ICANN and Internet Governance

Pierre Dandjinou ,
VP ; Africa
AIS, Lusaka
17 JUNE 2013

ICANN

Agenda Today

+ ICANN – Past and Present

+ The IG Ecosystem

+ The Internet Governance Debate

+ Some predictions….

ICANN

ICANN Past

+ 1998 and the White Paper

+ More Board than Staff

+ US Memorandum of Understanding

+ In 2005 – 40 in GAC and 50 staff
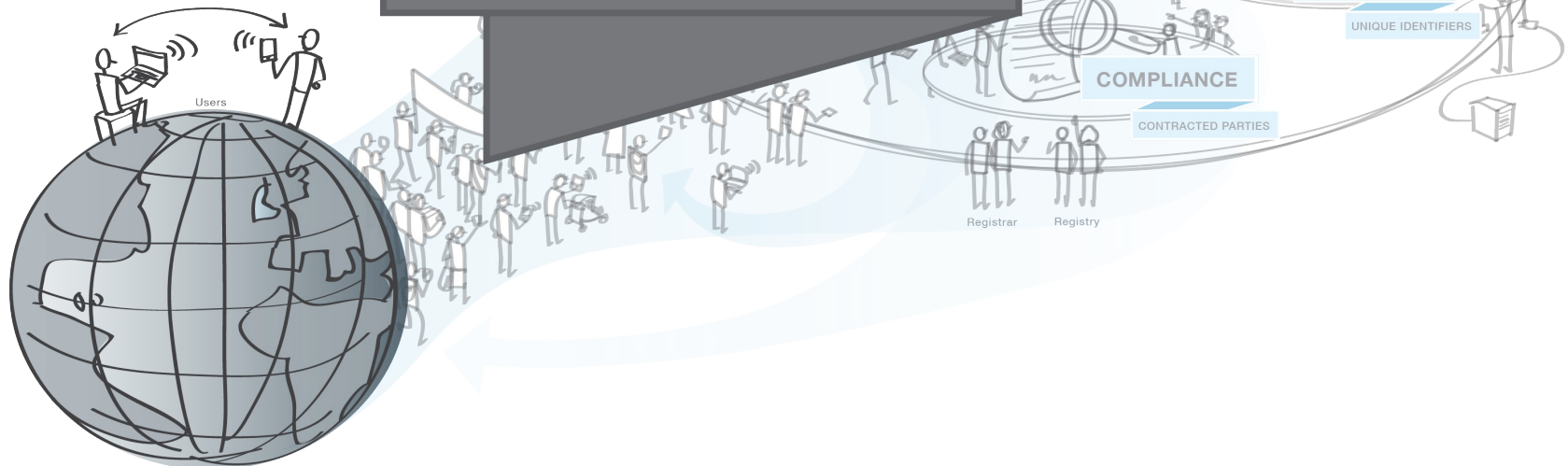
+ Offices in US (DC. Los Angeles)

ICANN

ICANN Present

+ 200 multinational staff – numerous languages spoken

+ Hub Offices opening in Singapore and Istanbul

+ Engagement Offices in Brussels, Beijing, Montevideo; Washington DC, and planned for Tokyo and Geneva

+ Regional VP in all Regions

+ Regional Engagement Plans in Africa; Latin America and Middle East;

+ US Relationship evolvement through Affirmation of Commitments

+ 124 GAC members and 24 Observers

ICANN

What does ICANN do?

WHAT DOES ICANN DO?

To reach another person on the Internet you have to type an address into your device—a name or a number. That address must be unique, so computers will know where to find each other. ICANN maintains and administers these unique identifiers across the world. Without ICANN's management of this system, known as the Domain Name System (DNS), we wouldn't have a global, scalable Internet where we can find each other.

COORDINATION

DNS ECOSYSTEM

OPERATIONS

UNIQUE IDENTIFIERS

COMPLIANCE

CONTRACTED PARTIES

Users

Registrar   Registry

ICANN

Pillars of ICANN Strategy

+ Multi-stakeholder Model

+ Community-Driven Policy

+ Competition & Choice

+ Security & Stability

+ Interoperability

+ Compliance

ICANN

ICANN's Operations

+ ICANN is structured to manage DNS, ensuring growth and stability of Internet
  - Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

+ Supporting Organizations
  - Address
  - Country Code Names
  - Generic Names

+ Board of Directors Advisory Committees
  - At-Large
  - Governmental
  - DNS Root Server System
  - Security & Stability

+ Technical Advisory Bodies
  - Technical Liaison Group
  - Internet Engineering Task Force

ICANN

Allocation of IP Addresses

+ IP addresses are distributed in hierarchical system

+ IANA allocates IP addresses to RIRs

+ Policy is created through community, open consultation process

+ Global policy is developed through consensus at an RIR, forwarded to ASO and submitted to ICANN Board

ICANN

Serious about Internationalization

+ Moving the "centre of gravity" from LA
+ New "Hub" offices in Singapore and Istanbul
+ So HQ in 3!
+ Along with "engagement" offices (such as Brussels)
+ New thinking
+ No longer do you have to come to the mountain!

