



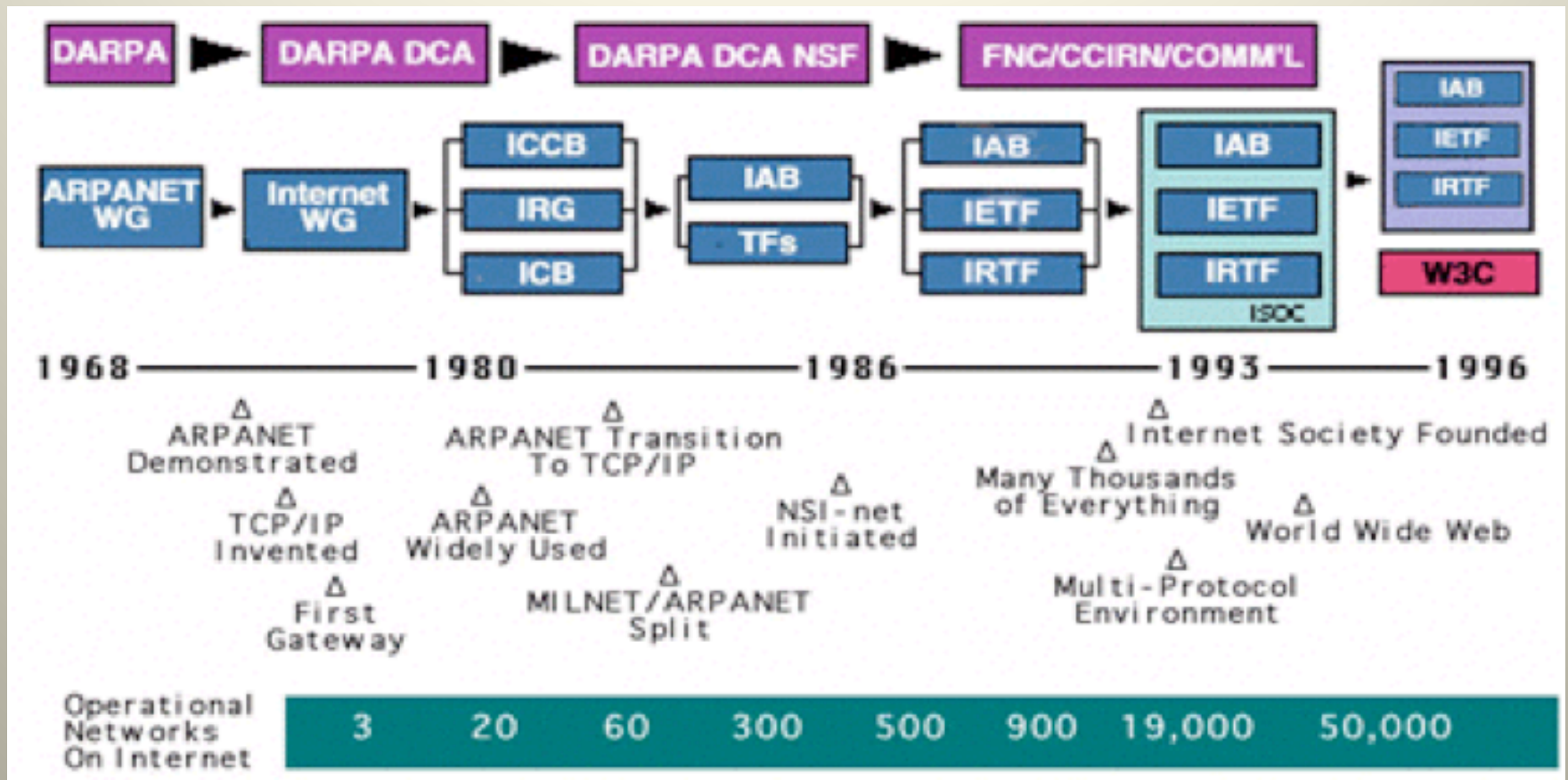
ICANN 57

Capacity Building



Capacity Building ABOUT ICANN

History of the Internet (*Briefly*)





Capacity Building ABOUT ICANN

The Beginnings of ICANN:

- February 1998: The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) (within the US Department of Commerce) issued a Green, then White Paper for the improvement of the ‘technical management of Internet Names and Addresses’
- September 1998: ICANN established as a private, Not-For-Profit Corporation in California – under contract with NTIA – to be responsible for the the management of domain names, numbers and protocols.



