

Welcome to London

Welcome to ICANN

Janice Douma Lange
Newcomer Session
22 June 2014



WELCOME!

- Newcomer Experience
- ICANN and the Internet Eco-System
- ICANN and the Multi-Stakeholder Model

LUNCH BREAK 1200-1315

- ICANN's Work
- ICANN Meeting Week
- Staying Engaged!

Welcome from ICANN CEO
Fadi Chehade

Housekeeping

- Translation headsets
- Phones off and computers mute
- Questions and Interaction encouraged
- Relax

Newcomer Day Goals

- Enable fast and effective engagement at 1st meeting
- Help to understand ICANN, its structure, processes and community
- Provide mentorship, guidance, and networking opportunities
- Send you off in a better place than when you arrived!

Am I The Only One?



- Strange Language
- Closed Doors
- Everybody knows everybody

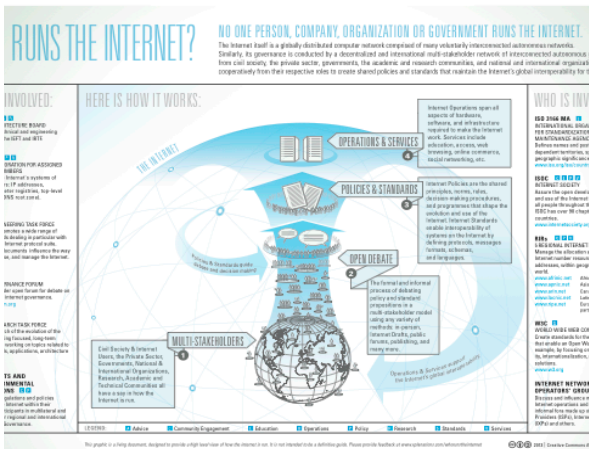
The Internet Ecosystem

The Internet is successful in large part due to its unique model of development and deployment:

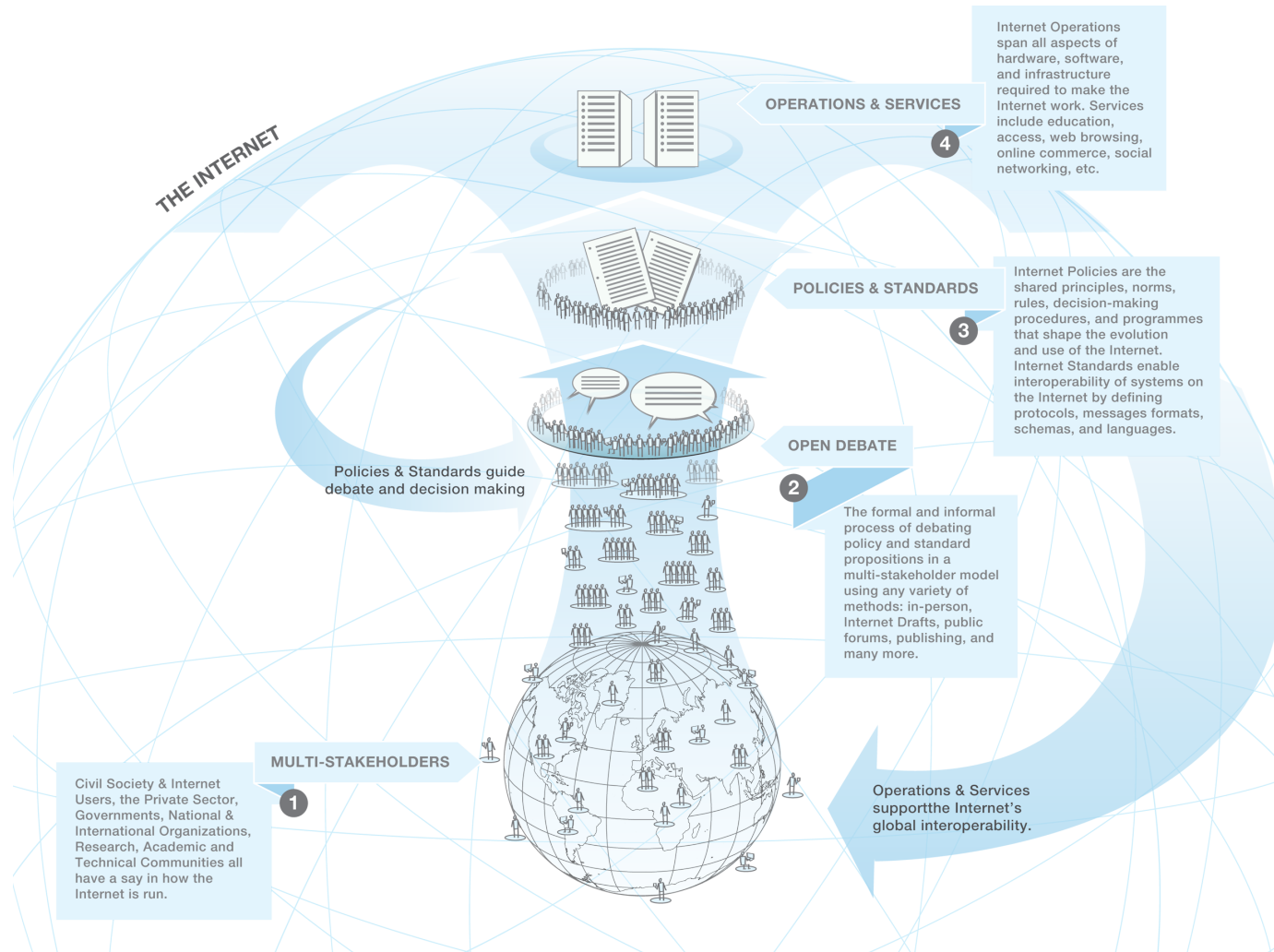
- Open technical standards
- Freely accessible processes for technology and policy development
- Transparent and collaborative governance

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



In ICANN this is how we see the Multistakeholder Model



ICANN' s Role

- + ICANN is responsible for coordination of the global internet's unique identifiers; to ensure secure and stable operation of these systems
- + ICANN staff does not create policy; we support and resource the worldwide community, who determine Internet policy in “bottom up” manner
- + ICANN mandate is to make competition and choice available in a safe, secure operating environment. Examples are new gTLDs and IDN's

What is Internet governance?

*From the Tunis
Agenda, 2005*

*United Nations World
Summit on the
Information Society*

A working definition of 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 programs that shape the evolution and use of the Internet.

Paragraph 34

IG: Beginnings...Today

+ WSIS, ITU, IGF....

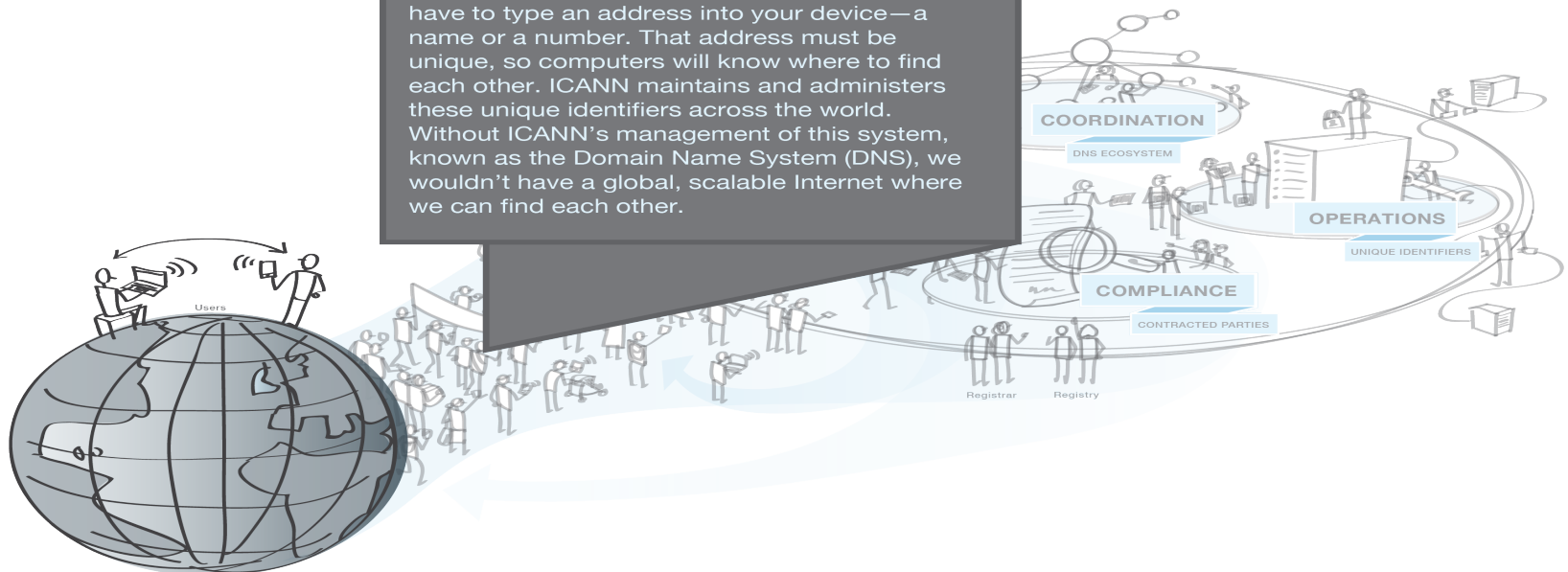
+ Net Mundial – High Level Panels

+ How do we engage going forward....

