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Internet Gouvernance & Geopolitics History & Principles Ecosystem

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Trivandrum, Kerala, India
24 October 2017

Internet Governance, History & Principles

1
Internet History

2
Various landscape

3
Various organizations
ISOC / IAB / IETF
UIT / W3C / FGI
OP3FT / I& J

4
AFNIC

5
ICANN
Structure
TLDs
IANA
Accountability

6
Calendar

Links and Bibliographie

WGIG Final Report (2005)

- **Internet Governance Definition**
- ***Internet governance is the development and application by Governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet***

The Five Waves of Internet Governance

- **Wave 1: Military (1957 –1970s)**
  - DARPA-Net
- **Wave 2: Academic (1970s –1990s)**
  - TCP/IP
- **Wave 3: Commercial (1990s –2000s)**
  - WWW
- **Wave 4: Massmedia (2000s –2010s)**
  - WSIS
- **Wave 5: Everybody & Everything (2010+)**
  - The New Internet Complexity (NMI & IOT)

Internet
Gouvernance & Geopolitics
History & Principles
Ecosystem

History

The Internet

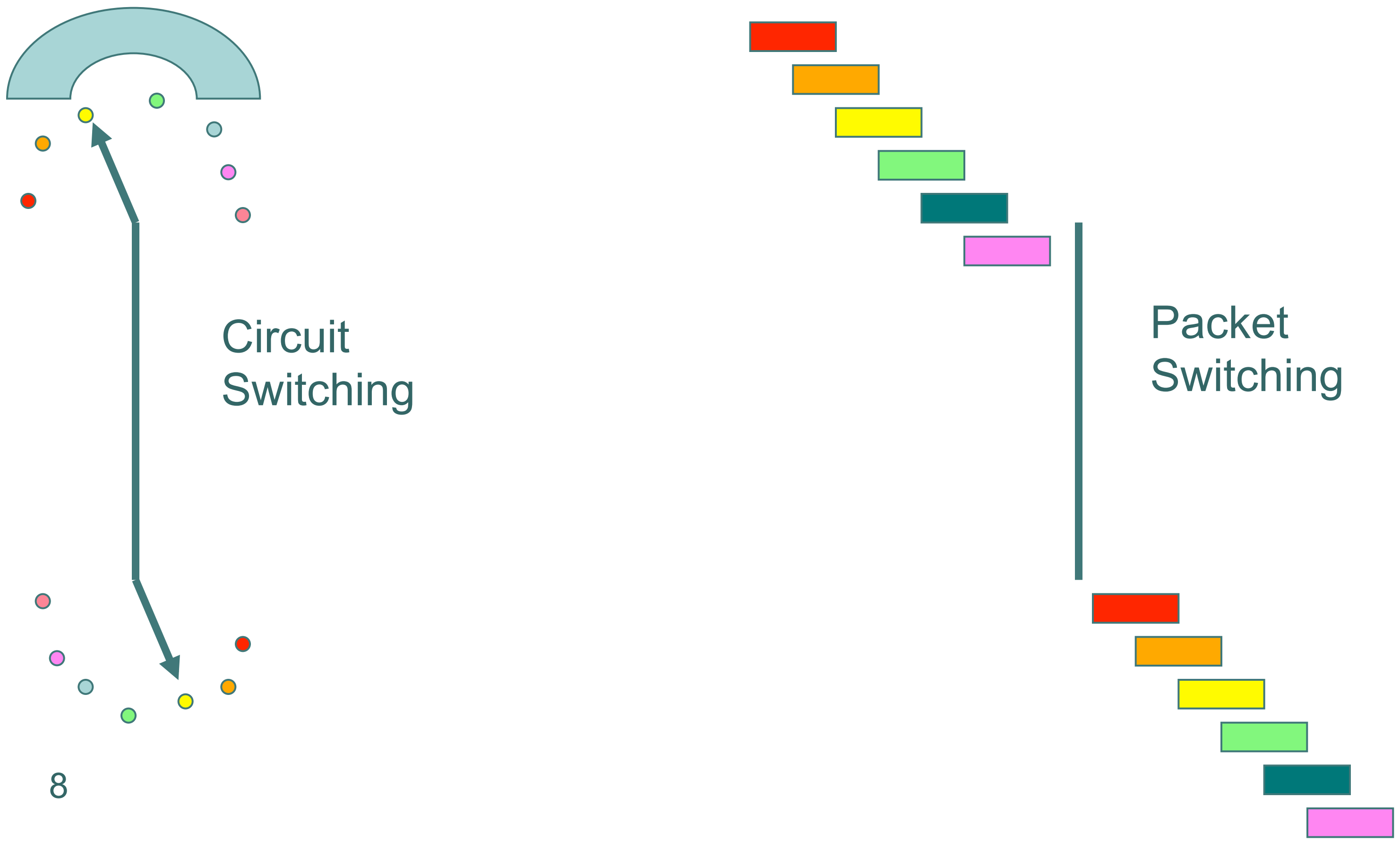
- Technology developed since the 1960s
- Technical specifications:
  - Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
  - Multi-stakeholder development
- Distributed system
  - Network of networks
  - No single owner of the Internet
- Dynamic Naming System (DNS) since 1980s
  - A hierarchy of name servers with one single Root
  - Fully distributed around the world

The Internet Ecosystem

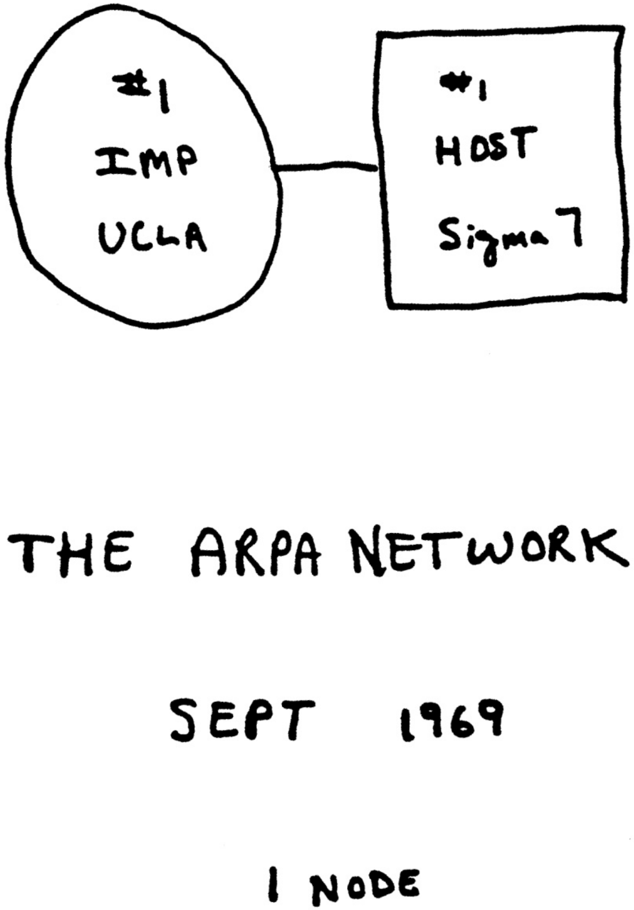
- The Internet is successful in large part due to its unique model
  - shared global ownership
  - development based on open standards
  - freely accessible processes for technology and policy development
- The Internet's unprecedented success continues to thrive because the Internet model is
  - open
  - transparent
  - collaborative
- The model relies on processes and products that are local, bottom-up, and accessible to users around the world

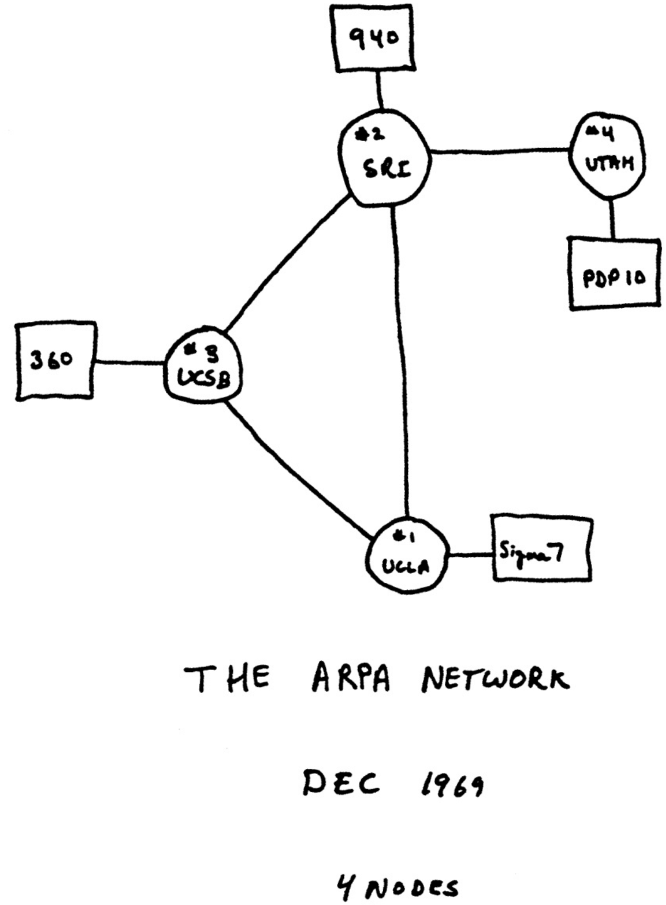
Internet timeline - 1961

J.C.R. Licklider (MIT): “Galactic Network” concept
Leonard Kleinrock publishes a paper on Packet Switching



Self-management of these resources has allowed the global Internet to grow from this…



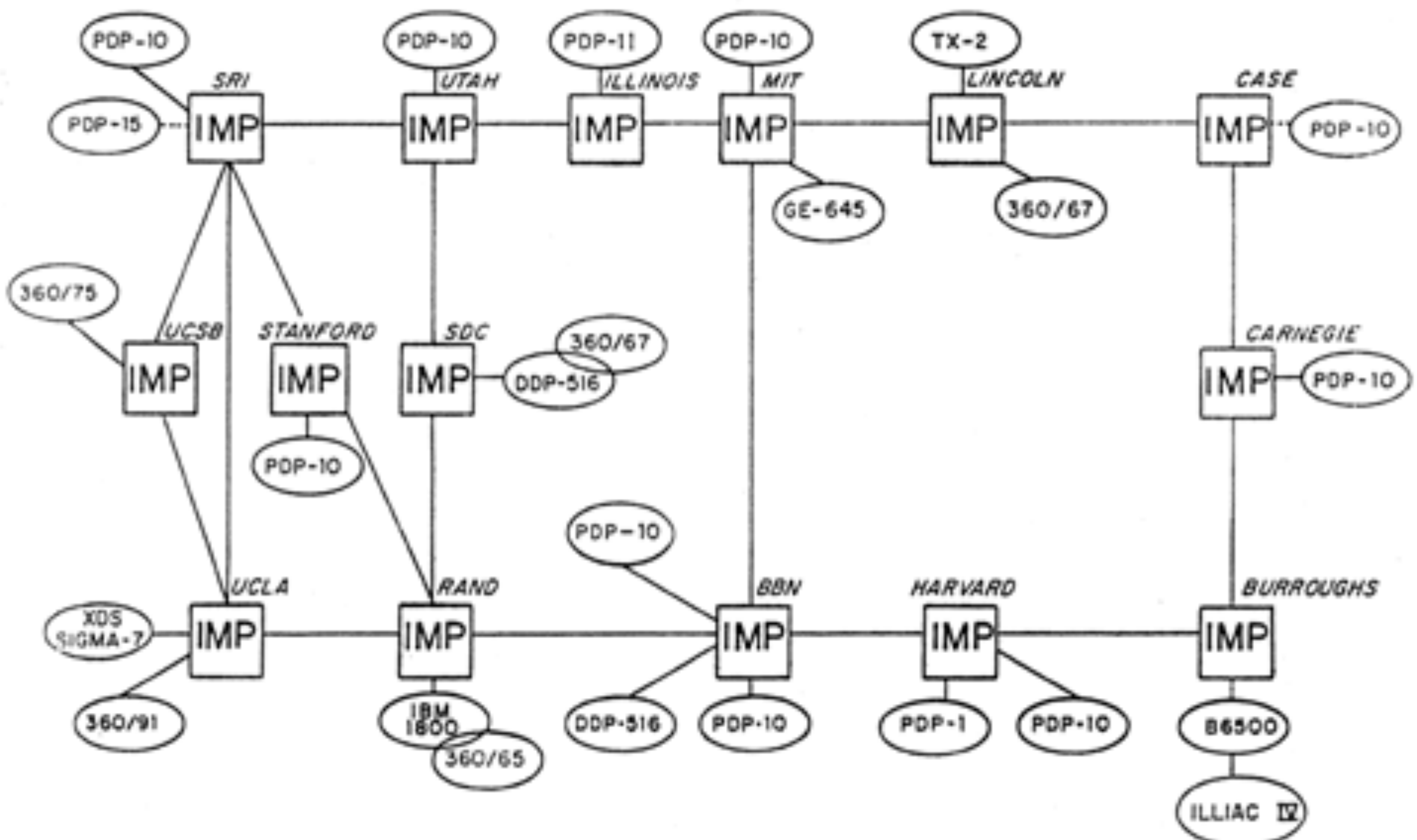


1969 First Packet Switching Node of ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network)

Internet timeline - tracking

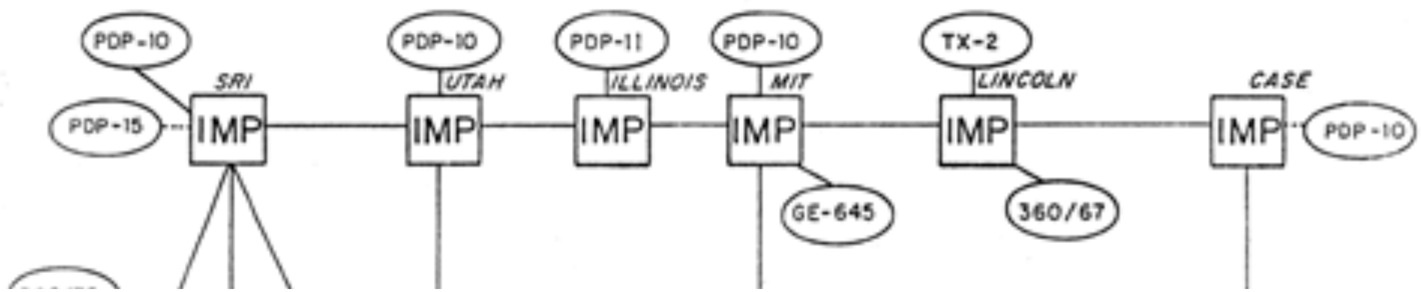
- Request for Comment (RFC) # 1 written by Steve Crocker in 1969
- RFCs are the “standards” of the Internet

