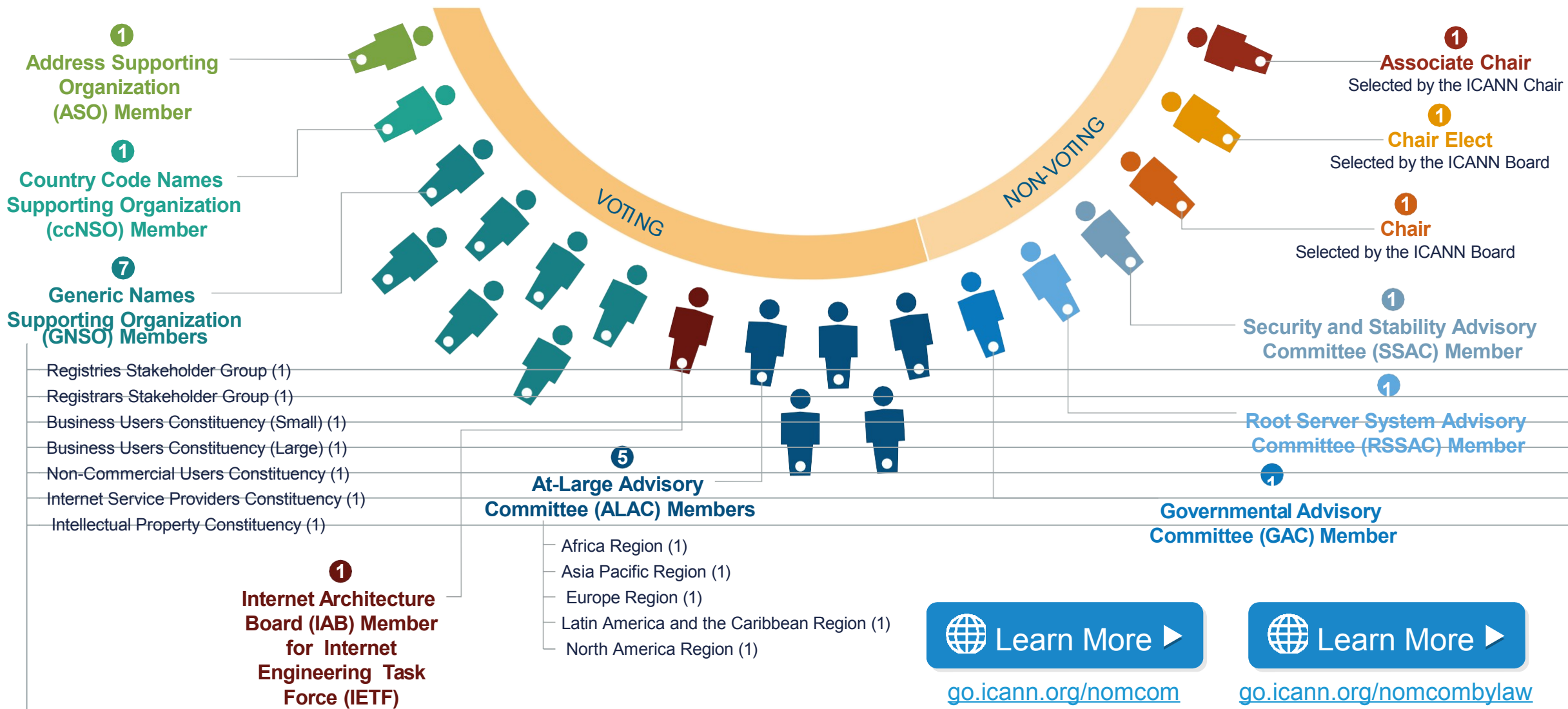
go.icann.org/boardbylaw

What Does the ICANN Nominating Committee Do?

The Nominating Committee (NomCom) is responsible for appointing a number of seats to the ICANN Board of Directors, the At Large Advisory Committee (ALAC), the Councils of the Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO), and the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO). The NomCom acts on behalf of the interests of the global Internet community and within the scope of ICANN's mission and the responsibilities in the Bylaws.



