Multistakeholder Model Policy Making



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Background

- United Nations General Assembly and the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS):
 - Geneva (2003)
 - Tunis (2005)
- Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG) (2004)
- Outcome: Tunis Agenda
 - Mandate for Internet Governance Forum
 - Multistakeholder processes in national, regional & international
- WSIS+10 (2015)

"Internet as a global facility includes **multilateral, transparent, democratic and multistakeholder processes**, with the full involvement of Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, technical and academic communities...in accordance with their respective roles and responsibilities."

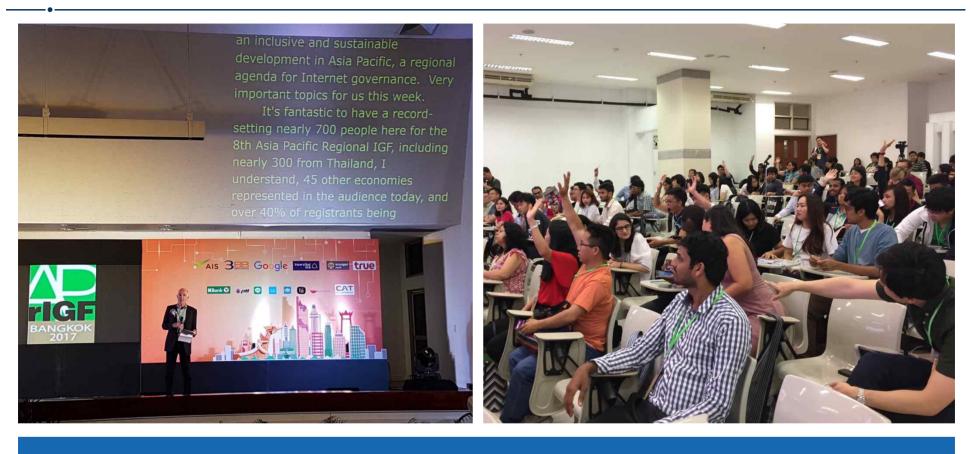
WSIS+10 Outcome Document



- Transparent: documented processes following agreed procedures, decisions explained, accessible
- Accountable: decisions and decisions making processes justifiable, mechanisms of review and redress, checks and balances
- Inclusive: Supportive of meaningful participation; actively seek to involve stakeholders, enable participation in processes
- Flexible: future oriented and able to accommodate change



Multistakeholder model: APrIGF Example



- Group of volunteers: Multistakeholder Steering Group (MSG)
- Determine rules, decisions in bottom-up manner
- Example: MSG Chair election rules, organization of APrIGF



ICANN's Multistakeholder Model and Policy Making



The 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, consensusdriven, policymaking approach.





https://www.icann.org/community



The ICANN Multistakeholder Community

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MAKING POLICY:

Three Supporting Organizations (SOs) in the ICANN community are responsible for developing policy recommendations in the areas they represent: IP addresses; generic toplevel 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.

ICANN

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)

Advisory Committees (ACs)

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

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

RSSAC

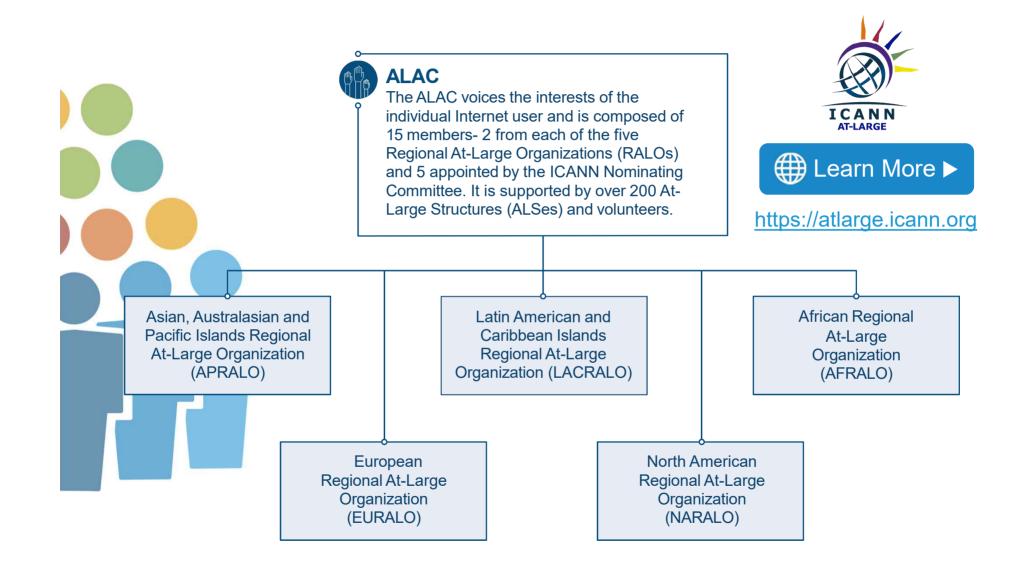
The RSSAC advises the ICANN community and Board on the operation, administration, security, and integrity of the Internet's Root Server System.

SSAC

The SSAC advises on matters related to the security and integrity of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems.