Internet timeline - 1971

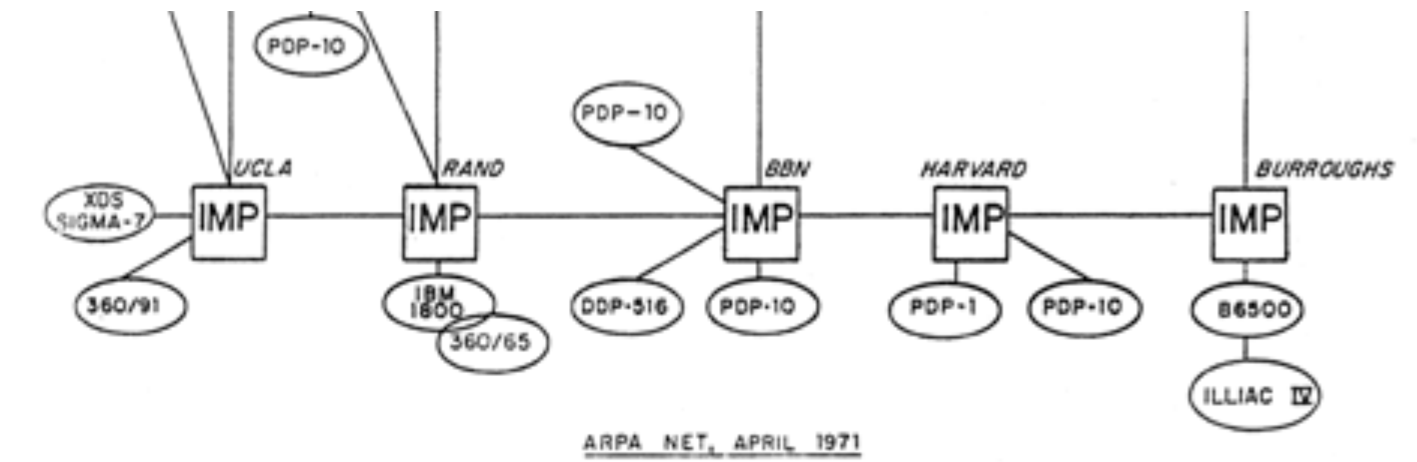


ARPA NET, APRIL 1971

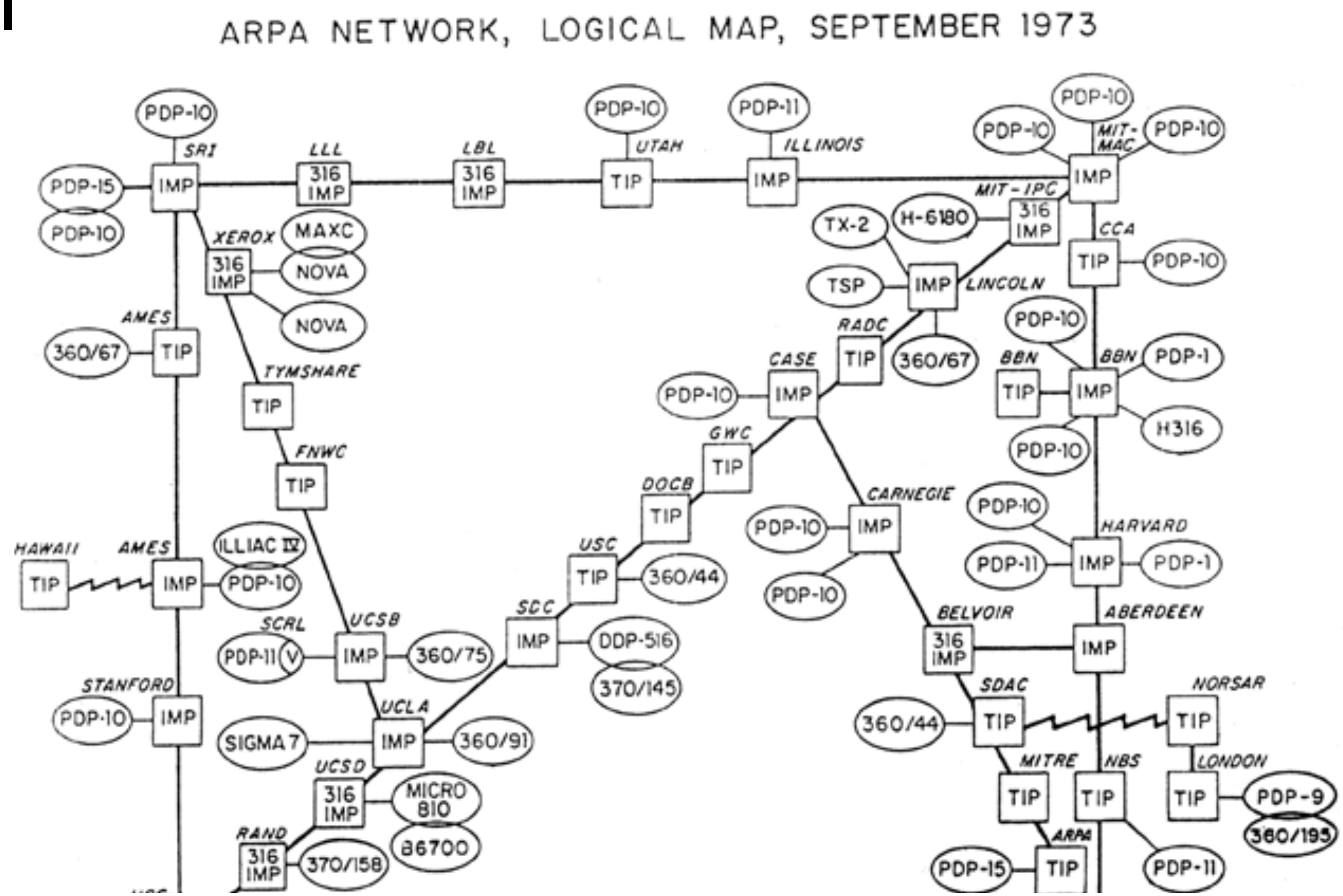
Internet timeline - 1971



1972 First Electronic Mail sent.

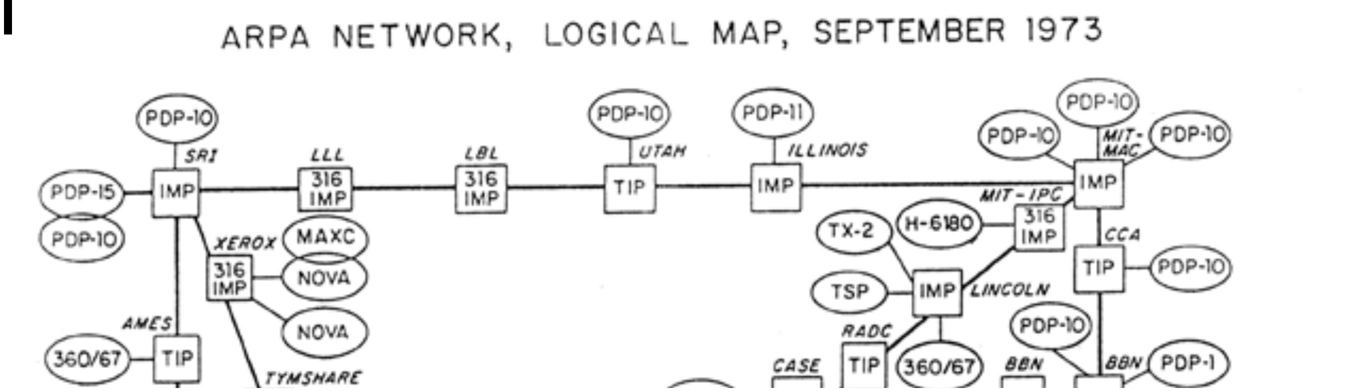


Internet timeline - 1973

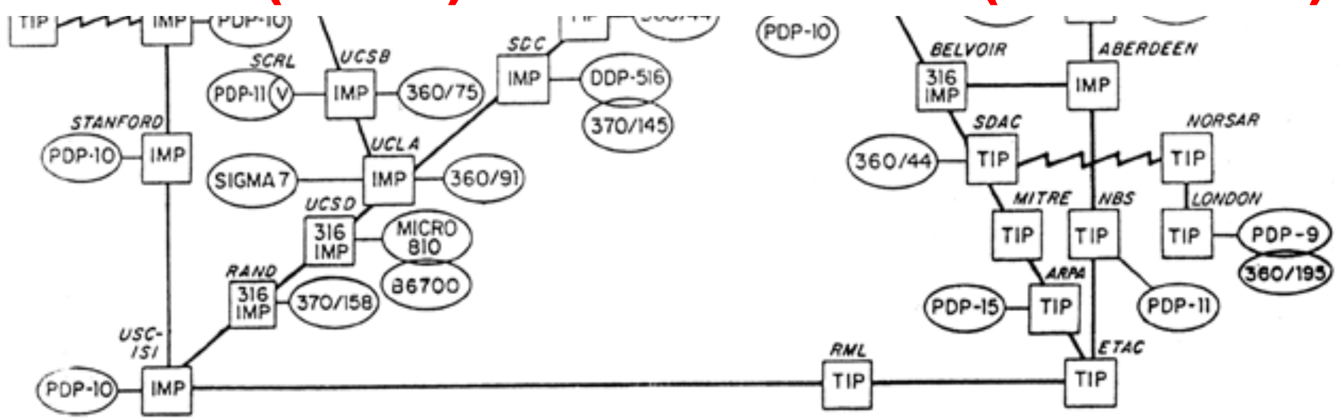


The network still uses NCP – Network Control Protocol

Internet timeline - 1973

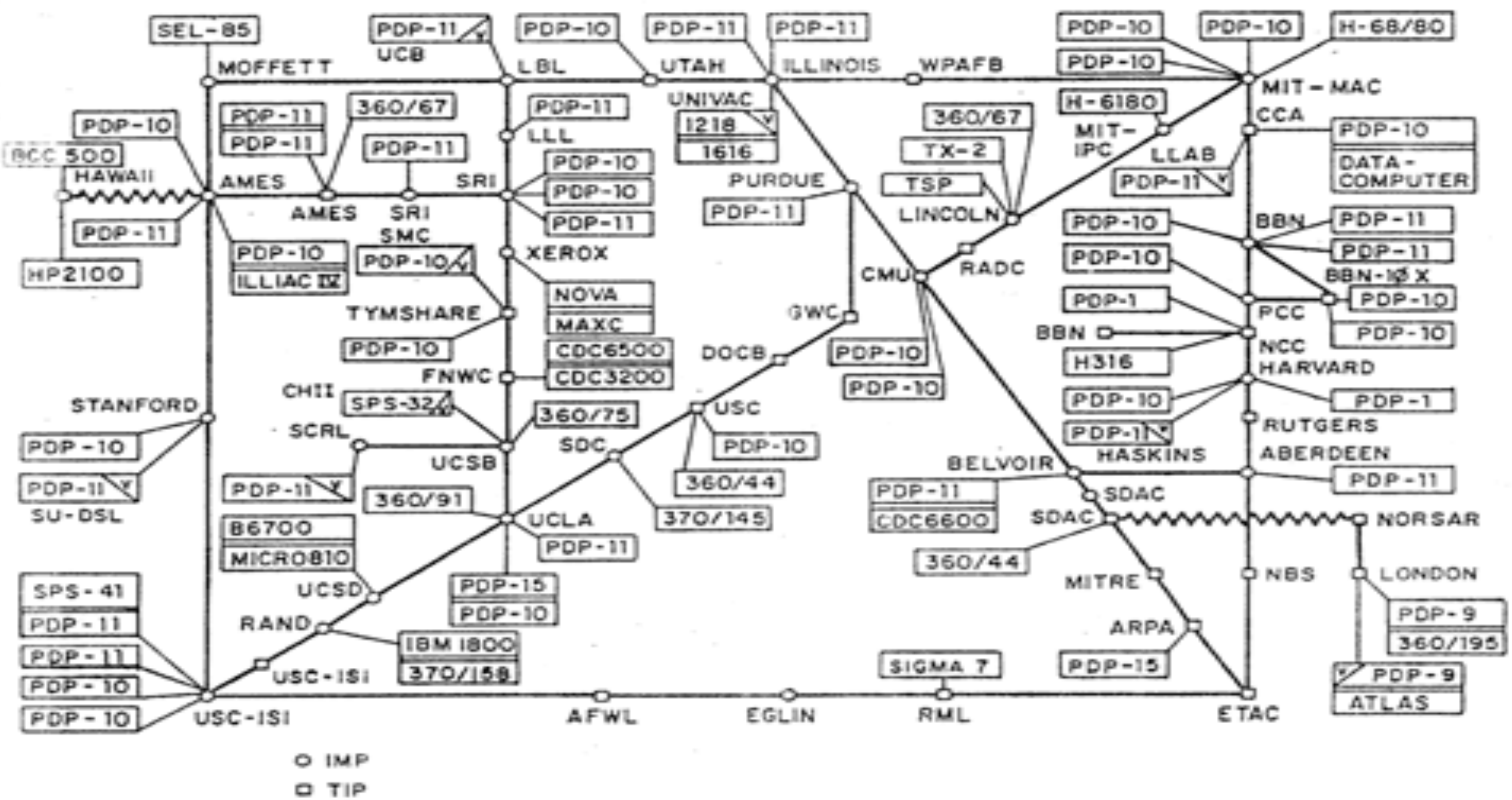


1974 TCP/IP with IPv4 designed by
Bob Kahn (BBN) and Vint Cerf (Stanford)



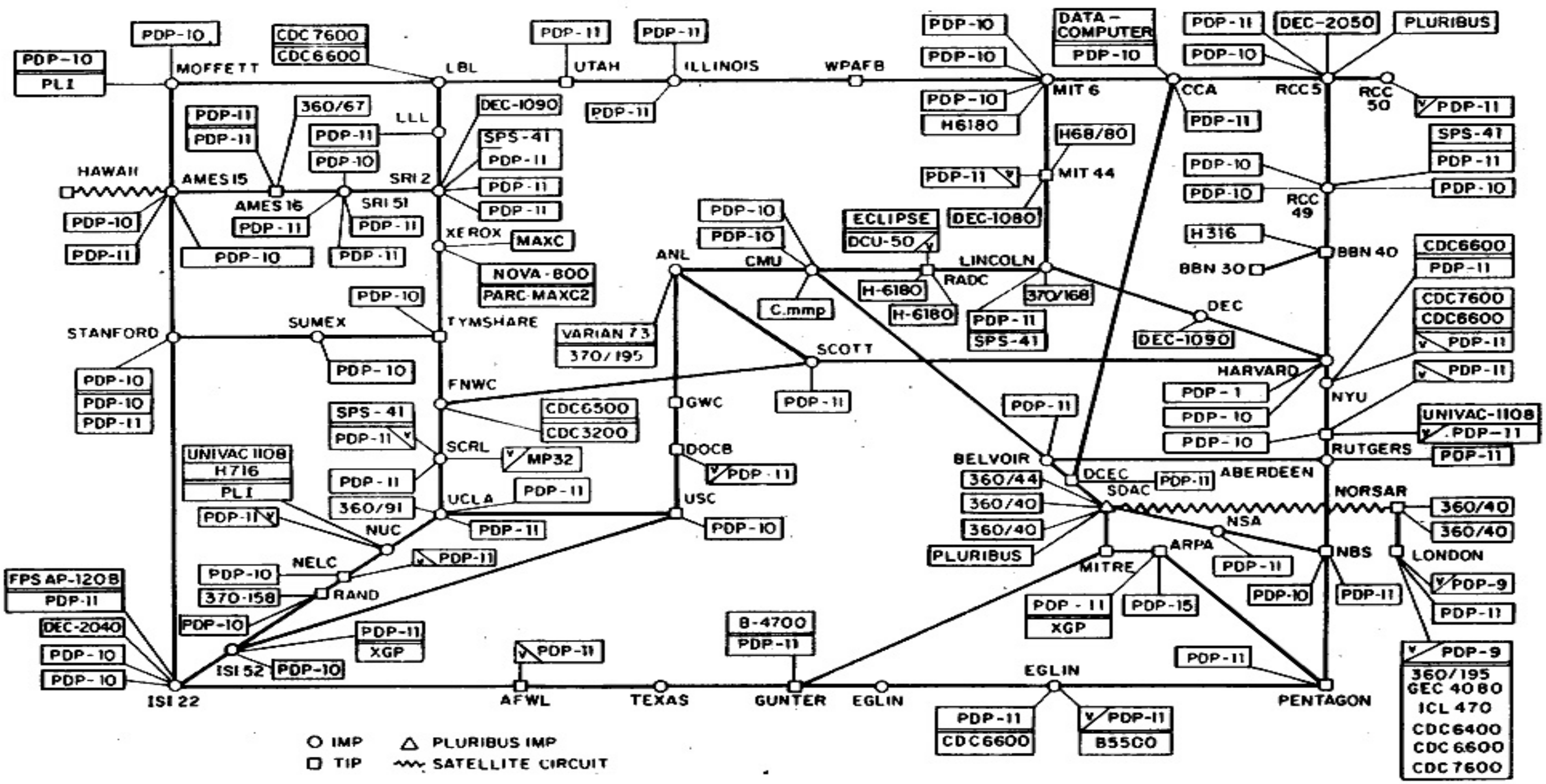
Internet timeline - 1975

ARPA NETWORK, LOGICAL MAP, JANUARY 1975



Internet timeline - 1977

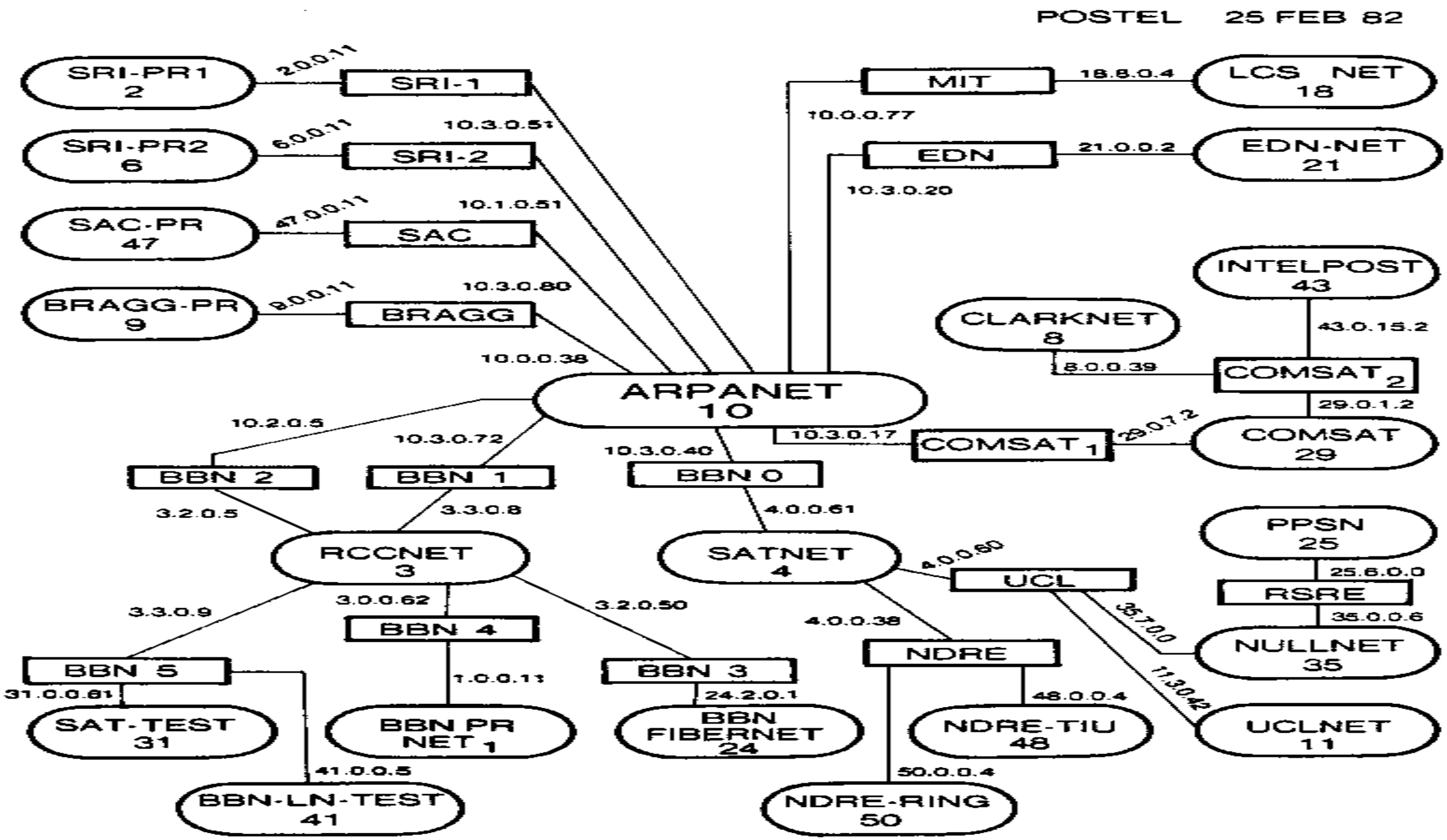
ARPANET LOGICAL MAP, MARCH 1977



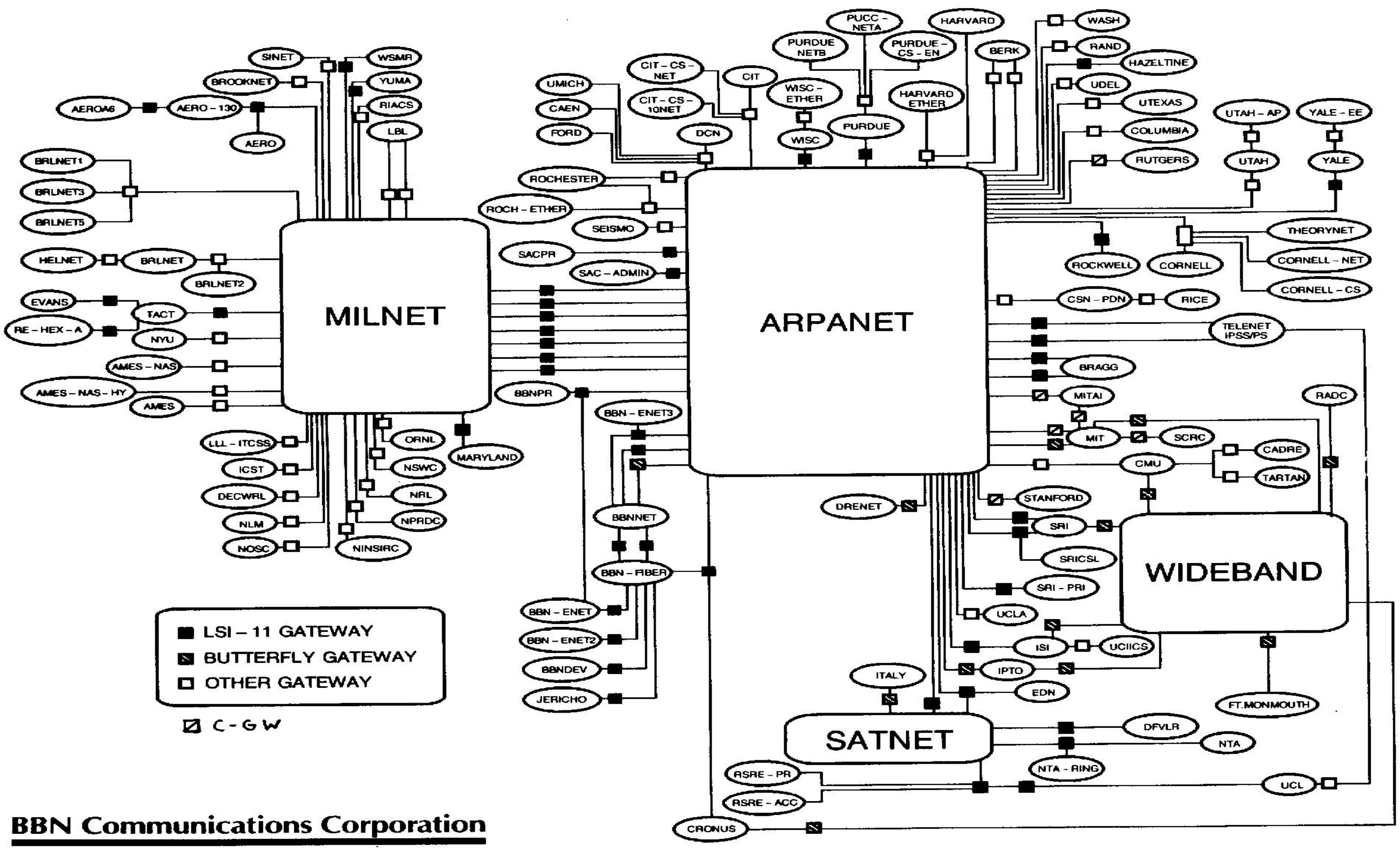
(PLEASE NOTE THAT WHILE THIS MAP SHOWS THE HOST POPULATION OF THE NETWORK ACCORDING TO THE BEST INFORMATION OBTAINABLE, NO CLAIM CAN BE MADE FOR ITS ACCURACY)

NAMES SHOWN ARE IMP NAMES, NOT (NECESSARILY) HOST NAMES

Internet timeline - 1982



Internet timeline - 1985



Internet timeline - 1985-6

Host Tables

- 26.17.0.1 obl-link-gw.eucom.mil obl-link-gw.arpa # gateway
- 26.4.0.2 dfvlren-gw.army.mil dfvlren-gw.arpa # gateway
- 26.19.0.2 patch-gw.army.mil # gateway
- 26.1.0.3 nosc-gw.nosc.mil nosc-gw.arpa # gateway
- 26.3.0.3 nprdc-gw.navy.mil nprdc-gw.arpa # gateway
- 26.5.0.3 sdcsvax-gw.ucsd.edu sdcsvax-gw.arpa # gateway
- 26.12.0.3 sssd-gw.sssd.navy.mil sssd.arpa # gateway
- 26.15.0.3 scubed-gw.scubed.com scubed-gw.arpa s-cubed-gw.arpa # gateway
- 26.16.0.3 gw-grunion.nosc.mil # gateway
- 26.3.0.4 usarmypr-gw.arpa # gateway
- 26.17.0.6 rdm-link-gw.eucom.mil # gateway

Internet timeline - 1985

- Domain Name System introduced
  - MIL
  - GOV
  - COM
  - NET
  - ORG
  - EDU

Internet timeline - 1988

- A-LHI-BBN-01.ARPA BBN Communications Corporation
- A-LHI-SRI-03.ARPA BBN Communications Corporation
- A.CS.UIUC.EDU University of Illinois
- ACC-SB-UNIX.ARPA Advanced Computer Communications (ACC)
- AFTERLIFE.ARPA Baltimore-Washington Science and Industry Center
- AI-GW.AI.MIT.EDU Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Artificial Intelligence Laboratory
- AI.AI.MIT.EDU Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Artificial Intelligence Laboratory
- AI.CEL.FMC.COM FMC Corporation Central Engineering Laboratories
- AMC.XAIT.XEROX.COM Computer Corporation of America Four Cambridge Center
- ANOC1.ARPA Bolt Beranek and Newman, Inc. (BBN)
- ARPA-GW.CAM.UNISYS.COM Unisys
- ARPA-GW.CC.ROCHESTER.EDU NYSERNET, Inc.
- ARPA-GW.CS.UCLA.EDU University of California, Los Angeles
- School of Engineering and Applied Science

Internet timeline - 1988

USENET

```
         /-----------------------------------------------------\
        /                                                       \
bellcore-----ulysses      alberta-----ucb-vision                 \ (linus)
 |    |                      |              :                      \   |
 |  clyde-----cbosgd-----ihnp4         uw-beaver-----tektronix-----decvax-\
 | /   |                                     :           |          |  |   \
 | | watmath-----utgpu  vuwcomp      (europe)  (mit-eddie)  cae780       |  |
   |
 | |               |        :       |                    |          |  |   |
 | | (ames)      utzoo   munnari  mcvax ... kddlab ... hplabs---decwrl |   |
 | |   /           |         :   /                       :             |   |
 | |  /          mnetor ... uunet----------------------amdahl          |   |
 | | /                           \                       |             |   |
 | | |  /---cmcl2-----philabs     \---------nbires       |             /   |
 | | | /      |         |                      :         |            /    |
rutgers-----husc6-----linus-----(decvax)       :         |   /----ucbvax   |
  | |  \      |  \                             :         |  /       |      |
  | |   \     |   \---------------------------hao-------ames-----sdcsvax   |
  | |    \    |                                |         |                 |
  \ \     mit-eddie ... (uw-beaver)            |     (rutgers)             |
   \ \                                         |                           |
    \ \--------------------------------------gatech---------------------mcnc
     \                                                                   /
      \-----------------------------------------------------------------/
```

Internet timeline - 1988

- **Large Networks**
  - **Military Network (MILNET)**
  - **CSNET (Computer Science Network)**
  - **JVNCNET, NYSERNET, SURANET, SDSCNET and BARRNET** etc.
- **BITNET (Because It's Time NETwork)**
- **USENET (telephone dialling using modems and UUCP)**
- **30,000 nodes**

Internet timeline - 1989

- **Military Network Separated (MILNET)**
- **MCI starts commercial email service on the Internet**
- **The rest of the Arpanet/Internet was paid for by the US Taxpayer but had more and more companies on it**
- **From 80,000 nodes in January to 160,000 nodes in November**

Internet timeline – 1990-91

- **PSI, UUNET, ANS CO+RE,** are more commercial services starting operation
- NSFNET in full development for Education Network, with Acceptable Use Policies being developed
- The rest of the world starts connecting itself via various agreements

Internet timeline – 1990-91

- Internet Services:
  - E-mail
  - FTP (File Transfer Protocol)
  - Gopher
  - WAIS
  - Archie
  - Telnet (connect to remote host)
- All are text based

Internet timeline – Gopher

Internet Gopher Information Client 2.0 pl10

Directory Services

--> 1. About This Directory.
2. College Telephone Book (text)/
3. Connect to X.500 Directory <TEL>
4. Electronic Yellow Pages (Experimental) <TEL>
5. Finger to X.500 Services <?>
6. International Dialling Codes.
7. Internet "white pages" directory facility (Netfind) [Experime.. <TEL>
8. People's Locator on other sites (X.500 gateway)/
9. Search College Telephone Book <?>
10. Top level mail domains.
11. UK STD codes (long - nearly 8000 lines).
12. UK STD codes (string search) <?>
13. X500 Data Summary.
14. X500 Great Britain DIT statistics.

Press ? for Help, q to Quit, u to go up a menu Page: 1/1

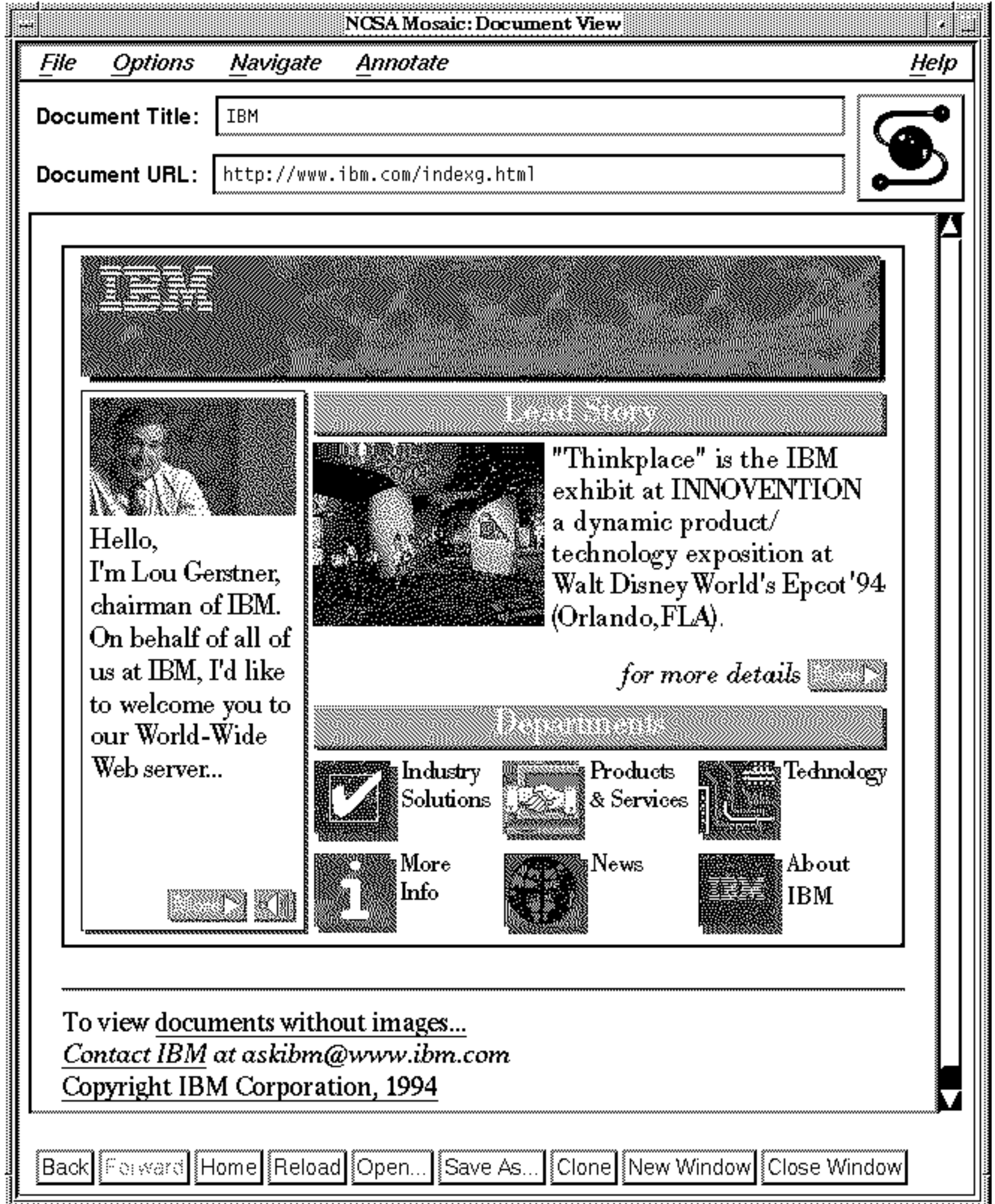
Internet timeline – 1991

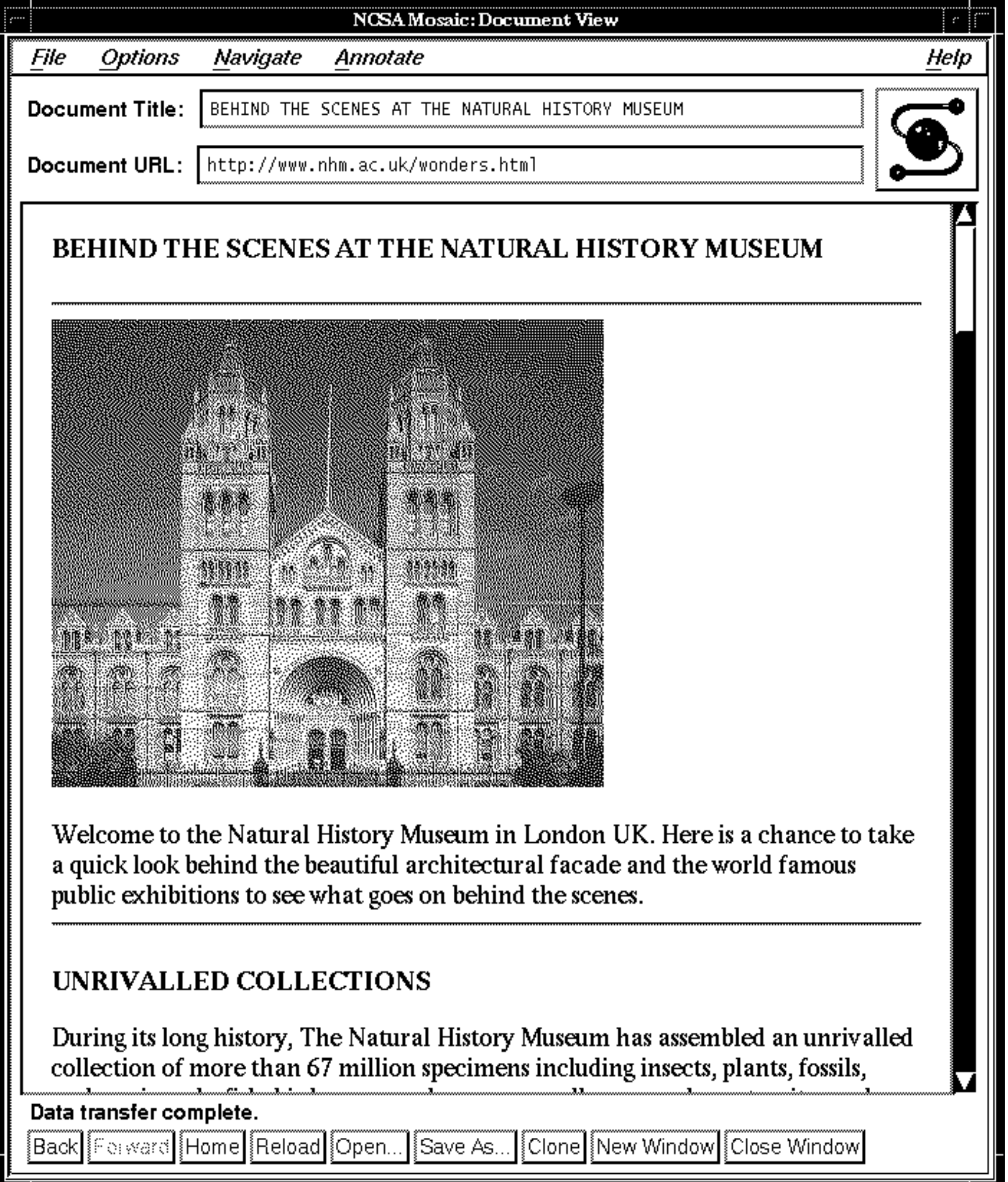
- **CIX (Computer Internet Exchange)** created by signatories PSINet, UUNET and CERFnet.
- First Neutral Exchange Point bypassing the NSFNET Backbone
- Established the concept of exchanging traffic between commercial Internet Service Providers

Internet timeline – 1992

- **Tim Berners Lee** invents HTML – Hypertext Markup Language and this opens the door to displaying text and pictures
- PCs start becoming more powerful to handle this
- University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign releases NCSA Mosaic

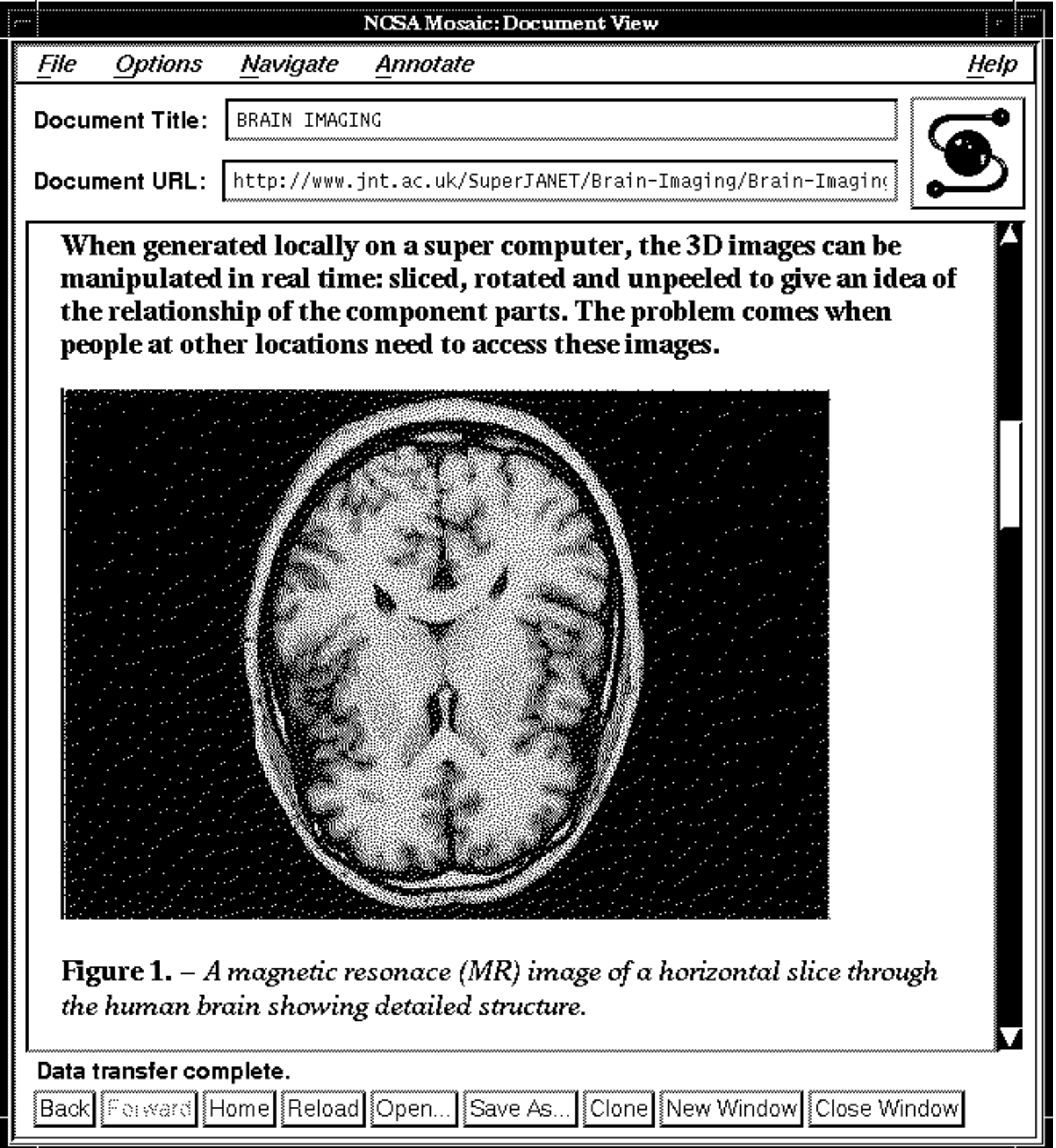
First IBM Web Page
NCSA Mosaic
1994





UK Natural History Museum 1994

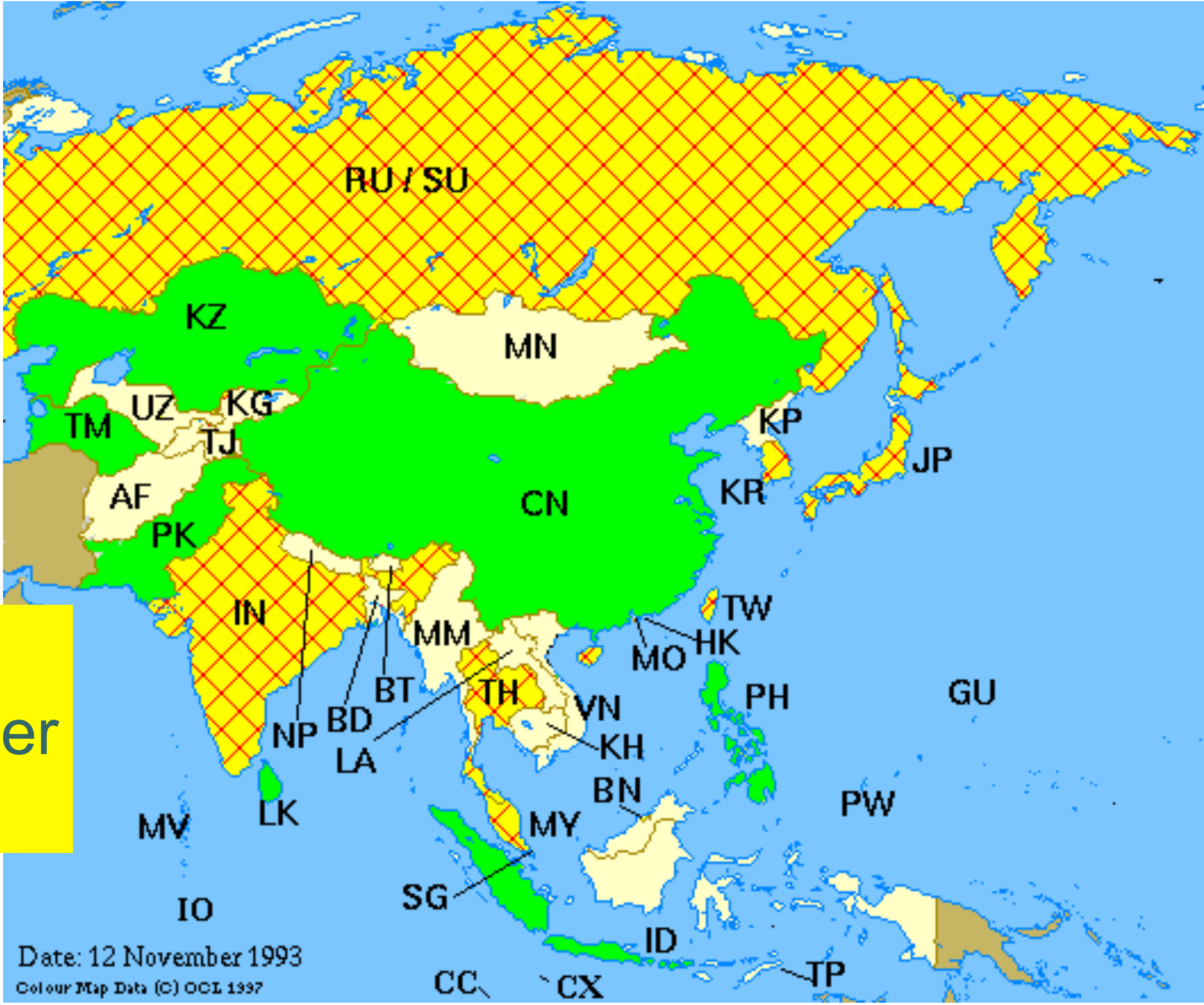
Not only Computer Related Uses



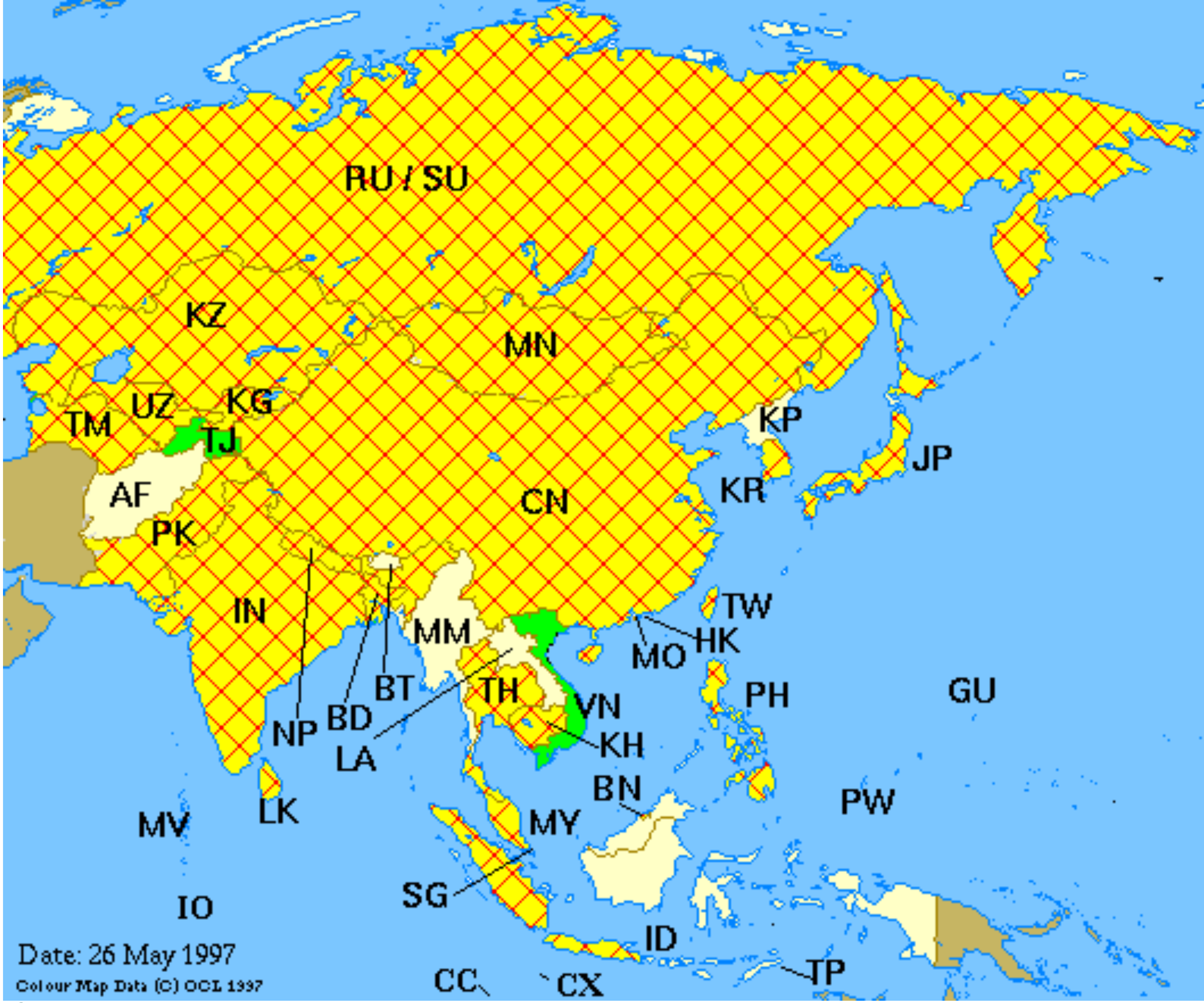
Internet timeline

- 1994 the web browser NetScape
- April 1994 – WebCrawler
- 1995 Yahoo!
- 1995 Microsoft Internet Explorer released
- 1995 Alta vista
- 1996 Ask Jeeves Search Engine (UK)
- 1998 Google
- 2005 Video sharing (YouTube)

