Internet Governance

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ITU Regional Capacity Building Workshop on

"Strengthening Capacities in Internet Governance in the Arab region"

Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain

1st October 2019

Internet Governance

- *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.* WSIS Working Group on Internet Governance, 2003, Geneva:
- WSIS and WSIS outcomes (IGF, enhanced cooperation)
- NETmundial Initiative
- From the governance of Internet Critical Resources to the regulation of content, privacy, cybersecurity and responsibility of online platforms

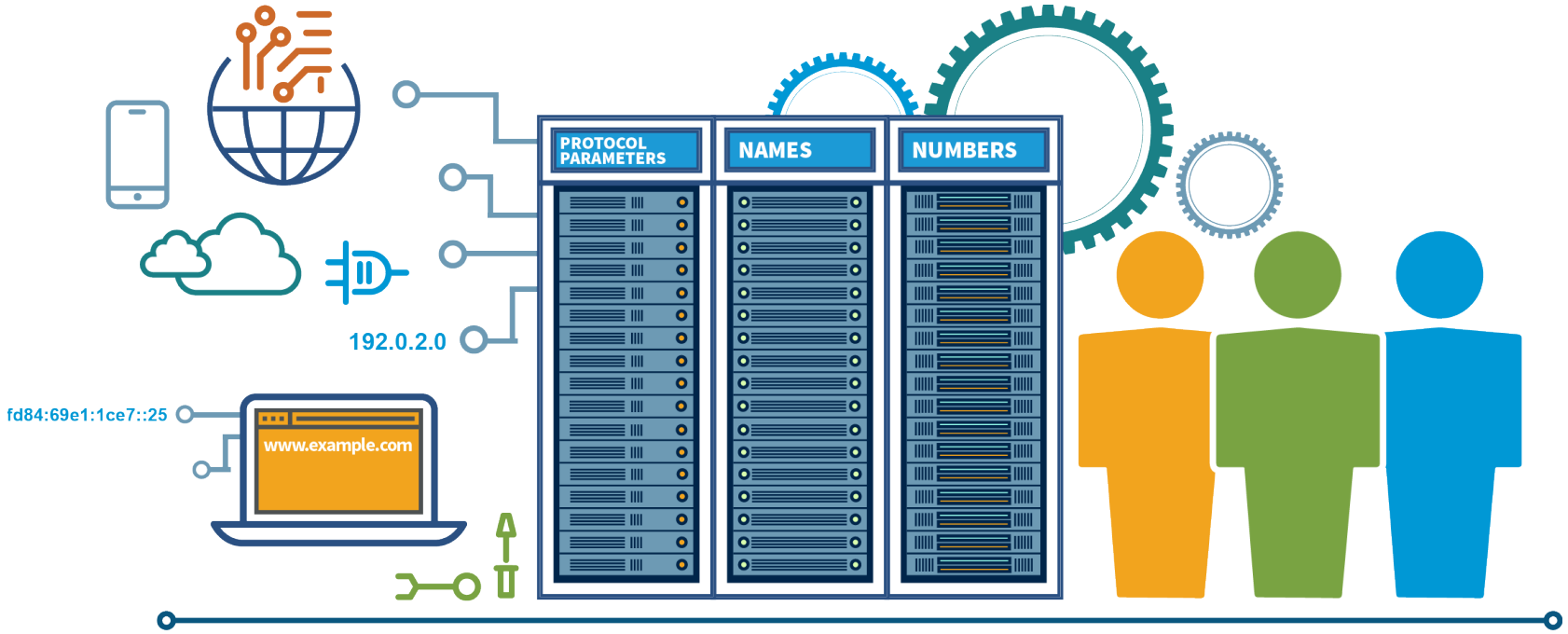
Key Internet Governance Issues

- Accessibility (connectivity, local content)
- Cybersecurity (good balance between Human Rights)
- Privacy
- E-Government services development
- Digital ecosystem development
- Development of national country code Top-Level-Domains (ccTLDs)
- Tax related issues
- Need for a multistakeholder approach

What is ICANN?

