

REPORT
47 ICANN
MEETING

July 2013

Durban



www.lactld.org

INTRODUCTION

The [47 ICANN meeting](#) was held from July 14 to July 18 at the Durban convention center and was attended by approximately 1800 participants from 92 countries¹.

This is the third meeting led by the CEO and President, Fadi Chehadé.

July 15

During the opening session, the following points were discussed:

- i. Hamadoun Touré (UIT) gave a remote presentation in which he highlighted the will to work more closely with ICANN and publicly raised the need to formalize an agreement between the two organizations. This has not been acknowledged by ICANN, but it will surely have repercussions beyond those expressed informally.
- ii. The Registrar Accreditation Agreement was executed between Registries and Registrars. While it will apply directly to new gTLDs, it sets a trend that may have implications in the best practices and contractual relationships with registrars and the way they manage data, among other things: <http://www.icann.org/en/resources/registrars/raa/approved-with-specs-27jun13-en.pdf>
- iii. Fadi Chehade (ICANN CEO) announced a restructuring at ICANN to account for the impact of new gTLD management in the organization. For such purpose, three distinct operational areas have been created: the Registry-Registrar area within which a special division called “Generic Domain Names” will operate, different from the rest; the Administrative sector and the Security and Technical Sector.
- iv. Chehade also developed the five pillars on which the future ICANN's strategic plan is based. Thus, [five strategic panels](#) were summoned: “Strategy Panel on Identifier Technology Innovation” (responsible: Paul Mockapetris); “Strategy Panel on ICANN's Role in the Internet Organizations' Ecosystem” (responsible: Vint Cerf); “Strategy Panel on ICANN Multistakeholder Innovation” (responsible: Beth Simone Noveck); Strategy Panel on the Public Responsibility Framework (responsible: Nii Quaynor) y “Strategy Panel on the Role of ICANN in the Future of Internet Governance” (responsible not yet defined).

ccNSO Meeting

- **ccNSO (July 16-17)**

ccNSO presentations are available at:

July 16: <http://durban47.icann.org/node/39675>

July 17: <http://durban47.icann.org/node/39751>

¹ To review the meeting of ccNSO, gNSO and GAC, please check the CENTR report <https://www.centri.org/Report-ICANN47>

a. ccTLD's contribution to ICANN

ccNSO's finance working group deepened its study on the quantification of ccTLDs' contributions to ICANN, including the services provided by ICANN, ranging from IANA's to ccNSO's contribution.

The target amount, to be raised through voluntary contributions, is of 12 million. The voluntary nature of such participation was reaffirmed.

It was further noted that these are guidelines to set the different modes of operation of ccTLDs under different business and governance models.

ccNSO has developed a model of voluntary contributions to ICANN; which does not, however, mean that ccNSO will determine or establish the level of contribution, as such is still defined by each ccTLD and ICANN.

It was also said that if a ccTLD wants to begin reviewing its contribution scheme the time frame, for this to begin to materialize in the next three to five years. If any registry is responsible for managing more than one ccTLD, it shall have the option to determine its contribution to ICANN based on the number of domains under its management or on the sum of the individual contributions of ccTLDs.

In the balance of the relationship between each ccTLD and ICANN, evaluative categories come into play such as:

- 1) Expenses that will directly support the community (\$ 825,000) (policies, secretariats, travel support).
- 2) Shared costs, tangible benefits. (ICANN meeting, two members on the ICANN board, meeting costs, IANA, IDNs (portion of ccTLDs). (\$ 2,717,000)
- 3) Global benefits difficult to quantify for ICANN and ccTLDs. There are no numbers. It was discussed how, more than any other community, ccTLDs represent the multi-stakeholder model, the local model of Internet policy development, and local and regional IGFs. It is not a model based on service fees.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION RANGES & RECOMMENDATIONS

	ccTLD according to size (#domains)	No. of ccTLDs in the range	Contribution per ccTLD	Total contribution per range*
Range A	> 5 million	5	\$225	\$900
Range B	2,5 - 5 million	8	\$150	\$900
Range C	1 – 2,5 million	13	\$75	\$825
Range E	500k - 1 million	9	\$15	\$75
Range F	250k - 500k	26	\$10	\$110
Range G	50k - 250k	183	\$0,5	\$14
Total	<50k	229		\$3024

*Based on ccTLDs that currently contribute

It is important to note that this is a proposal that was submitted to an initial test vote and the question was: "Is \$ 3.5 million a fair proposal for ccTLD's annual contribution to ICANN?" The majority said yes, a few remained neutral and there was one vote against. This topic will be submitted to the Board during the meeting in Buenos Aires.

b. Panel: Development of Skills²

Panelists: Pierre Bonis, .fr; Baher Esmat, ICANN; Paulos Nyirenda, .mw; Keith Davidson, .nz ; Carolina Aguerre LACTLD / DemiGetschko, .br; Abibu Ntahigiye, .tz; Scott Evans, Yahoo.