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The Beginnings of ICANN: (continued)

The bodies responsible for the policies and procedures of the three identifiers:

- Domain name identifiers - the Domain Name Supporting Organisation (then split to become the Generic Supporting Organisation (GNSO) and the Country Code Name Supporting Organisation (ccNSO)
- Address Identifiers – Address Supporting Organisation (ASO) (comprised of five Regional Internet Registries)
- Protocol Identifiers – the IETF



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The Beginnings of ICANN: (continued)

The advisory Committees are:

- Government Advisory Committee (GAC) – Governments and treaty organisations
- Stability and Security Advisory Committee (SSAC)
- At-Large Advisory Committee – representing Internet Users (ALAC)
- Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)



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History of the Internet (continued)

ICANN, under contract with the NTIA in 2000, also took over responsibility for IANA functions that had been exercised by the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA). The Functions included:

- Coordination of the assignment of technical protocol parameters
- Administrative functions associated with root management/root name name servers
- Allocation of IP address blocks to RIRs
- Other services associated with APRA and .INT



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NTIA/DoC – ICANN Relationship

1998: Original Contract

2006: Contract replaced by the Joint Project Agreement (JPA)

2009: Affirmation of Commitments (replacing the JPA)

March 2014: DOC announced its intent to transition
– providing the following criteria were met:



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NTIA/DoC – ICANN Relationship

Doc Criteria: Must have broad community support and address the following principles:

- Support and enhance multi-stakeholder model
- Maintain security, stability and resiliency of Internet DNS
- Meet needs and expectations of the global customers and partners of IANA services
- Maintain openness of the Internet – and
- Will not accept a proposal that replaces with NTIA role with a government led or inter-governmental organisation solution



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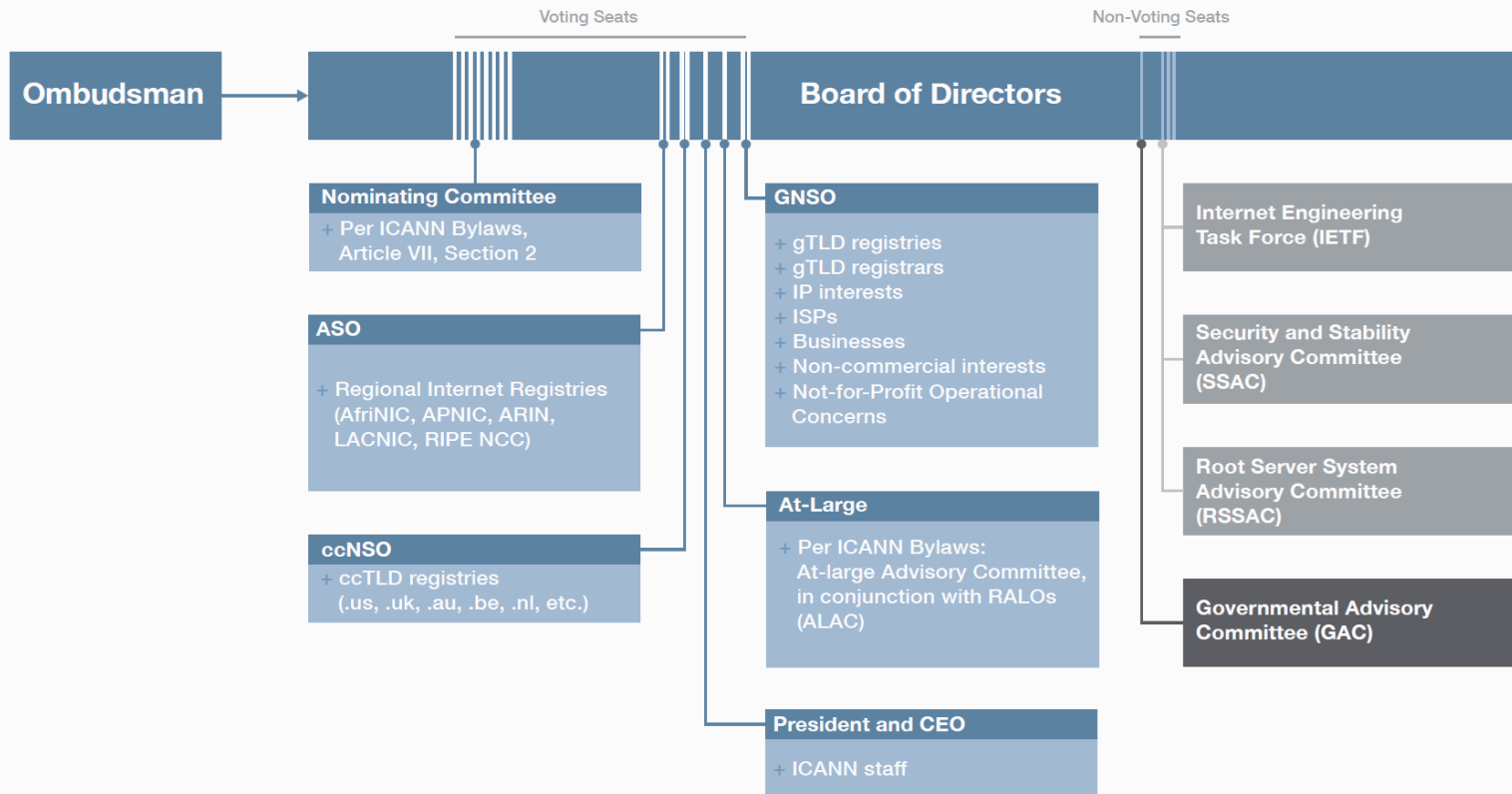
NTIA/DoC – ICANN Relationship