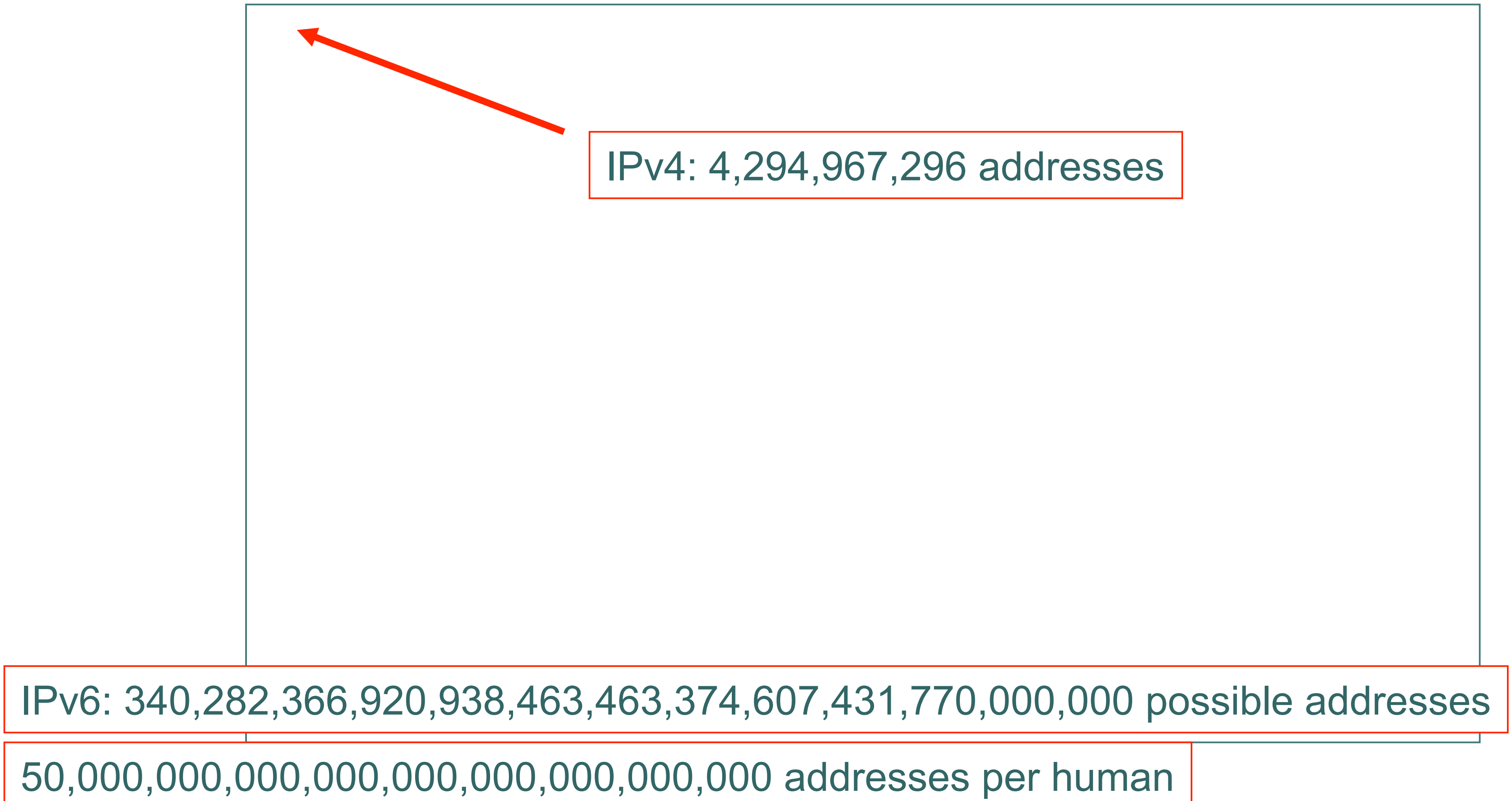
ASIA November 1993



ASIA
May
1997



IPv6 Space


IPv4: 4,294,967,296 addresses
IPv6: 340,282,366,920,938,463,463,374,607,431,770,000,000 possible addresses
50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 addresses per human

The End-User principle

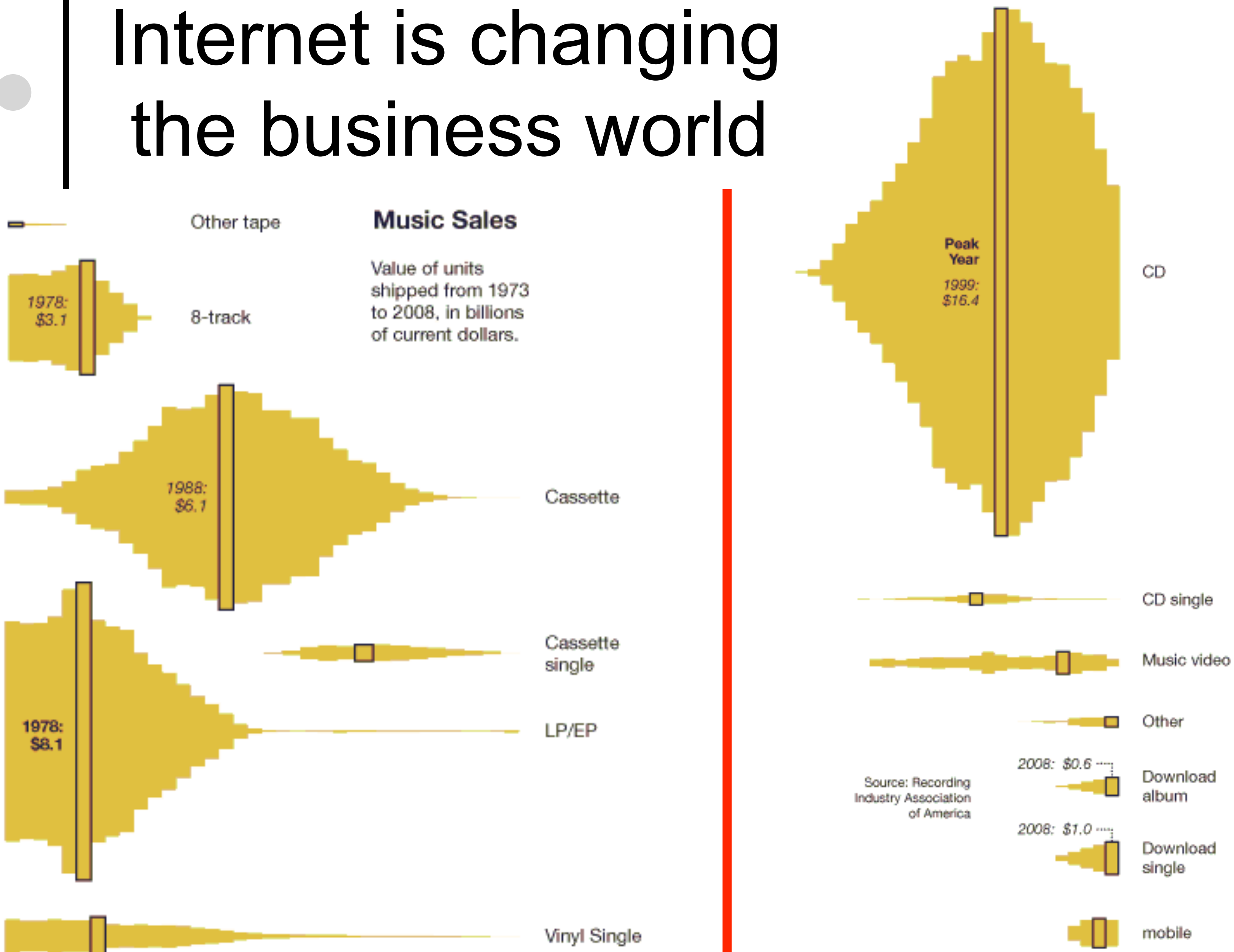
- Any type of traffic is allowed
- No filtering
  - The end users have the choice of what services they want

- Champion for innovation
  - Imagine a service, design it and offer it
    - No need to obtain a license
    - No need to apply for permission
- The smallest start-up company could become very successful worldwide

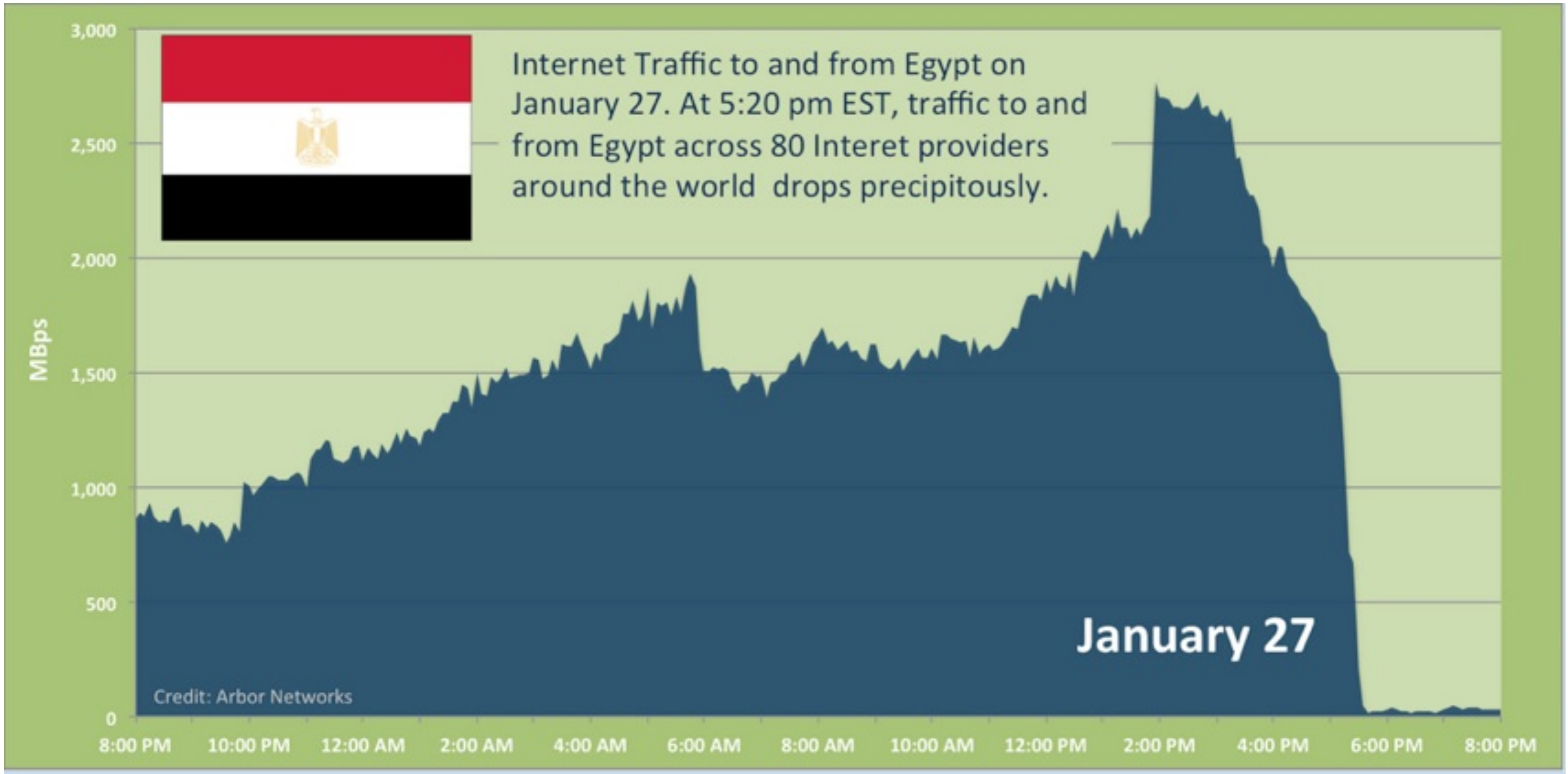
Internet is changing the business world

- New business models
  - Google
  - Amazon.com
  - Skype (development in Estonia)
  - iTunes
  - youTube
  - Open Source Software
- New community spaces
  - Facebook (500+ million users)
  - MySpace
  - Google+

Internet is changing the business world



Internet is changing the world



Cost: $90 Million for 5 days (Source: OECD)

http://www.oecd.org/document/19/0,3746,en_2649_34223_47056659_1_1_1_1,00.html

Internet is changing the business world

- A recent Boston Consulting Group report commissioned by Google estimated the United Kingdom's Internet economy:
  - is worth £100 billion a year,
  - is growing at 10% a year, and
  - directly employs 250,000 people.
  - 7.2% of UK Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Source: http://www.connectedkingdom.co.uk/

Internet is changing the business world

Exhibit 3. If the Internet Economy Were a Separate Sector, It Would Be the United Kingdom's Fifth Largest

Sources: U.K. Office for National Statistics; BCG analysis.
Note: The size of the various sectors and the size of the Internet economy were calculated using different GDP methodologies, so direct comparisons are not precise. For example, the Internet economy includes slices of other sectors.
[1]This sector includes rents and the imputed cost of home ownership, in addition to business activities and business services.
[2]This sector includes telecommunications, so there is a large overlap with the Internet economy.

Source: http://www.connectedkingdom.co.uk/

Don’t be afraid of change!

- Horse drawn carriages are history
- Today there’s a systemic barrier to the Internet’s Growth
  - Laws and processes are designed to safeguard what is currently in place
  - Baggage which, in some cases, will have to be changed
  - Otherwise? The market will dictate change and it will find opportunities elsewhere

So what needs to be done?

- The Internet Train is here. Do not miss it.
- It will continue to grow and if you are not ready, business will go elsewhere
- Get ready for IPv6 – the next network addressing
- Get ready for new technologies and promote them
- Engage in multi-stakeholder processes: ICANN, IETF, W3C, IGF, etc.

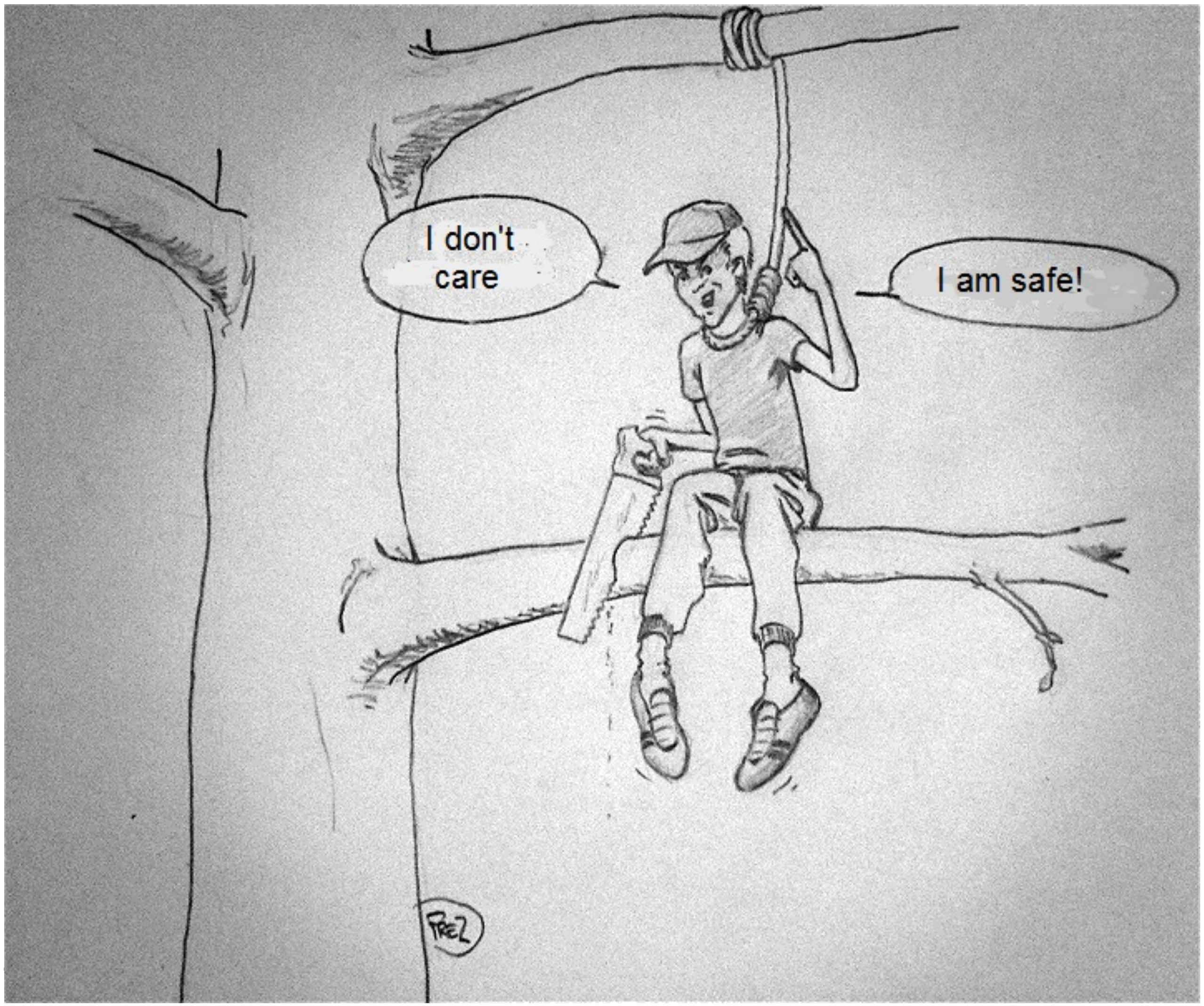
Internet in 2020?

Quotes – Vinton Cerf

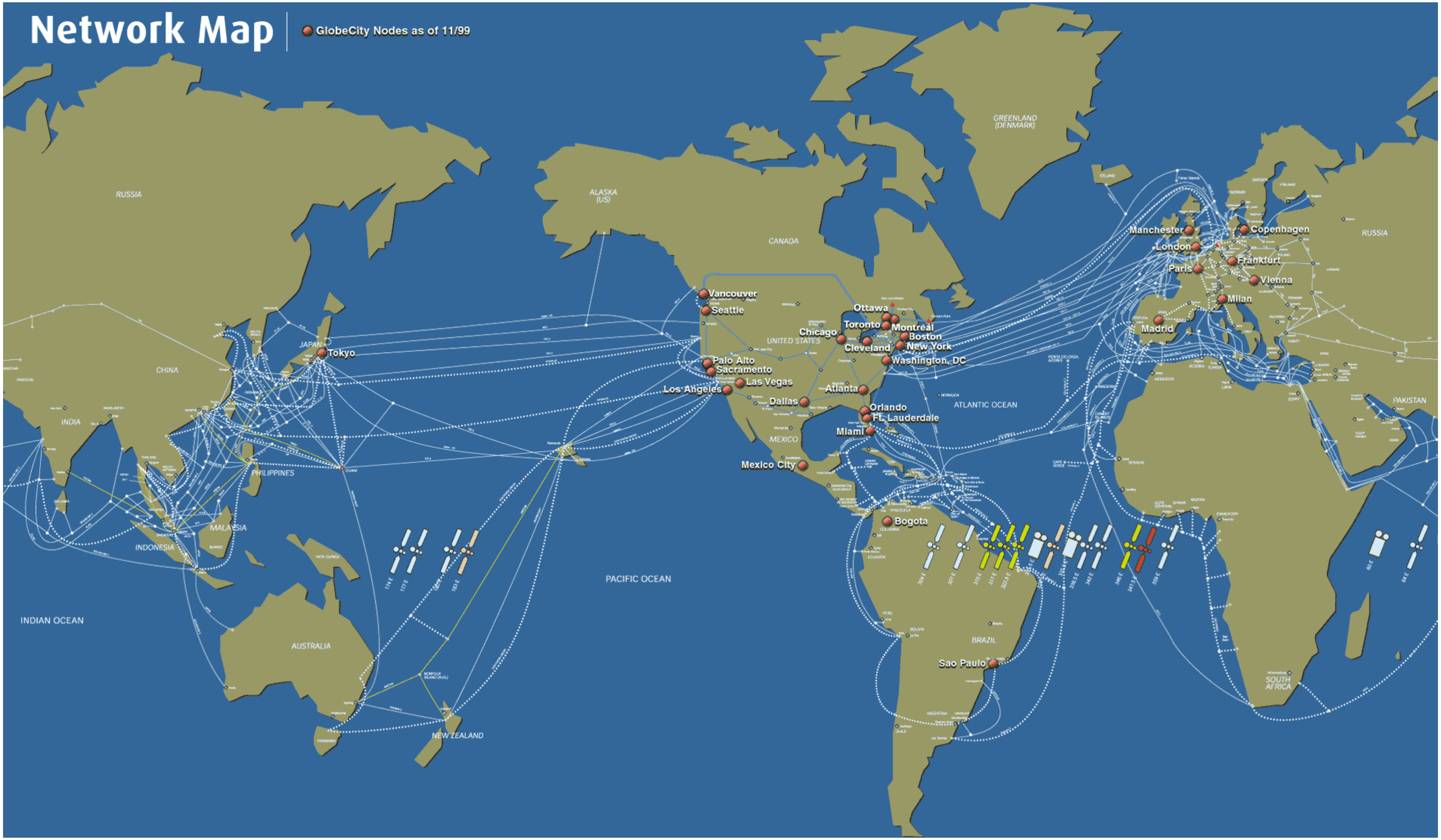
US Scientist, widely known as one of the Fathers of the Internet

- The Internet is based on a layered, end-to-end model that allows people at each level of the network to innovate free of any central control.
- By placing intelligence at the edges rather than control in the middle of the network, the Internet has created a platform for innovation.
- Science-fiction does not remain fiction for long, and certainly not on the Internet.

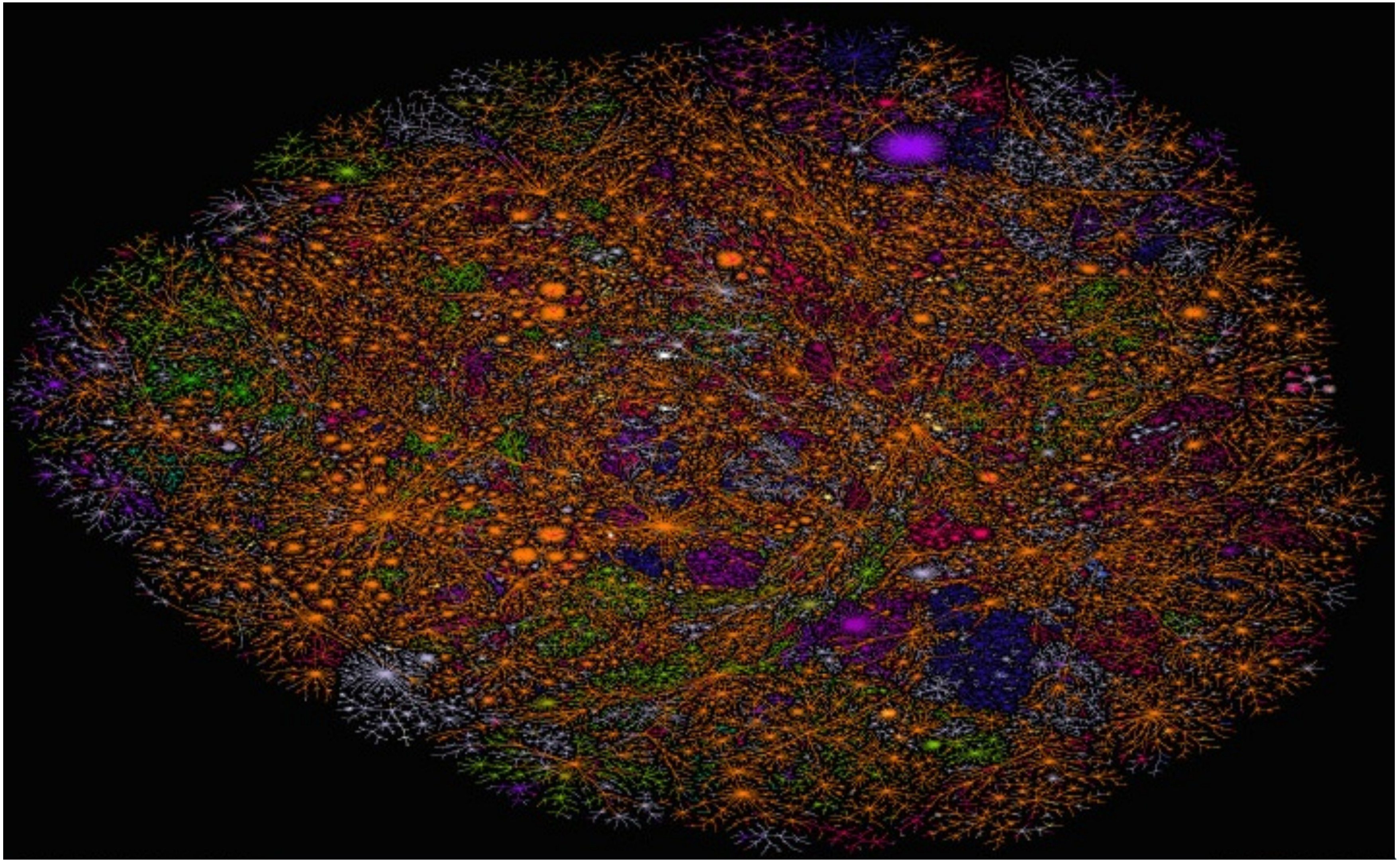
So what should you avoid?



To this…


Network Map
GlobeCity Nodes as of 11/99
RUSSIA
CHINA
INDIA
JAPAN
Tokyo
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
INDONESIA
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ALASKA (US)
CANADA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
GREENLAND (DENMARK)
Vancouver
Seattle
Palo Alto
Sacramento
Las Vegas
Los Angeles
Dallas
Chicago
Ottawa
Toronto
Montreal
Boston
Cleveland
New York
Washington, DC
Atlanta
Orlando
Ft. Lauderdale
Miami
Mexico City
Bogota
BRAZIL
Sao Paulo
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Manchester
London
Copenhagen
Frankfurt
Paris
Vienna
Milan
Madrid
PAKISTAN
SOUTH AFRICA

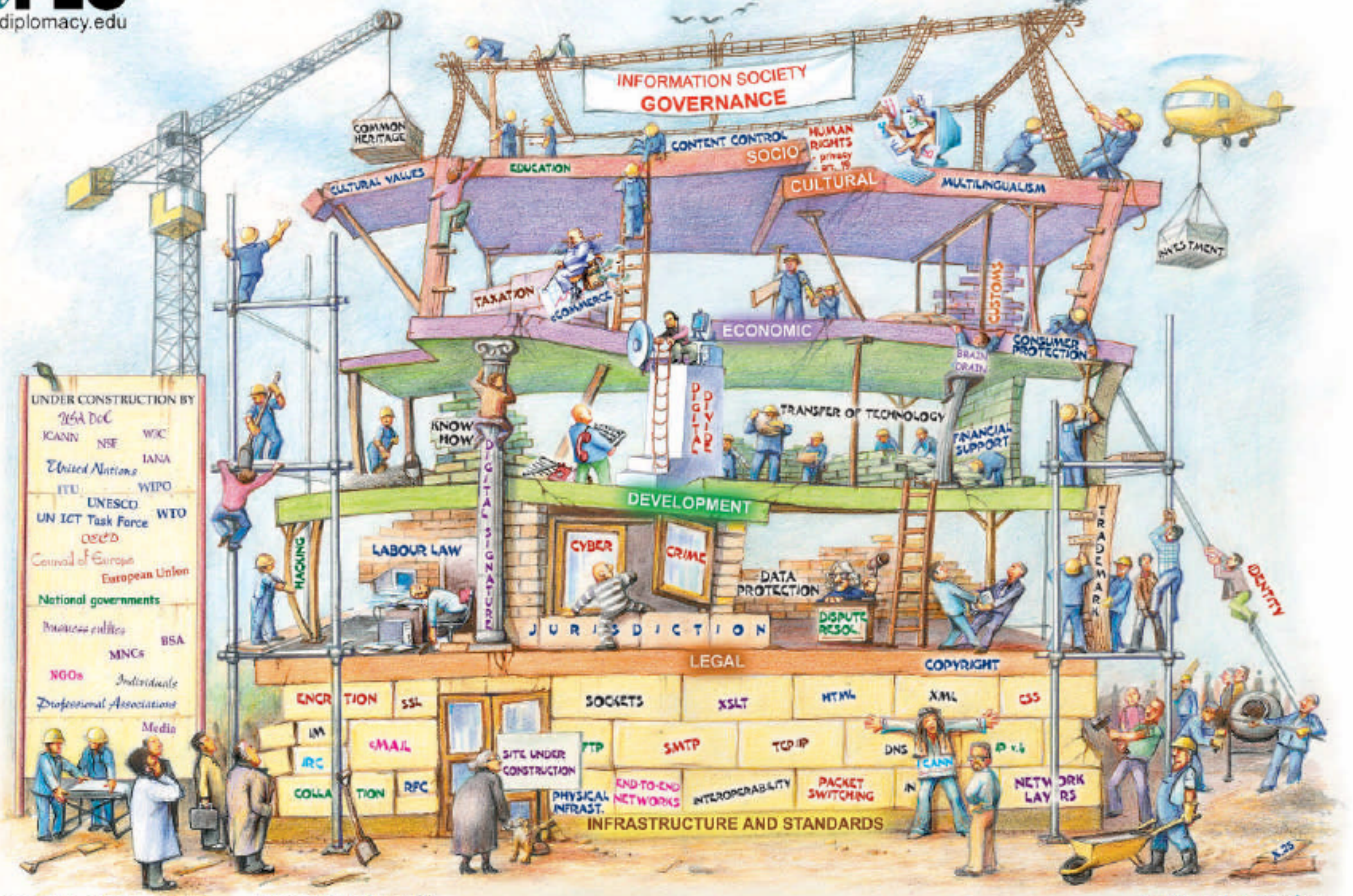
And, eventually, to this…



This image is a mathematical map of Internet routing in 2002. The colors highlight the geographical and commercial distribution of the Internet's various networks.

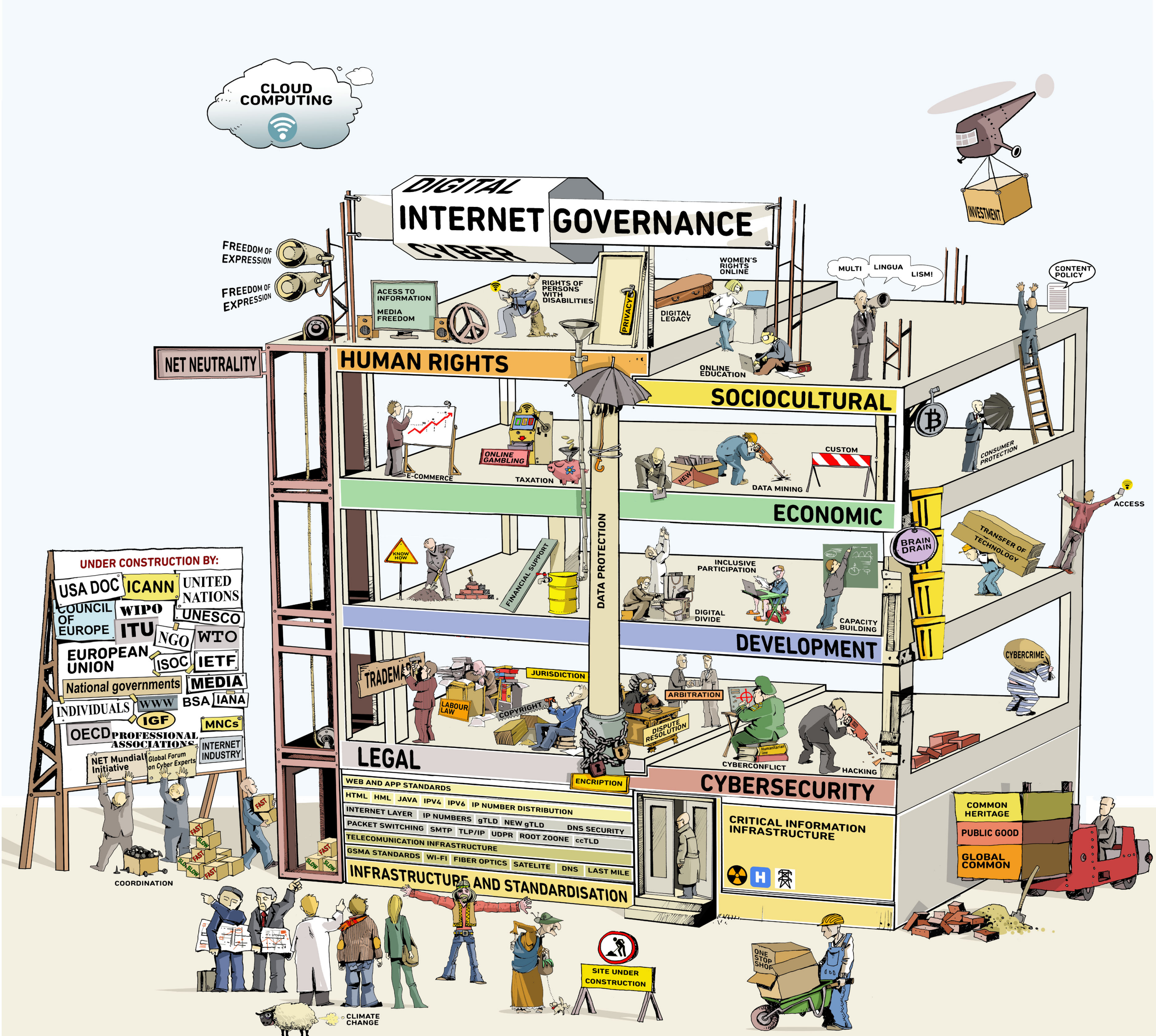
Social Networking Map (FaceBook)

DIPLO
www.diplomacy.edu

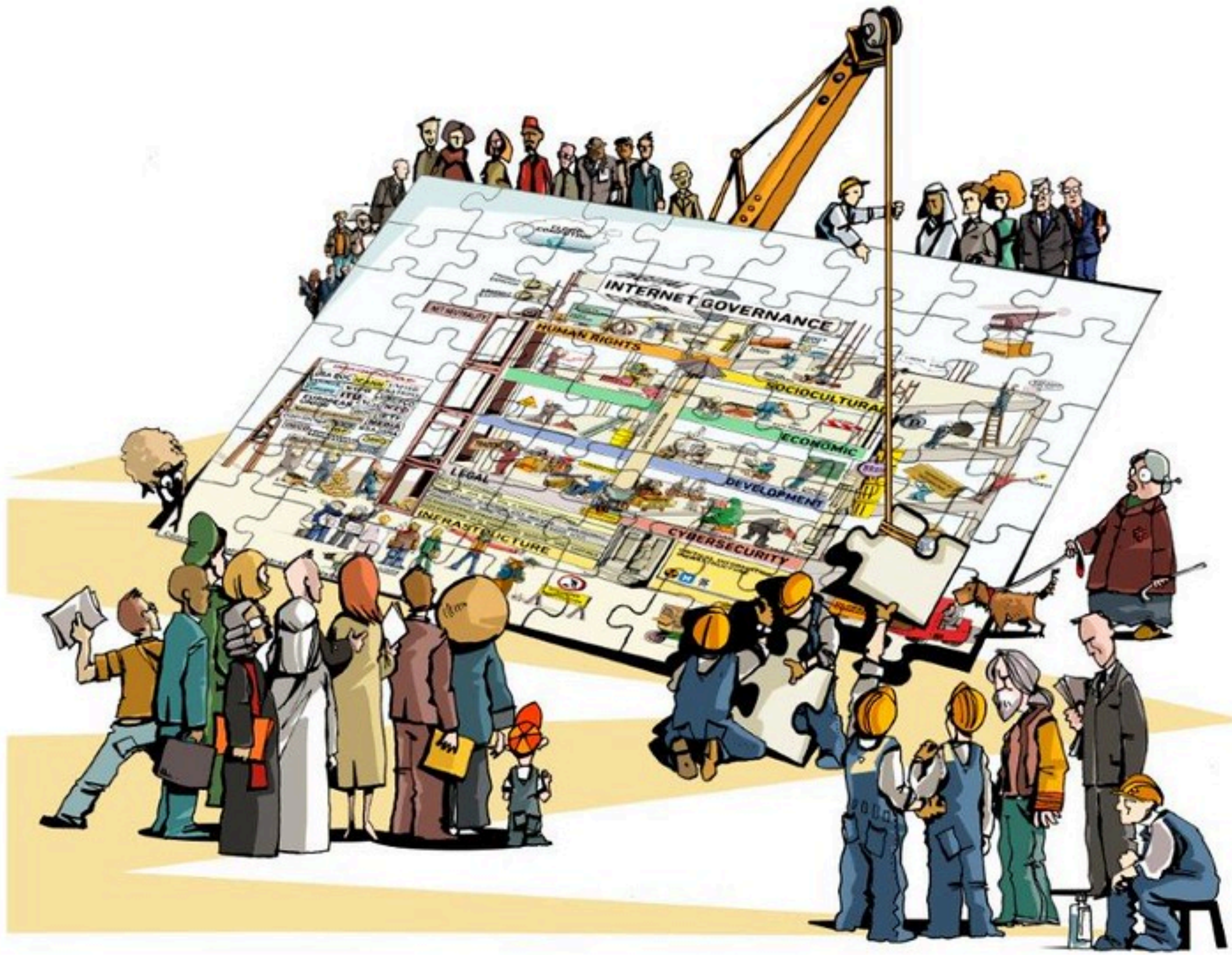


Concept: BALDI • GELBSTEIN • KURBALIJA Illustration: ZORAN MARČETIĆ - MARČA
More information is available in the Information Society Library at http://www.diplomacy.edu/isl

This is an illustration of Diplo's research and training methodology on Internet governance.