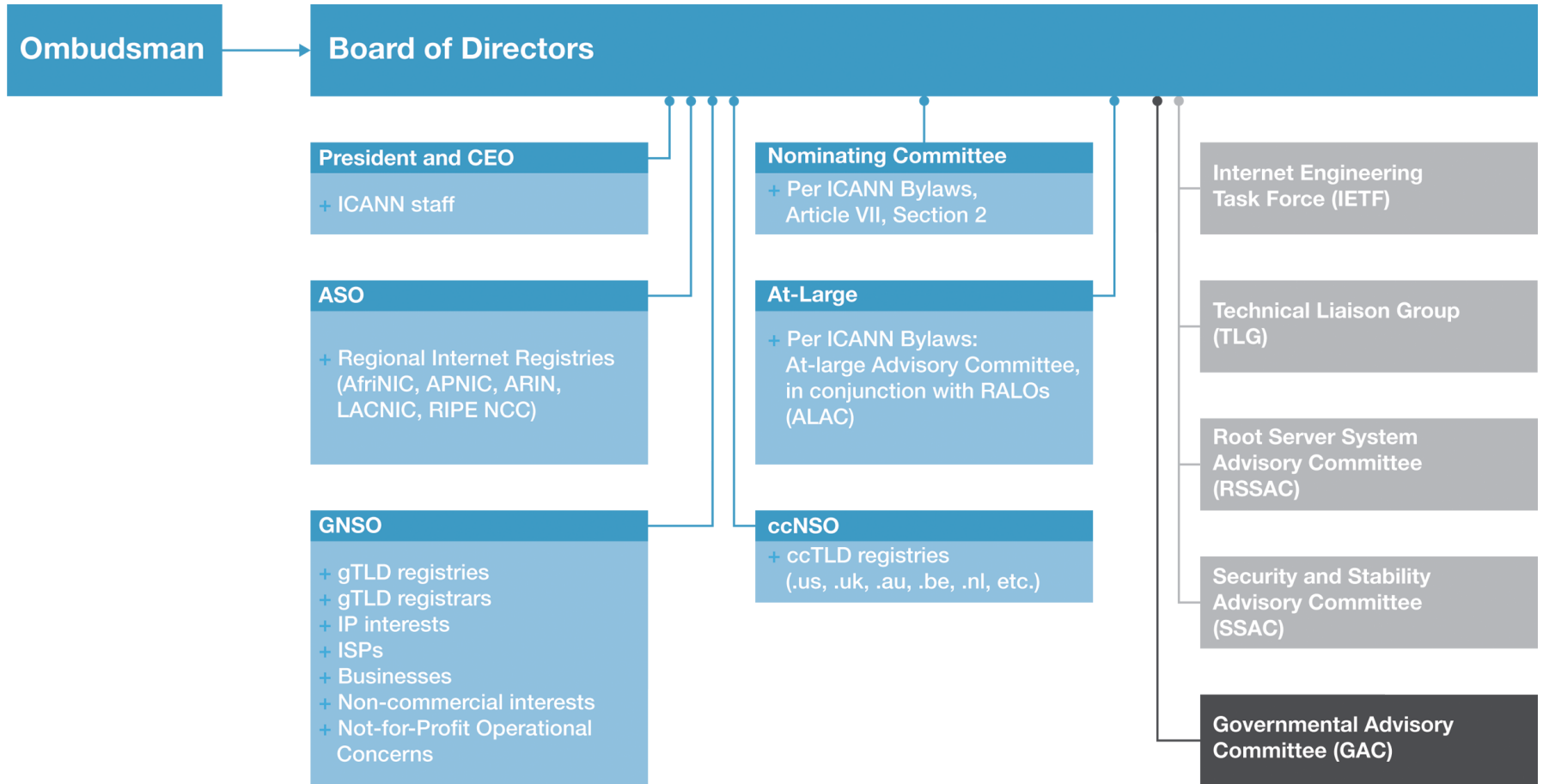
How does ICANN do what they do?

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.



Multi-stakeholder Model



ICANN Structure

+ ICANN Board

+ Supporting Organizations (SOs)

- Address Supporting Organization
- Country Code Names Supporting Organization
- Generic Names Supporting Organization

+ Board of Directors' Advisory Committees (ACs)

- Governmental Advisory Committee
- At-Large Advisory Committee
- DNS Root Server System Advisory Committee
- Security & Stability Advisory Committee

+ Technical Advisory Bodies

- Technical Liaison Group, made up of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), the ITU-T, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), and the Internet Architecture Board (IAB).
- Internet Engineering Task Force

Private sector & civil society organizations

- + Generic Name Supporting Organization (GNSO) is the group that develops policies and makes recommendations related to gTLDs to ICANN's Board
- + Four broad Stakeholder Groups represent the variety of groups and individuals of the ICANN community
 - Commercial Stakeholders Group
 - Non-Commercial Stakeholders Group
 - Registrars Stakeholder Group
 - Registries Stakeholder Group
- + 23 member GNSO Council governs policy development
- + Sends 2 voting members to ICANN's Board