August 2016: DoC confirmed its criteria for transitioning IANA stewardship to Internet multi-stakeholder community had been met

October 1 2016: US Government-ICANN contract allowed to expire and stewardship officially transitioned



Capacity Building ABOUT ICANN





Capacity Building ABOUT ICANN

What does ICANN do?

- Directly draws up contracts with registries
- Runs an accreditation system for registrars.
- Coordinates policy with the five regional Internet registries (RIRs) for allocating and assigning unique numerical identifiers.
- Works closely with the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) to maintain and administer protocol parameters.



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Group work:

- Each group select an SO or AC (except ALAC)
- Describe its functions
- Describe at least one piece of output from the SO or AC

QUESTIONS



Capacity Building ALAC

What does ALAC Do?

At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) is the primary organizational home for the voice and concerns of the individual Internet user

- Advises on the activities of ICANN, including Internet policies developed by ICANN's Supporting Organizations (is empowered to initiate a Public Comment proceeding and to request the GNSO to initiate a Policy Development Process)
- Participates in ICANN's outreach and engagement programs
- Selects a Director to serve on ICANN's Board of Directors.



Capacity Building ALAC

Background:

March 2003: Board decision to create an Interim ALAC progressing to the ALAC structure

By 2007: Current ALAC structure complete with establishment of the final RALO

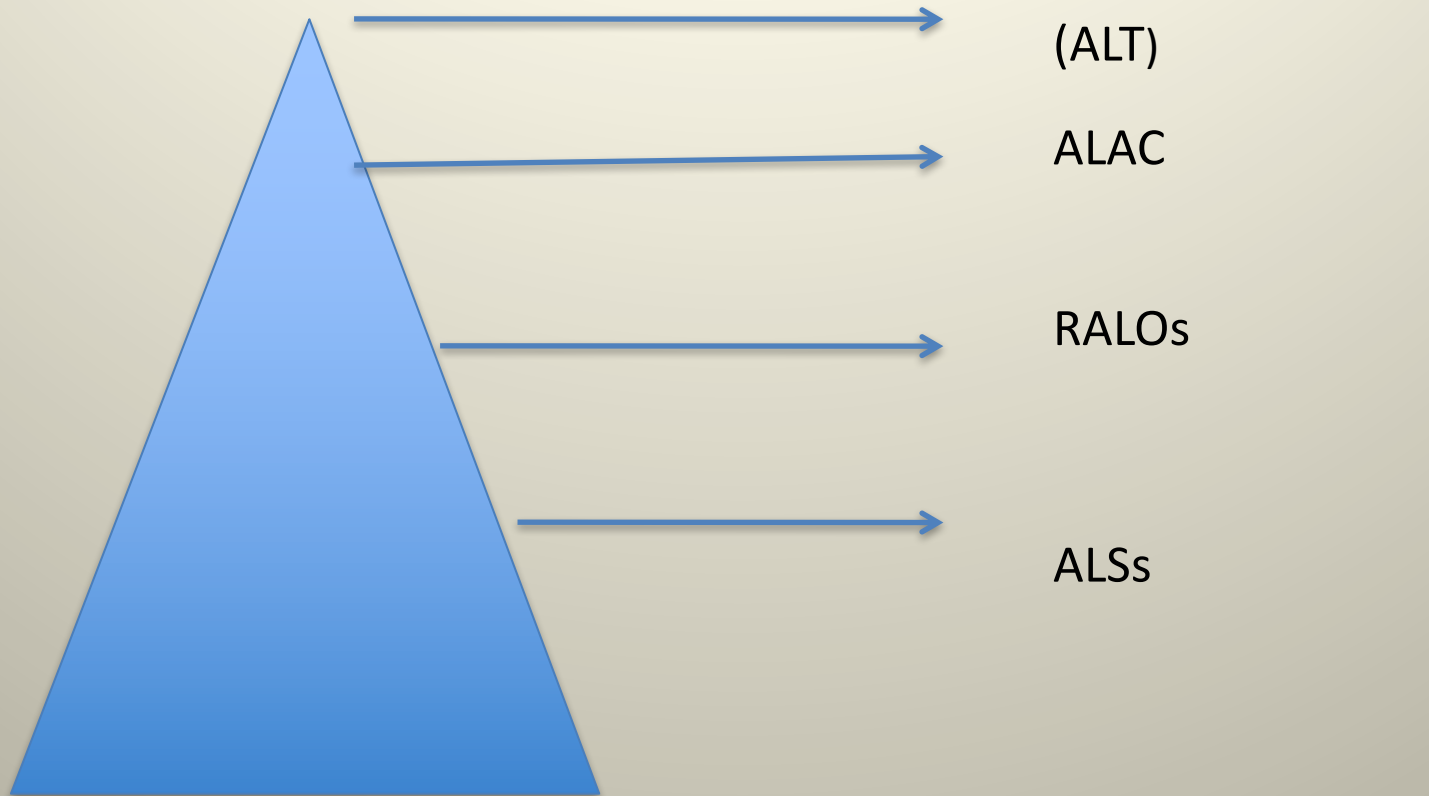
2008-9: First ALAC Review → Implementation