Moderator: Byron Holland. Chairman: Lesley Cowley

This panel addressed one of the central issues regarding the *raison d'être* of ccNSO, as well as of regional ccTLD organizations and other actors of the Internet governance ecosystem.

- ✓ Distinction - relationship between concepts of cooperation, communication and collaboration.
- ✓ The presence of multiple organizations involved and the risk of overlapping.
- ✓ No one argued against the need for skill development.
- ✓ The discussion focused more on optimizing forms, processes and issues.
- ✓ Models that work well in some areas should not necessarily be replicated in others. The language factor should not be underestimated.
- ✓ It is not just about technical skills. Commercial and regulatory aspects are also key.
- ✓ Things are not too bad, but are we doing things well with the existing resources?
- ✓ ICANN's regional strategies were presented, but they take a leadership role for ICANN.
- ✓ The scenario is changing. Maybe it is necessary to transition to a more informal model.
- ✓ Will trust be at stake as market forces come into play?

Elections for the Chairman of the ccNSO Board: Byron Holland (.CA) succeeds Lesley Cowley (.UK) leading the Board's work.

Domain Name Association - DNA (July 17)

Adrian Kinderis (ARI Registry) is the face of this organization, which began to be built in late 2012 and was first presented to the public during the Durban meeting.

The purpose of the association is to represent the interests of the domain name industry, by promoting "the use, adoption and expansion of domain names as a primary tool for users to browse through the Internet".

The following points of the presentation must be highlighted:

- DNSA wants to become a reliable forum for the exchange of ideas, education and awareness regarding issues related to domain names.

² Based on CENTR notes for this session: <https://www.centri.org/Report-ICANN47>

- There is an interim directive council chaired by Adrian Kinderis.
- It shall be developed under a membership contribution structure.
- It shall have an institutional website: www.thedna.org and an educational website: www.whatdomain.org

To view the presentation: <http://durban47.icann.org/node/39805>

Panel discussion between the ICANN Board and Regional ccTLD Organizations (July 17)

On Wednesday 17, at 18:00, a closed meeting was held between the ICANN Board represented by Steve Crocker (Chair of the ICANN Board); Fadi Chehadé (CEO); Sally Costeron (Communications) and David Olive (Policies), and the four vice-presidents for the region and the boards of the four Regional ccTLD Organizations (AfTLD, APTLD, CENTR and LACTLD). Eduardo Santoyo, Víctor Abboud, Frederico Neves and Carolina Aguerre attended the meeting on behalf of LACTLD.

Such meeting was the first of its kind and it is the first time the ICANN Board acknowledges regional ccTLD organizations as specific actors within their ecosystem (it is important to note that the only current status of regional ccTLD organizations is as ccNSO observer members). Eduardo Santoyo (LACTLD) and Giovanni Seppia (CENTR) emphasized the representative role of regional ccTLD organizations and the point of contact they provide to the registrars of their respective regions at global policy instances.

The meeting was helpful in terms of consolidating the will for mutual recognition and work and an interest was expressed in the sense of developing work and cooperation initiatives still to be defined.

Presentation of ICANN-LAC regional strategy (July 17)

On July, the updated ICANN-LAC regional strategy was presented with the participation of the Latin American actors that attended the Durban meeting. Access to presentation files and audio is available at: <http://durban47.icann.org/node/39807>

GAC

During the Durban meeting, GAC agreed that the applications filed by Amazon Inc., as to know .amazon and its Japanese and Chinese versions should not proceed. The application .thai should not proceed either.

Taking .africa into account (the application that was not supported by the African Union Commission during the Beijing meeting), as well as the unfavorable opinion regarding .gcc (Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), GAC has already issued 6 unfavorable opinions in relation to the new gTLD program.

During the Durban meeting, no conclusion was reached on .wine and .vin. Such was a critical point of discussion but there was no consensus and GAC is expected to issue its opinion as soon as possible. Four other applications: .spa, Shenzhen (Chinese IDN), guangzhou (Chinese IDN), and .yun are still under process as the parties are negotiating an agreement.

<http://durban47.icann.org/meetings/durban2013/presentation-gac-communique-18jul13-en.pdf>