Governments

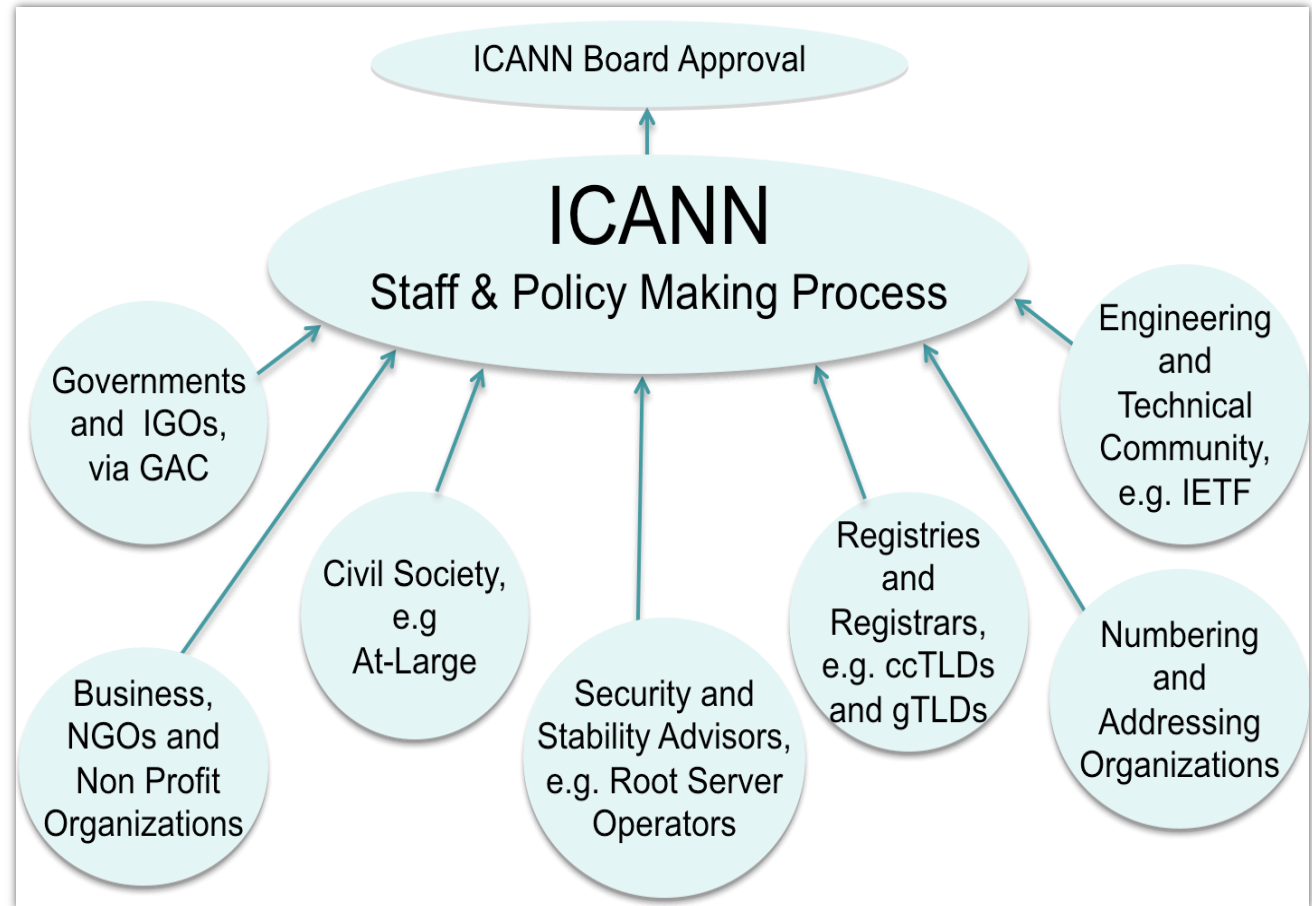
- + Governmental Advisory Council provides advice to the Board and other SOs/ACs on issues of public policy and possible interaction between ICANN's activities or policies and national laws or international agreements
- + Membership is open to all national governments and distinct economies.
- + Multi-national governmental organisations and treaty organisations may join as observers.
- + Approx 130 governments have identified representatives.
- + Sends a non-voting representative to the Board
- + Advice has a special status

Individual End Users

- + At-Large Advisory Committee is the ICANN home for individual Internet users
- + Ground-up, tiered structure
- + Over 150 At-Large Structures at grassroots level and growing (Kenya just became ALS)
- + Sends a voting member to ICANN's Board
- + Increased quantity and quality of public policy statements

Multistakeholder model

- + Every Stakeholder has an interest in how the internet develops
- + No single stakeholder is more important than any other



How do the Regional Staff fit into this model?

- Regional Strategies developed and implemented
- Stimulate multi-stakeholder engagement
- Work with our partners (**ISOC, Regional TLDs Organization, IETF, IGF, RIRs, and others**) to maintain bottom-up approaches on IG issues - which leads to the IGOs....



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 or DNS, we wouldn't have a global, scalable Internet where we can find each other.

Community-Driven Policy

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

Multistakeholder Model:

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

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.

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

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.

Contractual Compliance

ICANN oversees the contracts it maintains and enforces the consensus policies developed through the community-driven process. ICANN's Contractual Compliance function seeks to ensure compliance with the agreements and the consensus policies.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE?

- 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

WHO'S INVOLVED?

A number of groups, each of which represents a different interest on the Internet. All of them come together with the Board of Directors to shape ICANN decisions.

Supporting Organizations

- Addressing
- Country Code Names
- Generic Names

Advisory Committees

- At-Large
- Governmental
- Root Server System
- Security & Stability

Technical Advisory Bodies

- Technical Liaison Group
- Internet Engineering Task Force

Board of Directors



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

ICANN's Work

POLICY MAKING

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

By 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.

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.

POLICY-MAKING

COORDINATION

DNS ECOSYSTEM

OPERATIONS

UNIQUE IDENTIFIERS

COMPLIANCE

CONTRACTED PARTIES

Registrar Registry

Get involved:

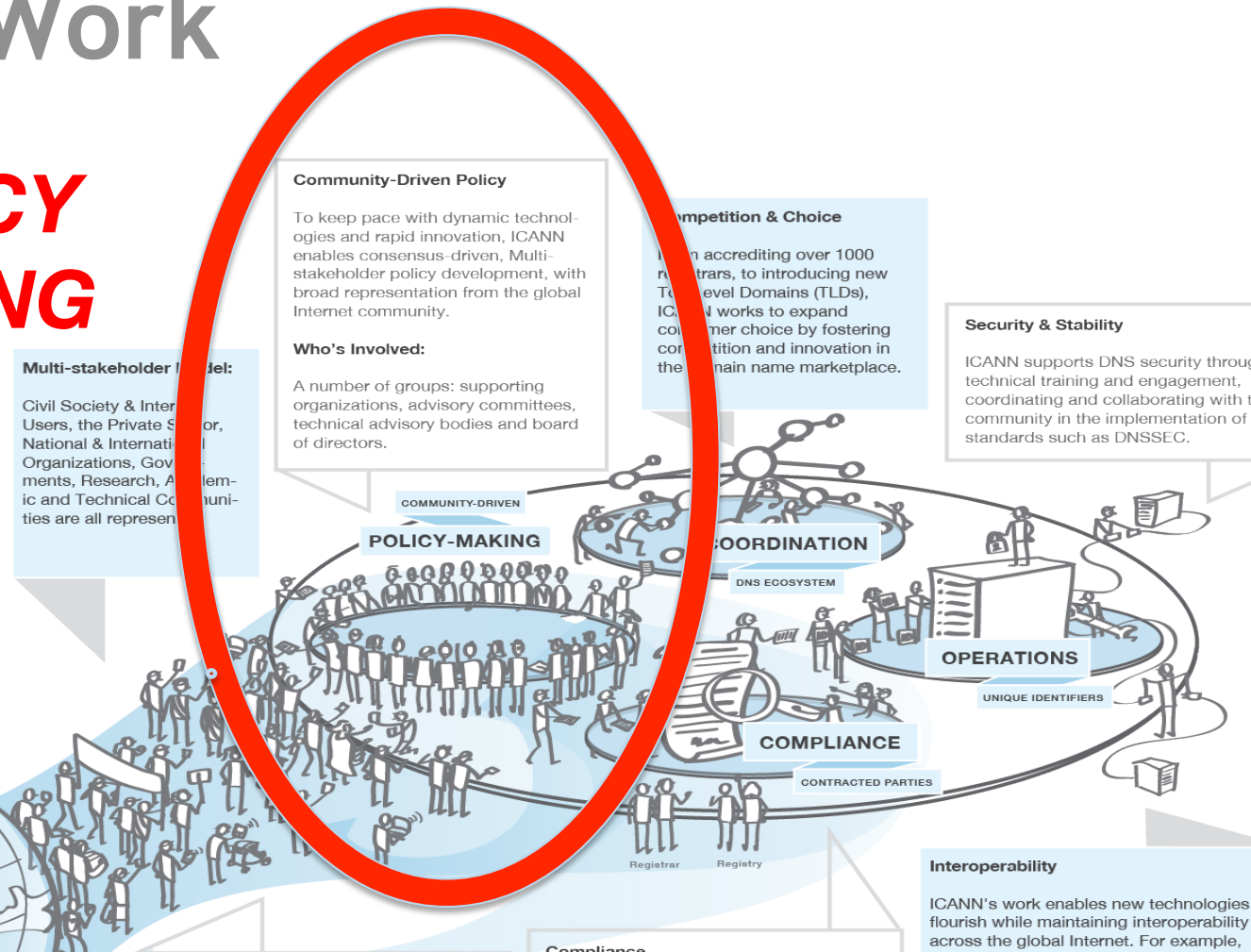
- Sign up for updates at myicann.org
- Join one of the many Public Comment Forums on ICANN's website
- Attend ICANN's Public Meetings in person or online to provide input at a Public Forum
- Join one of ICANN's Supporting Organizations or Advisory Committees

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.

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.



Community-Driven Policy - How?



Multi-Stakeholder

Bottom-Up

Open

Transparent

Policy Participants - Who?