2015 → ongoing - ALAC Review



Capacity Building ALAC

The Structure:





Capacity Building ALAC

The Structure:

- Leadership Team: (ALT) (regionally balanced) with Chair, VC(s) and 2-3 other ALAC members) (5 members)
- Full ALAC: Two members from each of the 5 RALOs and 5 appointed by the nominating Committee (one from each region) (15 members)
- Liaisons to the GAC, GNSO, ccNSO, SSAC (may be an ALAC member)



Capacity Building ALAC

The Structure:

Regional At-Large Organizations (RALOs)

- African Regional At-Large Organisation (AFRALO)
- Asian, Australasian and Pacific Island At-Large Regional Organisation (APRALO)
- European Regional At-Large Regional Organisation (EURALO)
- Latin American and Caribbean Islands Regional At-Large Regional Organisation (LACRALO)
- North American Regional At-Large Organisation (NARALO)



Capacity Building ALAC

The Structure:

At-Large Community:

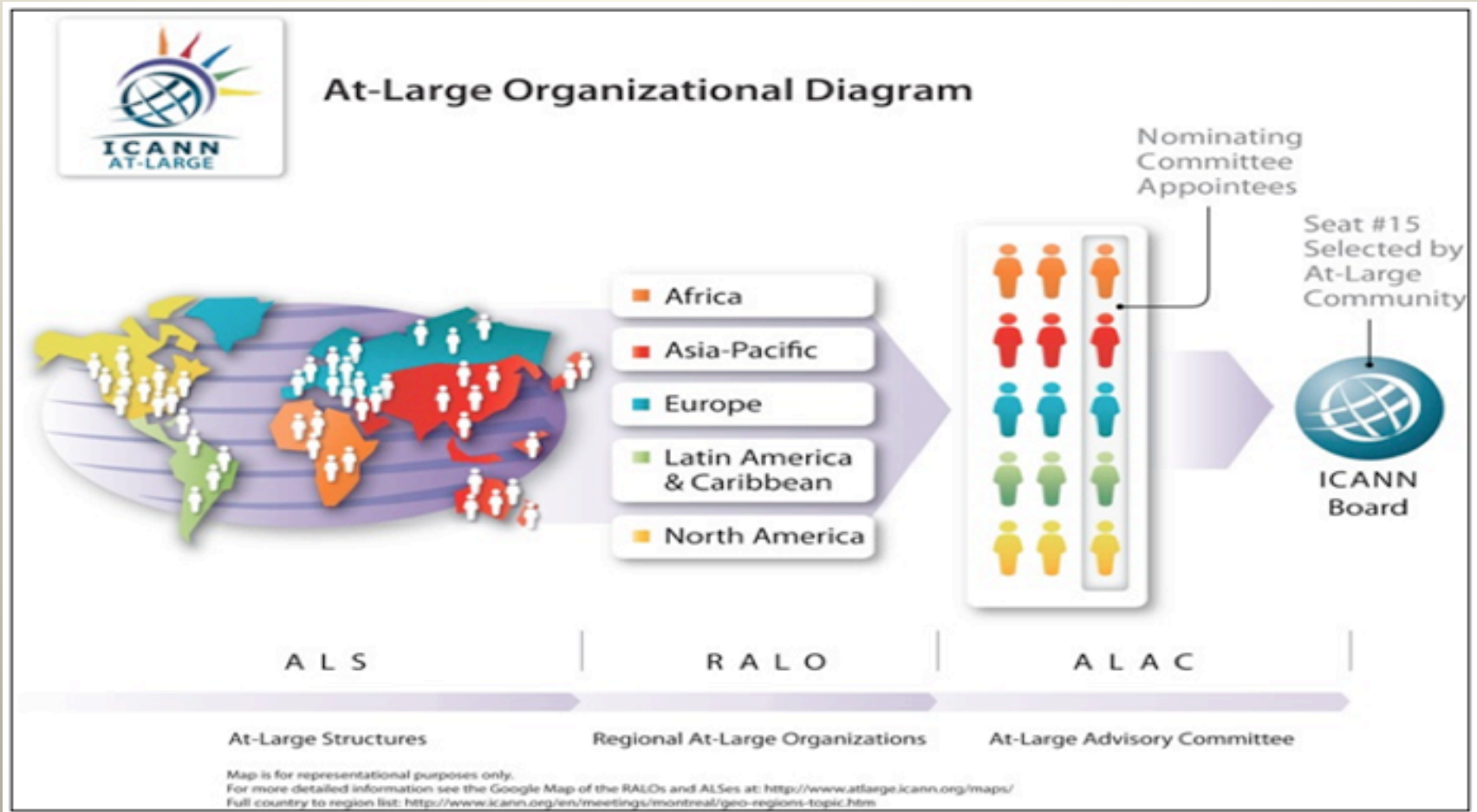
Made up of over 200 At-Large Structures (ALSs),
that can include, for example

- ISOC Chapters
- Academia
- Consumer advocacy groups
- Civil Society groups



Capacity Building ALAC

The Structure:





Capacity Building ALAC

The Structure: RALOs - serve as the main forum and coordination point for public input to ICANN in its Geographic Region.

Criteria:

Not For Profit

MoU with ICANN to address;

- The process for selecting ALAC members
- Requirements of openness
- Participatory opportunities
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Diversity in the RALO's structure and procedures
- Criteria and standards for the RALO's constituent At-Large Structures



Capacity Building ALAC

Group Work

Each of five groups give presentation on a RALO

- Region
- ALSs – size/membership
- Area(s) of interest



Capacity Building POLICY

ICANN Policy Development

GNSO – develops (and recommends to the Board for approval) policy on generic TLDs

ccNSO - develops (and recommends to the Board for approval) policy on country code TLDs

ASO - advises the Board on policy issues relating to the operation, assignment, and management of Internet addresses.



Capacity Building POLICY

Types of ICANN Policy:

- DNS Policy – developed through a formal policy development process – (PDP)
- Operational Policy – defines ICANN operational policies - input is usually sought via public comment or other means.
- General Practices – operational – but have not gone through a formal process



Capacity Building POLICY

Participation in ALAC Policy Development

- Contribute to ALAC development of a policy position on an issue
- Participate in policy ‘webinars’
- Attend ICANN meeting ‘Open Forums’

For PDPs

- Become a member of a Working Group as part of the PDP process
- Become a ‘pen holder’/contribute to an ALAC policy statement