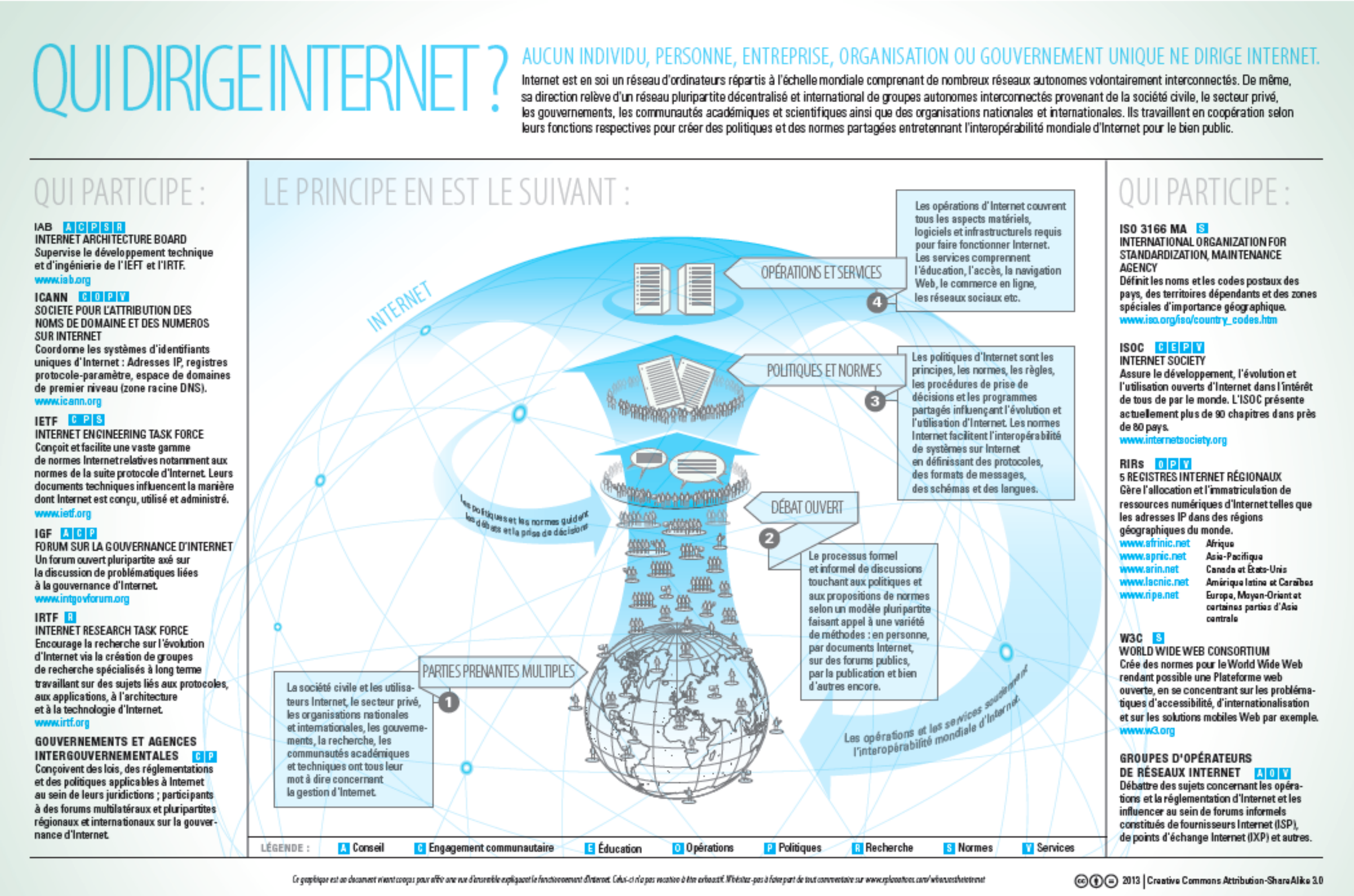


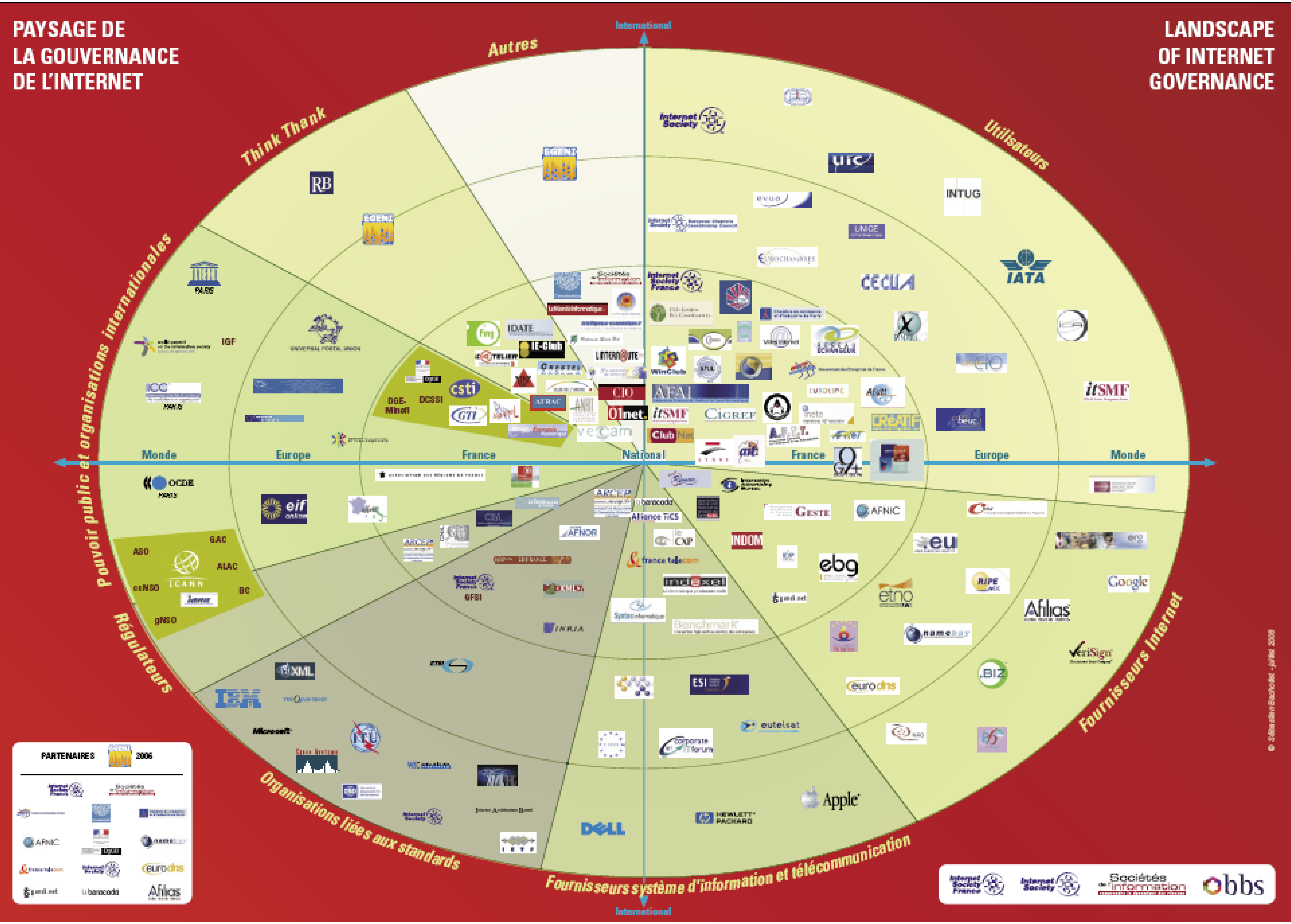
Concept: Baldi - Gelbstein - Kurbalija Illustration: Veljašević



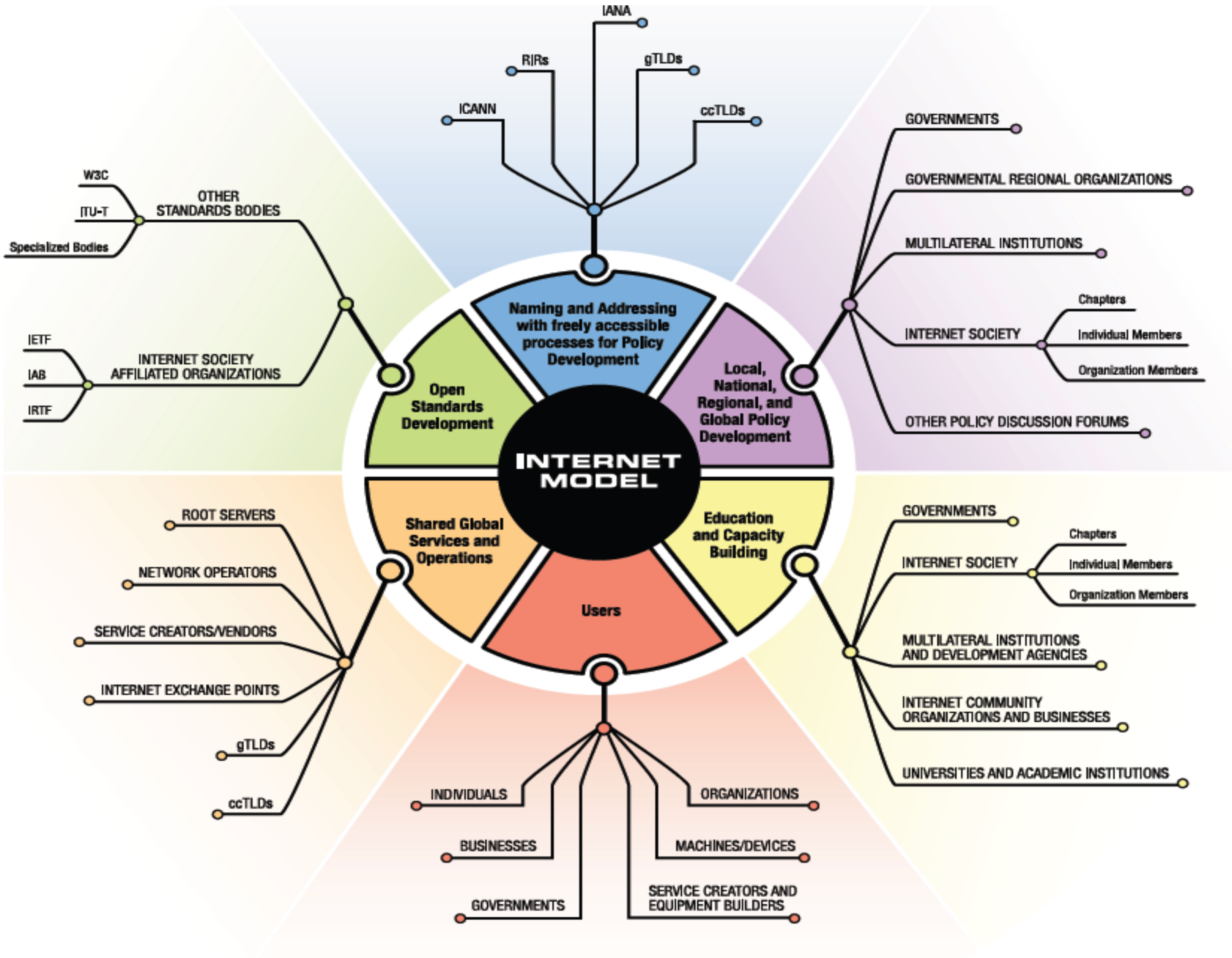
INTERNET GOVERNANCE
HUMAN RIGHTS
ECONOMIC
LEGAL
DEVELOPMENT
CYBERSECURITY

Internet Governance by ICANN





PAYSAGE DE LA GOUVERNANCE DE L'INTERNET
LANDSCAPE OF INTERNET GOVERNANCE
International
Autres
Think Thank
Utilisateurs
Pouvoir public et organisations internationales
Régulateurs
Organisations liées aux standards
Fournisseurs système d'information et télécommunication
Fournisseurs Internet
Monde
Europe
France
National
France
Europe
Monde
IGF
GAC
ASO
ALAC
ccNSO
BC
gNSO
ICANN
DGE-Minefi
DCSSI
GFSI
PARTENAIRES 2006
© Sébastien Bachollet - juillet 2006



Internet Society

Source: http://www.isoc.org/pubpolpillar/docs/internetmodel.pdf

http://www.isoc.org

Internet
Gouvernance & Geopolitics
History & Principles
Ecosystem

inSIG 2017

Various organizations

Internet
Society

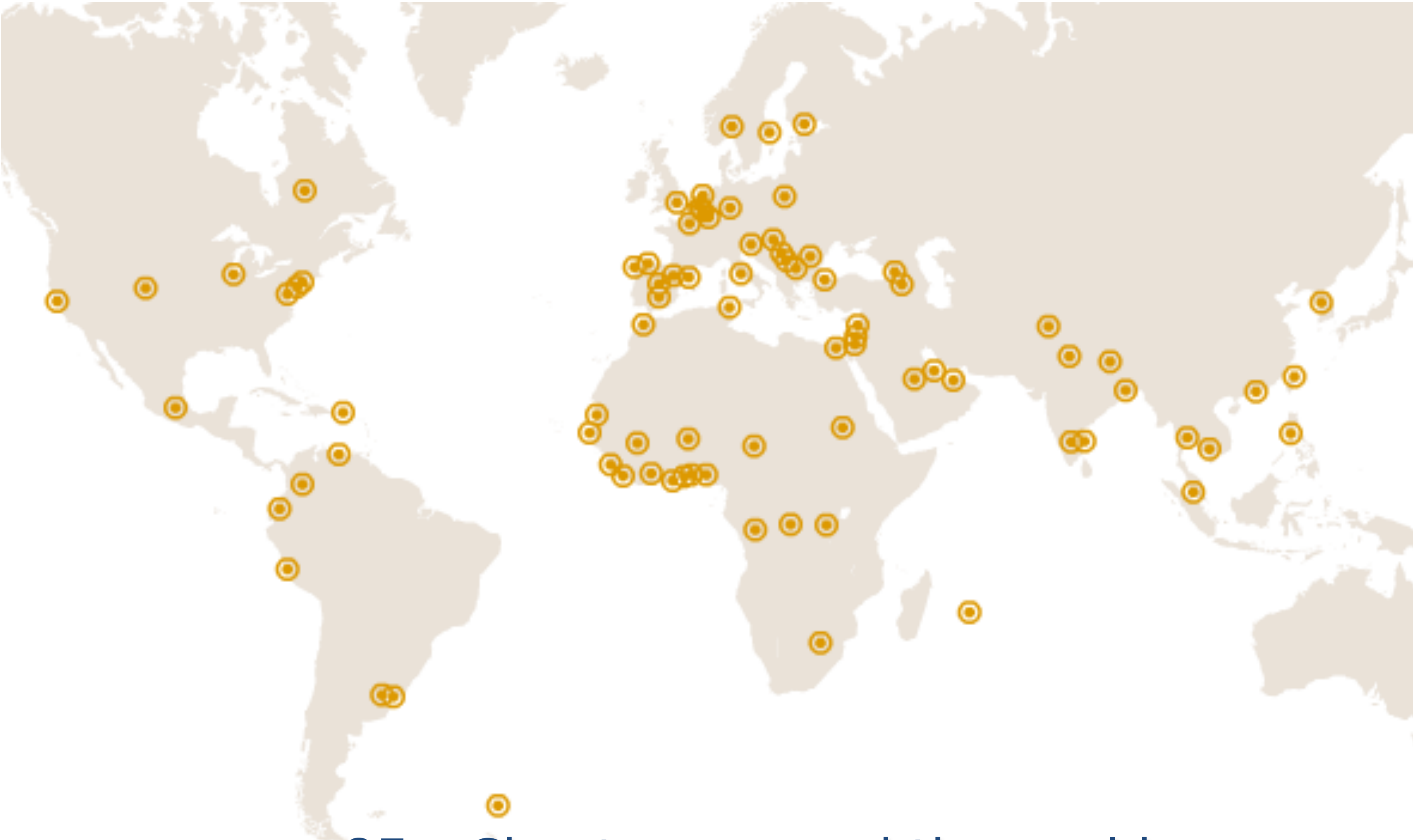
Definitions - ISOC

- **ISOC = Internet Society**
  - **Founded in 1992**
  - **Non-profit organisation founded to provide leadership in Internet related standards, education, and policy.**
  - **Dedicated to ensuring the open development, evolution and use of the Internet for the benefit of people throughout the world.**
  - **Acts as the legal home for the IETF**

Vision & Mission

- **Vision**
  - The Internet is for everyone
- **Mission**
  - To promote the open development, evolution, and use of the Internet for the benefit of all people throughout the world

ISOC Local Chapters



85+ Chapters around the world

Source: http://www.isoc.org/isoc/chapters/list/

ISOC Members

- 110 Chapters around the world
- 140 Organization members
- 80,000 members and supporters

- Internet Architecture Board
  - Is chartered as a committee of the Internet Engineering Task Force and as an advisory body of the Internet Society
  - Its responsibilities include
    - architectural oversight of IETF activities,
    - Internet Standards Process oversight and appeal
    - appointment of the RFC Editor
  - Is responsible for the management of the IETF protocol parameter registries
  - http://www.iab.org/

- Internet Engineering Task Force
- Is a large, open, global community of
  - network designers
  - operators
  - vendors
  - researchers
- Concerned with
  - the evolution of the Internet architecture
  - the smooth operation of the Internet.
- It is open to any interested individual
  - http://www.ietf.org/

Engagée à connecter le monde

Who are the ITU

- International Telecommunications Union
- Created in 1865 as International Telegraph Union
- Regulations regarding telephone service:
  - Billing
  - Standards (V.21, V.32, V.90, X.25 …)

International Telecommunication Union

- L'UIT est l'institution spécialisée des Nations Unies pour les technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC)
- L'UIT attribue dans le monde entier des fréquences radioélectriques et des orbites de satellite, élabore les normes techniques qui assurent l'interconnexion harmonieuse des réseaux et des technologies et s'efforce d'améliorer l'accès aux TIC pour les communautés mal desservies
- L'UIT est déterminée à connecter tous les habitants de la planète - quel que soit l'endroit où ils habitent et quels que soient leurs moyens. Par notre travail, nous protégeons et défendons le droit fondamental de chacun à communiquer
- International Telecommunications Union
  - Created in 1865 as International Telegraph Union
  - Regulations regarding telephone service
    - Billing
    - Standards (V.21, V.32, V.90, X.25 …)

ITU Structure

ITU Plenipotentiary Conference:
Constitution and Convention

ITU Council

World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT):
International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs)

ITU – R	ITU-T	ITU-D
World Radio Conference (WRC): Radio Regulations	World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA)	World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC)
Radio Advisory Group (RAG	Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG)	Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG)
Study Groups	Study Groups	Study Groups

ITU Regions

CEPT - European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations: 48 Countries

APT – Asia Pacific Telecommunity: 38 Member Countries

ATU- African Telecom Union: 46 Member States

CITEL – InterAmerican Telecommunications Commission: 35 Member States (OAS Members)

Arab States – 22 Administrations

RCC – Regional Commonwealth in the Field of Communications 12 Administration Members (former Soviet Republics)

International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs)

A 1988 treaty to Establish ***general principles*** **for the provision and operation of international telecommunication to**

- **facilitate global** ***interconnection*** **and** ***interoperability***
- **underpin harmonious development and** ***efficient operation of technical facilities***
- **promote** ***efficiency*****, usefulness, and** ***availability*** **of international telecommunication services**

World Wide Web Consortium

World Wide Web Consortium

- The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international community where
  - Member organizations
  - A full-time staff
  - The public work together to develop Web standards
- W3C's mission is to lead the Web to its full potential
- Led by Web inventor Tim Berners-Lee and CEO Jeffrey Jaffe

OP3FT
Frogans Technology
Overview

Dot Frogans
A new gTLD to secure the Frogans layer

Generic applications: E-mail, FTP, IRC, World Wide Web | **Frogans**

Uses of .frogans gTLD domain names

- Frogans Player download servers
- FCR Operator Registration Services
- FNS servers for the resolution of Frogans addresses

ICANN

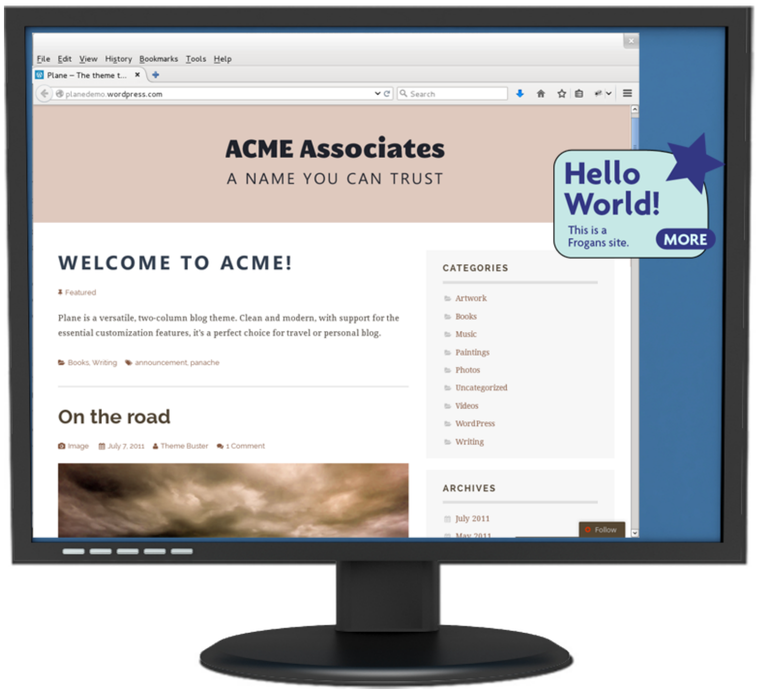
.frogans delegated by ICANN
to the OP3FT on April 19, 2014

afnic

Afnic is the back-end
registry of the .frogans gTLD

- **TLD ensures the security, stability and reliability of the Frogans layer**
- **OP3FT is the only registrant of .frogans domains**
- **No .frogans domains registered by third parties**

Frogans sites
Small, secure, multi-platform, multi-device



network-name * Site-name

frogans * Site-name

- Publication of a new type of site with a new international addressing system
- Same browsing experience and display across all devices
- Sites viewable via Frogans Player downloadable free of charge from the OP3FT

INTERNET
& JURISDICTION

Global Multistakeholder Policy Network

- Internet & Jurisdiction is the global multistakeholder policy network addressing the tension between the cross-border Internet and national jurisdictions
- It facilitates a global policy process to enable transnational cooperation and preserve the global character of the Internet
- Since 2012, Internet & Jurisdiction has engaged more than 100 key entities from different stakeholder groups around the world

United Nations Processes

- **Internet Governance Forum (IGF)**
- **Commission on Science and Technology for Development (part of United Nations conference on Trade and Development – UNCTAD)**
- **UNESCO**

WTPF

- **This – held in May 2013 – was an opportunity for calmer reflections post WCIT**
- **Agreed Policy Recomendations on Internet Governance**
- **http://www.itu.int/en/wtpf-13/Pages/overview.aspx**

WTDC

- This four yearly Conference for ITU-D was held in Dubai (March 29 - April 10, 2014)
- Agree a new work programme for ITU-D ; the Dubai Declaration and update / new Resolutions;
- Primary focus on capacity building; ICT, Broadband and accessibility;
- Recognition of need for IG education; ITU in conjunction with others (like ICANN)
- http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Conferences/WTDC/WTDC14/Pages/default.aspx

Plenipotentiarry Conference (PP-14; Busan)

- **Four yearly Treaty Conference of all of ITU;**
- **Took place in Busan; Korea; October – November 2014;**
- **Included elections; Stategic Plan adoption; potential changes to Constitution and adoption of revised / new Resolutions;**
- **Important for ICANN as addressed IG issues (not least current Resolutions 101, 102 and 130);**
- **Potential change for scope of work – IPV6; IG?**

WSIS+10 Review (1)

- **As Called for in the Tunis Agenda (2005);**
- **Essentially to look at "effectiveness" of WSIS Action Lines;**
- **UNGA sanctioned two Review Sessions;**

UNESCO (March 2013) and ITU (June 2014)


IGF
Internet
Governance
Forum

Internet Governance Forum

- **THE IGF IS A MULTISTAKEHOLDER PLATFORM THAT FACILITATES THE DISCUSSION OF PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES PERTAINING TO THE INTERNET**

- **Was initiated as part of WSIS process in 2005**
- **Yearly meetings**
- **IGF December 18-22 2017 – Geneva – Switzerland**
- **The Internet Governance Forum serves to bring people together from various stakeholder groups as equals, in discussions on public policy issues relating to the Internet**
- **While there is no negotiated outcome, the IGF informs and inspires those with policy-making power in both the public and private sectors**
- **At their annual meeting delegates discuss, exchange information and share good practices with each other**
- **The IGF facilitates a common understanding of how to maximize Internet opportunities and address risks and challenges that arise**

Internet
Gouvernance & Geopolitics
History & Principles
Ecosystem

inSIG 2017

AFNIC

afnic

Internet
Gouvernance & Geopolitics
History & Principles
Ecosystem

ICANN
Structure
Organization

Qu'est-ce que l'ICANN ?

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is an non for profit organization, multi-stakeholder and global for coordinating the Internet resources maintenance in the public interest

ICANN coordinates the first level of the Internet's unique identifier system through global, multi-stakeholder, bottom-up consensus-based policy processes, the results of which are implemented by the IANA functions

https://www.icann.org/history

Definitions - ICANN

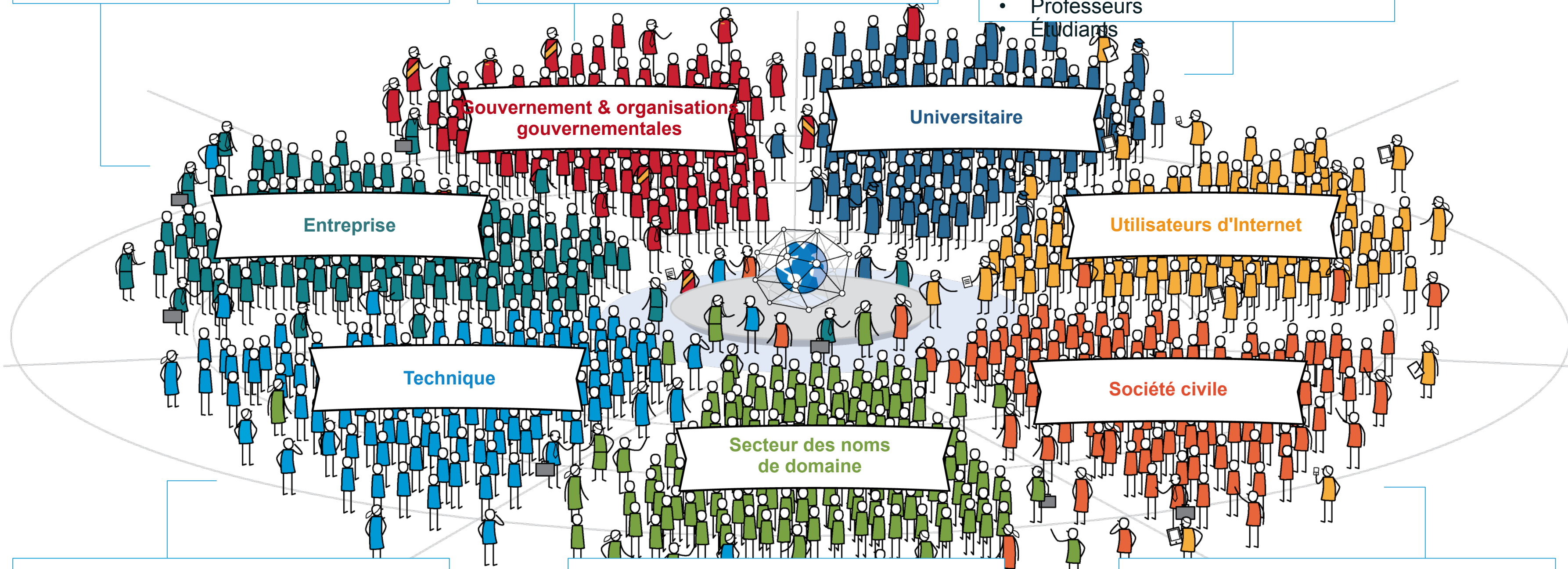
- **ICANN = International Corporation for Addresses, Names and Numbers**
  - **Founded in 1998**
  - **Not-for-profit public-benefit corporation with participants from all over the world dedicated to keeping the Internet secure, stable and interoperable. It promotes competition and develops policy on the Internet's unique identifiers:**
    - **Domain Names**
    - **IP Addresses**
  - **Took over these functions from the US Government**

Communauté multipartite mondiale de l'ICANN

- Entreprises du secteur privé
- Associations professionnelles

- Gouvernements nationaux
- Économies distinctes reconnues sur les forums internationaux
- Organisations gouvernementales multinationales et organisations de traités
- Autorités publiques (dont les agences de l'ONU ayant un intérêt direct dans la gouvernance mondiale de l'Internet)

- Chefs de file du secteur universitaire
- Institutions d'enseignement supérieur
- Professeurs
- Étudiants



- Développeurs de protocoles
- Développeurs d'équipement et de logiciels
- Opérateurs réseau
- Chercheurs techniques

- Registres
- Bureaux d'enregistrement
- Organisations administrant les domaines

- Organisations non gouvernementales
- Associations à but non lucratif
- Utilisateurs non commerciaux
- Groupes de réflexion
- Associations caritatives

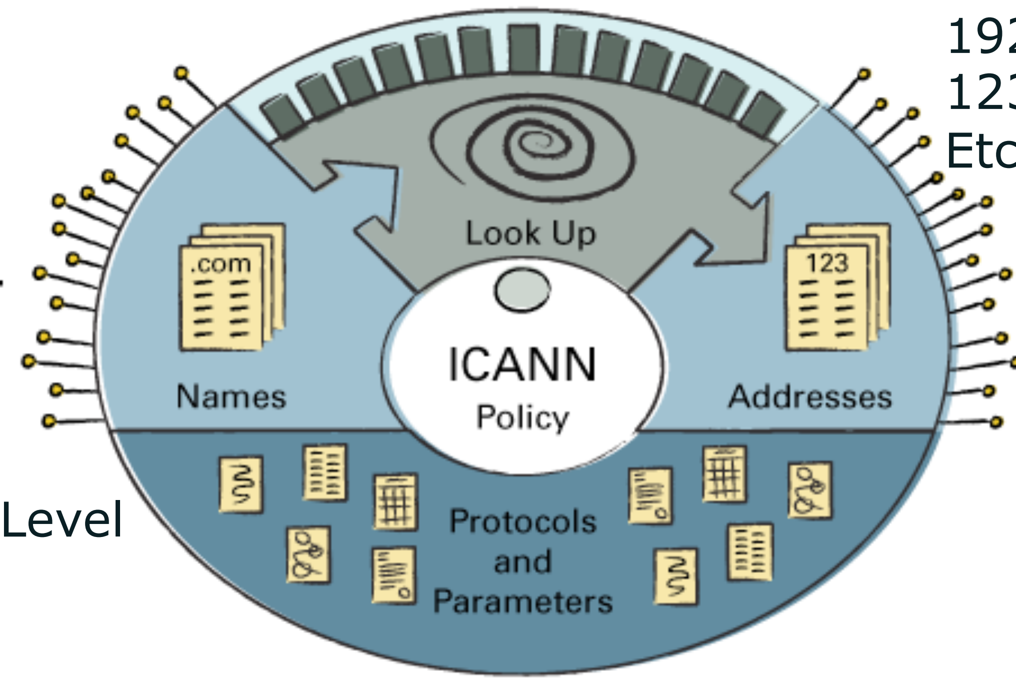
ICANN functions

Generic Top Level Domains
- .COM
- .ORG
- .NET
- Etc.