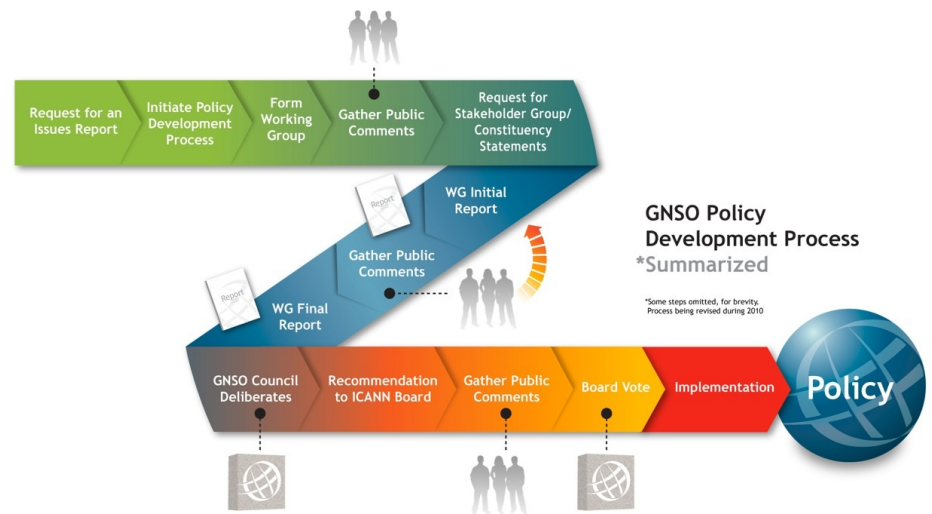
ICANN Supporting Organizations (SO)

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

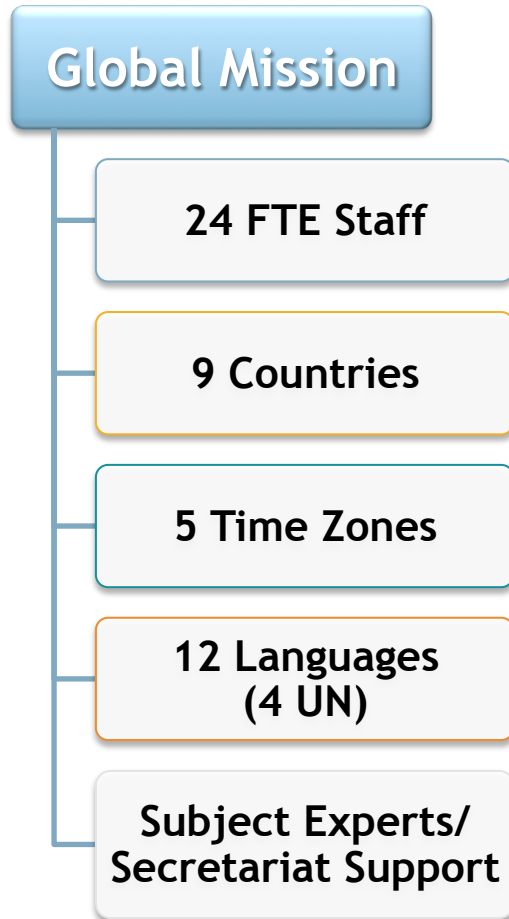
ICANN Advisory Committees (AC)

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

Policy Processes - What?



Policy Development Support Staff



Community-Driven Policy Support

Why?

Help The Community

- Create policies and guidelines that are:
 - Implementable and effective
 - Developed through a highly participative, fair, and balanced process in a timely and efficient way

Support The Community

- Engage and support the participation of all necessary stakeholders
- Inform and educate stakeholders

Manage Processes

- Manage the policy process efficiently and effectively to benefit the global Internet community
- ...frequently as important as outcomes

How to Stay Updated



Monthly Policy Update

- Published mid-month
- Read online at:
<http://www.icann.org/en/topics/policy/>
- Subscribe at:
<http://www.icann.org/en/topics/policy/>
- Subscribe in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish

ICANN's Work

IANA Function

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:

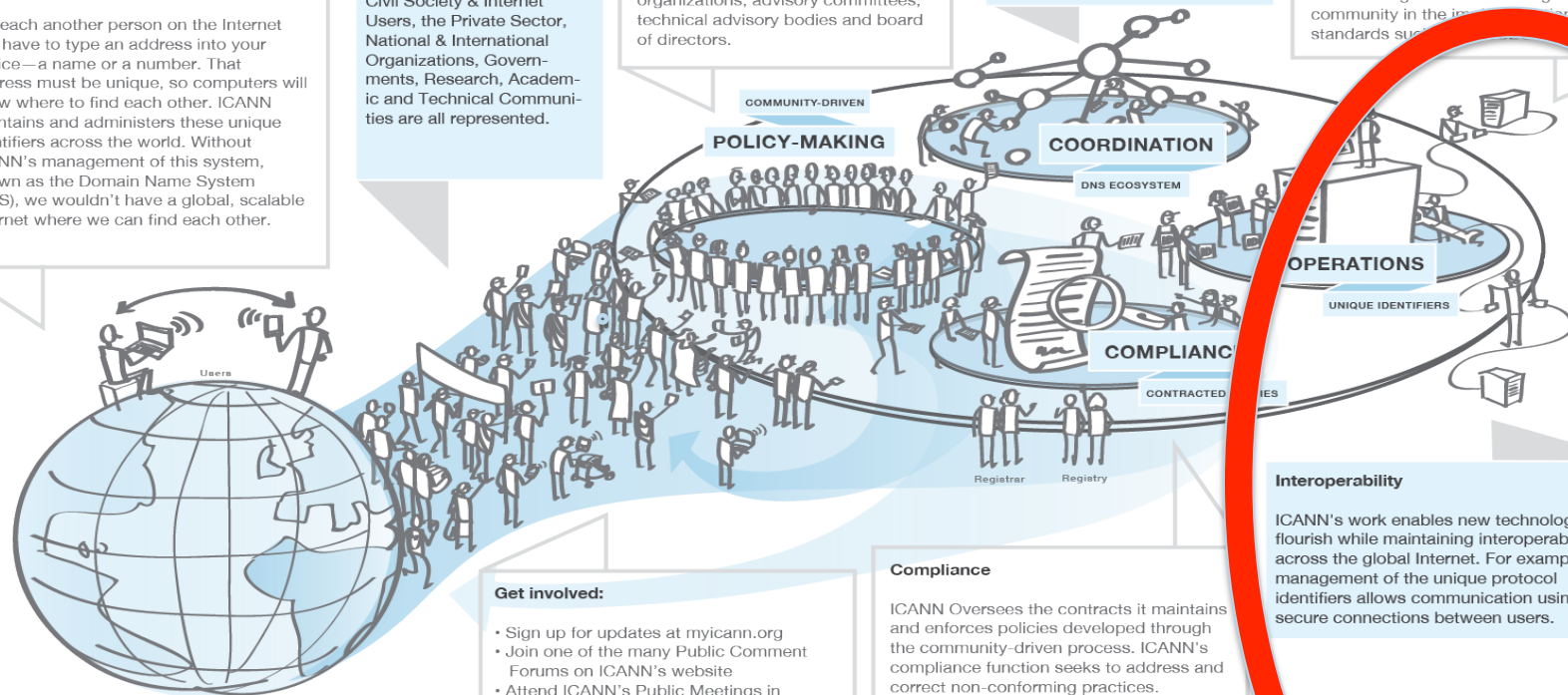
A number of groups: supporting organizations, advisory committees, technical advisory bodies and board of directors.

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



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.

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.

What is IANA?