Capacity Building POLICY

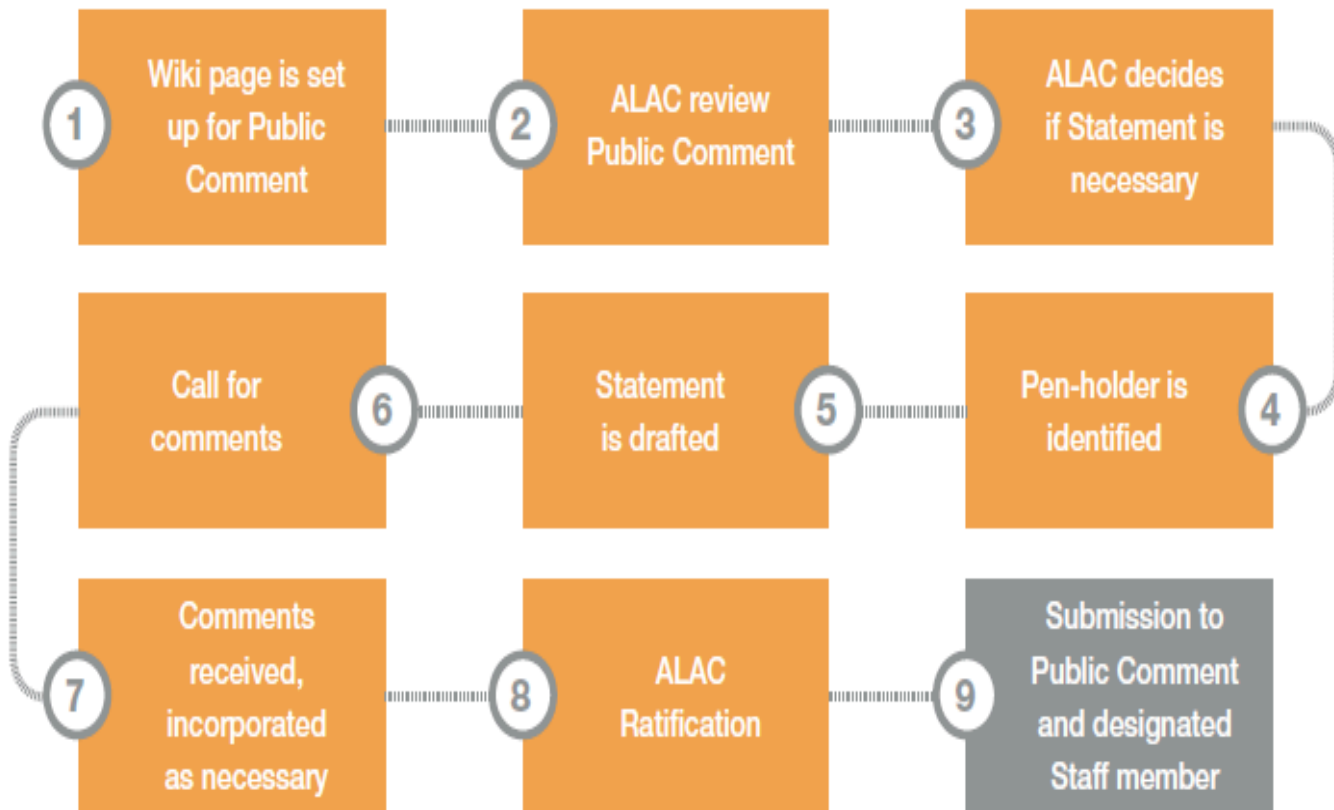
ALAC Policy Development

- Consideration of whether ALAC should comment at all
- Identification of individual(s) to draft initial statement (pen holder(s))
- Use 'wiki space' on webpage for comment
- Pen holder(s) draft final statement – again open for final contribution
- ALAC vote on ratification of statement



Capacity Building POLICY

- ALAC Policy Development





Capacity Building POLICY

Group work:

Each group identify an ALAC policy statement

- What was the issue - explain
- What was the ALAC Response



Capacity Building ICANN 'Independence'

March 2014: US Dept of Commerce announced its intent to transition – providing the following criteria were met:

Must have broad community support and address the following principles:

- Support and enhance multi-stakeholder model
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Capacity Building ICANN 'Independence'

ICANN Response: Two Parallel processes

- IANA Stewardship Transition Coordination Group (ICG)
 - Cross Community WG (Naming related functions) (CWG)
 - Consolidated RIR IANA Stewardship Proposal Team (numbering) (CRISP)
 - IANAPLAN –(protocol related issues) (IANAPLAN WG)
- Cross Community WG (enhancing ICANN accountability) (CCWG)



