About Internet Governance
Remember WSIS (2003 & 2005)

- Internet Governance Principles: Multilateral, transparent, democratic and Multistakeholder

- Applicable to the broad concept of Internet Governance (not only Internet Critical Resources)

- ICANN MSH model prior to WSIS (1998)
ICANN Multi-Stakeholder Model

Ombudsman

President and CEO

ICANN Staff
MDR - 68
SV - 11
DC - 9
Sydney - 5
Brussels - 5
Other US - 11
Other non-US - 14

ASO
Regional Internet Registries
AfriNIC
APNIC
ARIN
LACNIC
RIPE NCC

GNSO
gTLD Registrars
gTLD Registrars IP interests
ISPs
Businesses
Non-Commercial Interests

ccNSO
ccTLD registries (.us, .uk, .au, .it, .be, .nl, etc.)

At-Large
Internet Users (At-Large Advisory Committee, in conjunction with RALOs)
ALAC

Nominating Committee
Per ICANN Bylaws, Article VII, section 2

Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

Technical Liaison Group (TLG)

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)

Security & Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)

Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)
ONE WORLD. ONE INTERNET.

WHAT DOES ICANN DO?

ICANN is responsible for the coordination of the global Internet's systems of unique identifiers (DNS) and ensures the systems' stable and secure operation. It also develops policies and standards appropriate to its mission through a consensus-driven, multi-stakeholder model with a broad representation of the global Internet community.

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

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE?
• Participate in one of the many Public Comment Forums on ICANN's website
• Join one of ICANN's supporting organizations or advisory committees
• Attend one of ICANN's Public Meetings throughout the year and provide input at a Public Forum session.

For more information or to get involved, please visit www.ICANN.org

WHICH FUNCTIONS DOES ICANN COORDINATE?
- Domain Name System (DNS)
- Internet Protocol (IP) address allocation
- Protocol-Parameter Registry
- Root Server Systems
- Generic Top-Level Domain name (gTLD) system management
- Country Code Top-Level Domain name (ccTLD) DNS
- Time zone database management
- Security & Stability
ICANN promotes DNS security and provides best-practice education for operators and providers to mitigate and deter abuse of the DNS.

Interoperability
ICANN's work enables emerging technologies to flourish while maintaining interoperability among the independent networks that constitute the global Internet.

WHO'S INVOLVED?
A number of groups, each of which represents a different interest on the Internet and all of which contribute to decisions that ICANN makes.

For more information or to get involved, please visit www.ICANN.org
WSIS

• Acknowledge Progress. Domestically and Globally.
  • 10 years after: Solid Organizations
  • Successful MSH models nationally

• To maintain the *multistakeholder* nature on IG discussions.

• ICANN´s new season of Global Engagement. A continuous work and evolution.

• A more global organization.
Thank you

rodrigo.delaparra@icann.org