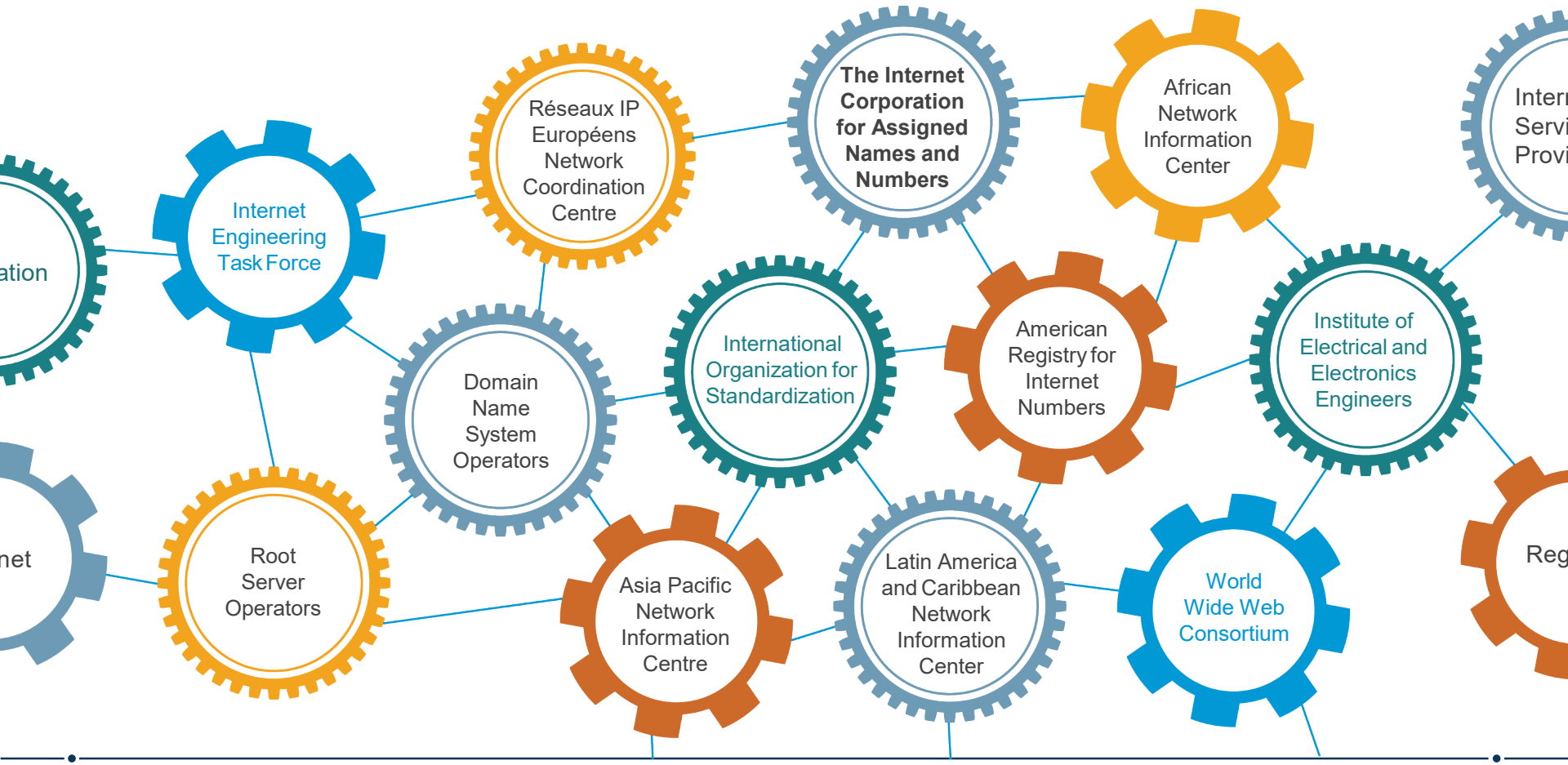
Overview

Coordinating with our partners, we help make the Internet work.



Our Technical Partners

Coordinating with our technical partners, we help make the Internet work.



Our Other Partners

We all work together in different ways to help make the Internet work.

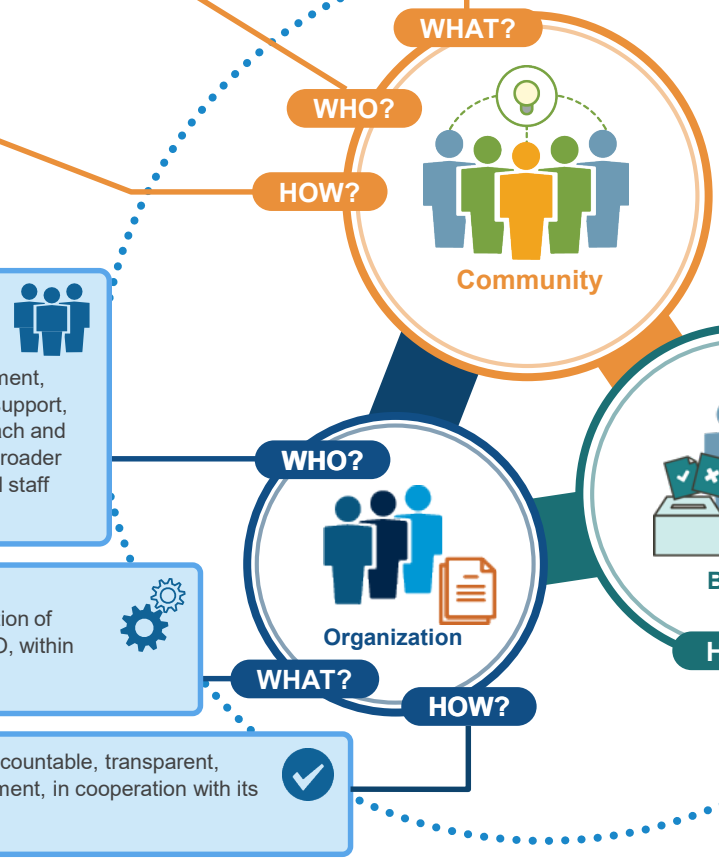
ICANN Ecosystem

Who We Are

A volunteer-based, open collection of global stakeholders, including: businesses, Internet engineers, technical experts, civil society, governments, end users and many others.