The Nominating Committee Structure

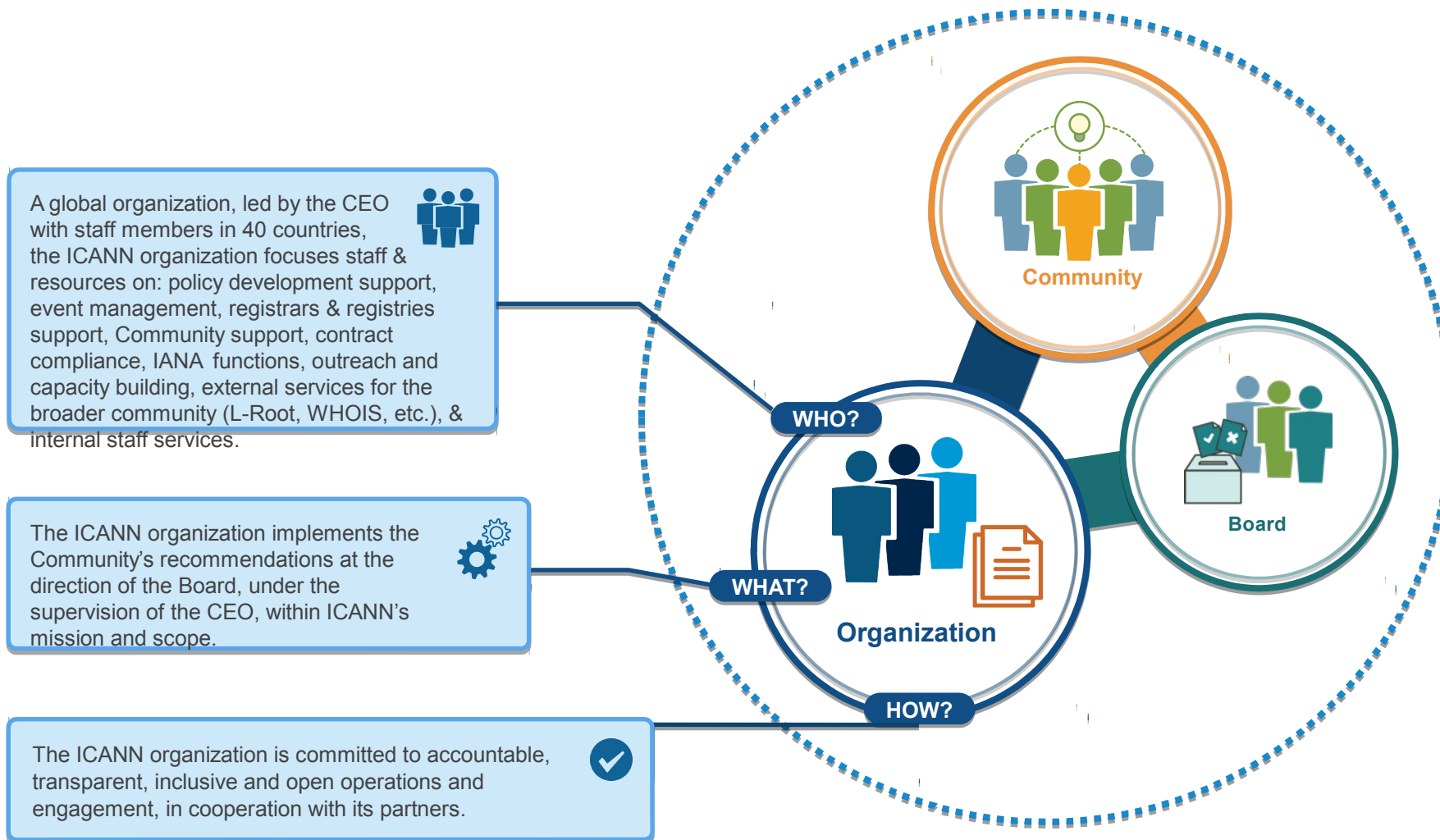


go.icann.org/nomcom



go.icann.org/nomcombylaw

The ICANN Organization



ICANN's Global Presence

Call one of our regional offices or submit a question online



Regional Offices:

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

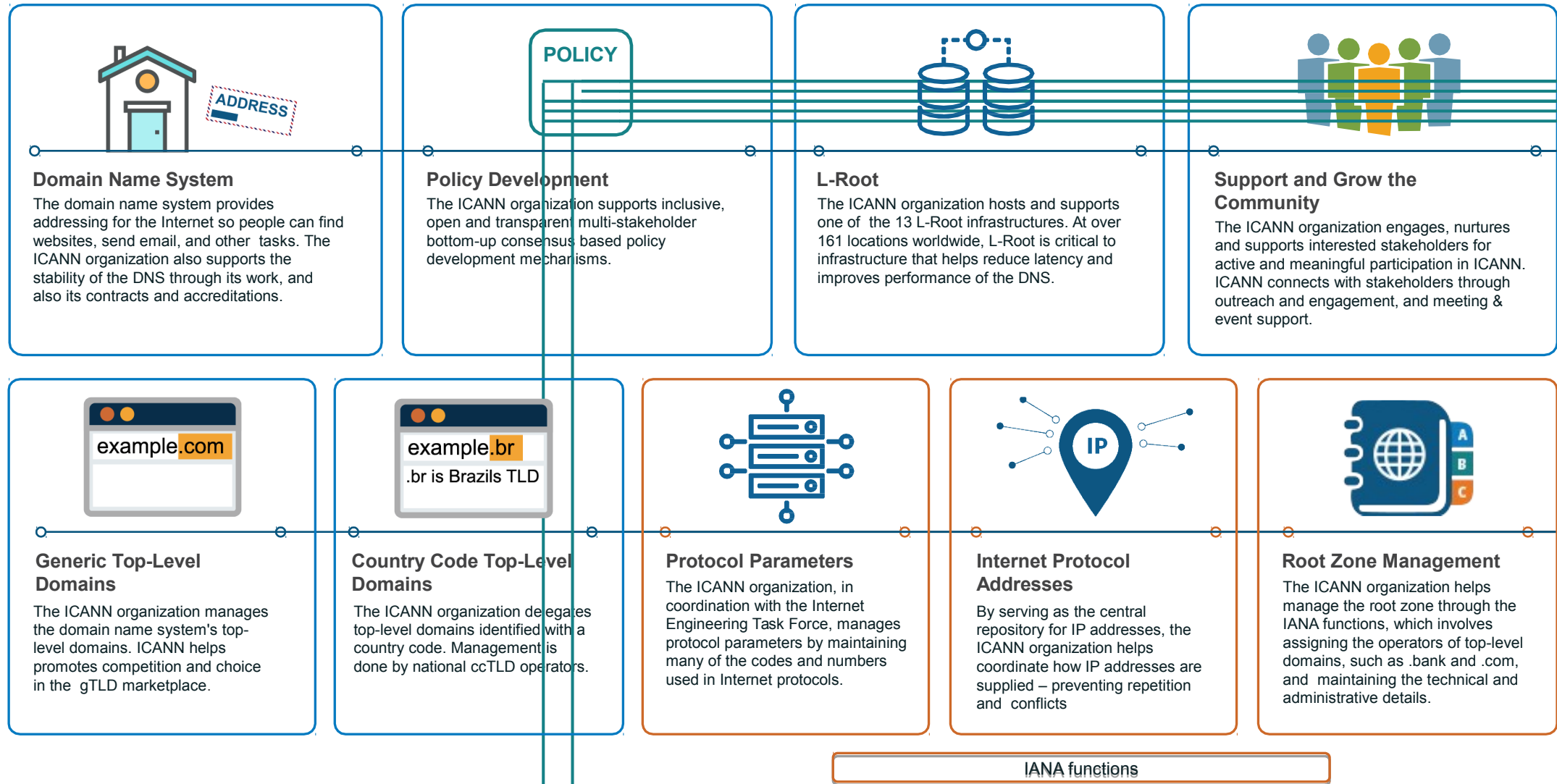
Engagement Centers:

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

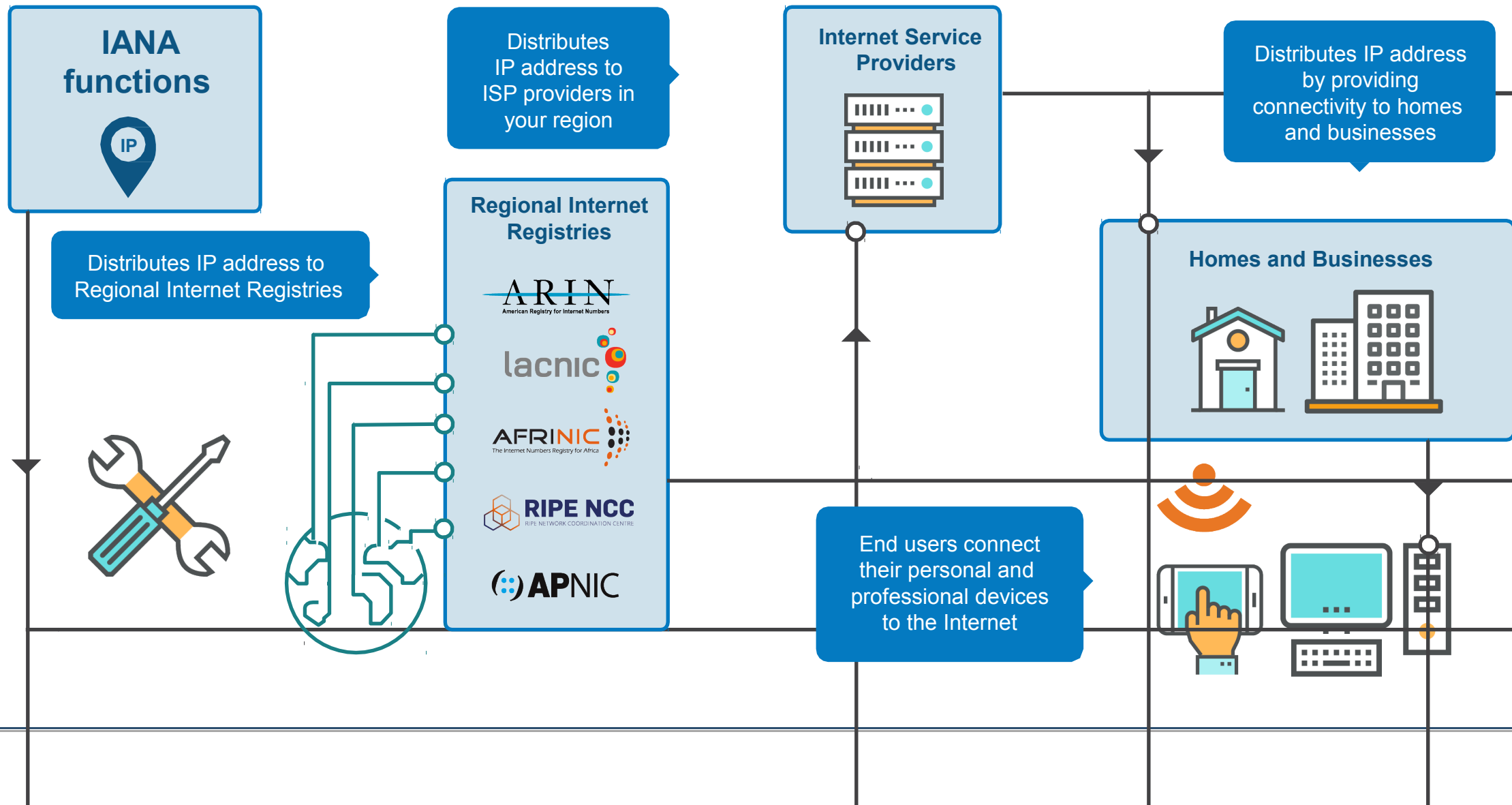
Partnership Centers:

Asunción, Paraguay
Cairo, Egypt
Seoul, Republic of Korea

Some of What ICANN Organization Does

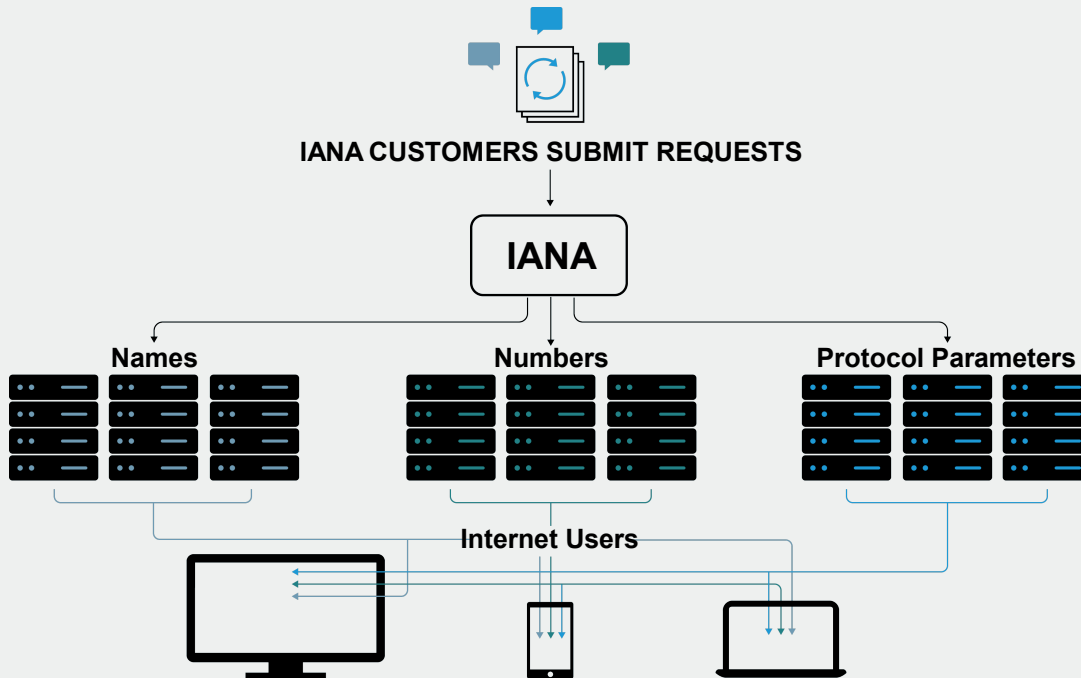


How Internet Protocol (IP) Addresses are Distributed



What are the IANA functions?

The IANA functions evolved in support of the Internet Engineering Task Force, and initially funded via research projects supported by the U. S. Department of Defense, Advance Research Projects Agency



These functions include:

- The coordination of the assignment of technical Internet protocol parameters
- The administration of certain responsibilities associated with Internet DNS Root zone management
- The allocation of Internet IP addresses

ICANN was created to perform the IANA functions and has did so pursuant to a no-cost contract with the Department of Commerce for over 15 years

ICANN's Multistakeholder Model

ICANN Multistakeholder Community

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



Learn More ▶

<https://www.icann.org/community>

The ICANN Multistakeholder Community



MAKING POLICY:

Three Supporting Organizations (SOs) in the ICANN community 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.




Exploring ICANN's Multistakeholder 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) works on global policies relating to country code top-level domain name (ccTLD) policies (e.g., .br, .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 name (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)

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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 five 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.

Address Supporting Organization (ASO)

ICANN | ASO

Address Supporting Organization

 Learn More ▶

<https://aso.icann.org>



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.

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., .br, .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)