At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)









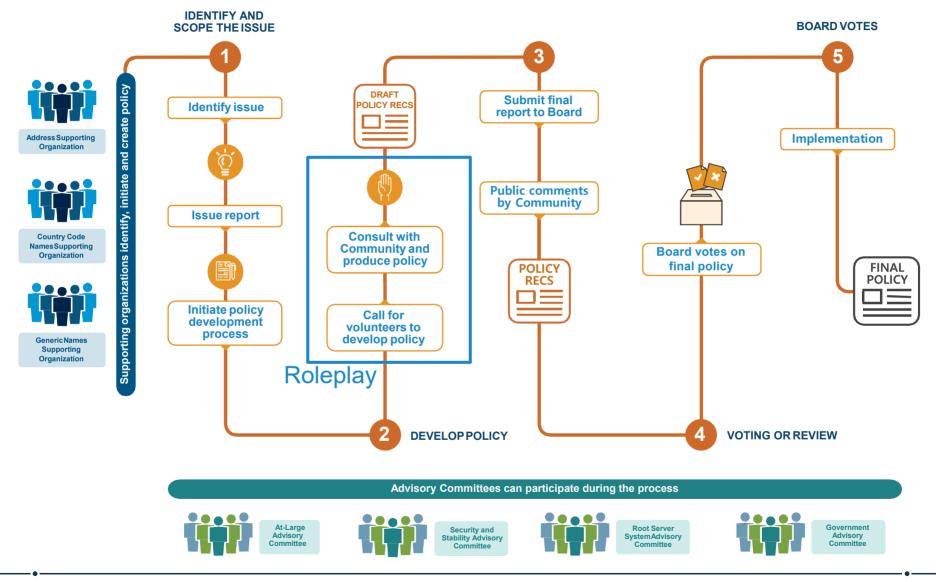
So, what's it like to participate in the gTLD Policy Development Process (PDP), I mean, like really?



Multistakeholder Policy Development Learning through Role Play



How Does the Community Develop Policy?



<u>2009:</u> GAC comments to Draft Applicant Guidebook for the New gTLD Program supporting variable fee structure (applicant support)

<u>June 2011:</u> ICANN Board approves launch of New gTLD Program, including requirement for a program to provide support to applicants for developing countries

<u>Sept 2011:</u> ALAC-GNSO Joint Applicant Support Working Group publishes Final Report, recommending:

- Financial assistance (reduction in application fee) implemented as US\$47,000 fee for qualifying applicants (compared to US\$185,000)
- Pro bono services *implemented as webpage listing information of parties willing to provide and receive such services*
- Funding mechanism to be established implemented as US\$2 million seed fund, with opportunities to be created for parties to donate additional funds

Jan 2012: Launch of New gTLD Program

	New gTLD Subsequent Procedures
# of Members/ Observers	163 / 74
Date Chartered	Jan 2016
Expected Timeline for Deliverables	ICANN61 – Preparation of Initial Report
Meeting Frequency	Every 2 weeks (60 minutes) plus 4 Work Tracks (every 2 weeks)



QUESTIONS:

1) Should the Applicant Support Program that was put into place for the 2012 New gTLD Program be expanded?

- ⊙ To specifically cover applications for new gTLDs for Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs)
- ⊙ To include "struggling" applicants from regions that are further along in their development compared to underserved or underdeveloped regions
- ⊙ To extend beyond financial support to, e.g. ongoing operational costs

2) How can outreach (to potential applicants to increase awareness) be improved?

3) How can ICANN (organization and community) measure the success of this type of program beyond the volume of applications?



Let's role play!

Groupings:

Group 1: Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) / Public Sector Group 2: Current ICANN Contracted Party (Registry / Registrar) Group 3: Potential applicant for the next New gTLD round Group 4: Civil society / End user (either from the GNSO Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group or At-Large)



Housekeeping – Adobe Connect

Speaking and asking questions

- Raise your hand in the AC or type in the chat pod if you wish to speak. When speaking , first state your name and affiliation clearly

 If you have questions, type them in the chat pod

Expected Standards of Behaviour

- Treat all members equally
- Respect all members
- Listen to views of all stakeholders

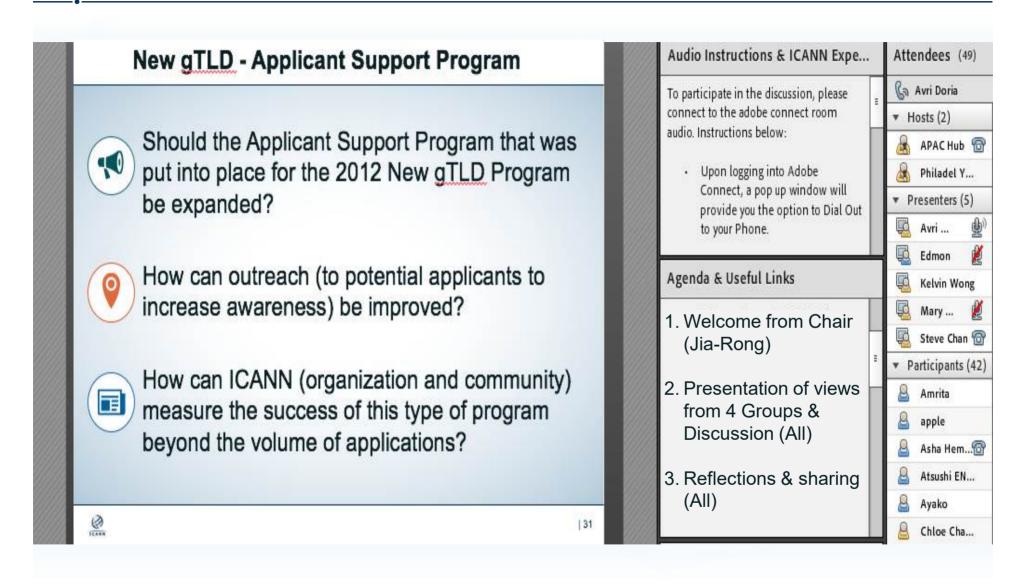


Muting and unmuting

- Please mute your microphones if you are not speaking
- To unmute, press *6



Working Group Call (Adobe Connect)





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