100’s of BNs per day

192.168.100.102
123.123.123.123
Etc.

182m+



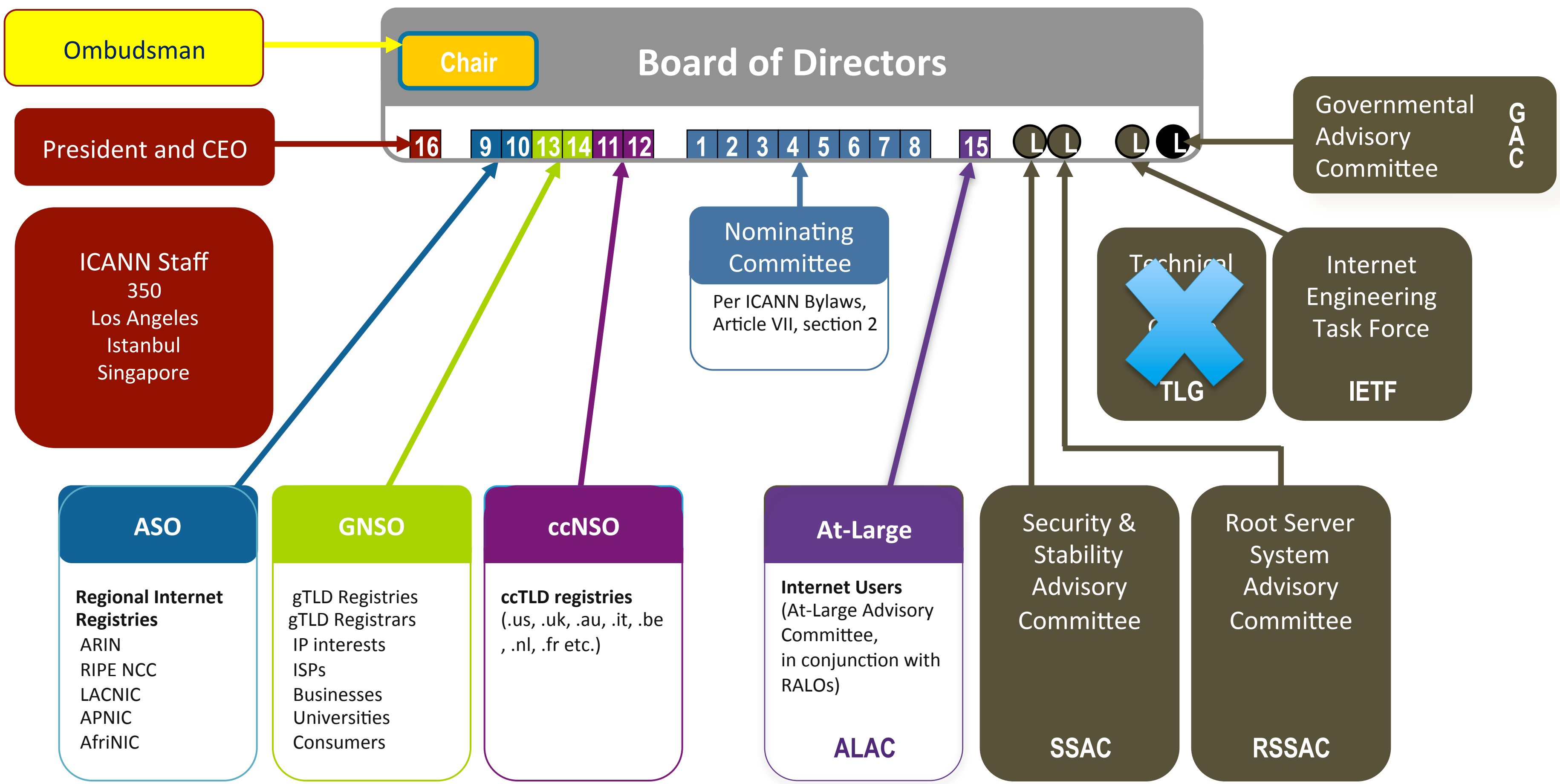
1b+

1k

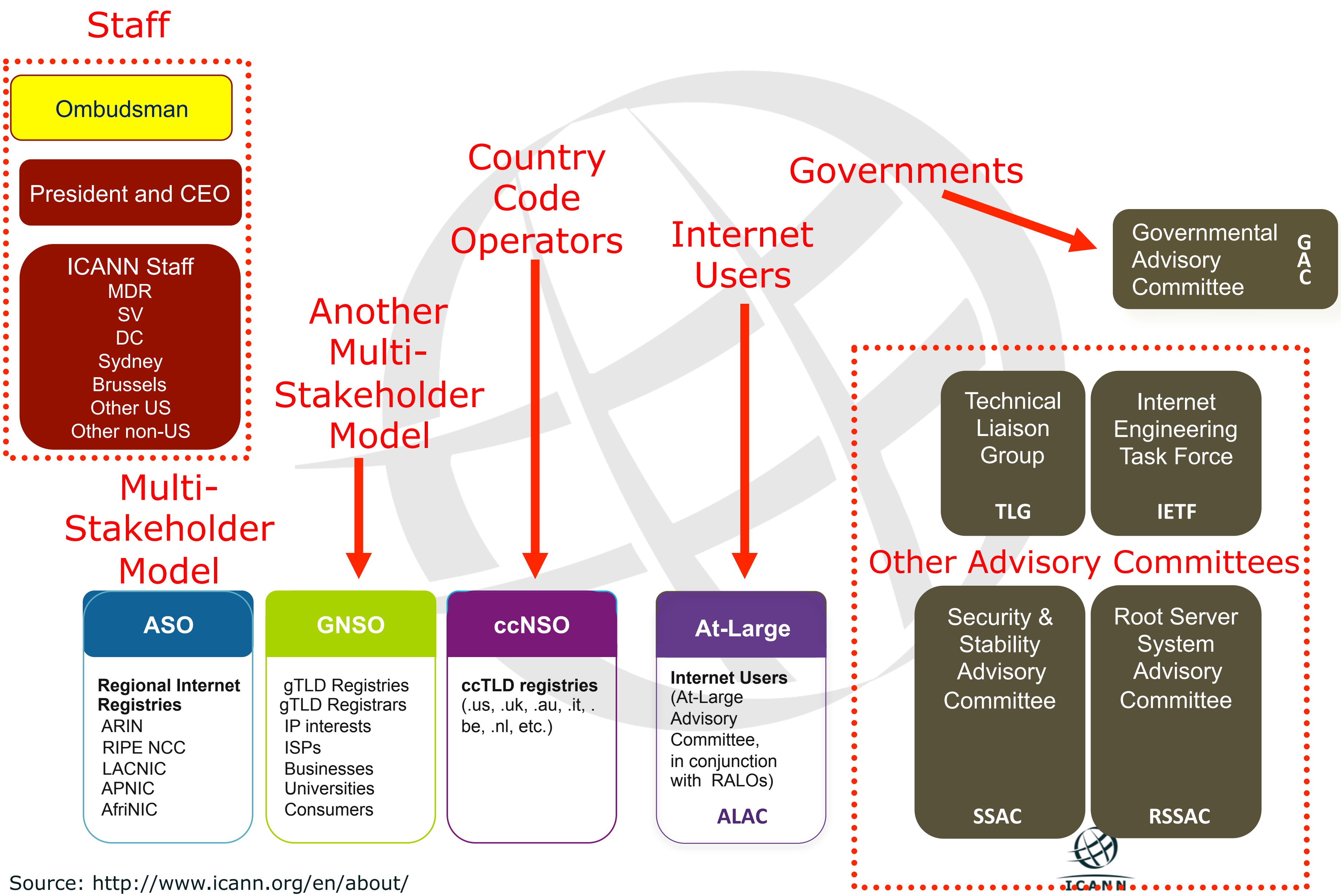
Country Code Top Level Domains
- .DE
- .UK
- .CN
- .EG
- Etc.

Source: http://www.icann.org/presentations/igf-internet-ecosystem-beckstrom-15nov09-en.ppt

ICANN multi-equal-stakeholder organization

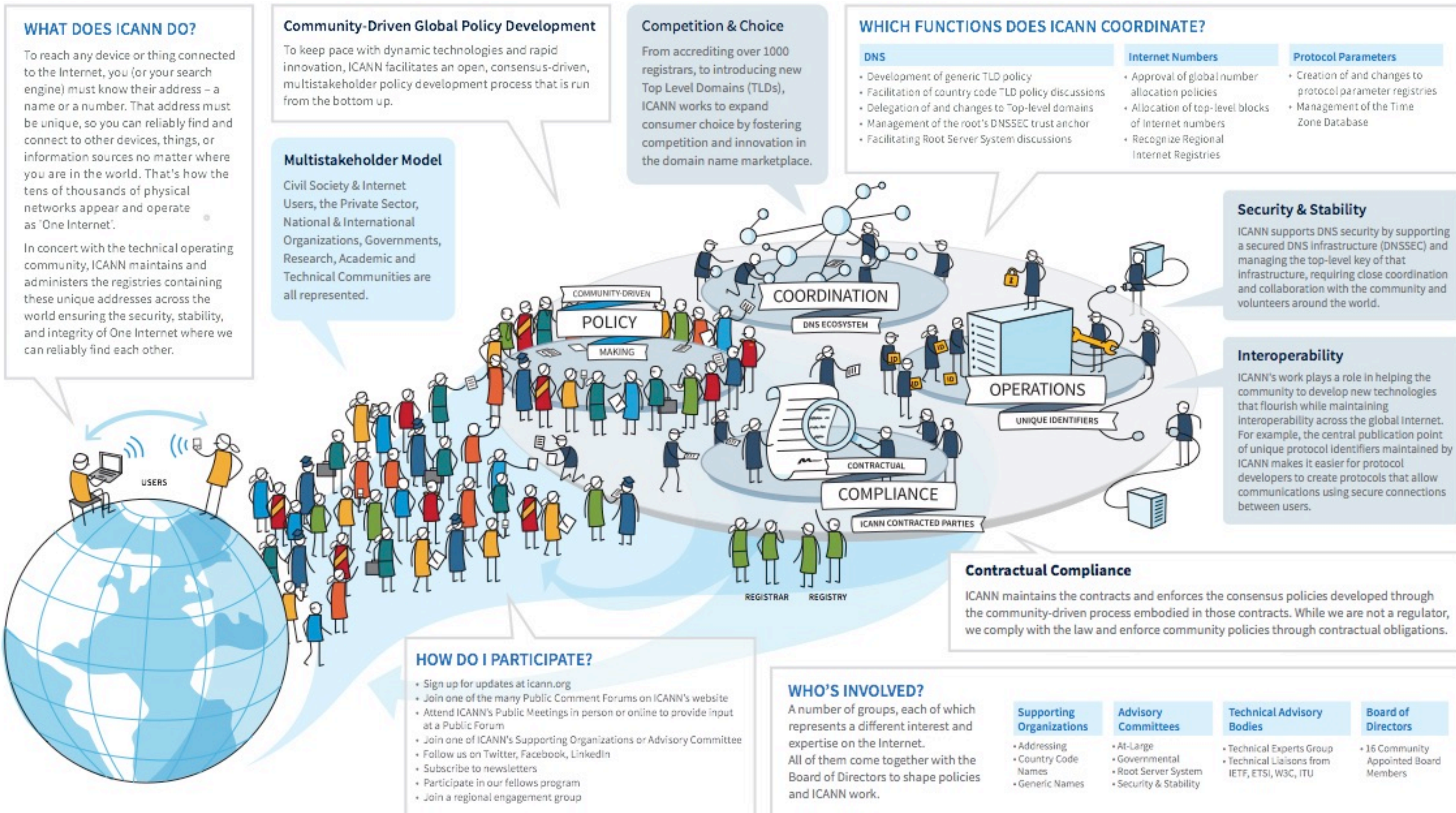


ICANN Multi-Stakeholder Model



Source: http://www.icann.org/en/about/

ONE WORLD ONE INTERNET



Policies Developed By:

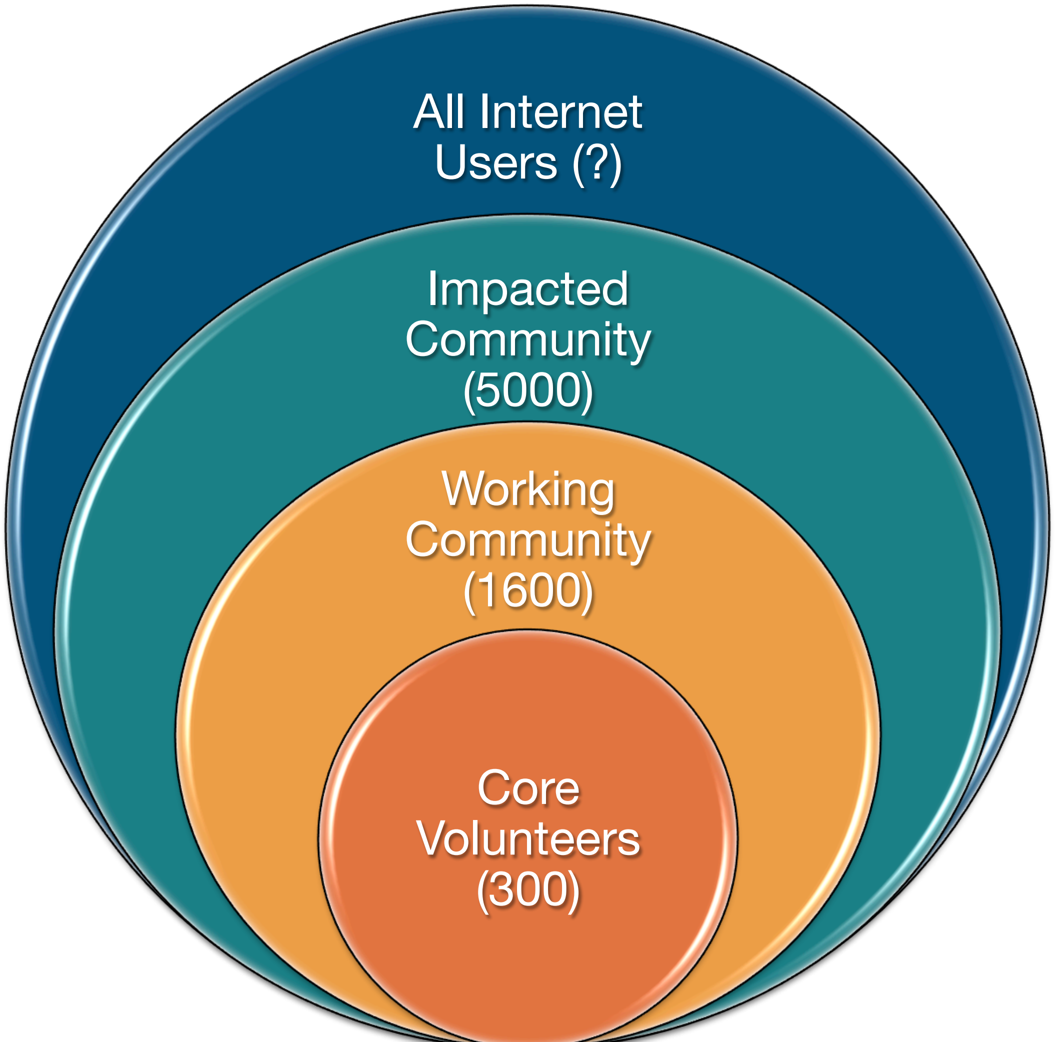
ICANN Supporting Organizations (SO)

- GNSO – Generic Names Supporting Organization
- ccNSO – Country-Code Names Supporting Organization
- ASO – Address Supporting Organization

ICANN Advisory Committees (AC)

- ALAC – At-Large Advisory Committee
- GAC – Governmental Advisory Committee
- SSAC – Security & Stability Advisory Committee
- RSSAC – Root Server System Advisory Committee

ICANN Policy Participants



ICANN Supporting Organizations

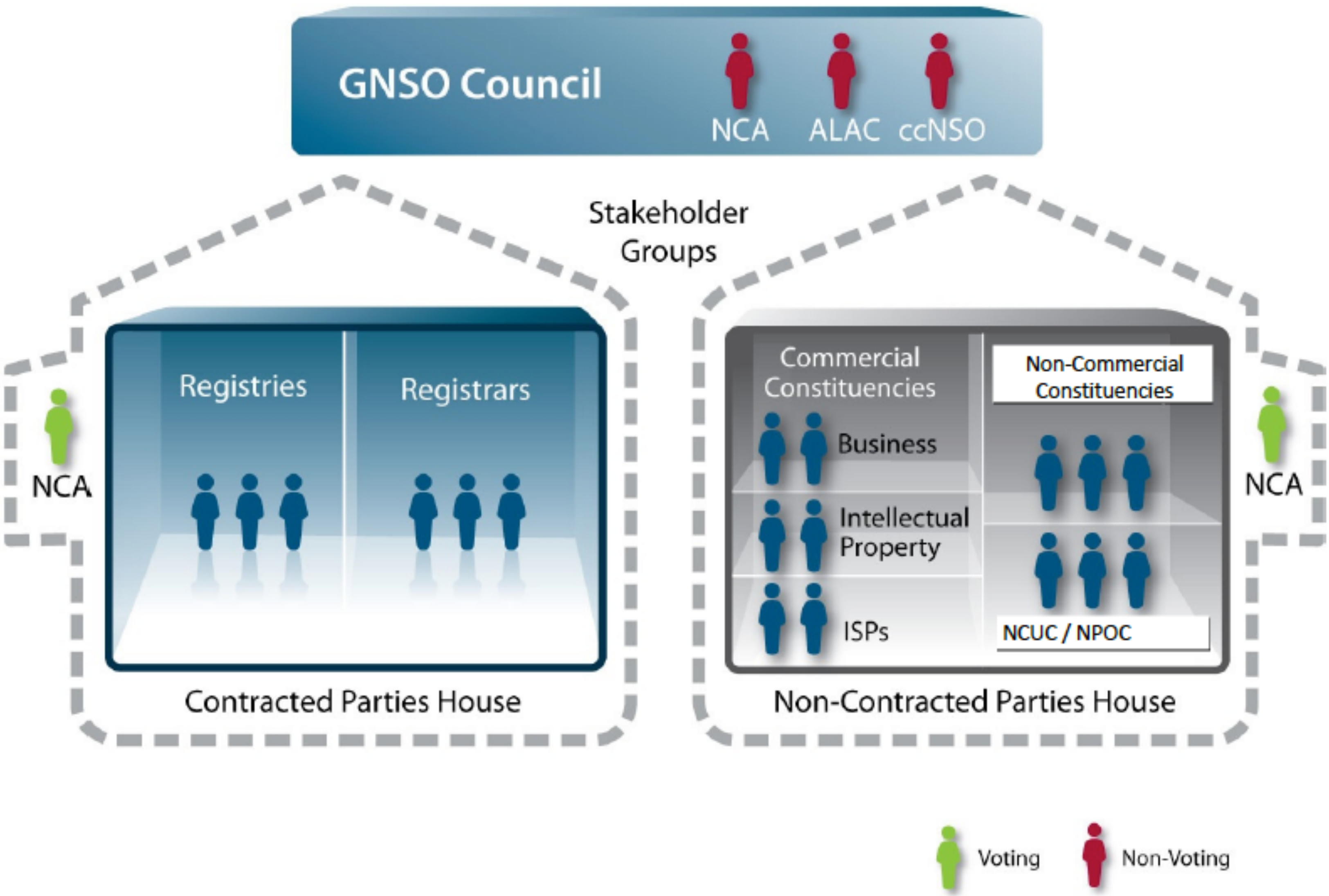
Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

ICANN

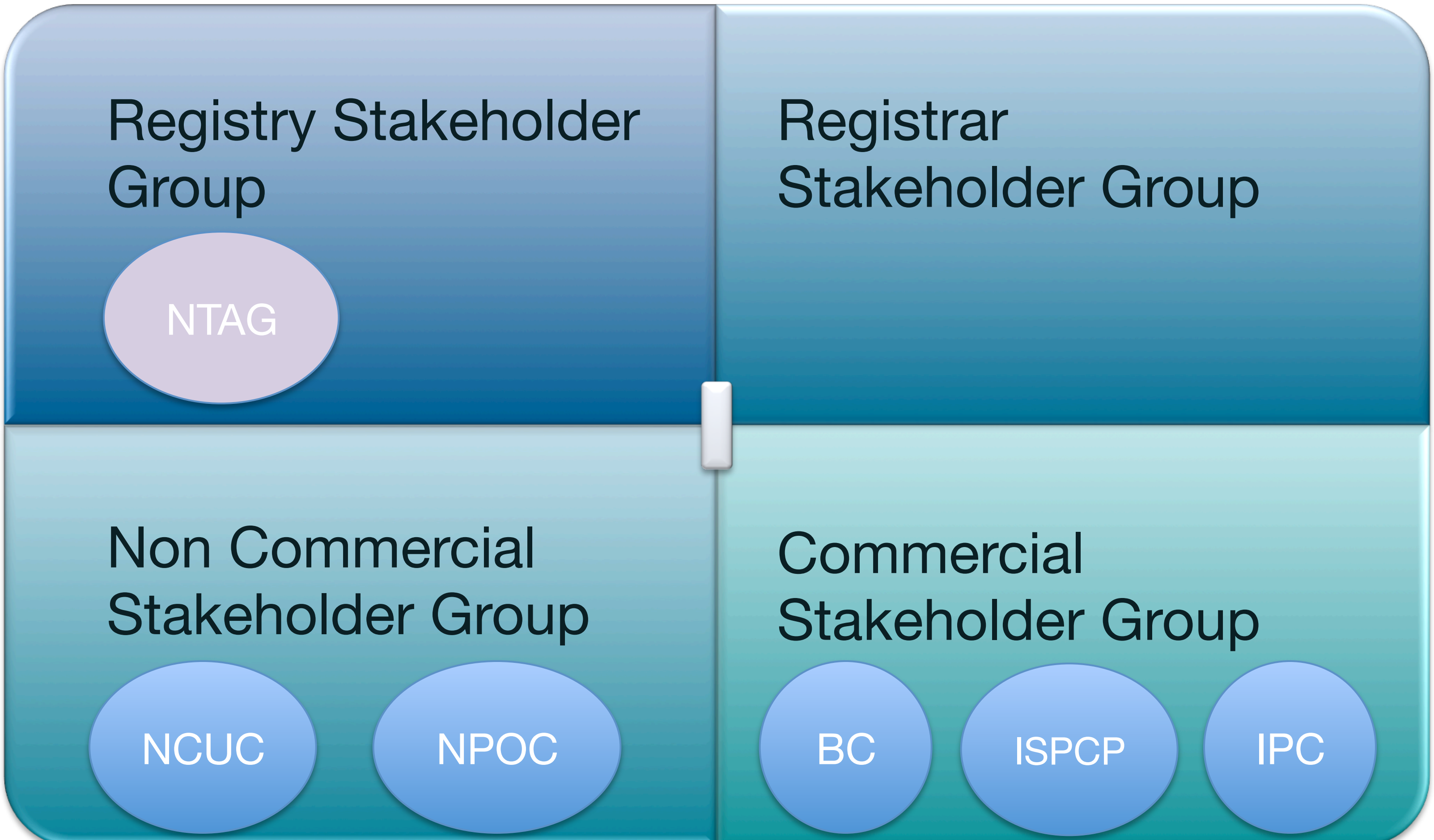
What is the GNSO

- Generic Names Supporting Organization
- Responsible for policy development related to generic Top Level Domain (e.g. .com, .net, .info, .museum, .pro,)
- GNSO Council: 21 Councilors from 6 different constituencies / Stakeholder Groups & Nom Com appointees

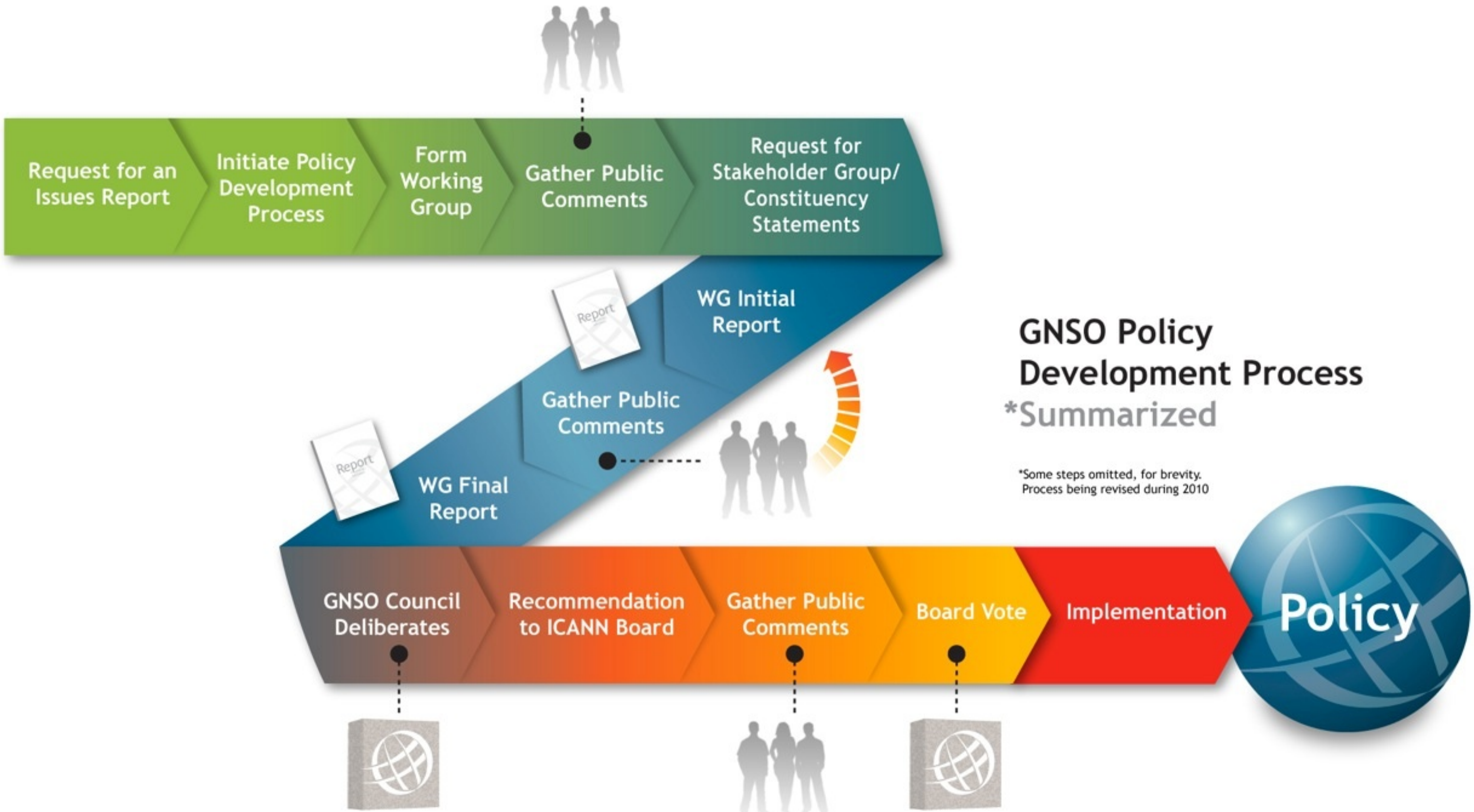
Structure of GNSO



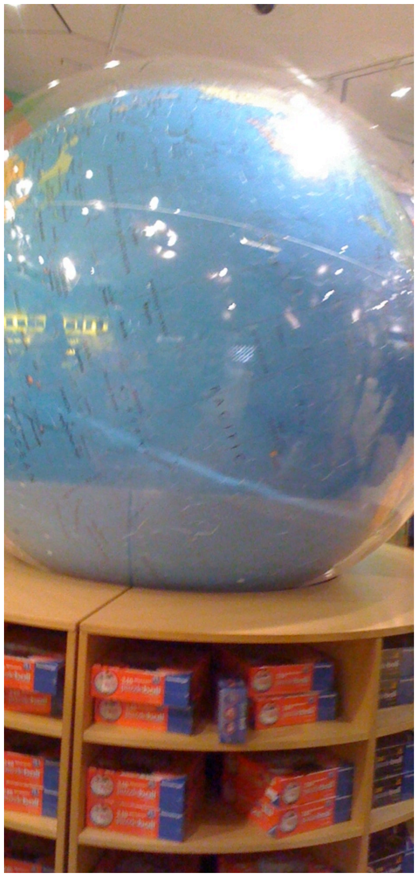
GNSO Community Structures



GNSO Policy Development Process



Concept of “Consensus Policies”



- ICANN Agreements (Registry and Registrar) require compliance with “Consensus Policies”
  - Follow a specific policy development process (PDP)
- Limited to specific topics (“Picket Fence”), such as:
  - Technical specifications
  - Security & Stability of Internet
  - Domain Contact Data (WHOIS)
- Examples of consensus policies include: Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy (IRTP); Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP); Whois Data Reminder Policy

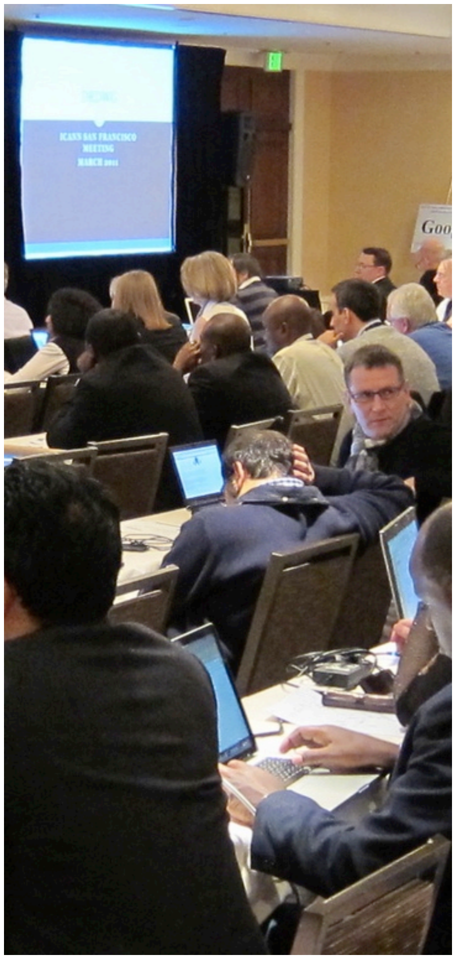
How can I participate in GNSO?

- Make a Public Comment
- Follow Mailing lists
- Join a Stakeholder Group or Constituency
- Volunteer to Join a Working Group
- Listen to/attend GNSO Council Meetings

Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO)

ICANN

What is ccNSO?



- Created for and by ccTLD Managers
- Forum to meet and discuss topical issues of concern to ccTLDs from a global perspective
- Also responsible for ccNSO PDP – limited set of issues relating to ccTLDs
- Members (149 out of 250 + ccTLD managers) - Council (18 Councillors)

ccNSO Membership (according to ICANN regions)

156 members
(July 2015)

Observers: AfTLD, APTLD, CENTR, LACTLD

Address Supporting Organization (ASO)

ICANN

Background: RIRs, NRO and the ASO

- What is an RIR?
  - Regional Internet Registry (RIR). There are five RIRs; AfriNIC, APNIC, ARIN, LACNIC and RIPE and they cooperate thru the NRO, the Number Resource Organization.
- What is the ASO?
  - The Address Supporting Organization, set up through an MoU between ICANN and the NRO.
  - One major task of the ASO is to handle Global Policy Proposals.