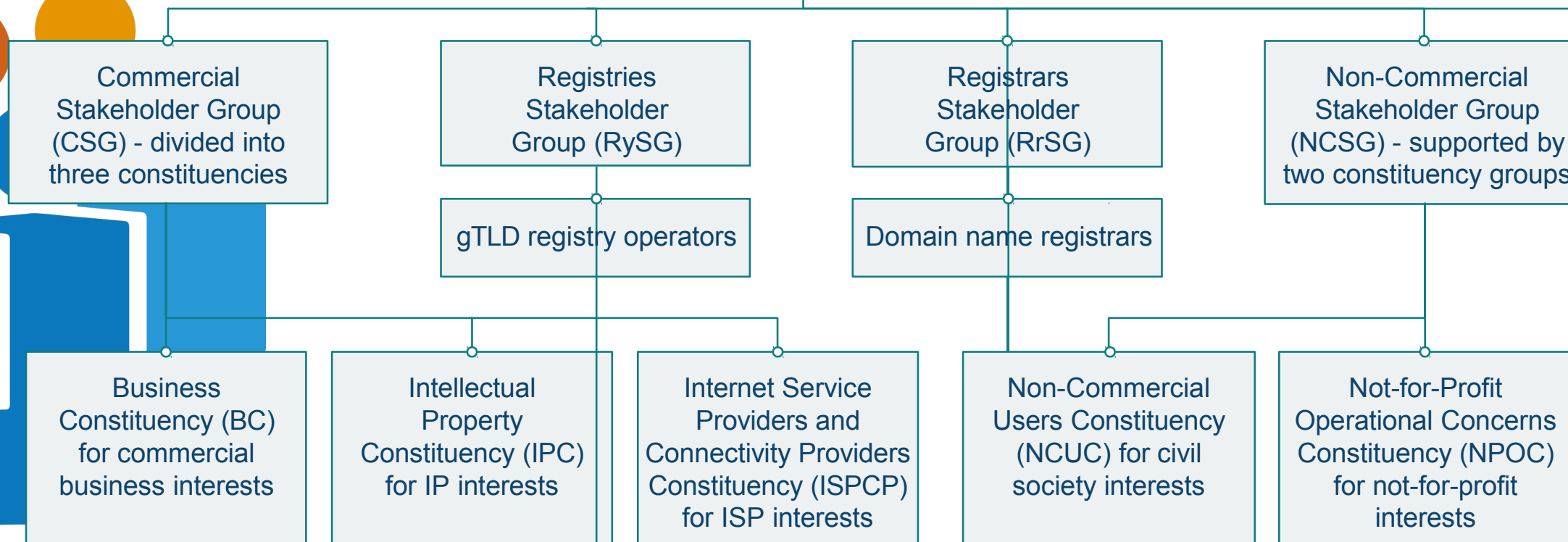
ICANN | GNSO

Generic Names Supporting Organization

 [Learn More](#) ▶

<https://gns0.icann.org>

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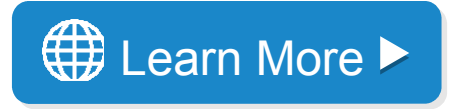


At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)



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<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)



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

ICANN | GAC

Governmental Advisory Committee



Learn More ▶

<https://gacweb.icann.org>

Representatives from National Governments


Representatives from Distinct Economies recognized in International Fora

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

The 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



<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>

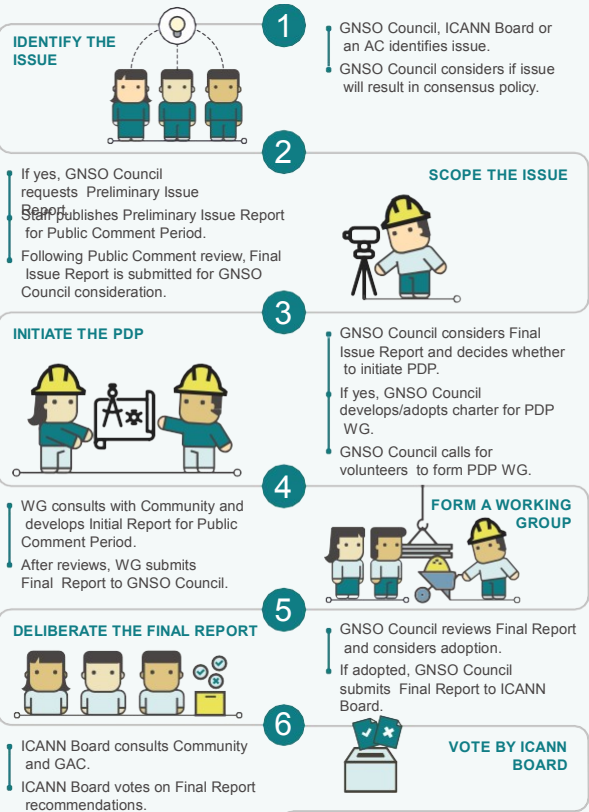
Multistakeholder Policy Development

Multistakeholder Policy Development

Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

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GNSO Policy Development Process



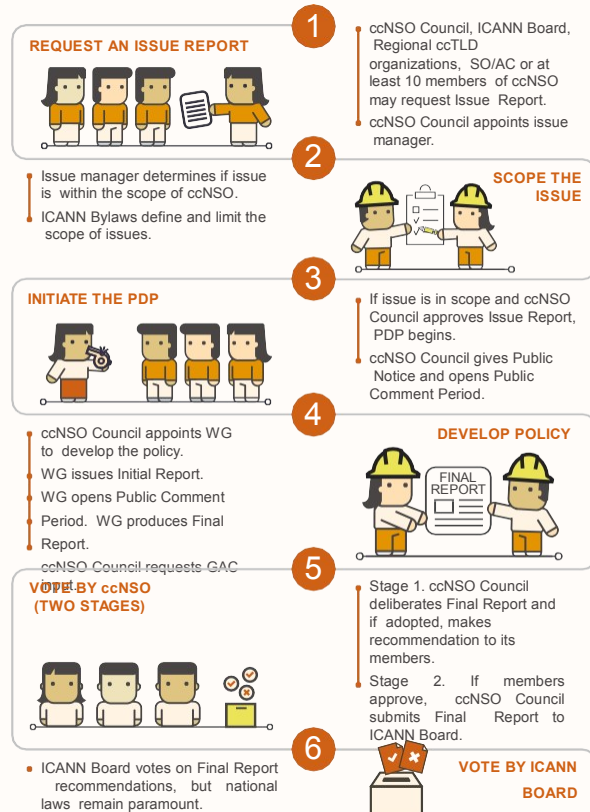
Learn more about the GNSO
gns0.icann.org