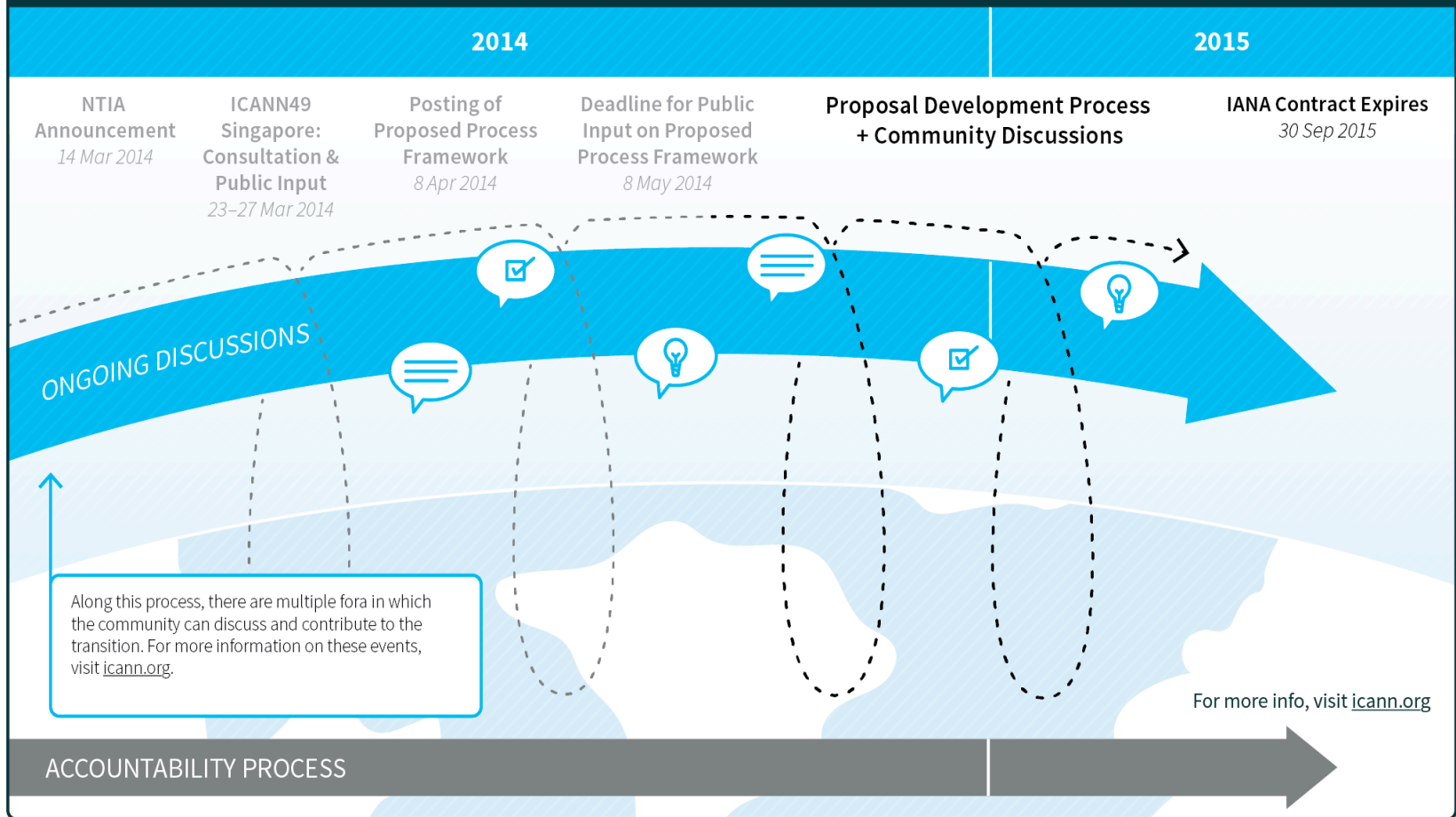
Capacity Building ICANN 'Independence'

- **The Root Zone Management track** contains projects relating to changes to the root zone management system (RZMS) to remove NTIA's authorization process, parallel testing of the production and parallel test RZMS and the development, and execution of an agreement with Verisign as the root zone maintainer.
- **The Stewardship Transition track** contains projects to prepare relationship documentations with the operational communities, creation of a Post-Transition IANA (PTI) entity, establishment of a Customer Standing Committee (CSC) and a Root Zone Evolution Review Committee (RZERC), operationalizing the IANA customer service escalation mechanisms and SLAs.
- **The Accountability Enhancements track** contains projects to implement enhancements to ICANN's Independent Review and Reconsideration Request processes, to update ICANN's governance documents, and to operationalize new Community Powers defined by the CCWG-Accountability.