ICANN Advisory Committees

Advisory Committees (AC)

- **In addition to SOs, there are ACs that are responsible for providing the ICANN Board with direct advice:**
- **At-Large AC (ALAC)**
- **Governmental AC (GAC)**
- **Security and Stability AC (SSAC)**
- **Root Server System AC (RSSAC)**

What is ALAC / At-Large ?

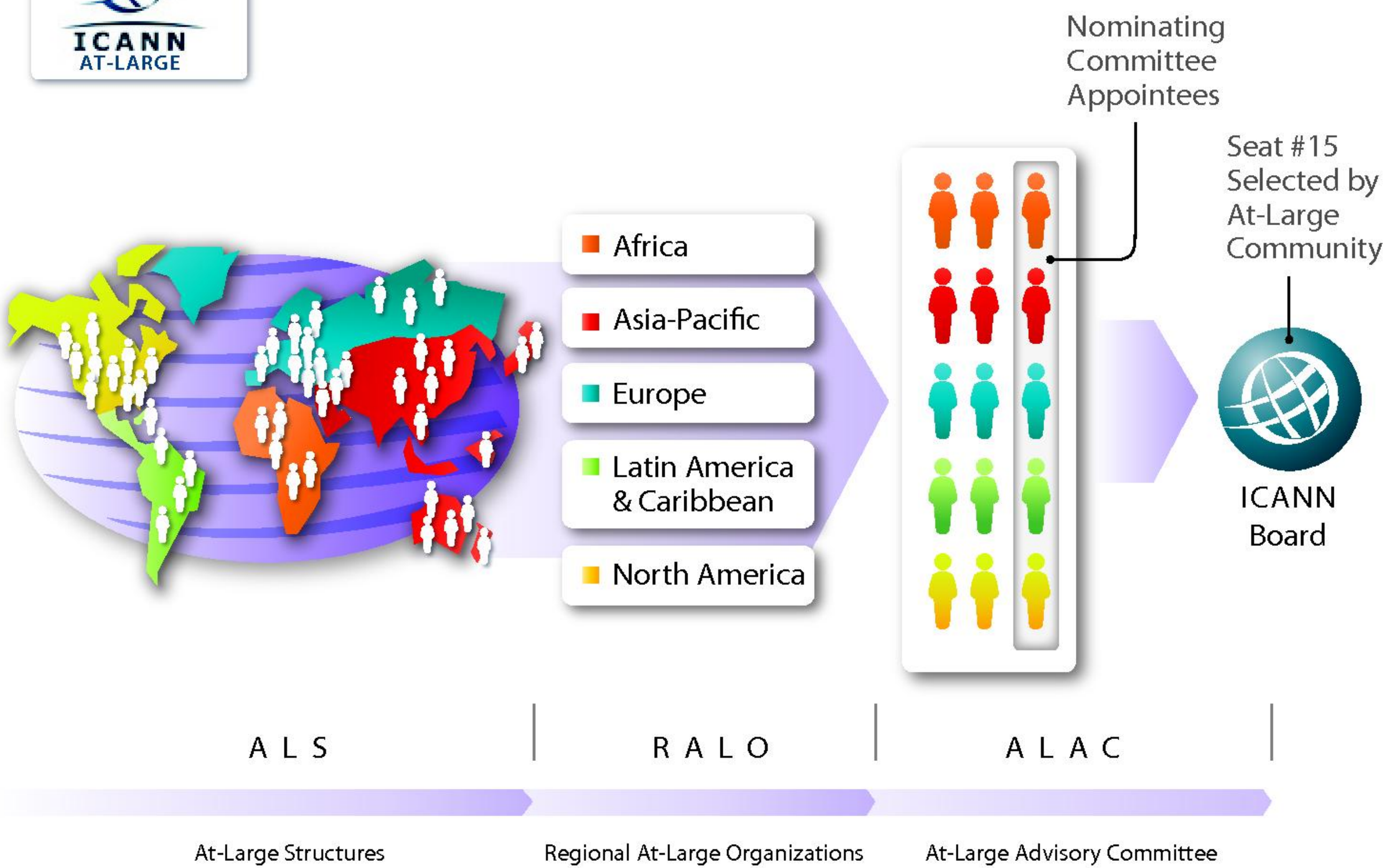
- Community of Individual Internet Users : 200+ At-Large Structures (ALS)
- An ALS is a group (computer clubs, associations, learning centers etc.) representing the views of individual Internet users
- They are active throughout the world

- What does it the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) do?
  - Issue comments in response to ICANN public comment requests.
  - Issue comments on any subject, process, structure, policy or topic which it deems important to comment on in ICANN.
  - Issue comments about any external process linked to ICANN in one way or other and which affects Internet users.
  - Takes part in cross-community working groups (CCWGs) within ICANN.
  - Relays the ICANN message to Internet Users around the world
  - Coordinates the Filing of new gTLD objections from the community

ICANN AT-LARGE

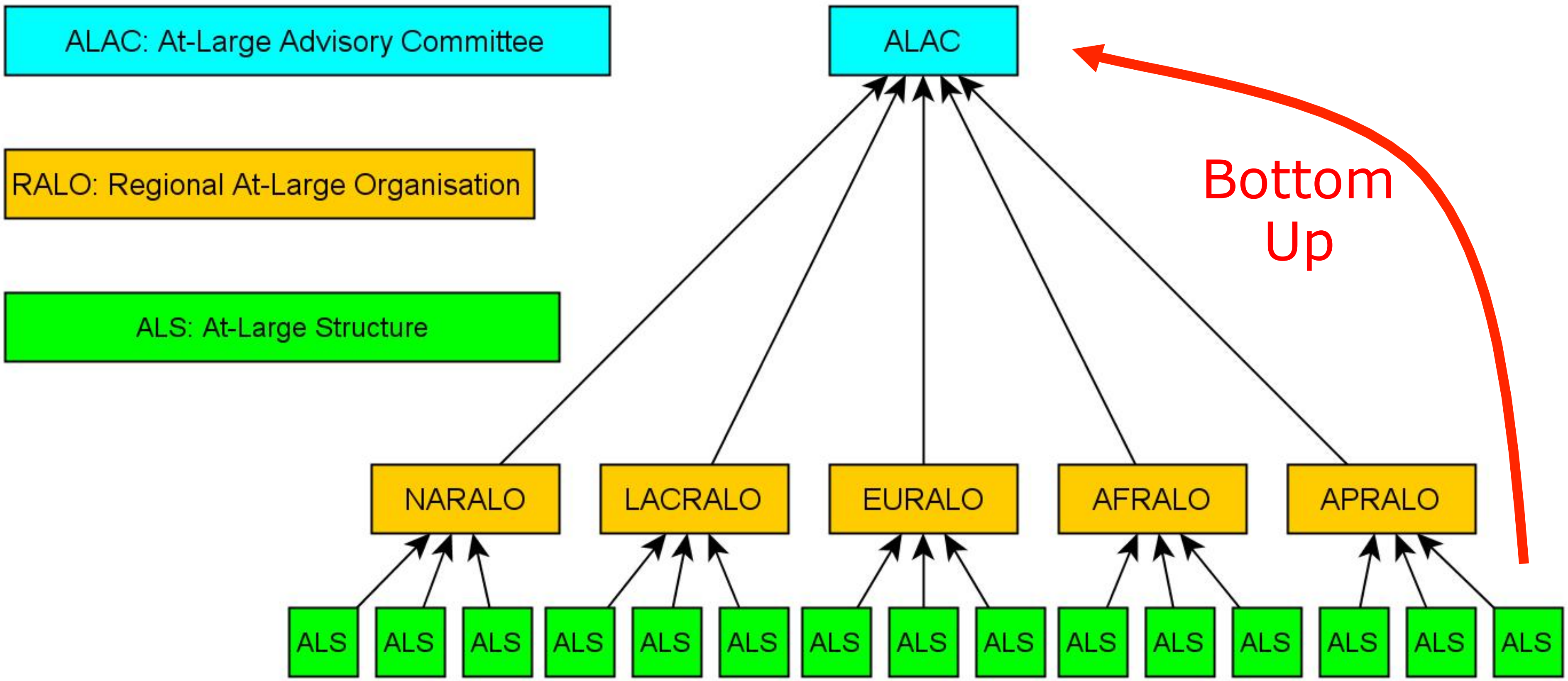
ICANN

At-Large Organizational Diagram



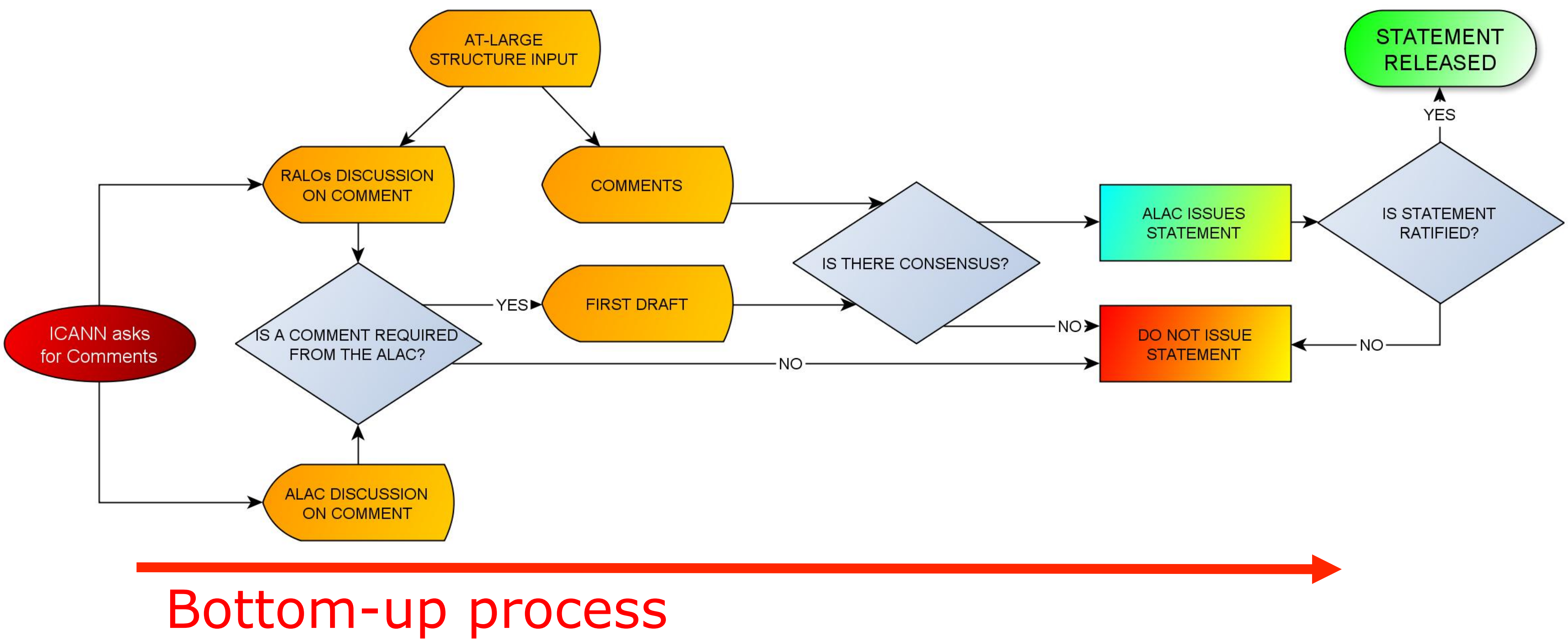
Map is for representational purposes only.
For more detailed information see the Google Map of the RALOs and ALSes at: http://www.atlarge.icann.org/maps/
Full country to region list: http://www.icann.org/en/meetings/montreal/geo-regions-topic.htm

At-Large Bottom-up to the ALAC



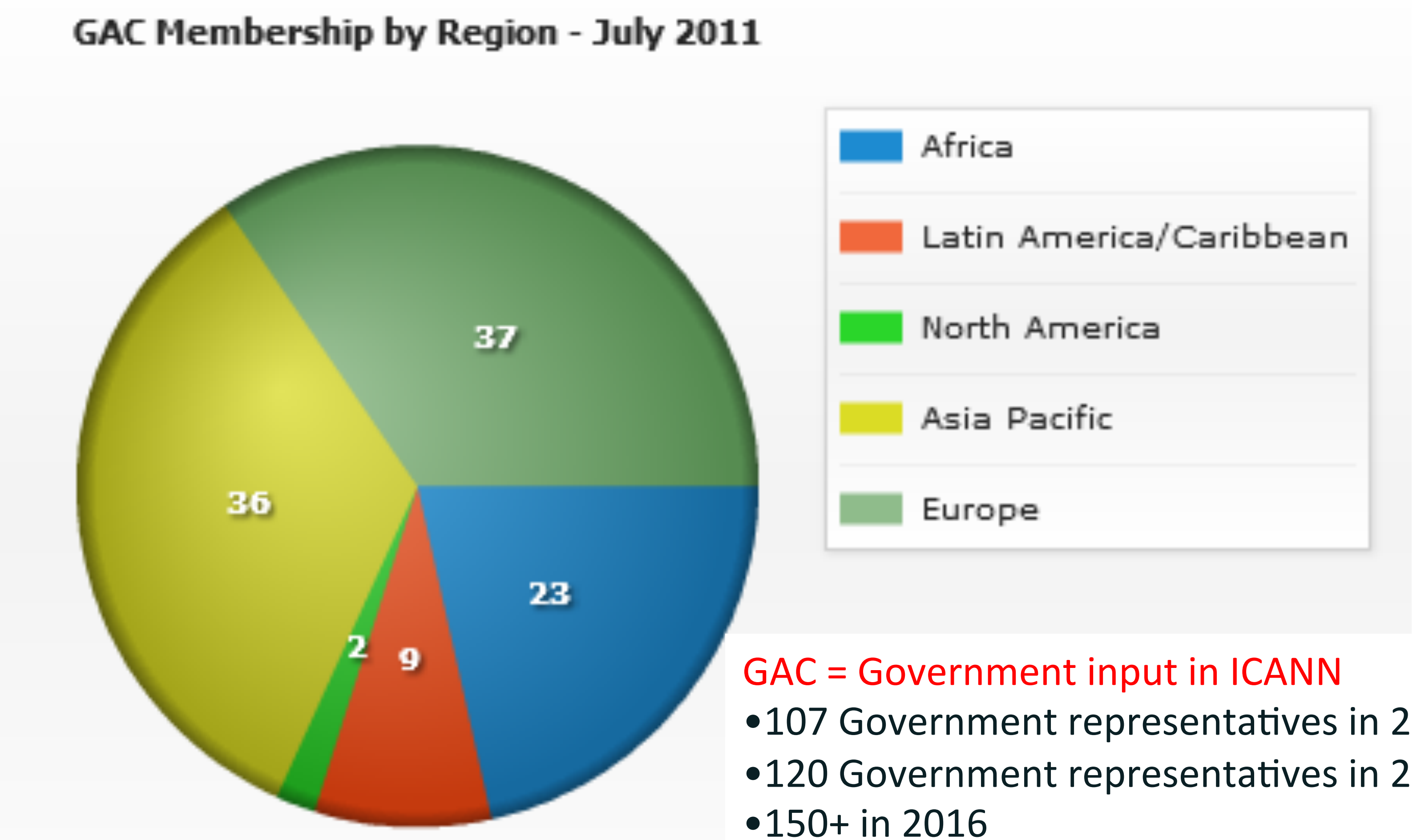
Example of At-Large Structure Input

Response to Public Comment Request



GAC

- The Governmental Advisory Committee's (GAC) key role is to provide advice to ICANN on issues of public policy, and especially where there may be an interaction between ICANN's activities or policies and national laws or international agreements.
- The GAC usually meets three times a year in conjunction with ICANN meetings
- Currently over 152 members plus 33 observers
- More information: http://gacweb.icann.org



GAC = Government input in ICANN

- 107 Government representatives in 2011
- 120 Government representatives in 2012
- 150+ in 2016

GAC: Government Advisory Committee

- Provides advice to ICANN on issues of public policy, and especially where there may be an interaction between ICANN's activities or policies and national laws or international agreements.

Source: https://charts.icann.org/public/index-gp-main.html

SSAC

- Security Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) advises the ICANN community and Board on matters relating to the security and integrity of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems.

- This includes operational matters (e.g., matters pertaining to the correct and reliable operation of the root name system), administrative matters (e.g., matters pertaining to address allocation and Internet number assignment), and registration matters (e.g., matters pertaining to registry and registrar services such as WHOIS)

- In addition, SSAC engages in ongoing threat assessment and risk analysis of the Internet naming and address allocation services

- Currently 38 members

- More information: http://www.icann.org/en/groups/ssac

RSSAC

- Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC) considers and provides advice on the operational requirements of root name servers, including host hardware capacities, operating systems and name server software versions, network connectivity and physical environment
- RSSAC examines and advises on the security aspects of the root name server system and reviews the number, location, and distribution of root name servers considering the total system performance, robustness, and reliability
- It includes representatives of organizations responsible for operating the world's thirteen root nameservers and other organizations concerned with stable technical operation of the authoritative root server system
- More information: http://www.icann.org/en/groups/rssac

Policy at ICANN

Subscribe to the monthly Policy Update:

http://www.icann.org/en/topics/policy/

Nouvelles bases gTLD
Nouvelles extensions d'Internet

Internet - An Evolving Ecosystem

2000+
- *What's next?*
- Social Media, Apps, Mobile Internet and more
- VoIP/TV

1990+
- Blogs
- Social Networking
- Music/Images/Video
- Search Engines
- Wireless Connectivity

1991 World Wide Web

1972 E-mail

1969 Arpanet

Quelques définitions

- **County-Code Top-Level Domains (ccTLDs)**
  – **ccTLDs are operated according to local policies that are normally adapted to the country or territory involved**
- **Generic Top-Level Domains (gTLDs)**
  – **gTLD registries operate sponsored and unsponsored generic Top-Level Domains according to ICANN policies**

  - http://www.iana.org/domains/root/db/

L'anatomie d'un nom de domaine

Premier niveau

Deuxième niveau

Troisième niveau

www.meetings.icann.org

L'anatomie d'un nom de domaine

New Generic Top-Level Domains

Premier niveau

Deuxième niveau

Troisième niveau

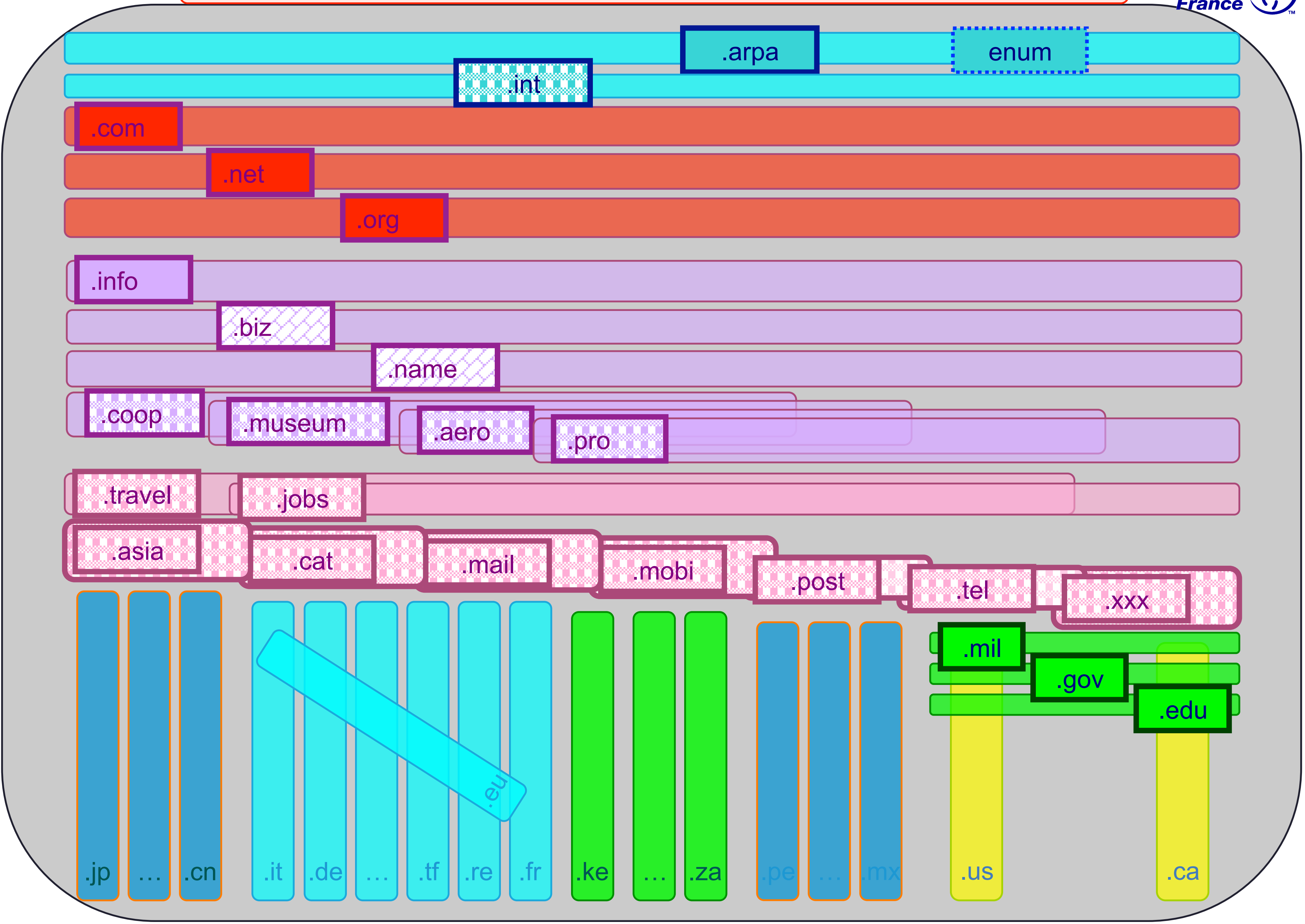
www.meetings.icann.org

Clarifications terminologiques

- **gTLD = domaine générique de premier niveau**
  - Aussi appelé extension, libellé, chaîne, suffixe ...
  - Série de caractères qui font partie de votre adresse Internet
- **ccTLD = domaine national de premier niveau**
- **IDN = Nom de domaine internationalisé**
  - Nom de domaine représenté par des caractères de langue locale ou l'équivalent en lettres

Les noms de domaine

Internet Society France



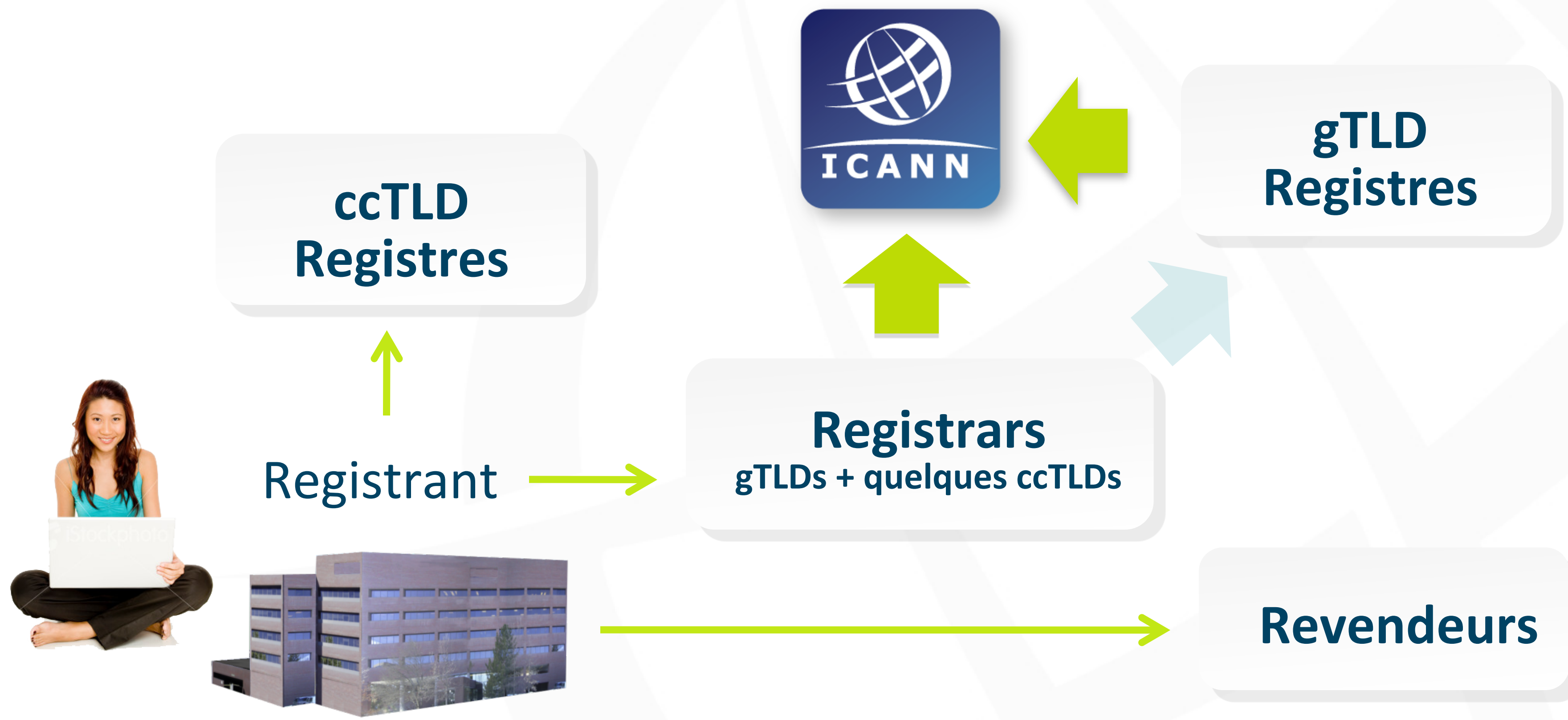
Internationalized Domain Names

Script	Language	SLD.TLD U-labels	SLD A-label	TLD A-label
Arabic	Arabic	مثال.إختبار	xn--mgbh0fb	xn--kgbechtv
Arabic	Persian	مثال.آزمایشی	xn--mgbh0fb	xn--hgbk6aj7f53
Chinese, simplified	Chinese	例子.测试	xn--fsqu00a	xn--0zwm56d
Chinese, traditional	Chinese	例子.測試	xn--fsqu00a	xn--g6w251d
Cyrillic	Russian	пример.испытание	xn--e1afmkfd	xn--80akhbyknj4
Devanagari	Hindi	उदाहरण.परीक्षा	xn--p1b6ci4b4b3a	xn--11b5bs3a9aj
Greek	Greek	παράδειγμα.δοκιμή	xn--hxajbheg2az3al	xn--jxalpdlp
Hangul	Korean	실례.테스트	xn--9n2bp8q	xn--9t4b11yi5a
Hebrew	Yiddish	בײשפיל.טעסט	xn--fdbk5d8ap9b8a8d	xn--deba0ad
Kanji Hirigana, and Katakana	Japanese	例え.テスト	xn--r8jz45g	xn--zckzah
Tamil	Tamil	உதாரணம்.பரிட்சை	xn--zkc6cc5bi7f6e	xn--hlcj6aya9esc

Latest IDN applications / Delegations

- .中国 zhongguo:zh-Hans China: China Internet Network Information Center
- .中國 zhongguo:zh-Hant China: China Internet Network Information Center
- .ලංකා lanka:si-Sinh Sri Lanka: LK Domain Registry
- .香港 hongkong:zh-Hans Hong Kong: Hong Kong Internet Registration Corporation Ltd.
- .台湾 taiwan:zh-Hans Taiwan, Province of China: Taiwan Network Information Center (TWNIC)
- .台灣 taiwan:zh-Hant Taiwan, Province of China: Taiwan Network Information Center (TWNIC)
- .امارات emarat:ar-Arab Untied Arab Emirates: Telecommunications Regulatory Authortiy (TRA)
- .الاردن alordon:ar-Arab Jordan: National Information Technology Center (NITC)
- .السعودية alsaudiah:ar-Arab Saudi Arabia: Communications and Information Technology Commission
- .ไทย thai:th-Thai Thailand: Thai Network Information Center Foundation
- .рф rf:ru-Cyrl Russian: Federation Coordination Center for TLD RU
- .تونس tunis:ar-Arab Tunisia: Agence Tunisienne d'Internet
- .مصر misr:ar-Arab Egypt: National Telecommunication Regulatory Authortiy – NTRA
- .இலங்கை ilangai:ta-Taml Sri Lanka: LK Domain Registry
- .فلسطين falasteen:ar-Arab Palestinian Terrtiory, Occupied: Ministry of Telecom & Information Technology (MTIT)

DNS - Un écosystème complexe



Pourquoi élargir le premier niveau ?

- Enlever les limitations existantes pour les gTLD ASCII qui ne reflètent pas la réalité et les besoins croissants d'Internet
- Créer une plate-forme pour l'innovation dans l'industrie et Internet
- Ouvrir les portes pour augmenter le choix et la concurrence dans le marché

La mission de l'ICANN et les nouveaux gTLD

1998 - les documents fondateurs

« En fin de compte, la nouvelle société devrait ... 3) superviser la politique pour déterminer les circonstances dans lesquelles de nouveaux TLD sont ajoutés au système de serveur racine »

accords gouvernementaux ICANN/U.S.A.

« Définir et mettre en œuvre une stratégie prévisible pour choisir de nouveaux TLD »

2009 - Affirmation des engagements (9.3)

Favoriser la concurrence, la confiance des consommateurs et le choix des consommateurs

Impact potentiel – Entreprises

- Opportunité d'investissement
- Davantage de choix et de concurrence
- Plate-forme pour l'innovation; de nouvelles opportunités de modèles de gestion
- Gestion de marque et pratiques de marketing en ligne
- Impact sur les secteurs de l'industrie, la sécurité, le contrôle, le comportement de l'utilisateur
- Amélioration des systèmes/applications pour accepter de nouveaux TLD

Impact potentiel gouvernements et communautés

- Augmentation de communautés culturelles, linguistiques et géographiques en ligne
- Un Internet plus mondial et culturellement inclusif grâce aux IDN
- ccTLD locaux
- Noms géographiques

Impact potentiel utilisateurs d'Internet

- Davantage de choix, innovation, concurrence
- communautés culturelles, linguistiques et géographiques en ligne
- De nouvelles façons de trouver des informations, produits et services

New gTLDs

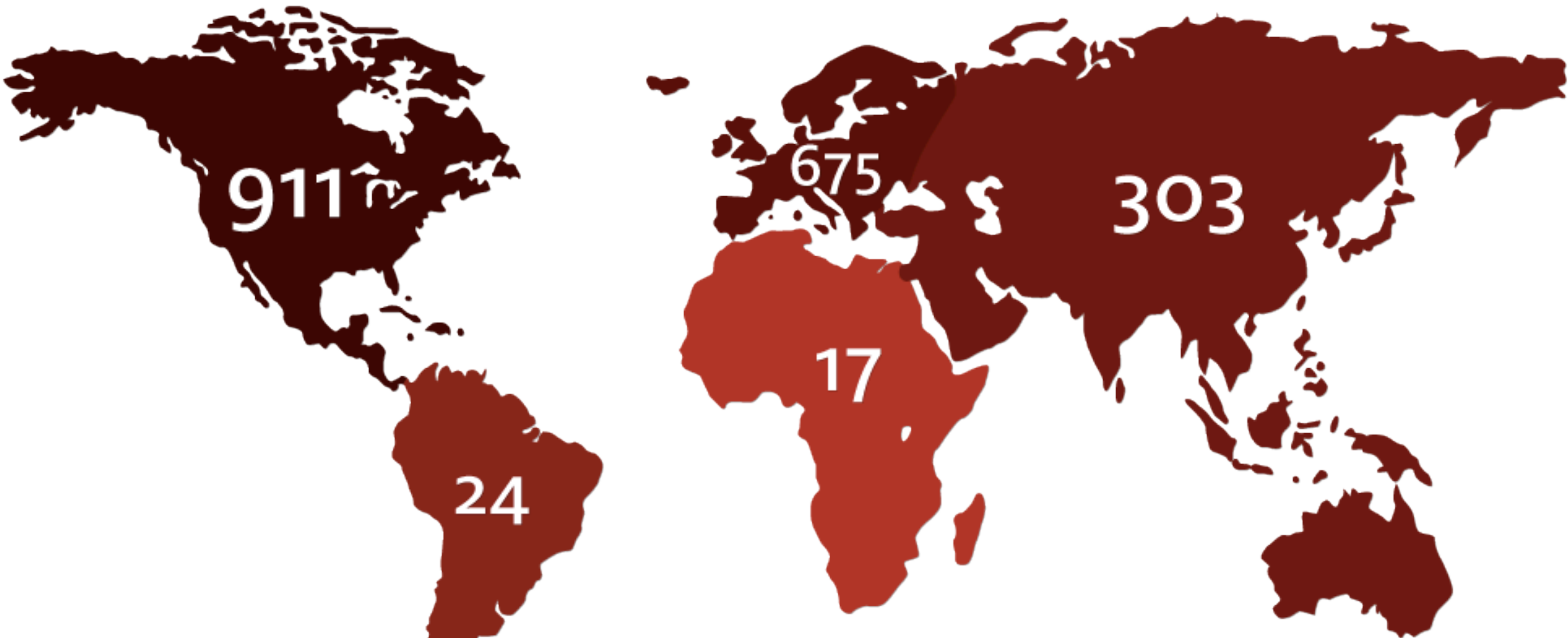
- gTLD = Generic Top Level Domain
- Currently only:
  - .net
  - .org
  - .com
  - .info
  - etc.
- New applications for several hundred gTLDs
  - Voted at the ICANN meeting in Singapore
  - Applications accepted from early 2012

ICANN RECEIVED
1930
APPLICATIONS

FOR A TOTAL OF
1409
STRINGS

OF WHICH
230
STRINGS
HAVE MORE THAN ONE APPLICANT

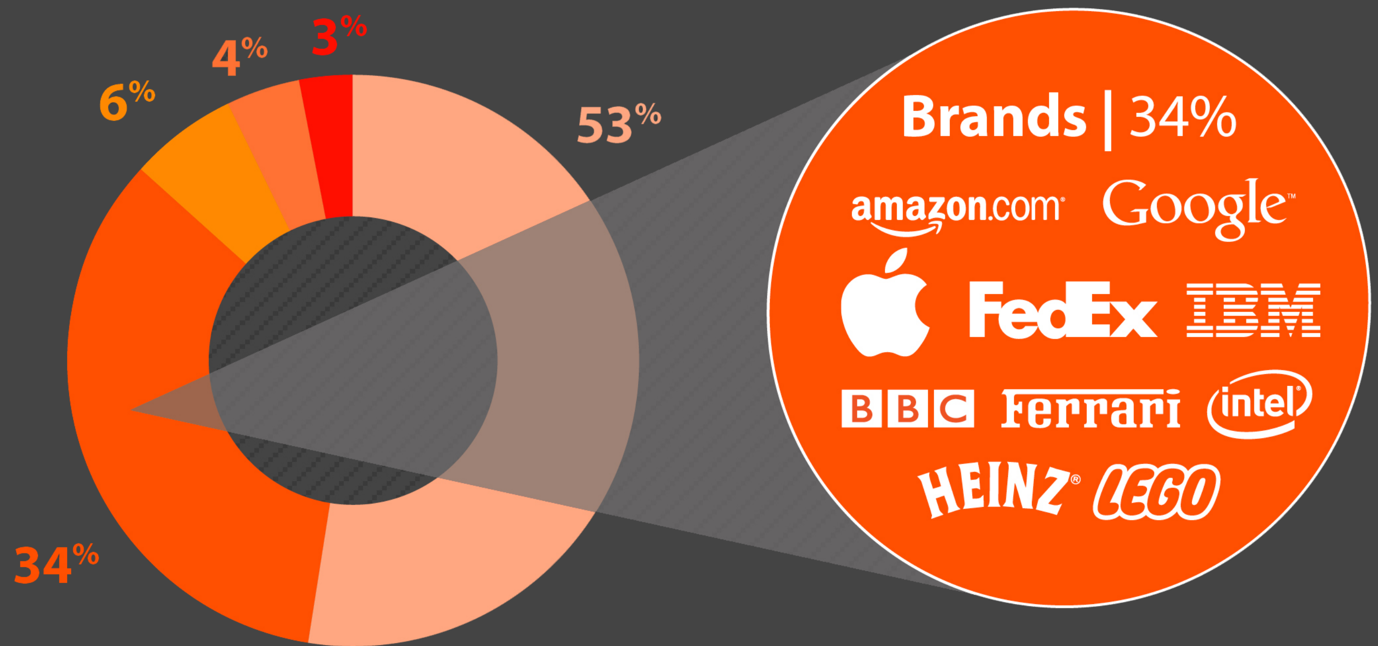
Number of applications by region



Infographics created by Miroslav KURDOV @TICproQuo and Pierre LEGUY @jurideek

Ninja icon created by John O'Shea, from The Noun Project (www.thenounproject.com)

TYPES OF APPLICATIONS



Generic | 53%

Names not associated with a company or country and not applying for special "community" provision. From "academy" to "yoga" and everything in between.