ICANN

One world.
One internet.

WHAT DOES ICANN DO?

To reach another person on the Internet you have to type an address into your device—a name or a number. That address must be unique, so computers will know where to find each other. ICANN maintains and administers these unique identifiers across the world. Without ICANN's management of this system, known as the Domain Name System (DNS), we wouldn't have a global, scalable Internet where we can find each other.

Multi-stakeholder Model:

Civil Society & Internet Users, the Private Sector, National & International Organizations, Governments, Research, Academic and Technical Communities are all represented.

Community-Driven Policy

To keep pace with dynamic technologies and rapid innovation, ICANN enables consensus-driven, Multi-stakeholder policy development, with broad representation from the global Internet community.
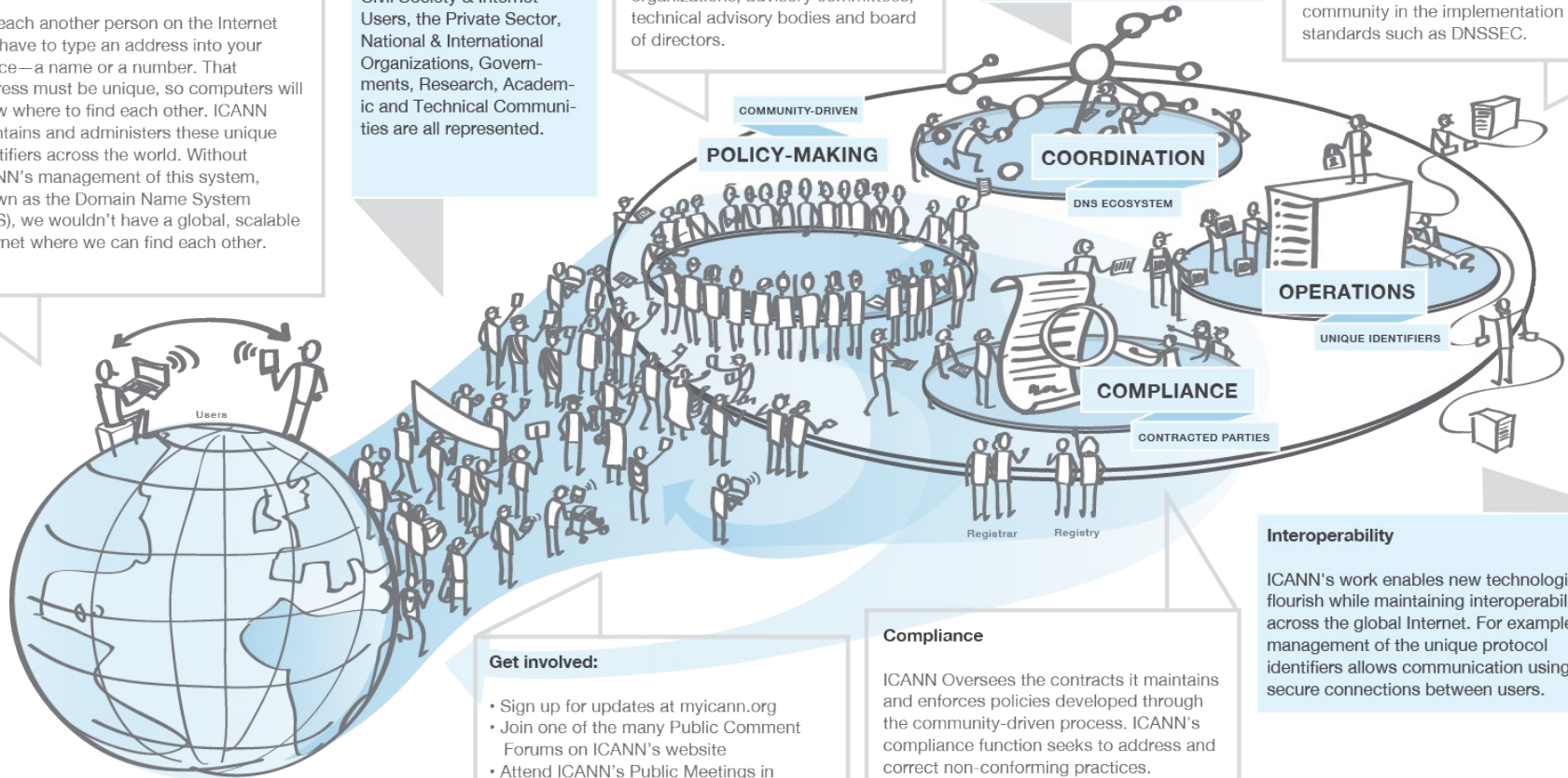
Who's Involved:

A number of groups: supporting organizations, advisory committees, technical advisory bodies and board of directors.