ICANN | GNSO
Generic Names Supporting Organization

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ccNSO Policy Development Process



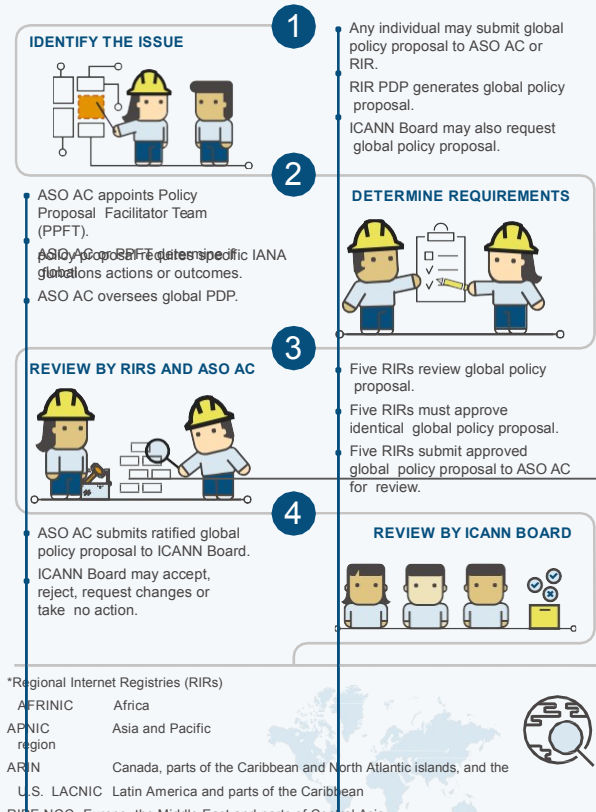
Learn more about the ccNSO
ccnso.icann.org

ICANN | ccNSO
Country Code Names Supporting Organization

Address Supporting Organization (ASO)

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

ASO Global Policy Development Process



*Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)
 AFRINIC Africa
 APNIC Asia and Pacific region
 ARIN Canada, parts of the Caribbean and North Atlantic islands, and the U.S.
 LACNIC Latin America and parts of the Caribbean
 RIPE NCC Europe, the Middle East and parts of Central Asia

Learn more about the ASO
aso.icann.org

ICANN | ASO
Address Supporting Organization

GAC Governmental Advisory Committee | PDP Policy Development Process | SO/AC Supporting Organizations/Advisory Committees | WG Working Group

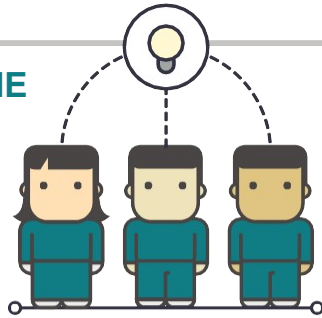
ICANN | GNSO

Generic Names Supporting Organization

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GNSO Policy Development Process

IDENTIFY THE ISSUE

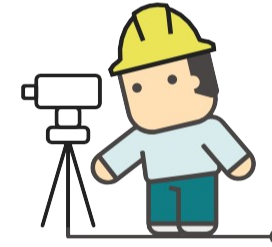


1

- GNSO Council, ICANN Board or an AC identifies issue.
- GNSO Council considers if issue will result in consensus policy.

2

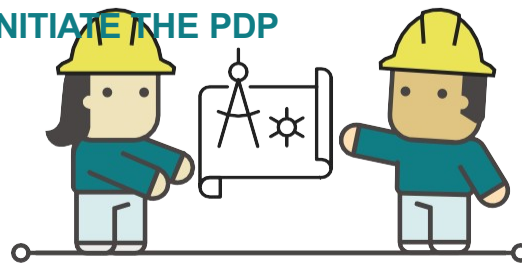
SCOPE THE ISSUE



- If yes, GNSO Council requests Preliminary Issue Report.
- Staff publishes Preliminary Issue Report for Public Comment Period.
- Following Public Comment review, Final Issue Report is submitted for GNSO Council consideration.

3

INITIATE THE PDP

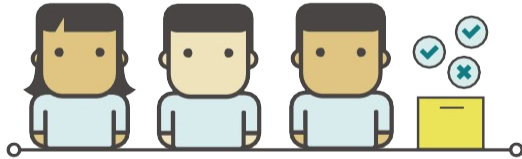


- GNSO Council considers Final Issue Report and decides whether to initiate PDP.
 - If yes, GNSO Council develops/adopts charter for PDP WG.
- GNSO Council calls for volunteers to form PDP WG.

GNSO Policy Development Process

- WG consults with Community and develops Initial Report for Public Comment Period.
- After reviews, WG submits Final Report to GNSO Council.

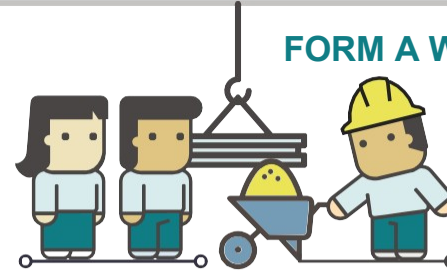
DELIBERATE THE FINAL REPORT



- ICANN Board consults Community and GAC.
- ICANN Board votes on Final Report recommendations.