Brand | 34%

Mostly US corporates, although a few European companies too. Most intend to use extension for exclusive use. See large bubble above for most well known.

IDN | 6%

Names represented in different scripts from around the world. Most applications came from China. Covered everything from brands to city names to religion.

Community | 4%

Category for those that self-identify with a group e.g. "gay", "radio". Get priority over other applications for the same name. Also in the list: "bank", "insurance".

Geographic | 3%

Smallest group with just 66 applications, probably since most require government approval. Mostly cities e.g. Sydney, London, Abu Dhabi, Paris. But also "africa", "arab".

The most wanted TLDs

Most applied-for strings

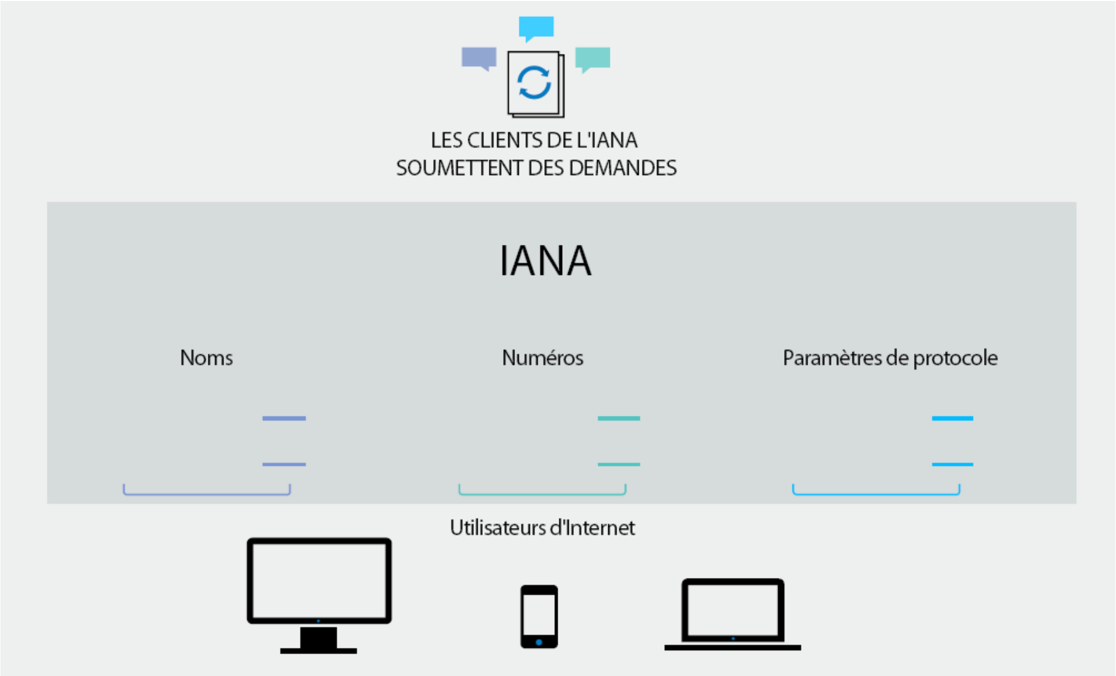
Gouvernance de l'Internet
ou/et
Géopolitique de l'Internet

inSIG 2017

ICANN
IANA
Accountability

Que sont les fonctions IANA ?

Les fonctions IANA ont évolué avec l'appui du groupe de travail de génie Internet (IETF). Au départ, elles étaient financées par des projets de recherche soutenus par l'Agence pour les projets de recherche avancée du Département américain de la Défense



Ces fonctions comprennent

- la coordination de l'affectation des paramètres des protocoles techniques d'Internet
- l'administration de certaines responsabilités associées à la gestion de la zone racine du DNS Internet
- l'affectation des adresses IP

L'ICANN a été créée pour assurer les fonctions IANA

L'ICANN l'a fait de 1998 à 2016 dans le cadre d'un contrat gratuit avec le Département du Commerce

L'annonce du gouvernement américain

14 mars 2014 : le gouvernement des États-Unis annonce son intention de transférer son rôle de supervision des fonctions IANA à la communauté multipartite mondiale

- Il demande à l'ICANN de convoquer les parties prenantes mondiales afin d'élaborer une proposition
- La communauté multipartite a établi les politiques que l'ICANN a mises en œuvre pendant plus de 15 ans

Pourquoi maintenant ?

L'annonce du gouvernement américain

- marque l'étape finale de la « privatisation » du DNS
- soutient et renforce le modèle multipartite d'élaboration de politiques et de gouvernance de l'Internet

Compte tenu de son rôle dans la gestion des fonctions IANA et la coordination mondiale du système des noms de domaine (DNS), l'ICANN s'est vu confier la tâche d'organiser le processus de transition

Exigences définies par la NTIA pour la transition

La NTIA a indiqué que la proposition de transition devait bénéficier d'un soutien important de la communauté et respecter les quatre principes ci-dessous

- soutenir et renforcer le modèle multipartite
- préserver la sécurité, la stabilité et la résilience du DNS Internet
- répondre aux besoins et aux attentes des clients et des partenaires des services IANA au niveau mondial
- préserver le caractère ouvert de l'Internet

La NTIA a explicitement précisé qu'elle n'acceptera **pas** une proposition visant à remplacer le rôle de la NTIA par une solution de nature gouvernementale ou intergouvernementale

Deux processus parallèles

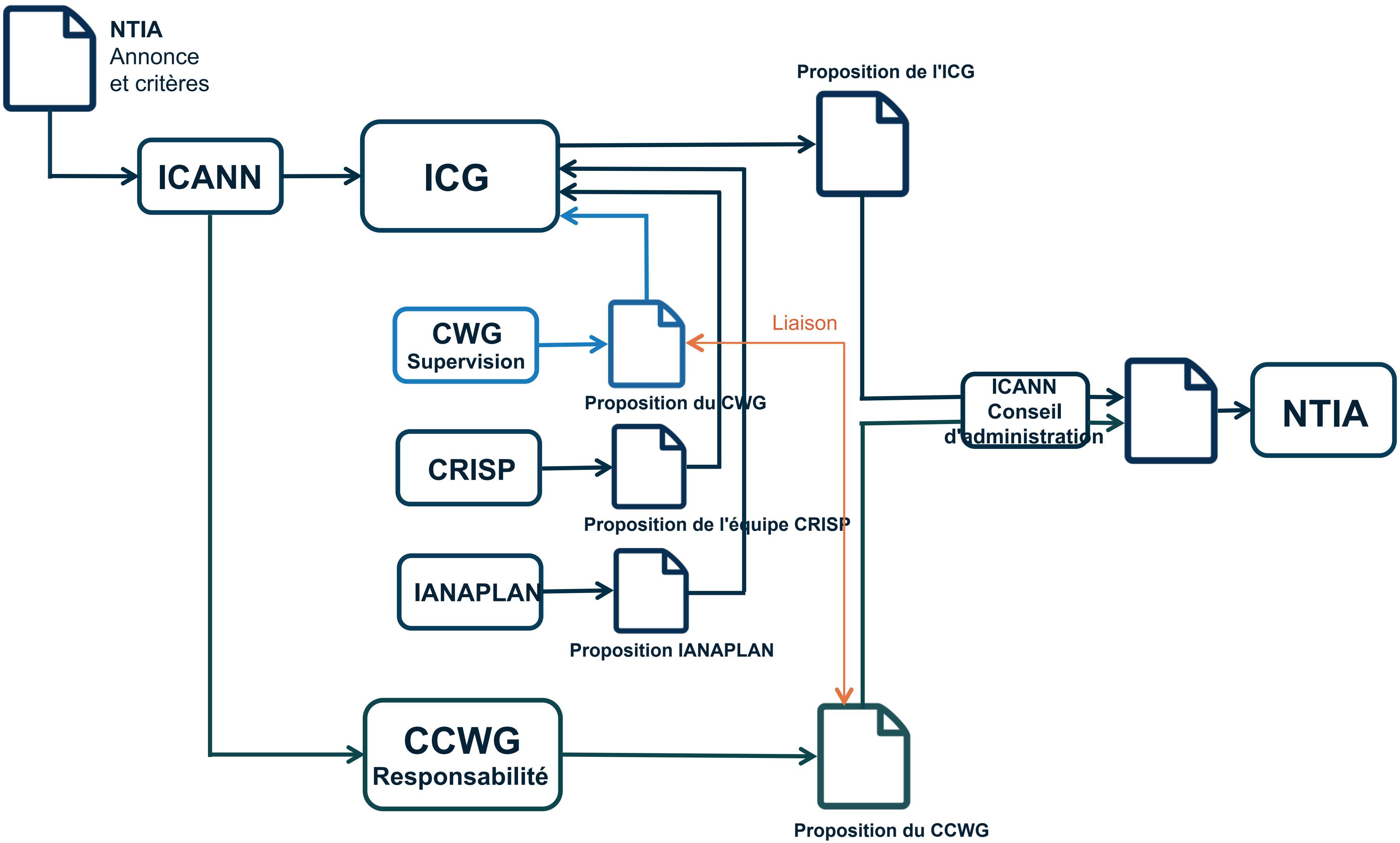
La communauté a élaboré et assure le suivi des deux processus parallèles suivants

Transition de la supervision des fonctions IANA
Focalisé sur l'élaboration d'une proposition pour transférer la supervision des fonctions IANA à la communauté multipartite

Amélioration de la responsabilité de l'ICANN
Destiné à assurer que l'ICANN continue à rendre des comptes une fois qu'aura pris fin sa relation contractuelle historique avec le gouvernement des États-Unis

Pour appuyer ces processus, la communauté a créé des groupes de travail **multi-couches**, **transparents** et **diversifiés** afin de favoriser la discussion, ainsi que des méthodes et des systèmes de travail permettant d'atteindre le consensus au sein de ces groupes

Développement des propositions



Transition du rôle de supervision des fonctions IANA : ICG

Le Groupe de coordination de la transition de la supervision des fonctions IANA **(ICG)** a été constitué en juillet 2014 pour établir et remettre une proposition à la NTIA, par le biais du Conseil d'administration de l'ICANN.

- L'ICG est composé de **30 personnes** représentant **13 communautés** de parties prenantes directes et indirectes des fonctions IANA.
- Les responsabilités de l'ICG incluent

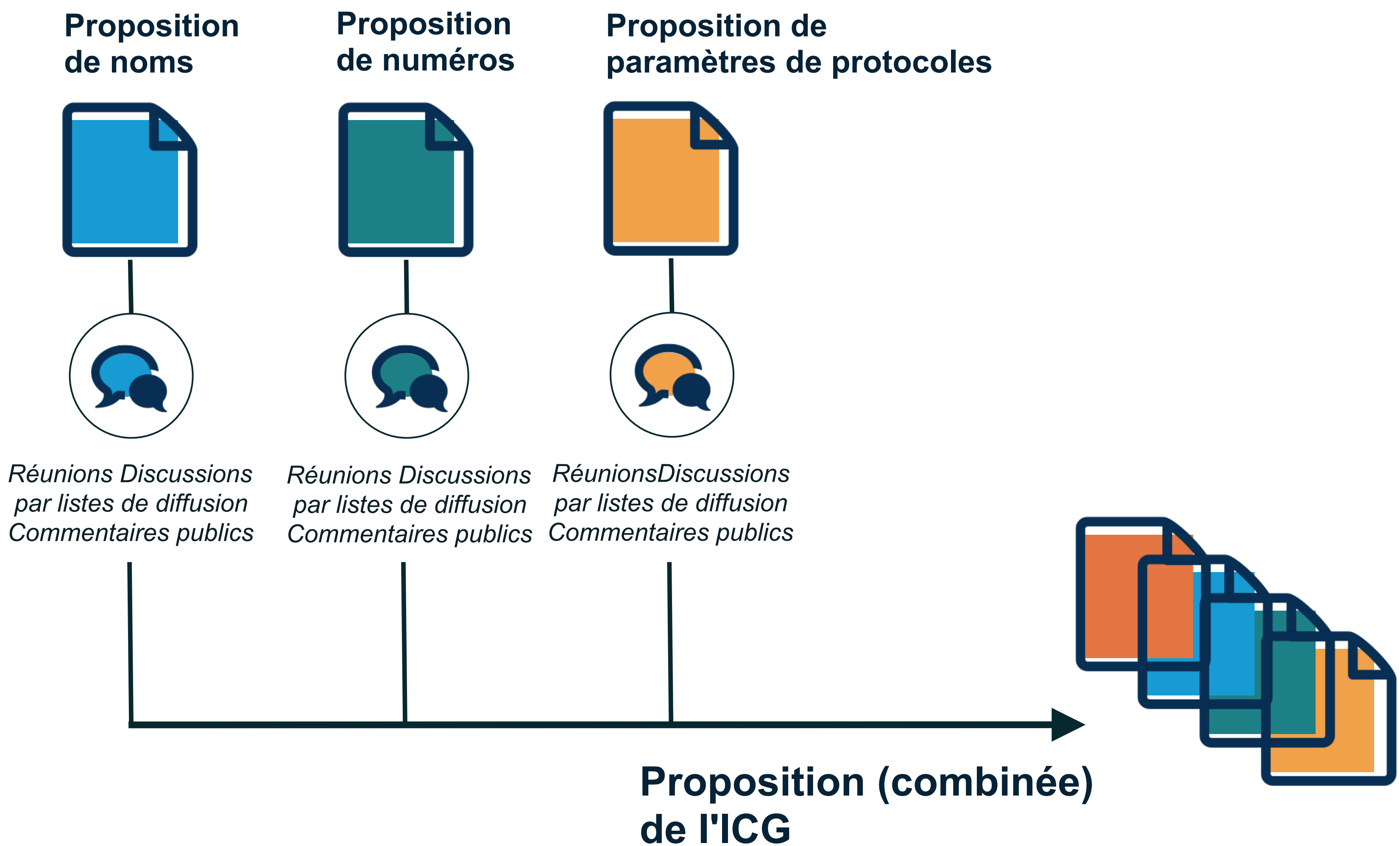
Jouer le rôle de **liaison** pour toutes les parties intéressées, dont les trois communautés opérationnelles des fonctions IANA

Évaluer les conclusions des trois communautés opérationnelles chargées de la **compatibilité** et de l'**interopérabilité**

Établir une proposition de transition à partir des éléments fournis par les communautés

Partager les informations et communiquer de manière publique

Structure de l'appel à propositions de transition



Communauté des noms de domaine

La communauté des noms de domaine a constitué un **Groupe de travail intercommunautaire (CWG-Supervision)** afin d'élaborer une proposition de transition consolidée pour les éléments des fonctions IANA en lien avec le Système de noms de domaine.

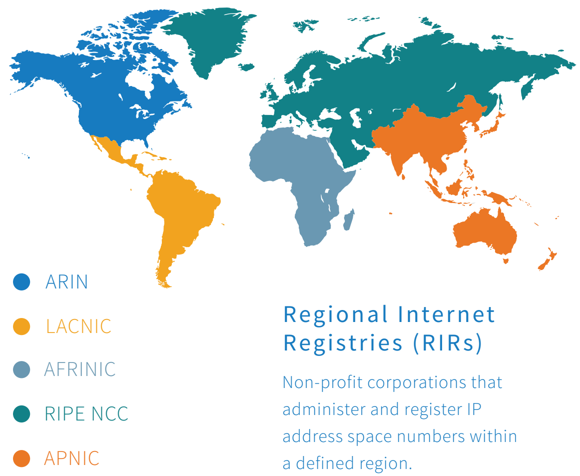
Finalisation d'une deuxième proposition préliminaire

- **Plan opérationnel :** le CWG-Supervision s'est divisé en sous-groupes d'expertise afin de produire les aspects opérationnels de la proposition.
  - Quinze « équipes de conception » ont été proposées (sur les mécanismes d'escalade, sur les révisions, etc.)
- **Plan structurel :** le groupe, avec l'aide d'un conseiller juridique indépendant, a examiné 7 modèles structurels alternatifs que la première proposition préliminaire n'avait pas étudiés de manière approfondie.

✔ **Soumission de sa réponse à l'appel à propositions de l'ICG le 25 juin 2015**

Communauté des ressources de numéros

Chacun des cinq Registres Internet régionaux (RIR) a entrepris des consultations auprès des communautés de leurs régions respectives, de septembre à novembre 2014.



L'**équipe responsable de la proposition consolidée des RIR pour la transition des fonctions IANA (équipe CRISP)** a été formée pour coordonner la production d'une réponse à l'appel à propositions sur la base de ces consultations.

- 15 membres, 3 dans chaque communauté RIR

✔ **Soumission de sa réponse à l'appel à propositions de l'ICG le 15 janvier 2015**

Communauté des paramètres de protocoles

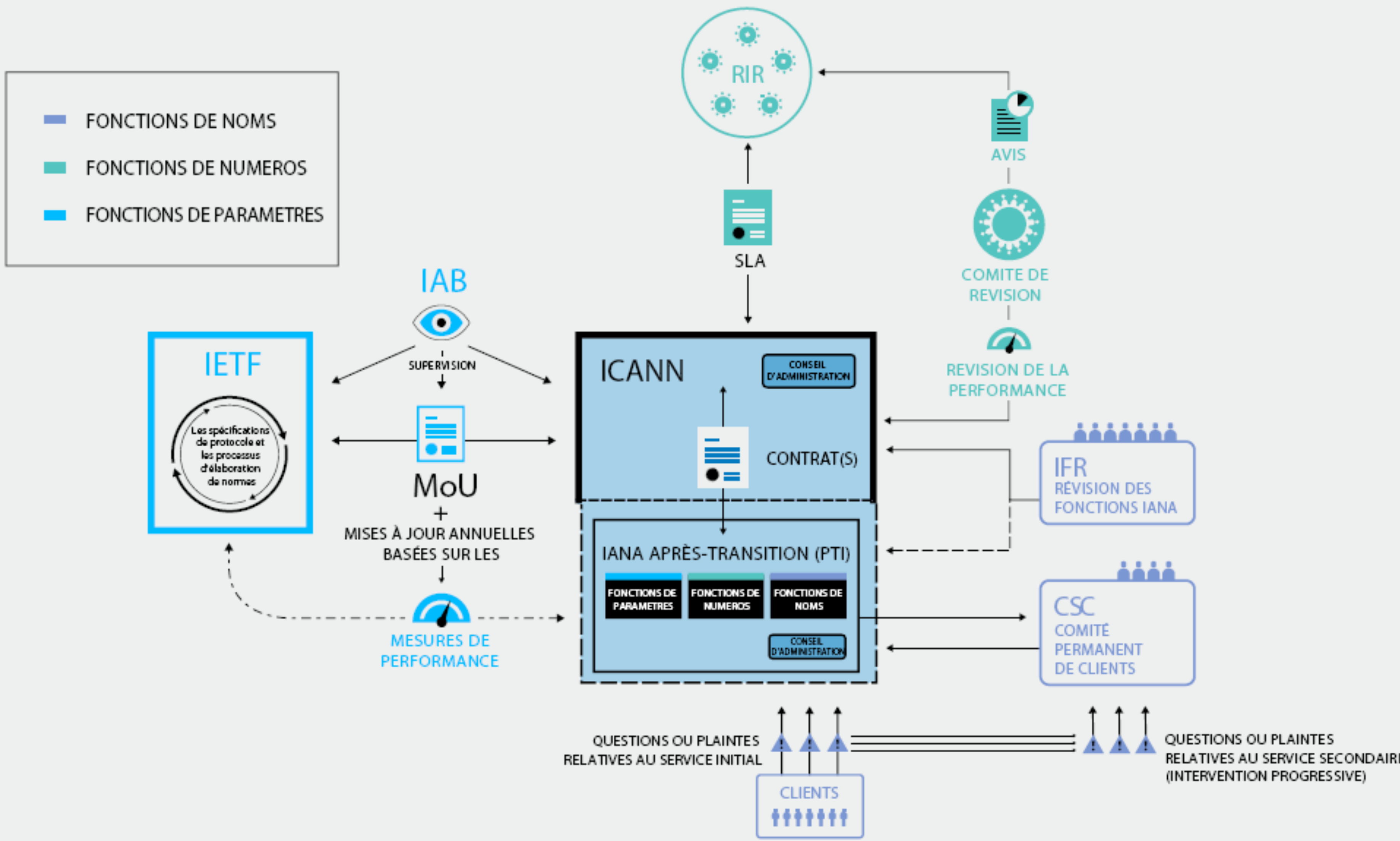
A créé un **Groupe de travail IANAPLAN** afin d'élaborer sa réponse à l'appel à propositions

- A adopté une version préliminaire Internet comme base pour le développement d'une réponse
- A répondu au dernier appel de l'IETF et reçu l'approbation de l'IESG
- Au total, **10** versions préliminaires ont été produites en 9 mois

✔ **Soumission de sa réponse à l'appel à propositions de l'ICG le 6 janvier 2015**

Vue d'ensemble de la proposition combinée

TRANSITION DU RÔLE DE SUPERVISION DES FONCTIONS IANA



Les échanges opérationnels entre les communautés et l'opérateur des fonctions IANA ne figurent pas sur cette image.

Amélioration de la responsabilité de l'ICANN

Pendant les discussions initiales sur le processus de transition, la communauté a soulevé la question plus large de l'impact de la transition sur la responsabilité de l'ICANN

- La transition doit mettre fin à la relation contractuelle historique entre le gouvernement américain et l'ICANN
- Cette relation est perçue comme une garantie de la responsabilité de l'ICANN en tant qu'organisation

Par conséquent

L'ICANN a lancé un deuxième processus, parallèle mais connexe à celui de la transition du rôle de supervision des fonctions IANA, destiné à identifier d'un point de vue organisationnel des moyens de renforcer les mécanismes généraux de reddition de comptes de l'ICANN en l'absence du gouvernement américain

Mécanismes actuels de responsabilité de l'ICANN

1. Affirmation d'engagements
2. Révisions de l'affirmation d'engagements
3. Statuts
4. Mécanisme de recours mandaté par les statuts
5. Documentation à l'intention du Conseil d'administration
6. Relations documentées
7. Lois extérieures
8. Informations générales sur les opérations de l'ICANN
9. Processus de sélection du Conseil de l'ICANN
10. Révisions organisationnelles

Objectifs et exigences du CCWG-Responsabilité

Le groupe de travail intercommunautaire sur l'amélioration de la responsabilité de l'ICANN **(CCWG-Responsabilité)** a été constitué pour mettre au point des propositions visant à renforcer la responsabilité de l'ICANN à l'égard de toutes les parties prenantes.

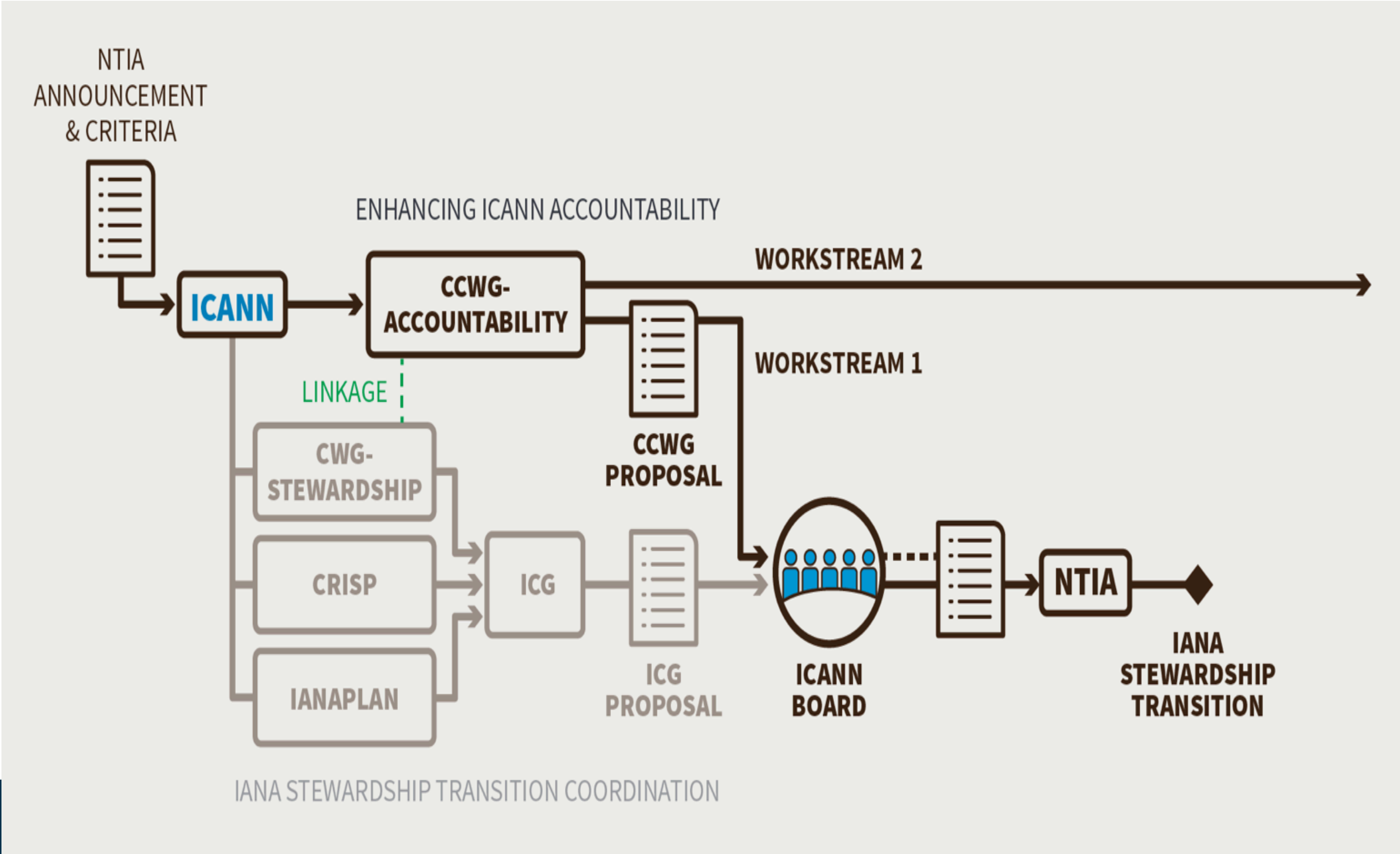
- Le CCWG-Responsabilité se compose de **28 membres** qui représentent les 6 organisations qui ont fondé le groupe, ainsi que **151 participants** qui s'engagent au quotidien dans des discussions et dans l'élaboration des propositions.
- Le CCWG a réparti ses recommandations en deux pistes de travail (WS) :

Piste de travail 1
Centrée sur des mécanismes de renforcement de la responsabilité de l'ICANN à mettre en place ou à prévoir dans le délai établi pour la transition de la supervision des fonctions IANA

Piste de travail 2
Centrée sur des questions de responsabilité dont le délai pour la mise en œuvre de solutions peut dépasser celui fixé pour la transition du rôle de supervision des fonctions IANA

Cadre actuel du CCWG-Responsabilité

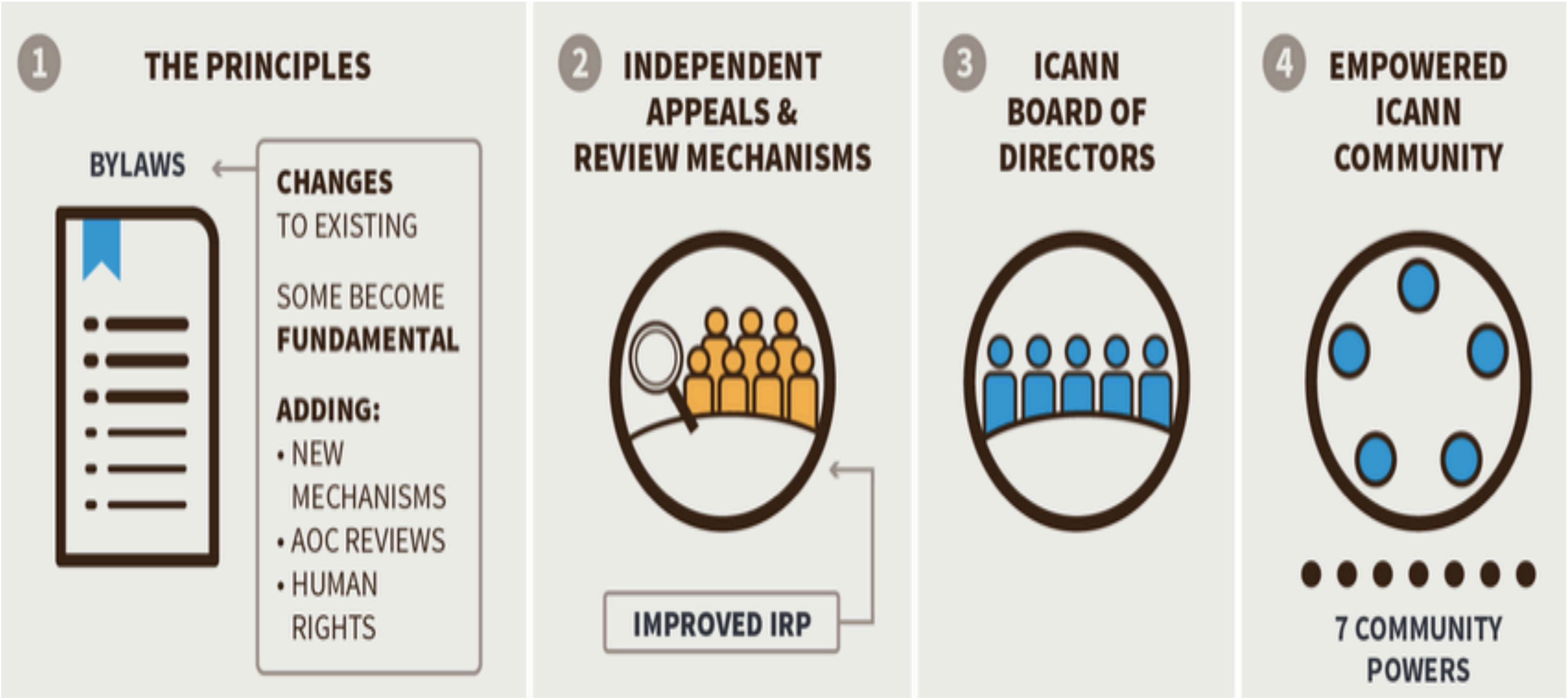
AMÉLIORATION DE LA RESPONSABILITÉ DE L'ICANN



Cadre actuel du CCWG-Responsabilité

AMÉLIORATION DE LA RESPONSABILITÉ DE L'ICANN

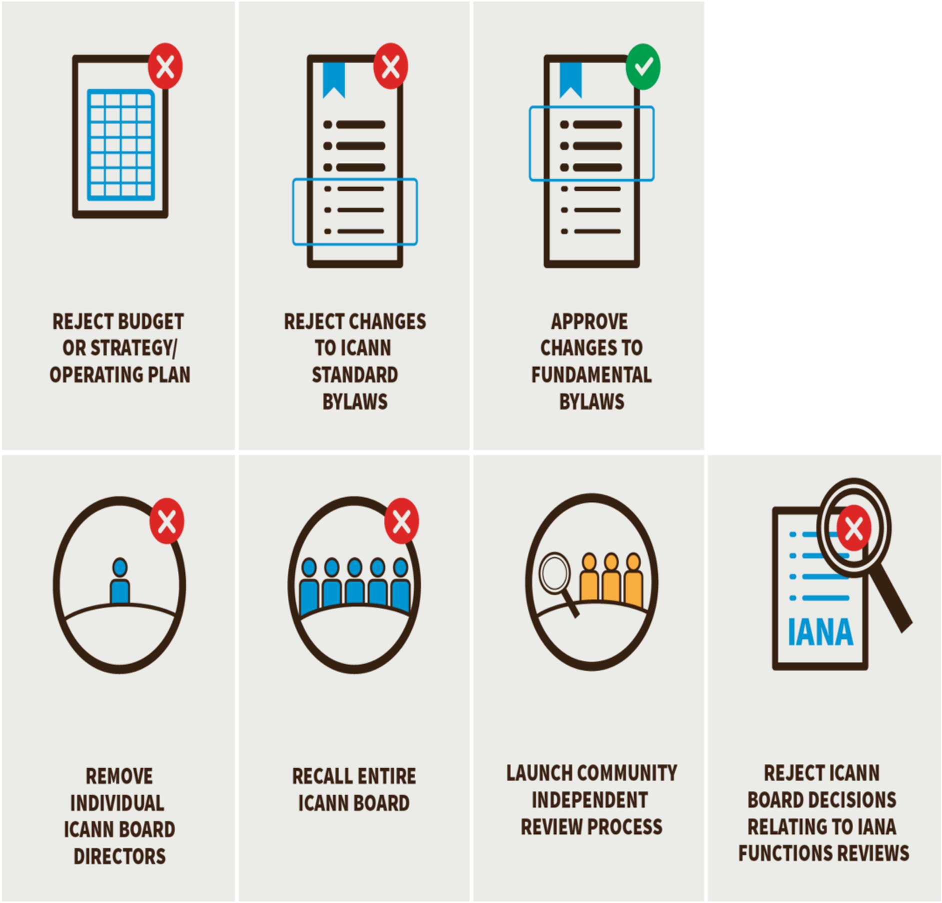
Quatre **éléments de base** identifiés et constituant les mécanismes nécessaires pour améliorer la responsabilité de l'ICANN



Ensuring Community Engagement in ICANN Decision-making
Seven New Community Powers

The CCWG-Accountability has proposed a set of seven Community Powers designed to empower the community to hold ICANN accountable for the organization's Principles (the Mission, Commitments, and Core Values).