Competition & Choice

From accrediting over 1000 registrars, to introducing new Top Level Domains (TLDs), ICANN works to expand consumer choice by fostering competition and innovation in the domain name marketplace.

Security & Stability

ICANN supports DNS security through technical training and engagement, coordinating and collaborating with the community in the implementation of standards such as DNSSEC.

POLICY-MAKING

COMMUNITY-DRIVEN

COORDINATION

DNS ECOSYSTEM

OPERATIONS

UNIQUE IDENTIFIERS

COMPLIANCE

CONTRACTED PARTIES

Users

Registrar   Registry

Interoperability

ICANN's work enables new technologies to flourish while maintaining interoperability across the global Internet. For example, management of the unique protocol identifiers allows communication using secure connections between users.

Get involved:

- Sign up for updates at myicann.org
- Join one of the many Public Comment Forums on ICANN's website
- Attend ICANN's Public Meetings in person or online to provide input at a Public Forum
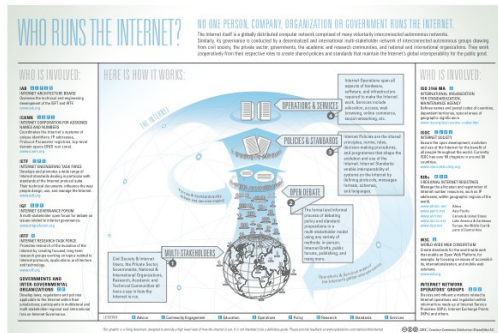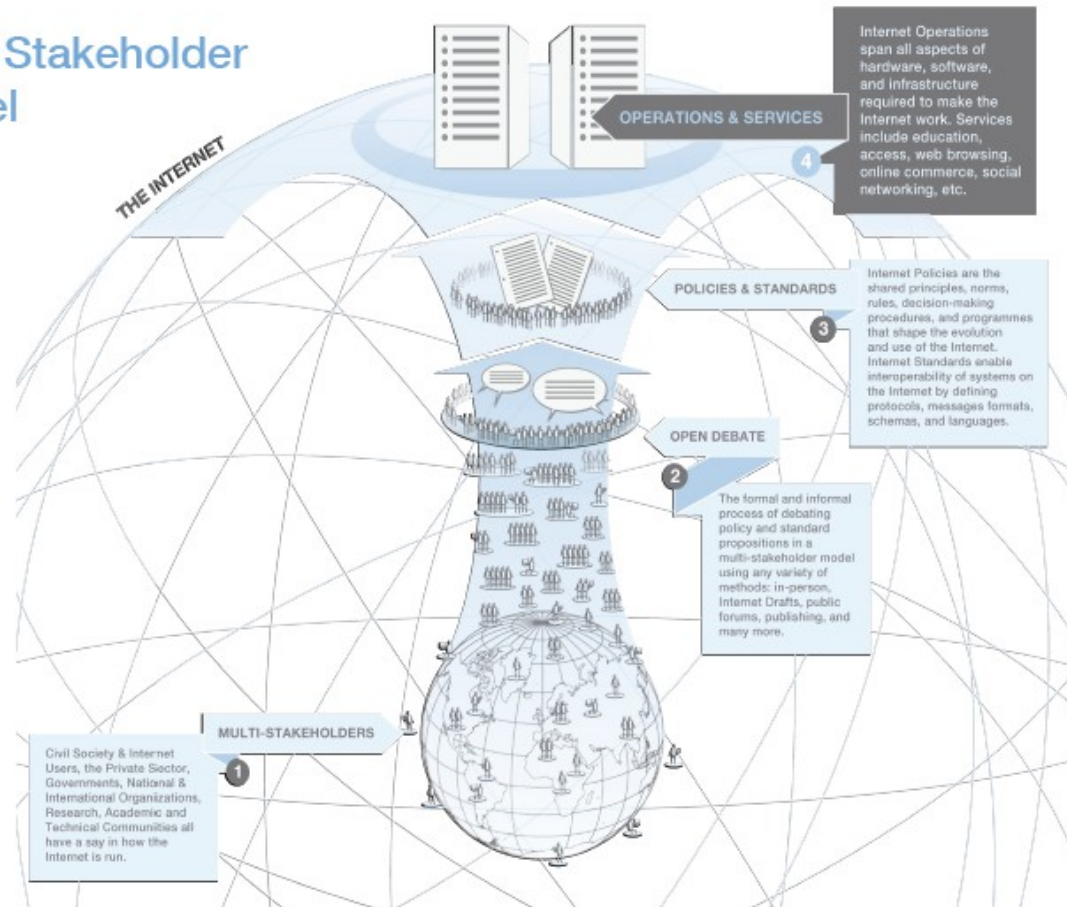- Join one of ICANN's Supporting Organizations or Advisory Committees

Compliance

ICANN Oversees the contracts it maintains and enforces policies developed through the community-driven process. ICANN's compliance function seeks to address and correct non-conforming practices.