4

FORM A WORKING GROUP



5

- GNSO Council reviews Final Report and considers adoption.
- If adopted, GNSO Council submits Final Report to ICANN Board.

6

VOTE BY ICANN BOARD



Learn more ▶

gnso.icann.org

ICANN | GNSO

Generic Names Supporting Organization

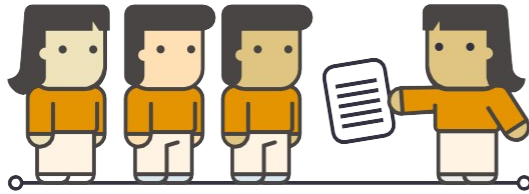
ICANN | ccNSO

Country Code Names Supporting Organization

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ccNSO Policy Development Process

REQUEST AN ISSUE REPORT



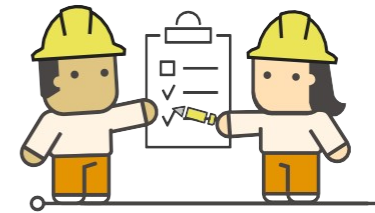
1

- ccNSO Council, ICANN Board, Regional ccTLD organizations, SO/AC or at least 10 members of ccNSO may request Issue Report.
- ccNSO Council appoints issue manager.

- Issue manager determines if issue is within the scope of ccNSO.
- ICANN Bylaws define and limit the scope of issues.

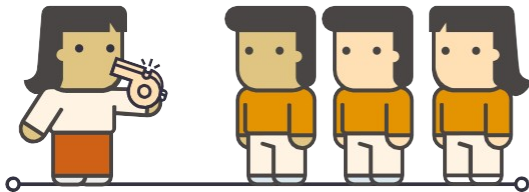
2

SCOPE THE ISSUE



3

INITIATE THE PDP



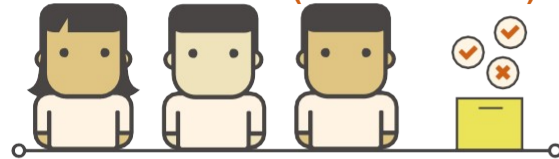
- If issue is in scope and ccNSO Council approves Issue Report, PDP begins.
- ccNSO Council gives Public Notice and opens Public Comment Period.

ccNSO Policy Development Process

- ccNSO Council appoints WG to develop the policy. WG issues Initial Report.
- WG opens Public Comment Period. WG produces Final Report.

ccNSO Council requests GAC input.

VOTE BY ccNSO (TWO STAGES)



- ICANN Board votes on Final Report recommendations, but national laws remain paramount.

4

DEVELOP POLICY



Stage 1. ccNSO Council deliberates Final Report and if adopted, makes recommendation to its members.

Stage 2. If members approve, ccNSO Council submits Final Report to ICANN Board.

6

VOTE BY ICANN BOARD



 Learn more ▶

ccnso.icann.org

ICANN | ccNSO

Country Code Names Supporting Organization

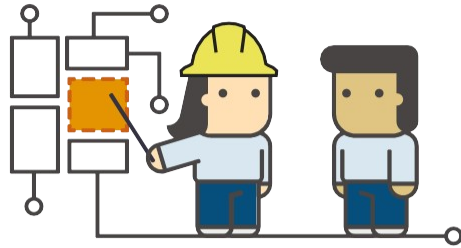
ICANN | ASO

Address Supporting Organization

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ASO Policy Development Process

1 IDENTIFY THE ISSUE

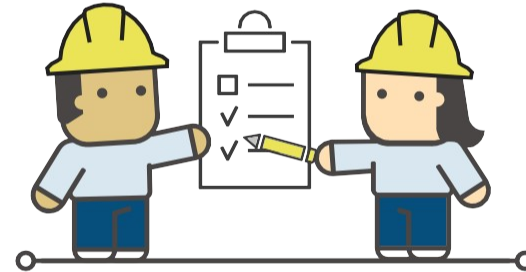


1

- Any individual may submit global policy proposal to ASO AC or RIR.
- RIR PDP generates global policy proposal.
- ICANN Board may also request global policy proposal.

2

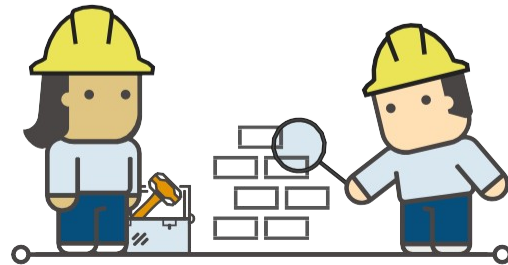
2 DETERMINE REQUIREMENTS



- ASO AC appoints Policy Proposal Facilitator Team (PPFT).
- ASO AC or PPFT determine if global policy proposal requires specific IANA functions actions or outcomes.
- ASO AC oversees global PDP.

3

3 REVIEW BY RIRS AND ASO AC



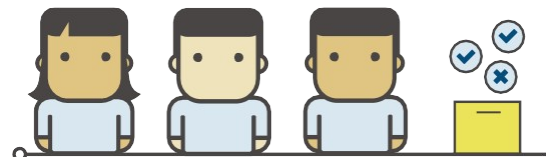
- Five RIRs review global policy proposal.
- Five RIRs must approve identical global policy proposal.
- Five RIRs submit approved global policy proposal to ASO AC for review.

