



9 January 2008

Suzanne R. Sene,
Office of International Affairs,
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
1401 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Room 4701
Washington, DC 20230

(MS Word copy via 3.5" floppy disk and via email to
JPAMidTermReview@ntia.doc.gov)

Re: Midterm Review of the Joint Project Agreement

Dear Ms. Sene,

This letter is ICANN's submission in response to the Midterm Review of the Joint Project Agreement (JPA) between ICANN and the United States Department of Commerce.

Summary of ICANN's position

The Board of ICANN believes:

- The JPA – like the memorandums of understanding before it – has helped ICANN to become a stable organization;
- ICANN has executed the terms of the JPA commenced in September 2006;
- ICANN is meeting its responsibilities under the JPA;
- The JPA is no longer necessary. Concluding it is the next step in transition of the coordination of the Domain Name System (DNS) to the private sector;
- This step will provide continuing confidence that the original vision laid out in the White Paper is being delivered;
- Concluding the JPA will not affect existing accountabilities expressed in the IANA contract and the United States Government's participation through the Governmental Advisory Committee.

Background and Introduction

On November 25, 1998, the United States Department of Commerce (DOC) on behalf of the United States Government (USG) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), a private sector, not-for-profit corporation.

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The purpose of this was to effect the transition of Domain Name System management to the private sector.

The idea to transition DNS management arose from a White Paper published by the USG. See http://www.ntia.doc.gov/ntiahome/domainname/6_5_98dns.htm#N_16_

In that White Paper the USG said:

“The U.S. Government is committed to a transition that will allow the private sector to take leadership for DNS management...The U.S. Government would prefer that this transition be complete before the year 2000. To the extent that the new corporation is established and operationally stable, September 30, 2000 is intended to be, and remains, an "outside" date.”

Now – more than nine years and seven versions of the MOU later – ICANN and the U.S. Department of Commerce are assessing ICANN’s performance with regard to 10 responsibilities set out in a Joint Project Agreement signed in September 2006. The Joint Project Agreement is between ICANN and the U.S. Department of Commerce and a Midterm Review is being undertaken.

13 status reports in nine years

Over the last nine years ICANN has provided 13 status reports to the Department of Commerce. Each includes a list that outlines performance according to agreed tasks set out in the seven Memorandums of Understanding that have been signed in that time. See <http://www.icann.org/general/agreements.htm>

Through this process, the ICANN community undertook the institution-building tasks necessary for it to take up the role envisaged in the White Paper.

Just some of these achievements have included:

- Introducing competition in domain name registration services for gTLDs, including the implementation of new TLDs;
- Implementing the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy for resolving cyber-squatting and other intellectual property disputes;
- Establishing formal legal arrangements with the regional Internet Registries, including the establishment of the Address Supporting Organization;

- Establishing agreements with ccTLD operators, including the establishment of the Country Code Names Supporting Organization. ICANN–ccTLD agreements are now in place with ccTLD operators who represent over 60% of ccTLD registrants worldwide;
- Developing a contingency plan to ensure continuity of operations;
- Establishing a community consultative process for the integrated development of ICANN’s Strategic Plan, Operational Plan and Budget; and,
- Implementing a financial strategy that delivers predictable and sustainable sources of revenue.

ICANN’s progress over this time has been substantial, with ICANN consistently growing and evolving to meet its obligations and responsibilities. The Affirmation of Responsibilities in the 2006 Joint Project Agreement is a set of ongoing responsibilities that the Board of ICANN itself has developed to measure ongoing achievements. A table outlining these achievements is attached to this submission.

Notice of Inquiry

The Notice of Inquiry for this Midterm Review has been made public, with a request for comment on ICANN’s performance

The questions asked of commenters are the same for each of the 10 responsibilities and are:

- What progress do you believe ICANN has achieved with regard to each Responsibility since October 1, 2006?
- If you believe that progress has been made, please explain how and why?
- Could more be done by ICANN in each area?

Could ICANN do more?

Significant progress has again been made over the period of the JPA and, as stated above, it is outlined in the attached table. For each of the 13 status reports provided so far, that has always been the case. The focus of the organization and its innovative model always has been and always will be progress and evolution. That is the model’s great value: it is in constant improvement.

Security and stability is a never–ending pursuit; operational excellence is a never–ending pursuit; transparency and accountability is a never–ending pursuit. The conclusion that there is always work to be done can be made of each of the 10 responsibilities the Board has developed.

To ask 'Could more be done by ICANN in this area' is a question that will always lead respondents to say: 'Yes. ICANN can do more'. ICANN believes that more should always be done. To conclude that it can do no more is the antithesis of what ICANN needs and aspires to be. A flexible, responsive private-sector entity with global stakeholders must always 'do more' in all areas of its responsibility.

That the organization does always strive to do more is reflected in the content of the 13 progress reports arising from the seven MOUs. In the early years of ICANN's formation, the tasks that ICANN agreed to perform were what could be termed 'establishment' tasks. That is, activities that were designed to grow the organization and its relationships.

Specifically, in the past, the Department of Commerce has rightly assessed whether ICANN has:

- clarified its mission and responsibilities;
- reformed its decision-making processes to ensure the views of Internet stakeholders are heard;
- developed an effective advisory role for governments;
- inquired as to whether ICANN has adequate financial and personnel resources to carry out its mission.