- “Internet Assigned Numbers Authority” is responsible for global Internet unique identifier systems
- One of the oldest Internet institutions, its role dates back to 1970s

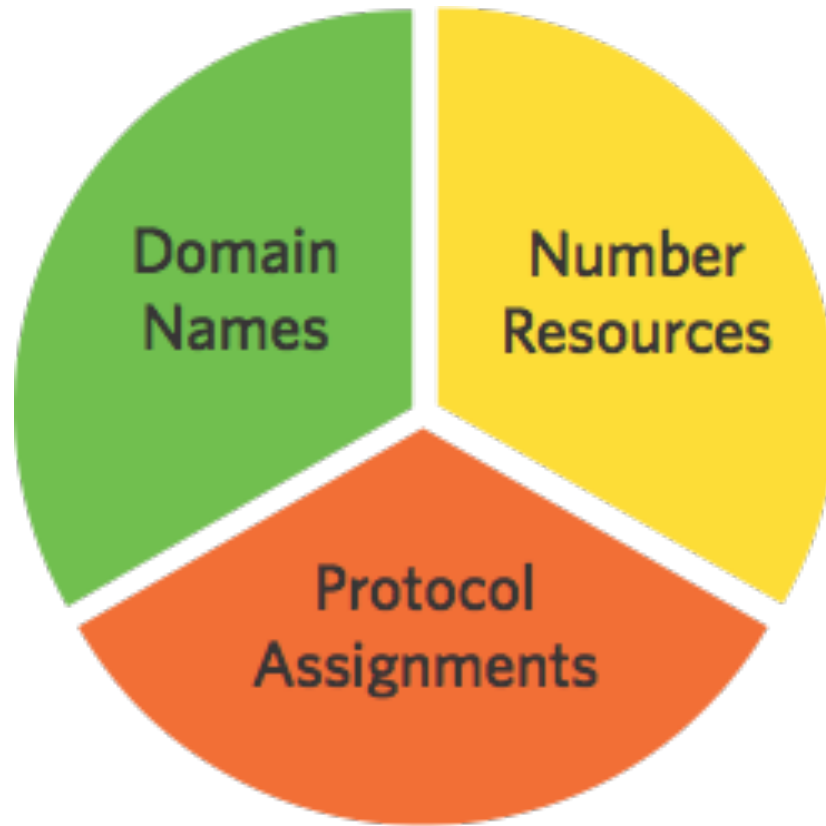


What is IANA?

- Since 1998, operated by ICANN - a non-profit internationally-organised entity setup by the global community as the steward for the IANA functions
- Today, “IANA” may refer to either the functions, or the department within ICANN that runs the IANA functions
- ICANN operates the IANA functions under a contract between ICANN and the US Government

Why does the IANA Department exist?

- There is no central control of the Internet
- If computers did not use the same system of identifiers and numbers to talk to one another, the system would not interoperate
- The IANA Department within ICANN coordinates the numbering systems needed to ensure the Internet interoperates globally
- ICANN was created to be the institutional home for the IANA functions



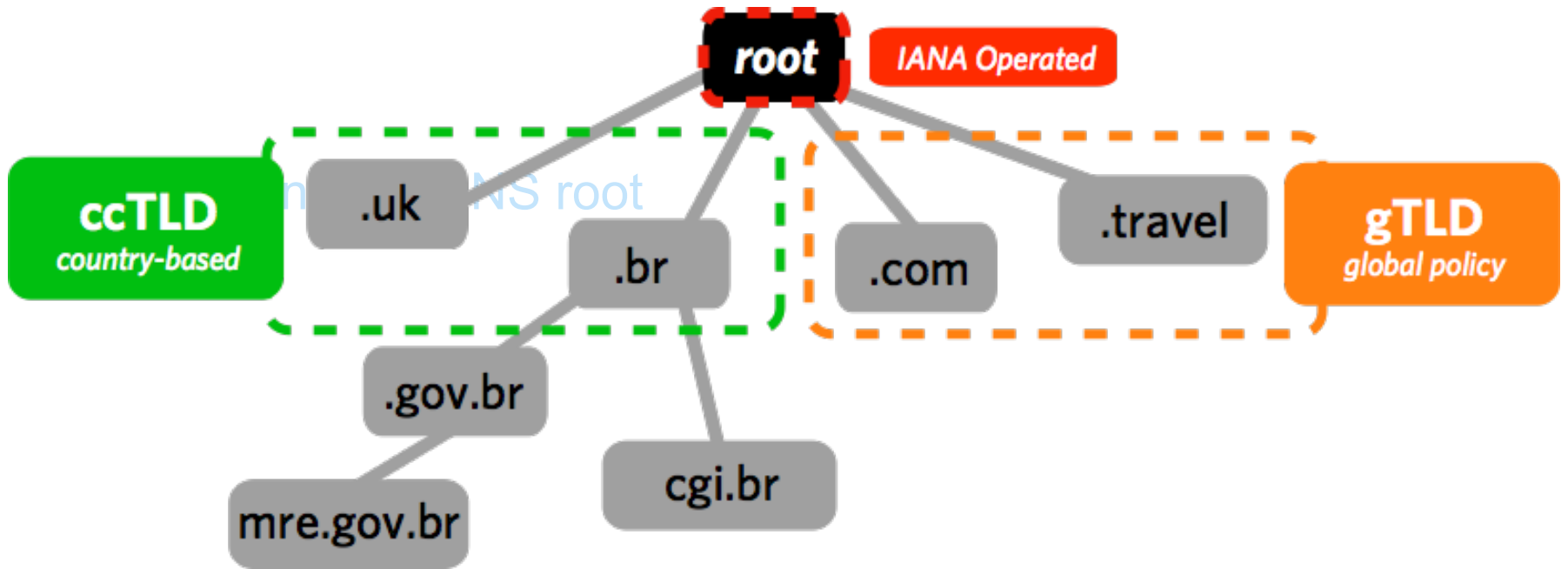
IANA FUNCTION SERVICES

Number Resources

- Internet Protocol (IP) Addresses
 - Unique identifier for each computer connected to the public Internet
 - Version 4 — currently in use
 - Version 6 — under deployment
- Autonomous System (AS) Numbers
 - Unique identifier for each network that cross-connects with other networks

Number Allocation Systems

- Most numbers allocated in large blocks to Regional Internet Registries
- Some blocks held by IANA Department for special purposes (private use blocks, etc.)
- Some blocks allocated directly by IANA Department (multicast address space, protocol specific use)



Domain Structure

IANA Department Maintains the root

Domain Names – The Root Zone

- Delegates top-level domains
- Root Zone Database is like a regular domain registry, albeit with different policy
- Top-Level Domain Operators maintain their registration records with IANA
- gTLD Delegations governed by ICANN contracts
- ccTLD Delegations governed by Local Internet Community principles
- Manage the Key Signing Key for DNSSEC for the Root Zone

How we manage the root zone

- Maintain data for the DNS root
 - Technical data (NS records, “glue”)
 - Social data (admin and tech contacts, sponsoring organisations, WHOIS, Registration URLs)
- Two types of changes
 - Routine (easy)
 - Confirm authenticity, check for technical problems, implement
 - Redelegations (hard)
 - Perform evaluation, submit to ICANN board, implement as appropriate.

What we don't do

- Don't set policy
 - We follow precedent where possible, encourage review of our operations by the community.
- Don't decide what the two letter codes should be
 - ISO 3166-1 standard provides these
- Don't decide who runs a ccTLD
 - The local Internet community of the country decides this.
 - IANA Department performs due diligence to ensure requests meet criteria

Protocol Assignments

- Most unique identifiers are allocated directly by IANA Department to protocol developers and/or end users, with no politics or middlemen
- Number Resources and Domain Names are just specialised cases of protocol assignments
 - They are hierarchically allocated
 - More policy-laden than most protocol assignments

How are protocols created?

- IETF is the main venue for Internet standardisation
- Technical standards documents are part of a documentation series known as RFCs (Request for Comments)
 - Maintained by the RFC Editor
- RFCs nominate IANA registries, and IANA Department maintains these registries with guidance from the Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG), and Internet Architecture Board (IAB)

Protocol Assignments

- All protocol assignments are free
- Eligibility criteria varies, usually either open-to-all, or requires standard action to implement
- Some popular registries have automated or specialised approaches to allocation
 - Private Enterprise Numbers
 - Port Numbers
 - etc.

US Government and IANA

- ICANN performs the IANA functions overseen by a contract with the US Government
- ICANN reports on its performance to the US Government
- www.iana.org/performance
- US Government reviews all changes to the DNS root zone
- IANA does all the processing, and when a change is ready, it is sent to the USG as the final step before implementation

Summary

- IANA Department maintains the registries of unique numbering systems, that keep the Internet interoperating
- Most IANA registries are straightforward, and are not generally known to the end-user
- High-profile, hierarchically-delegated, registries are used for the Domain Name System and Number Resources. IANA Department maintains the global “root” for these.
- ICANN operates IANA registry functions under a contract between ICANN and the US Government

ICANN's Work

DNS Services

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.