ICANN

Components of Internet Ecosystem

+ Organizations, individuals and processes that shape the coordination and management of the global Internet

+ Highly interdependent parts which require significant coordination

+ ICANN is one of these organizations

+ ICANN is pivotal to naming and addressing

ICANN

Multi Stakeholder Model

Community-Driven Policy

Multi-stakeholder Model:

Civil Society & Internet Users, the Private Sector, National & International Organizations, Governments, Research, Academic and Technical Communities are all represented.

COMMUNITY-DRIVEN

POLICY-MAKING

COORDINATION

DNS ECOSYSTEM
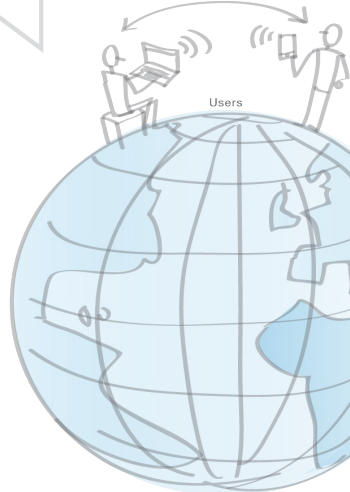
OPERATIONS

UNIQUE IDENTIFIERS

...IANCE

...ARTIES

Users

Community-Driven Policy

To keep pace with dynamic technologies and rapid innovation, ICANN enables consensus-driven, Multi-stakeholder policy development, with broad representation from the global Internet community.

Who's Involved:

A number of groups: supporting organizations, advisory committees, technical advisory bodies and board of directors.

ICANN

The Current Internet Governance Debate

+ We had the WCIT (World Conference on International Telecommunications)

+ World Telecommunications Policy Forum (WTPF)

+ ITU Plenipotentiary – November 2014

+ World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) Review

+ Why it affects us all?

ICANN

WCIT - The Facts

+ New Treaty will become effective on 1 January 2015 for those countries that signed up or accede to it;

+ The Resolutions (including the one on Internet Governance) had affect from 14 December 2012

+ The ITR (1988) will continue to apply to those not signing

+ 89 signed Treaty; 55 did not (but some still may)

+ Member States can still accede

ICANN

WCIT - Lessons Learned

+ It was not the start of a "cold war" – we see it as opportunity

+ It is not signing that matters!

+ Many different views; many different issues?

+ Many countries undecided – lot of work to do

+ Clear need to address and not dismiss Developing World concerns;

+ "Government only" fora does not work!

ICANN

World Telecommunications Policy Forum (WTPF)

+ Took place in May 2013 – Geneva

+ Issue was essentially "Internet Governance" with "Opinions" adopted on issues such As Internet Exchange Points (IXPs); IPV6; Broadband, Multi-Stakeholder approach and 'Enhanced Cooperation"

+ Was good natured (post WCIT); more open and with almost unanimous support for multi-stakeholder approach;

+ Outstanding issue on "Brazil" proposal

ITU Plenipotentiary Conference – Korea; November 2014 (PP-14)

+ The opportunity for ITU to redefine scope and work;

+ New leadership team to be elected

+ Opportunities and threats;

+ ICANN working with ITU

ICANN

WSIS (1) - Process

+ 10 year UN Review – mandated in Tunis Agenda adopted at WSIS

+ Focus on overall affect of WSIS on global access and connectivity;

+ UNESCO (WSIS+10) Conference in Paris

+ ITU; WSIS Event- Egypt; 2014

+ United Nations General Assembly Review in 2015?

ICANN

WSIS (2) - Questions

+ Whether the multi-stakeholder approach for Internet Governance (Adopted in Tunis Agenda) has benefited society

+ Have governments been allowed to play an appropriate role?

+ Does Tunis Agenda need reviewing?

+ What's at stake?

ICANN

Why it affect us all?

+ We rely economically on a single and open Internet;

+ What would be the fall in global GDP?

+ Affect on innovation – Where would the next Facebook come from?

+ How many "Internets" would there be?

ICANN

Some Predictions (and hopes)

+ Debate on IG moves from "who governs" to social and economic development; and adoption of global policy approaches;

+ Policy formation in a multi-stakeholder environment becomes accepted as the "norm"

+ Desire to maintain "open Internet" prevents any break-up;

ICANN

Conclusion

+ A lot is happening at ICANN –for the good

+ But the global scene is where the real focus should be

QUESTIONS / DISCUSSION

Pierre.dandjinou@icann.org