There are three supporting organizations in the ICANN community, representing: IP addresses, generic top-level domains (gTLDs), and country code top-level domains (ccTLDs). They develop policy recommendations in their respective areas. There are four advisory committees that give advice and recommendations. These are comprised of representatives of governments and international treaty organizations; representatives of root server operators; Internet security experts and Internet end users.

Works together through a bottom-up process to give advice, make policy recommendations, conducts reviews and proposes implementation solutions for common problems within ICANN's mission and scope.



Members are representatives from the Community, selected by their peers. The Board is composed of 16 members and four non-voting liaisons, from different geographies and with expertise relevant to ICANN's mission.

A global organization, led by the CEO with staff members in 40 countries, the ICANN organization focuses staff & resources on: policy development support, event management, registrars & registries support, Community support, contract compliance, IANA functions, outreach and capacity building, external services for the broader community (L-Root, WHOIS, etc.), & internal staff services.

Provides strategic oversight for the ICANN organization, ensuring the organization acts within its mission and operates effectively, efficiently and ethically, and considers community-developed policy recommendations.

The ICANN organization implements the Community's recommendations at the direction of the Board, under the supervision of the CEO, within ICANN's mission and scope.

In accordance with the Bylaws, the ICANN Board approves Community policy. The Board directs the ICANN organization to implement. Board members act in what they believe to be the best interests of the global community. The Board acts by resolution, with information about decisions being provided openly and transparently.

The ICANN organization is committed to accountable, transparent, inclusive and open operations and engagement, in cooperation with its partners.

Multistakeholder Model

The ICANN Multistakeholder Community

MAKING POLICY:

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

What is the Multistakeholder Community?

The community is a volunteer-based, open collection of global stakeholders that work together through a bottom-up process to give advice, make policy recommendations, conduct reviews, and propose implementation solutions for common problems within ICANN's mission and scope.

How Does the Multistakeholder Model Work?

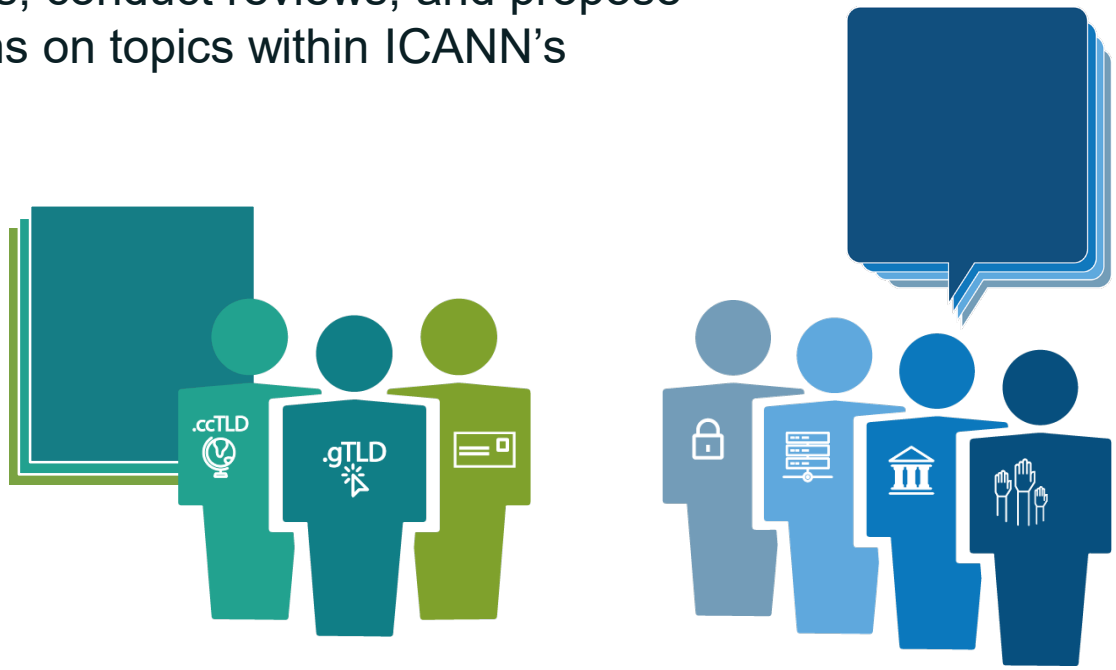
Policy recommendations are developed and refined by the ICANN community through its Supporting Organizations (SOs) and influenced by Advisory Committees (ACs).

Who is in the Multistakeholder Community?

The community is made up of volunteers from across the world and from many different backgrounds, including: businesses, Internet engineers, technical experts, civil society, governments, end users, and many others.

Exploring ICANN's Multistakeholder Community

The ICANN bottom-up, multistakeholder model is composed of three Supporting Organizations (SOs) and four Advisory Committees (ACs) that give advice, make policy recommendations, conduct reviews, and propose implementation solutions on topics within ICANN's mission and scope.



Learn More ▶ https://www.icann.org/community

Exploring ICANN's Multistakeholder Community

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