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

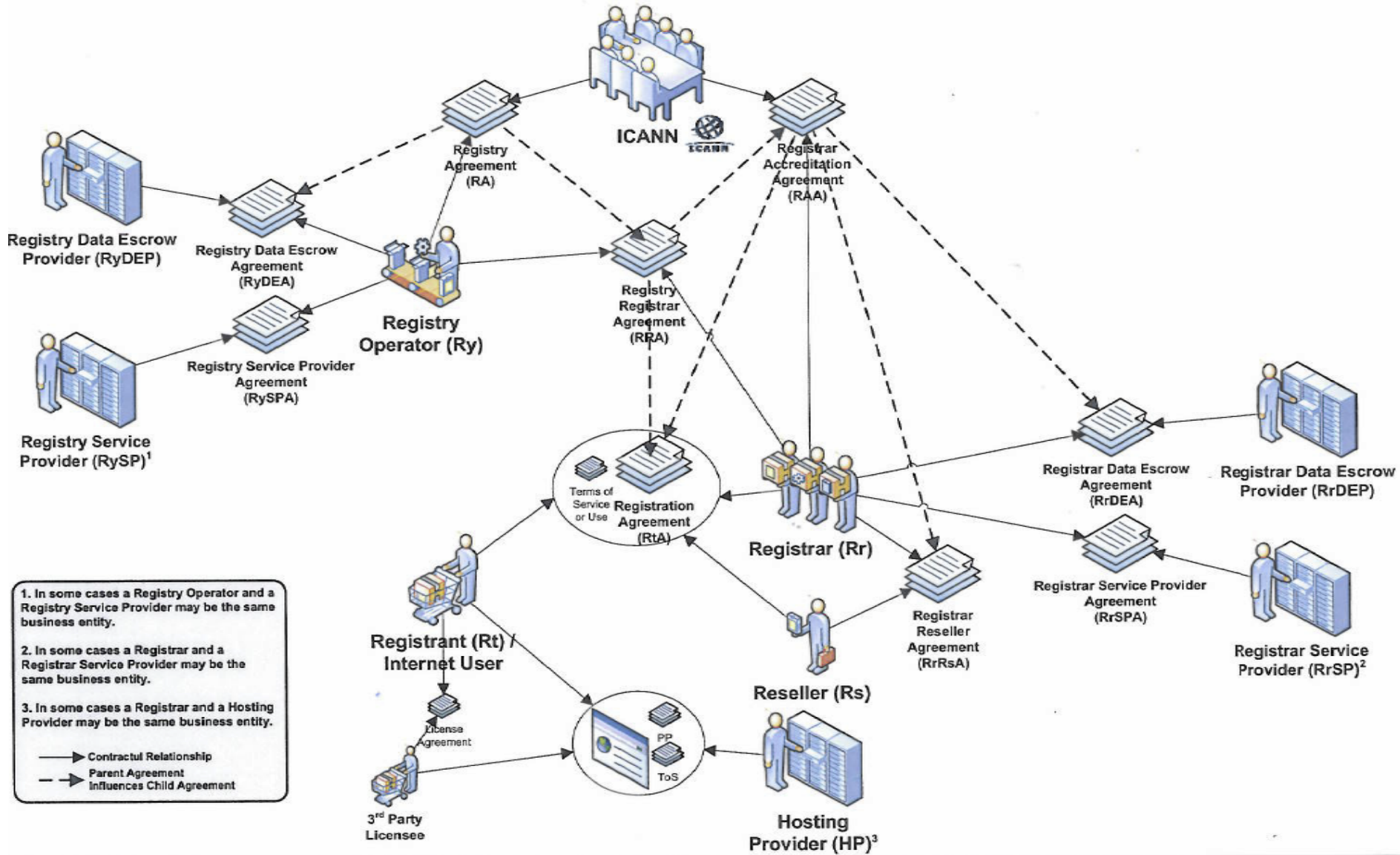
Compliance

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.

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.

Stakeholder / Agreement Relationship Diagram



What is a Registry?



- An Authoritative (Master) Database of all Registered Domain Names for a Top-Level Domain
- Registry Operator Runs the Database and has Contract with ICANN
- Registry Operator also Generates the “Zone File” Computers use to Route Internet Traffic

What is the New gTLD Program?

**Developed by
Multistakeholder Model**
Implemented by ICANN

security & stability

**Internationalized Domain
Names**

Non-Latin Characters

innovation

**Largest Number of TLDs
in the Domain Name
System ever**

create competition
and choice

What is a Registrar?

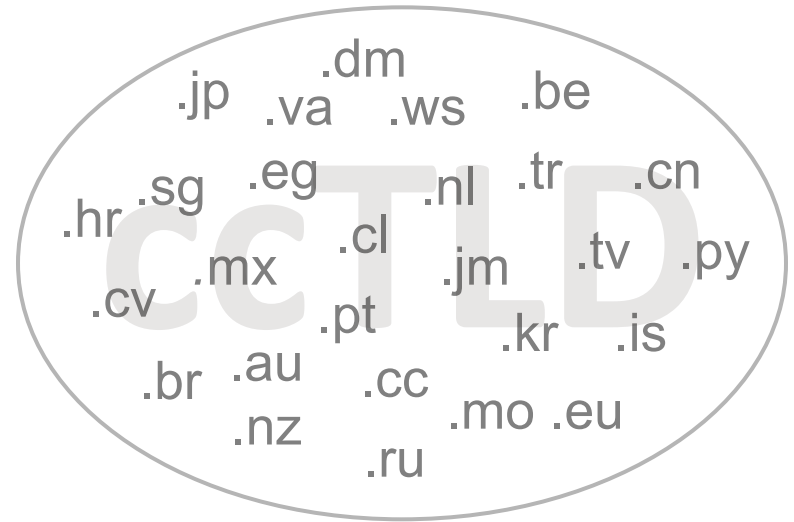
- Contracted with ICANN and Registries
- Business Models:
 - Traditional Retail
 - Reseller-Focused
 - Low Cost / Limited Service
 - Brand Protection
 - Niche Markets
 - Single TLD
 - Private

ROOT



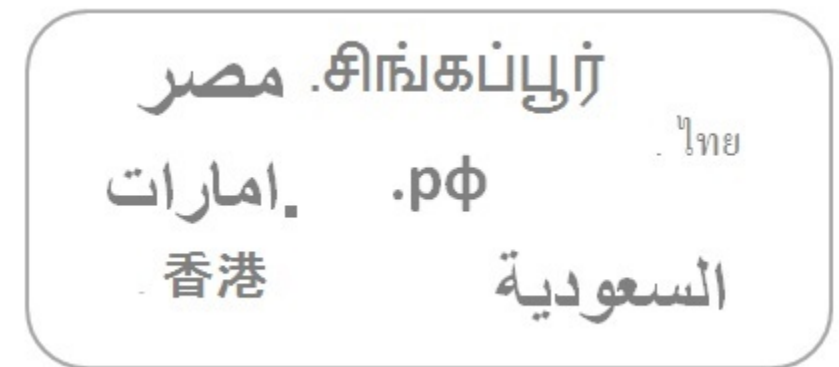
New gTLD Program

New gTLDs



Fast Track Program

IDN ccTLDs



Internationalized Domain Names

- + Most newcomers to Internet do not speak English
- + IDNs allow users to access the Internet entirely in their own language characters, rather than in Latin characters
- + Current New gTLDs include more than a hundred IDNs
- + Making the Internet ever more globally inclusive

IDN ccTLD Process

+ Internationalized Domain Names are domain names represented by local language characters.