Capacity Building ICANN 'Independence'

NTIA IANA Functions' Stewardship Transition | Timeline





Capacity Building ICANN 'Independence'

March 2014 – August 2016 Development of proposals on transition process and new accountability mechanisms

August 2015 – US DOC announcement – criteria for transition had been met

1 October 2016 – Doc – ICANN contract lapsed

With the completion of all required implementation tasks, the global multistakeholder community, with the support of ICANN the organization, is ready for the IANA stewardship transition to occur. We thank the ICANN community for their ongoing support and dedication throughout this transition process .Akram Atallah



Multistakeholder Policy- & Decision-making

“Stakeholder” refers broadly to anyone who has an interest in the Internet

Within ICANN, stakeholders include:



**Large and
small
businesses**



**Technical
community**



**Civil
society**



**Government
s**



**Researcher
s and
academics**



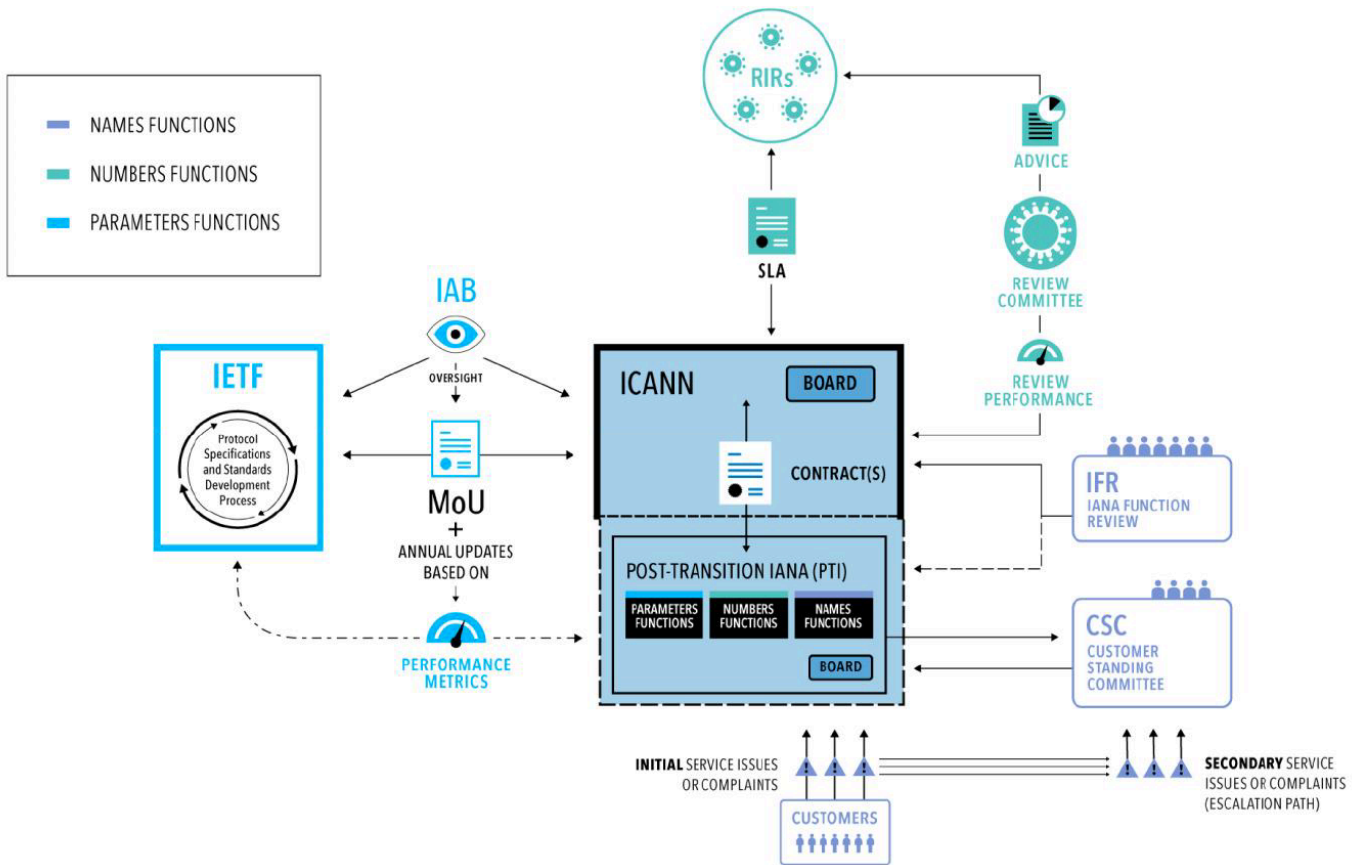
**End
users**

The multistakeholder community functions on bottom-up consensus building which, by design, is resistant to capture due to the openness, diversity and equal division of authority among participants

ICANN’s private sector-led multistakeholder community is directly responsible for the success of the Internet’s DNS



THE NEW ICANN WITHOUT NTIA





Capacity Building ICANN 'Independence'

Questions and Discussion