It is important to note that the powers, as well as the launch of a Separation Cross Community Working Group (as required by the CWG-Stewardship dependencies), can be enforced by using the community Independent Review Process or the Power to recall the entire Board.



CCWG - Accountability WS1 Recommendations

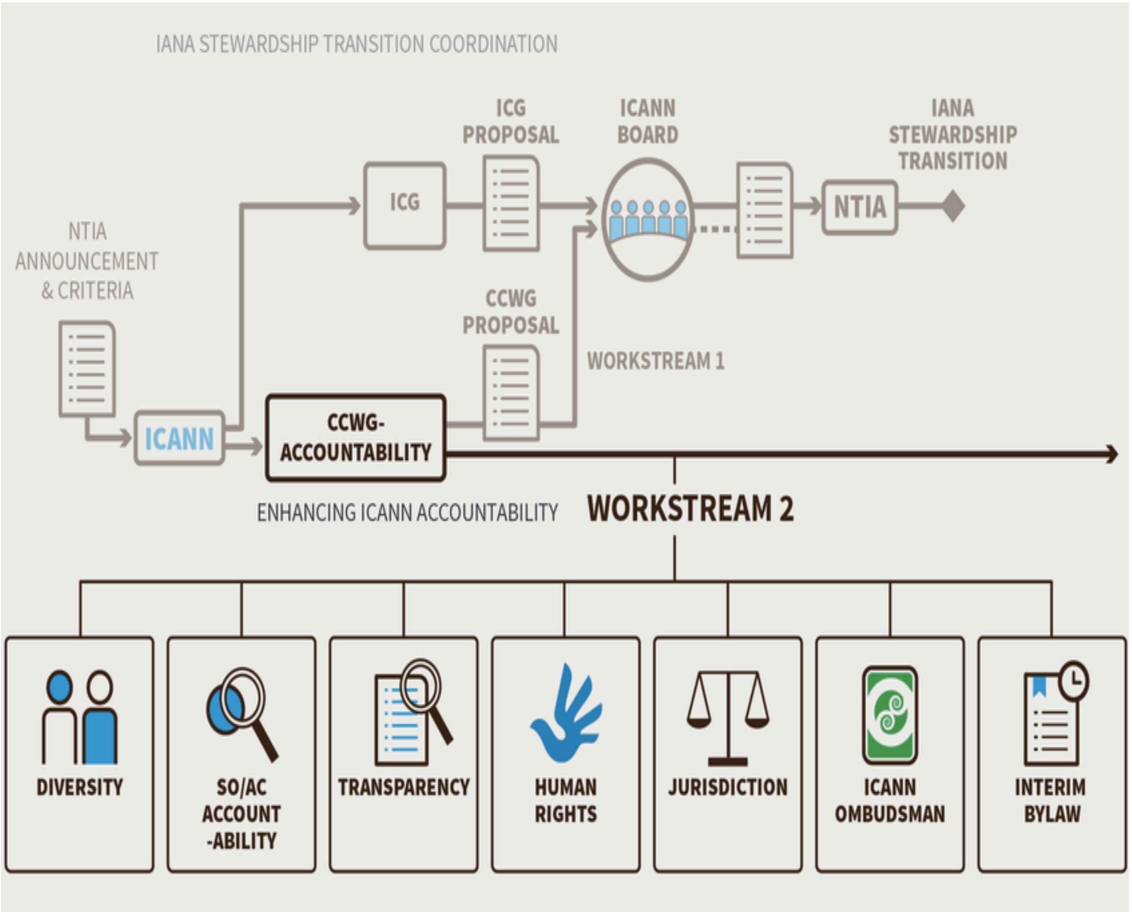
1) Establishing an Empowered Community for Enforcing Community Powers
2) Empowering the Community through Consensus: Engagement, Escalation, and Enforcement
3) Standard Bylaws, Fundamental Bylaws and Articles of Incorporation
4) Ensuring Community Involvement in ICANN Decision-making Seven New Community Powers
5) Changing Aspects of ICANN's Mission, Commitments, and Core Values
6) Reaffirming ICANN's Commitment to Respect Internationally Recognized Human Rights as it Carries out its Mission
7) Strengthening ICANN's Independent Review Process
8) Improving ICANN's Request for Reconsideration Process
9) Incorporating the Affirmation of Commitments in ICANN's Bylaws
10) Enhancing the Accountability of Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees
11) Board Obligations with Regard to Governmental Advisory Committee Advice (Stress Test 18)
12) Committing to Further Accountability Work in Work Stream 2

ICANN Accountability Workstream 2 - Scope

The CCWG-Accountability identified nine additional areas where community, staff and Board accountability can be improved.

These target areas, recognized as Work Stream 2, are outlined in Recommendation #12 of the Work Stream 1 Report.

Committing to Further Accountability Work in Work Stream 2



As part of Work Stream 2, the CCWG-Accountability proposes that further enhancements be made to a number of designated mechanisms and processes and to refine the operational details associated with some of its recommendations for Work Stream 1.

It is intended that Work Stream 2 will be completed by the end of 2016.

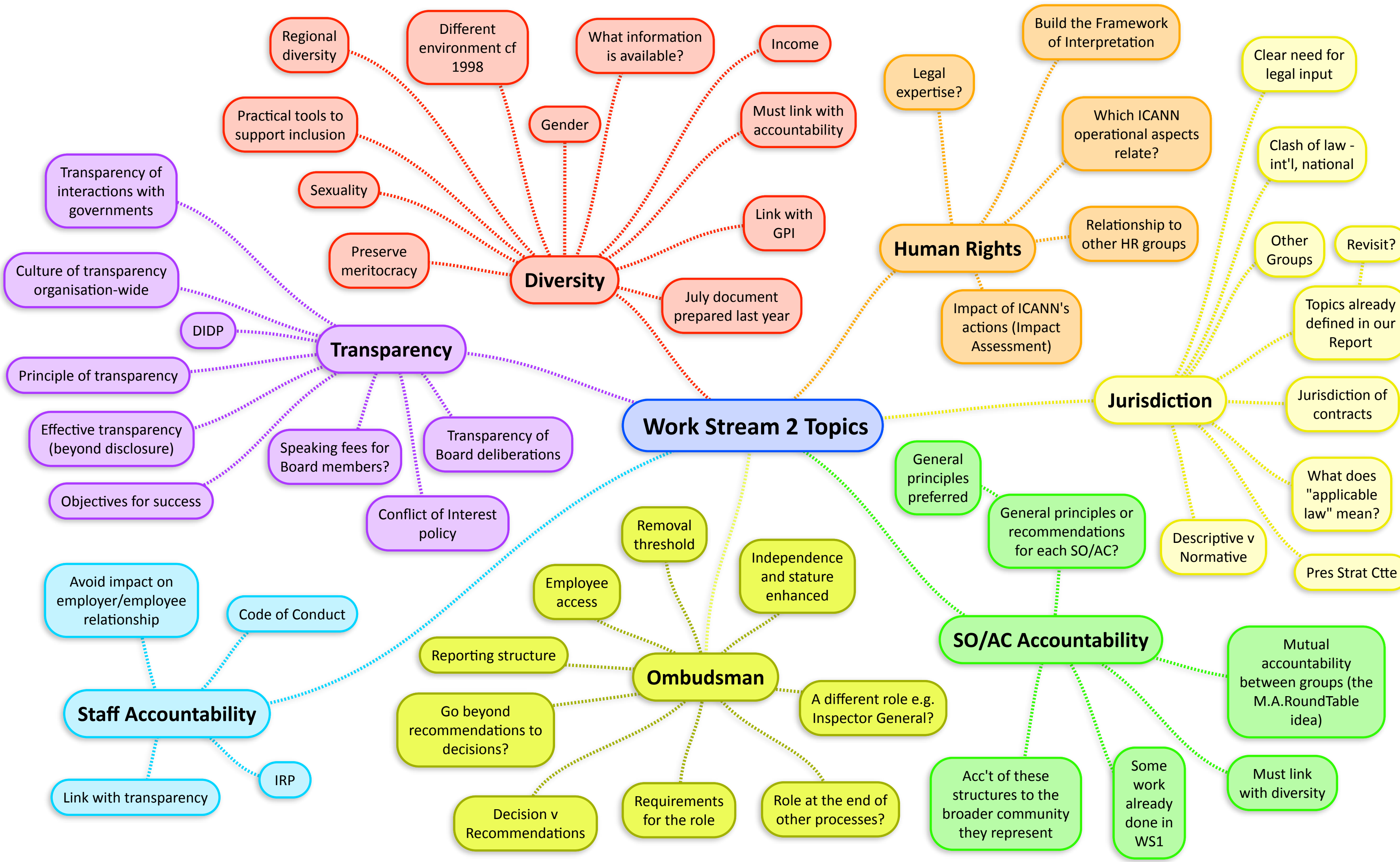
ICANN Accountability – Workstream 2 Topic List

There are 9 WS2 topics that were identified in Annex 12 of the WS1

1. Diversity
2. Human Rights
3. Jurisdiction
4. SO/AC Accountability
5. ICANN Ombuds Office
6. Transparency
7. Staff Accountability
8. Guidelines for conduct during removal process of individual ICANN Board Directors
9. Reviewing the Co-operative Engagement Process (CEP)

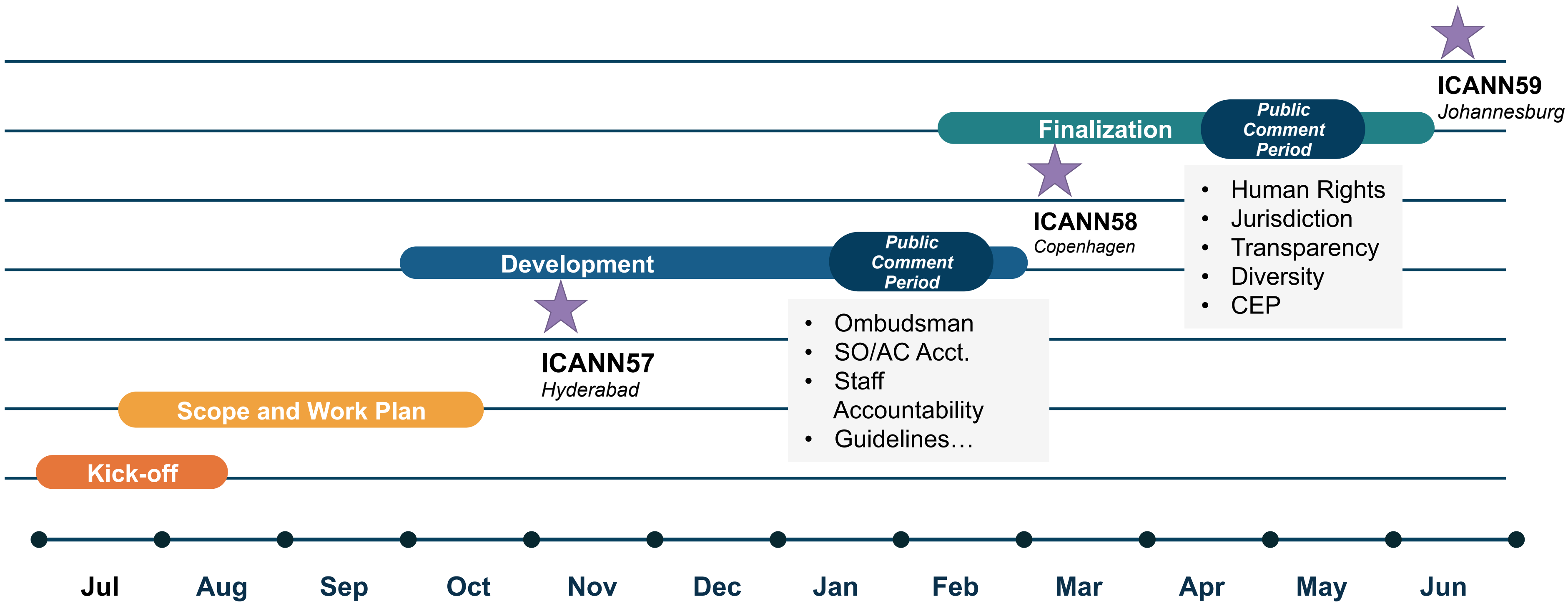
- Additional topic carried over from WS1- Independent Review Process (IRP) Phase 2

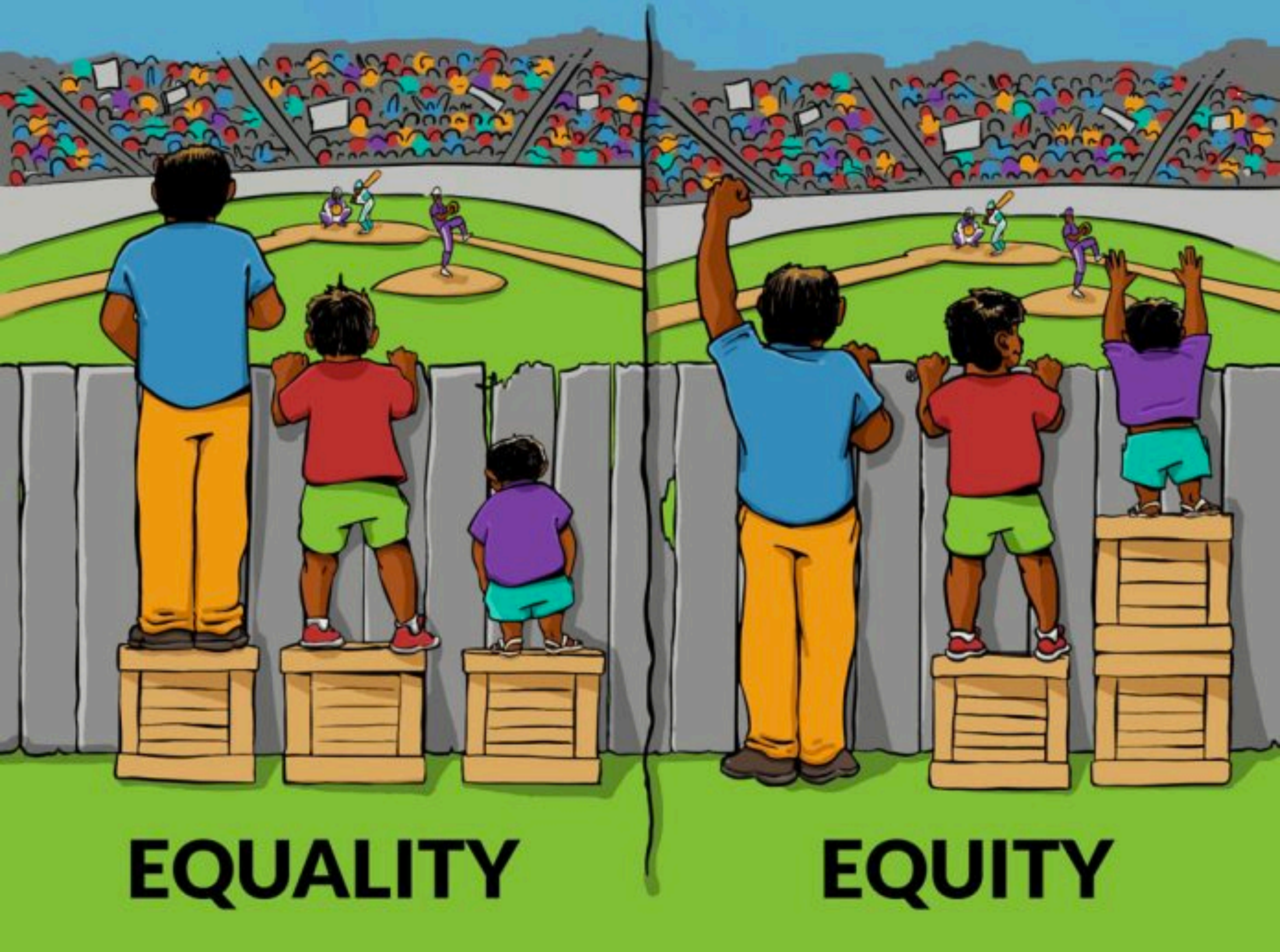
Work Stream 2 Planning



Work Stream 2 Timeline

The chart outlines the anticipated work flow for CCWG WS2 Subgroups and Plenary sessions in order to complete the work by **June 2017**




EQUALITY
EQUITY

Multi-lateralism
vs
Multi-stakeholder

inSIG 2017

IG
Structures &
Organizations

Why it is important for Internet Users?

- **Because policies that are decided in those fora and in ICANN will affect all Internet users**
- **Because a true multi-stakeholder system of governance involves Users**
- **Because the strength of the Internet is that it is User-Centric**

What about Multi-lateralism?

- **No cross community discussion:**
  - **Governments speak to governments**
  - **Businesses speak to businesses**
  - **Civil Society speaks to civil society**
- **Governments make decisions**
  - **They may ask for advice from businesses or civil society**
  - **They may invite input from businesses or civil society**

What is Multi-stakeholder

- An environment where decisions are taken in concertation with
  - Governments
  - Businesses
  - Civil Society
  - Individual users
  - Any other stakeholder not covered by the above

Why is multi-stakeholder better?

- **Early engagement of all actors**
- **Early identification of potential problems**
- **By engaging everybody in the discussion, decisions are more legitimate**
- **Difficulty: Need to reach consensus**
- **Tendency to being theoretical**
- **Are all stakeholders funded?**

Qu'est-ce que la communauté multipartite ?

Les « parties prenantes » sont toutes les personnes ayant un intérêt quelconque pour Internet

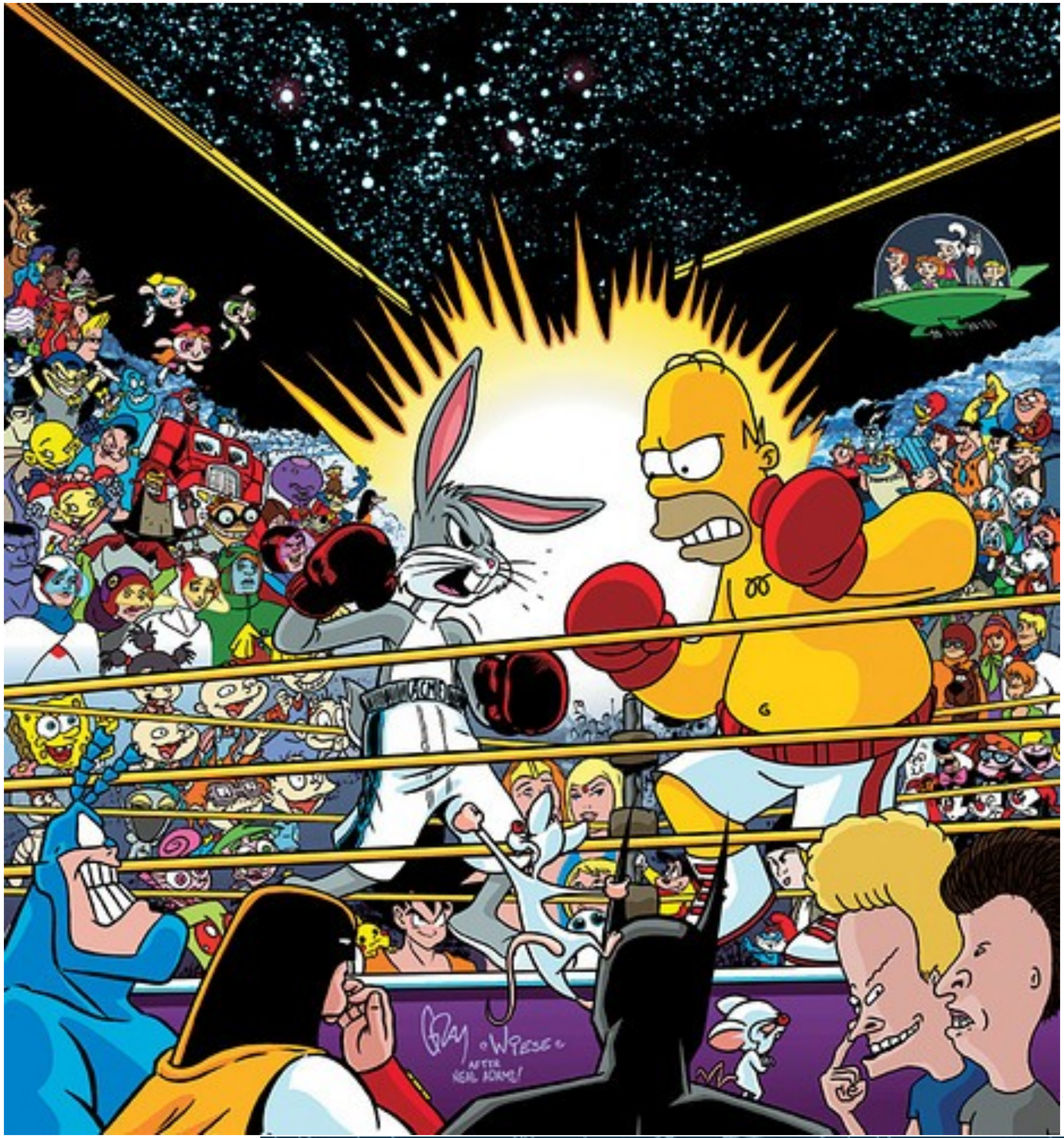
Au sein de l'ICANN, les parties prenantes incluent

- Petites et grandes entreprises
- Communauté technique
- Société civile
- Gouvernements
- Chercheurs et universitaires
- Utilisateurs finaux

La communauté multipartite fonctionne sur la base d'un consensus ascendant qui, par définition, résiste à l'appropriation grâce à son ouverture, sa diversité et la répartition équitable de l'autorité entre les participants

La communauté multipartite de l'ICANN, dirigée par le secteur privé, soutient la réussite du DNS Internet

Multi-stakeholder vs. Multi-lateral



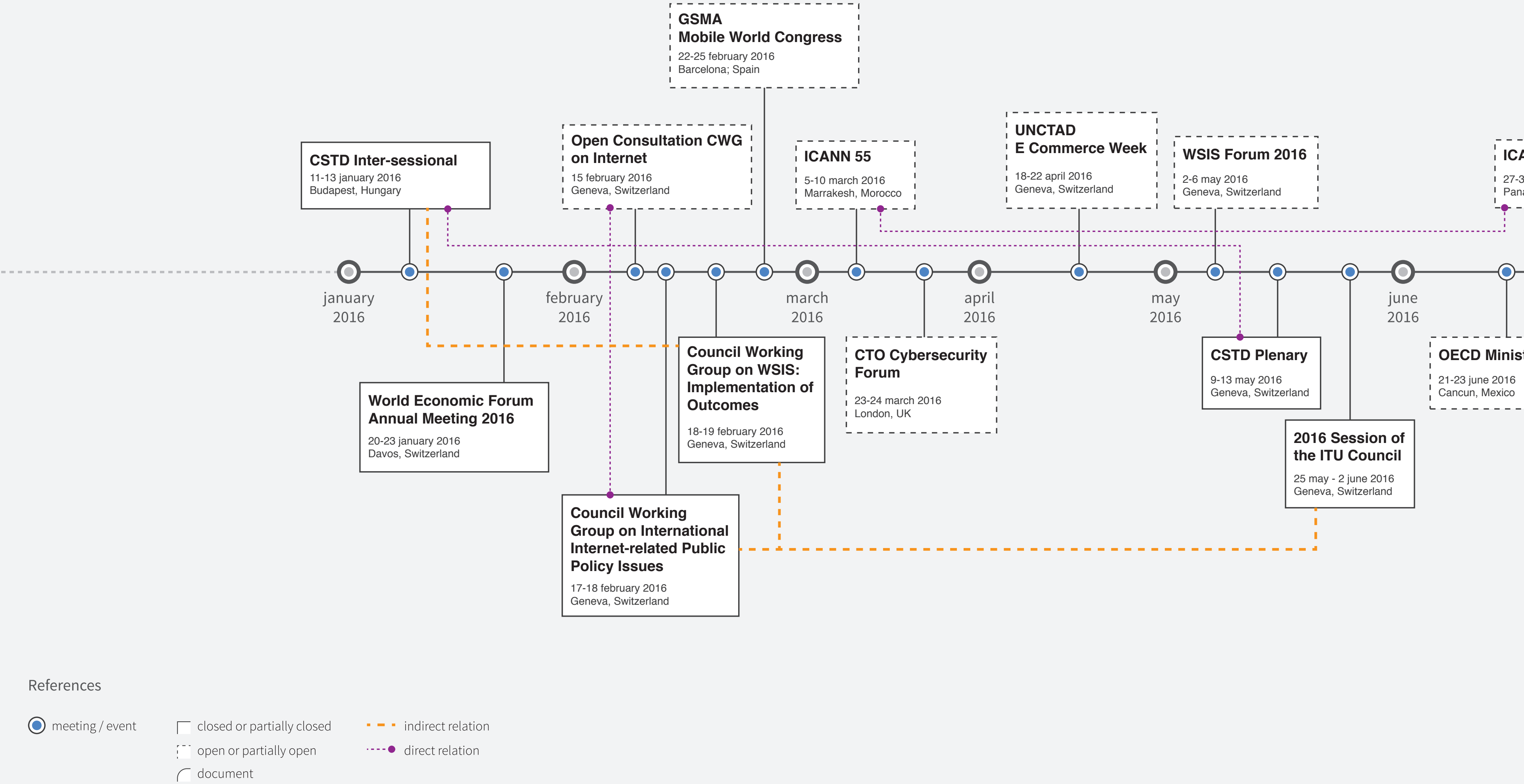
World Conference
On International
Telecommunications

Dubai
3-14 December 2012

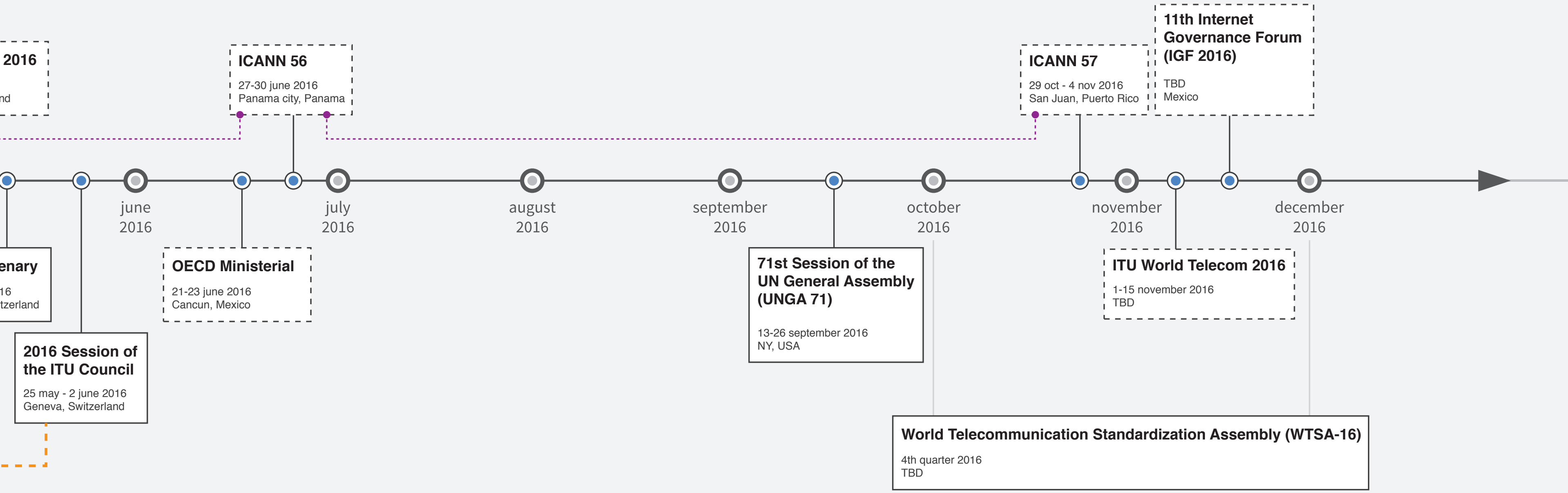
Calendrier des principales réunions mondiales et régionales

Key Global Internet Events 2016

Key Global Internet Events 2016



Key Global Internet Events 2016



Liens et Bibliographie

Quelques liens

- Les principales réunions mondiales et régionales
  - https://connect.internetsociety.org/events/calendar
- The Internet Ecosystem (ISOC)
  - https://www.internetsociety.org/sites/default/files/Ecosystem_Factsheet.pdf
- Frogans in a glance
  - https://quickstart.frogans.org/
- Internet Governance Forum
  - http://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/
- Internet & Jurisdiction
  - http://www.internetjurisdiction.net/
- Geographic Information Systems
  - http://gis.stackexchange.com/questions/16227/examples-of-geovisualizations-of-global-connectivity

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- **Sébastien Bachollet**
  - **Futur de l'ICANN**
    - **Ni privatisation, ni internationalisation, ni supervision 2016**
  - **Allons-nous entrer dans une nouvelle phase de la gouvernance de l'Internet ? – 2014**
  - **Gouvernance de l'Internet : Au travail ! – 2013**
  - **Des souris et des hommes – 2005**
  - **Géopolitique de l'Internet – 2003**
- **sbt@bachollet.fr**

Thank you !

Questions? Comments? Suggestions?

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