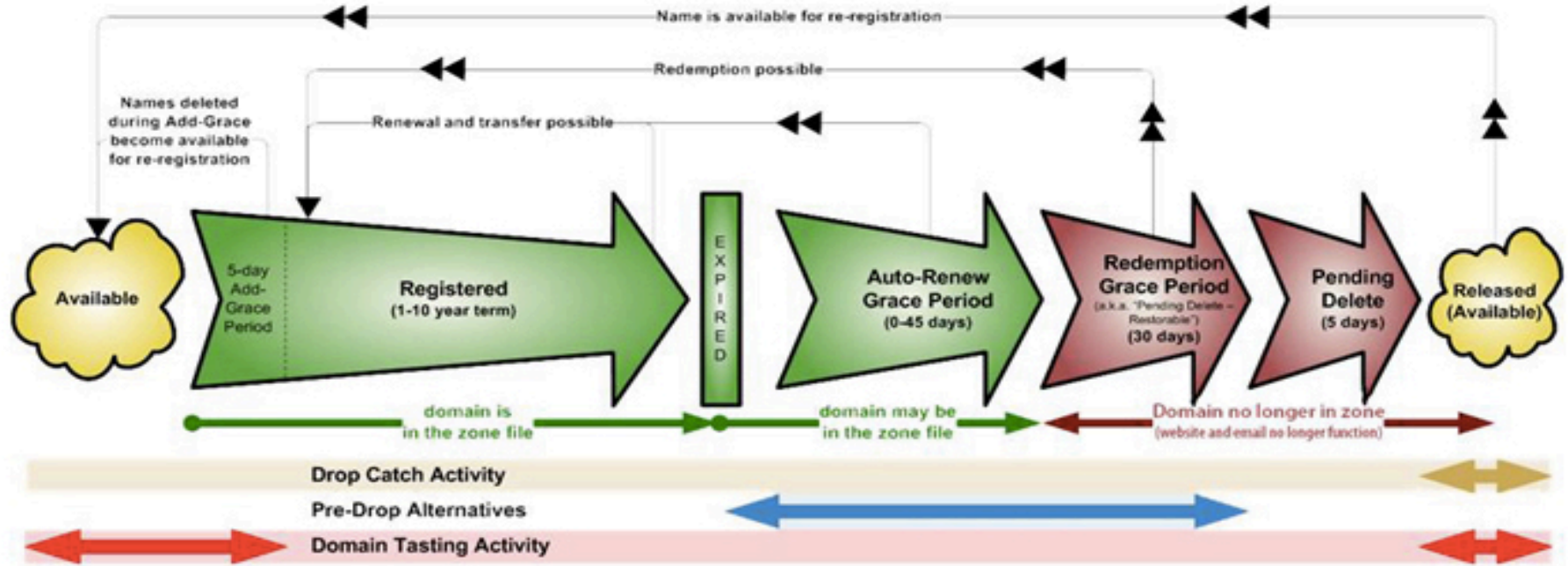
+ Allowed us to go from: [中国互联网络信息中心.cn/](http://www.cnnic.cn/)

to: [中国互联网络信息中心.中国/](http://www.cnnic.cn/)

+ The first IDN ccTLDs delegated in the root zone
05 May 2010:

| United Arab Emirates | Egypt | Saudi Arabia | Russia |
|----------------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| امارات | مصر | السعودية | рф |

Domain Name Life Cycle



Contractual Compliance ensures that ICANN's contracted parties comply with their agreements and the consensus policies during the life cycle.

ICANN's Work

Security, Stability, Resiliency

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

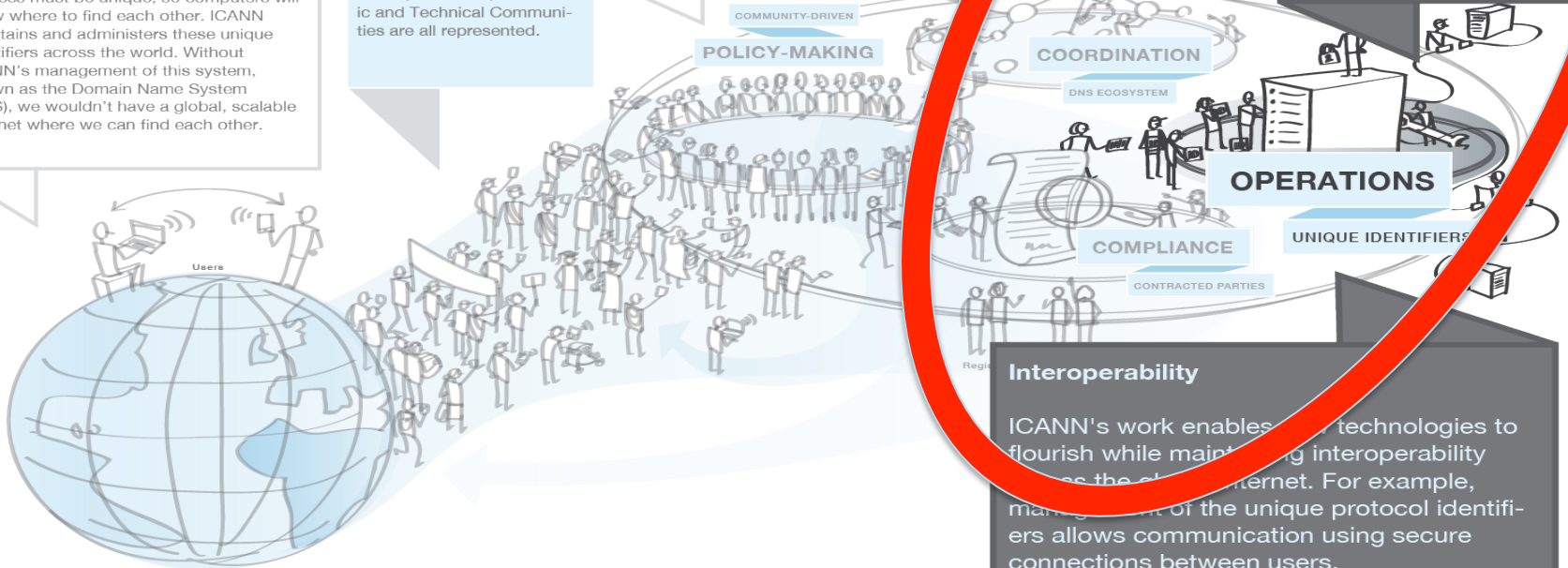
From accrediting over 1000 registrars, to introducing new Top Level Domains (TLDs), ICANN works to expand consumer choice by fostering competition and innovation in the domain name marketplace.

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.

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.