ASO Policy Development Process

4

- ASO AC submits ratified global policy proposal to ICANN Board.
- ICANN Board may accept, reject, request changes or take no action.

REVIEW BY ICANN BOARD



*Regional Internet Registries

(RIRs)

AFRNIC

Africa

APNIC

Asia and Pacific region

ARIN

Canada, parts of the Caribbean and North Atlantic islands, and the

LACNIC

U.S. Latin America and parts of the Caribbean

RIPE

Europe, the Middle East and parts of Central Asia

NCC



Learn more ▶

ccnso.icann.org

ICANN | ASO

Address Supporting Organization

Get Involved and Informed

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.

Programs Available



Fellowship

Global Capacity Building Program to support ICANN's Multistakeholder community; online application process 3x year around an ICANN Meeting (1 Mtg for Alumni only)



NextGen

Regionally based Program to create awareness and promote future discussions within universities and other regional forums; online application process 3x a year around an ICANN Meeting



Newcomer

Those just entering the ICANN community can self-educate using the Newcomer webpage or participate in person or remotely at the ICANN Meeting Newcomer Sunday

Watch Fellowship and NextGen video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nrV_ZkDEfIQ



Watch Newcomer video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=da1RQt9-e-g>



ICANN | LEARN

- ICANN Learn presents education and training, across a wide variety of topics that pertain to ICANN, to better educate stakeholders in the ICANN ecosystem.
- It is an online platform that is free to access and free to create course content to share with fellow ICANN community members.
- ICANN Learn is currently available in the six UN languages.



Learn more ▶

learn.icann.org

ICANN Meetings Overviews

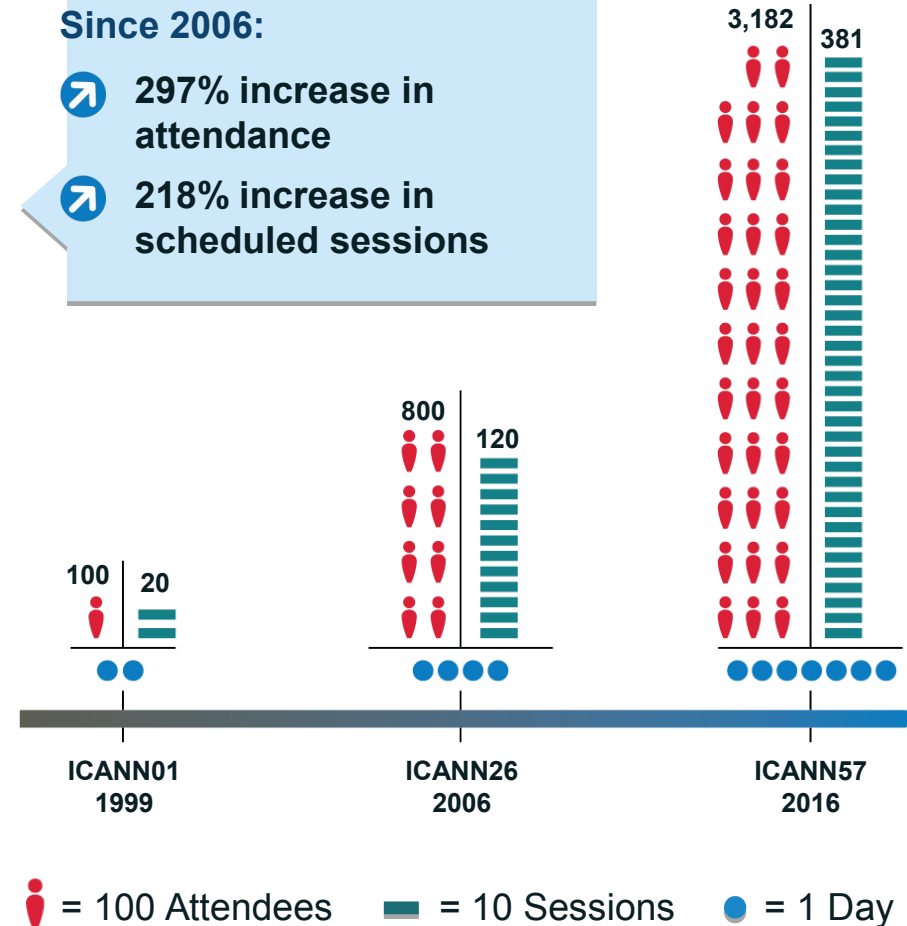
Three times a year, ICANN holds free and open public meetings in different regions around the world.

ICANN Public Meetings provide the opportunity for an internationally diverse group of individuals and organizations to come together to discuss and develop policies for the Internet's naming systems.

ICANN's international meetings have been a staple of ICANN's multistakeholder bottom-up consensus-building model since its formation in 1998.

Since 2006:

- 297% increase in attendance
- 218% increase in scheduled sessions



Upcoming Meetings

ICANN ANNUAL GENERAL	60
ABU DHABI 28 October–3 November 2017	

ICANN COMMUNITY FORUM	61
SAN JUAN 10–15 March 2018	



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