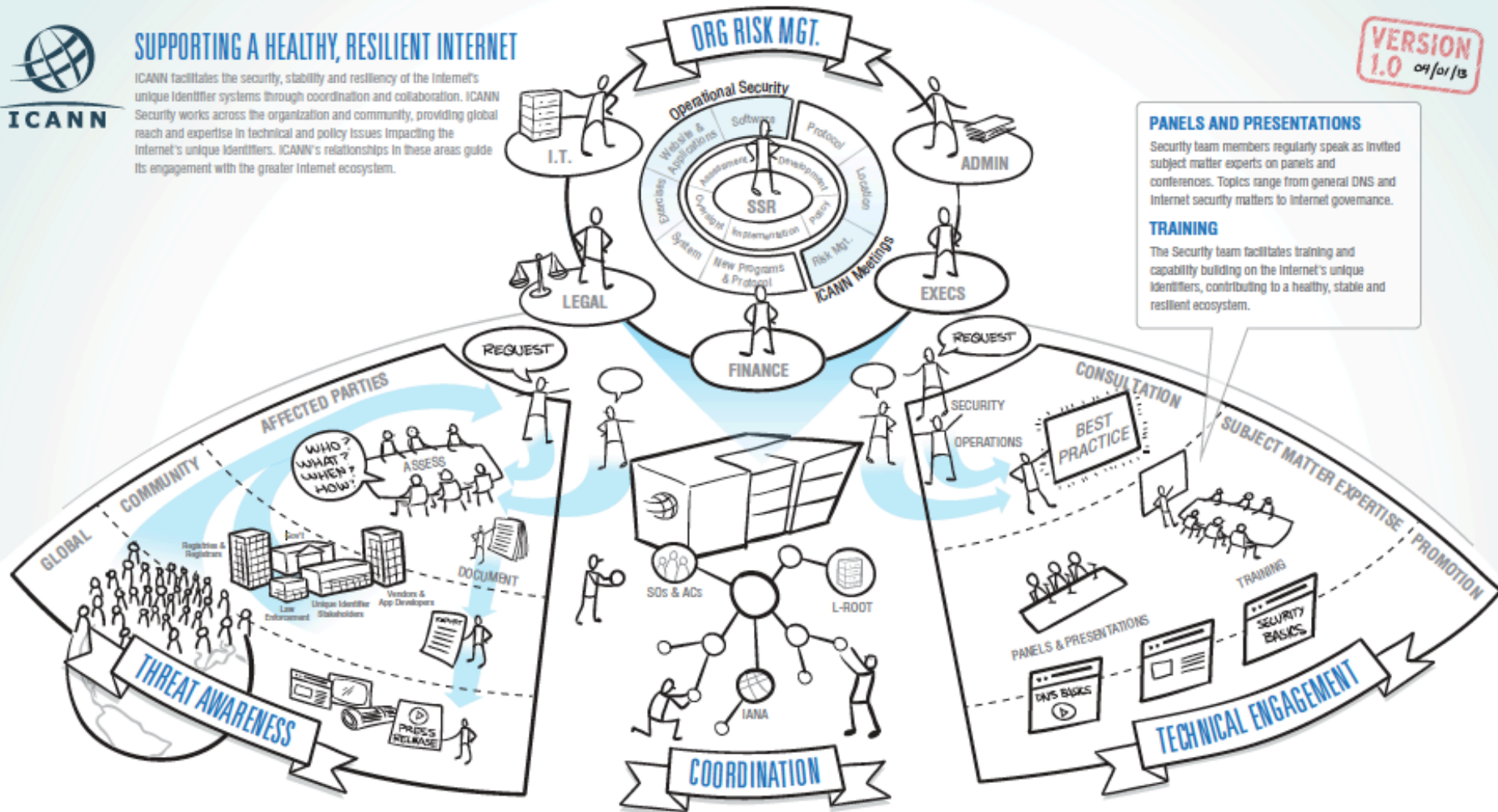




SUPPORTING A HEALTHY, RESILIENT INTERNET

ICANN facilitates the security, stability and resiliency of the Internet's unique identifier systems through coordination and collaboration. ICANN Security works across the organization and community, providing global reach and expertise in technical and policy issues impacting the Internet's unique identifiers. ICANN's relationships in these areas guide its engagement with the greater Internet ecosystem.

VERSION 1.0 04/01/15



PANELS AND PRESENTATIONS
Security team members regularly speak as invited subject matter experts on panels and conferences. Topics range from general DNS and Internet security matters to Internet governance.

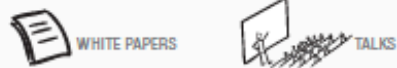
TRAINING
The Security team facilitates training and capability building on the Internet's unique identifiers, contributing to a healthy, stable and resilient ecosystem.

COORDINATE & COLLABORATE



The Security team is regularly invited to speak with community stakeholder groups, and facilitates activity with ICANN's Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees.

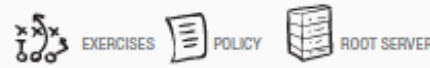
PUBLICIZE & PROMOTE



The Security team provides thought leadership in the form of white papers, blog posts and the annual Security, Stability & Resiliency Framework for ICANN.

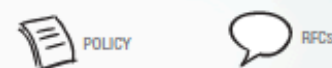
Team members represent ICANN at various conferences and events worldwide, speaking on cybersecurity and governance, the Internet's unique identifiers and ICANN.

CONSULT & ADVISE



The team contributes to scenarios for global cyber exercises, provides advice on operational practices such as with the root server community and DNS technical community.

REVIEW & COMMENT



The team regularly provides input into policy development processes, comments on protocols and open standards managed by others in the Internet ecosystem.



Where To Find Meeting Info

For any information on this meeting, venue, updated schedules, go to

<http://london50.icann.org/en/>

For Remote Participation of any session go to

<http://meetings.icann.org/remote-participation>

Transcripts, recordings, presentations for all

meetings <http://meetings.icann.org/calendar>

Build Your Schedule

| Morning | | Afternoon | |
|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 9:00 | Session | 14:30 | Session |
| 9:30 | Session | 15:30 | Session |
| 10:30 | Session | 16:00 | Session |
| 11:00 | Session | 17:30 | Session |
| 12:00 | Session | 19:00 | Session |
| 12:30 | Session | 20:00 | Session |
| 14:00 | Session | 22:00 | Session |

Monday

- ☐ Transition of NTIA's Stewardship of the IANA Function @1030 BALMORAL/SANDRINGHAM
- ☐ LAC Space at ICANN @1300 SOVEREIGN
- ☐ Middle East Strategy @1500 WINDSOR
- ☐ Tech Day @1100 - VISCOUNT
- ☐ Global Domains Division @1330 BALMORAL
- ☐ NEXTGEN @1515 THAMES SUITE
- ☐ DNSSEC for Everybody @1700 THAMES SUITE

Tuesday - CONSTITUENCY DAY

- Supporting Organizations
- Advisory Committees
- Stakeholder Groups
- Constituencies
- Board Meetings with each Community in BALMORAL conference room
- Newcomer/Fellows Chat with SSAC@1800 in BALMORAL

Wednesday

- ❑ Internet Governance@1030 BALMORAL
- ❑ DNSSEC Workshop @830 HILTON 1-6
- ❑ ICANN's Development and Public Responsibility Programs @1300 WINDSOR SUITE
- ❑ Engagement Strategy for Asia Pacific @1530 THAMES SUITE
- ❑ ICANN SSR Team Outreach @1530 BALMORAL
- ❑ Engagement Strategy for Europe @1730 THAMES SUITE

Thursday

- ☐ Enhancing ICANN Accountability@1030 SANDRINGHAM
- ☐ Transition of NTIA Stewardship of the IANA Functions @1330 SANDRINGHAM
- ☐ Public Forum@1600 SANDRINGHAM
- ☐ Board Meeting@1800 SANDRINGHAM

I-CANN Network Having Fun...

☐ MONDAY - DNS Womens Breakfast

☐ TUESDAY – At Large Showcase

☐ WEDNESDAY – GALA

☐ THURSDAY – ICANN 50 Wrap Up

Cocktails

☐ Every day....Networking at Coffee

Breaks, hallways

Tips and Tools for the Week

- ICANN Booth

 - ✧ Open Saturday --Wednesday w/
Registration from 0800-1800

- Icanwiki Booth – 2ND LEVEL

- Meeting Guide: paper and electronic

- Schedules: electronic, mobile, monitors

- ACRONYMS – pick up Quizlet card at
ICANN Booth to scan into phone

ICANN SOCIAL MEDIA

For events specific to ICANN 50, follow hashtag #ICANN50.
To follow all ICANN tweets go to: [@ICANN Twitter](#).

Other accounts:

[ICANN Facebook Account](#), [ICANN Google+](#), [ICANN LinkedIn](#),
[ICANN YouTube](#), [ICANN Weibo](#).

[Slideshare](#)

[Flickr](#)

[LinkedIn Groups](#) – **ICANN for Business**

[@ICANN_President](#)

[@AkramAtallah](#)

[@NewgTLDsICANN](#)

[@ICANN4Biz](#)

[@ICANN_es](#)

[@ICANN_pt](#)

[@ICANN_ar](#)

Participation in ICANN

- + Share ICANN's mission and work at home, university, local internet events, other global conferences
- + Engage with ICANN's Regional Stakeholder Engagement teams
- + Join one of ICANN's Supporting Organizations, Advisory Committees or Stakeholder Groups
- + Check out [ICANN Learning Platform](#)
- + Read blogs and/or public comment forum on ICANN's web site – share your reaction!
- + Attend ICANN's public meetings in person or participate remotely online

Participation in ICANN

ICANN Development and Public Responsibility

Check out [ICANN Learning Platform](#)

Engagement Tools and YOUR Feedback

Check out [Regional Events Near You](#)

A N Y Q U E S T I O N S A T A L L :
engagement@icann.org

LINKS

- https://www.icann.org/community_ - THE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER MODEL AND COMMUNITIES
- https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/newcomers-2012-06-18-en_ - NEWCOMER PROGRAM
- <https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/fellowships-2012-02-25-en> - FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Social Media



<https://twitter.com/ICANN>



<http://gplus.to/icann>



<https://www.facebook.com/icannorg>



<http://youtube.com/user/icannnews>



<http://www.linkedin.com/company/icann>

#ICANN50

Quote from a BA Fellow

“ICANN meeting is one of the finest paths of learning of internet of things, building a circle of innovative, intelligent and talented people, exchanging of ideas and thoughts, and creating a bundle of social and technological adventures that you will never forget”.