All these measures reflected an appropriate level of review for an organization in set-up phase. The Board considers that ICANN has now, with the assistance of the DOC and other stakeholders, reached a greater level of maturity as an organization, with a stable revenue base and adequate professional staff resources.

That is, there has been a shift from 'start up' activities as an organization that no longer requires regular operational scrutiny by the Department of Commerce. The ongoing scrutiny of performance of the organization is the Board's responsibility.

Has ICANN met the 10 Responsibilities in the JPA?

Significantly, the responsibilities in the JPA are not milestones or measures that were determined by the U.S. Department of Commerce. They are milestones that the ICANN board adopted themselves. The list of achievements (with supporting documents) is long and appears attached to this submission. It is also to be found in ICANN's 2007 Annual Report.

At the ICANN meeting in Los Angeles, October 29 to November 2, 2007, John Kneuer, then Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce, in his opening address to the meeting, noted:

“As I said, the important measurements are the ten criteria that were adopted by the board resolution. Those were commitments that ICANN made to its board, and the board will ultimately be the judge of whether or not ICANN is meeting those responsibilities”.

The ICANN Board believes that ICANN is meeting these responsibilities sufficiently. It also believes that meeting them is an ongoing task and that ICANN will continue to make progress. The table outlining these achievements is evidence of the Board’s confidence.

The Board considers that the responsibilities are being addressed and there is an organizational capacity to always improve upon performance, so there is no need for the continuation of the operational oversight the JPA symbolizes.

Is Transition still the goal?

Clearly, both ICANN and the USG believe that transition of DNS management, as envisioned in the establishment of the ICANN model, is still the goal. Representatives of the Department of Commerce have expressed strong support publicly for this goal and ICANN’s role:

“...the Department continues to be supportive of private sector leadership in the coordination of the technical functions related to the management of the DNS as envisioned in the ICANN model”. **John Kneuer, Written Testimony to the Senate, September 20, 2006.**

“At the outset, I would like to reiterate the United States' strong support for ICANN as the technical manager of the Internet DNS and related technical operations. We continue to support the private sector leadership and the innovation and investment that has characterized the development and expansion of the Internet around the globe. Preserving the stability and security of the DNS is imperative so that this phenomenal growth can continue. And ICANN's focus on the DNS security matters are critical to this effort. The ICANN model, conceived to allow full participation by all interested stakeholders in decisions and policymaking, albeit not easy, is the most effective approach to the coordination of these technical functions.” **Meredith Atwell Baker, then Deputy Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information in the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Opening Address, Welcome Ceremony, ICANN Meeting San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 25, 2007.**

“...our public consultation process revealed broad support for the continued transition to the private sector. The majority of interested stakeholders endorsed the original principles put forward to guide this transition, stability and security, competition, bottom-up policy coordination, and broad representation.” **John Kneuer, Opening Address, Welcome Ceremony, ICANN Meeting Los Angeles, October 29, 2007.**

The real question: What is the next step to transition?

If the model is right for the task, if ICANN is continuing to meet its responsibilities set out in the JPA, and there is still commitment to transition by all parties, then the real question at this point is not ‘Could ICANN do more?’ but: ‘What is the next step to transition?’

In the White Paper of 1998 the U.S. Government took a leadership role when the President directed the Secretary of Commerce to privatize the Domain Name System in a manner that increases competition and facilitates international participation in its management.

To its great credit, this is a position that the USG has held in the public domain for over nine years. In doing so it has stood for values of freedom, enterprise, and importantly, coordination – not control.

The USG’s commitment to transition of this function is a position for which it is greatly admired. After nine years of trialing this private-sector coordination model the Board believes that a further step is required.

The Board proposes that the JPA is no longer necessary and can be concluded.

What effect will completion of the JPA have?

Completion of the JPA will clearly signal that the USG’s policy of mentoring a strong ICANN has been successful. This success should be commemorated. Any past era of operational intervention in the Board’s role (under law) to be responsible for the conduct of ICANN’s day-to-day operations will be seen to have clearly ended.

It will not change arrangements under the IANA contract, through which ICANN staff are authorized to insert domain names to the root zone. It will not change the cooperative arrangement that the USG has with Verisign Corporation to manage the ‘A’ root server. It will not end the USG’s participation in ICANN through the Governmental Advisory Committee.

These are all accountabilities that will remain in place without the JPA.

However, conclusion of the JPA will have a powerful and long-lasting effect on the confidence of Internet and Internet users.

Long term confidence in a coordinated Internet

As this submission points out, the JPA was a necessary instrument in ICANN's formative years. But now, the JPA contributes to a misperception that the DNS is managed and overseen on a daily basis by the U.S. government. Ending the JPA will provide long-term stability and security for a model that works.

It will provide confidence to all participants that the investment of time, thought and energy for over nine years has secured an Internet coordination body that will always be owned by all stakeholders, not managed or overseen by any one entity.

Finally, it will assist in delivering on the White Paper's original ideal that no single government should manage or be perceived to manage this function, but that a private organization where all the stakeholders are represented should.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Peter Thrush', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Peter Dengate Thrush
Chairman of the Board of Directors
ICANN

Table Outlining ICANN Fulfilling the 10 Responsibilities in the JPA, including documentary evidence

This document lists the 10 responsibilities in the Joint Project Agreement. These responsibilities were devised by the ICANN Board. Next to each responsibility is a description of what ICANN has done to fulfill each responsibility. In addition, each achievement is referenced by an attached document or URL of where more detailed information and supporting documentation may be found.

Evidence for each achievement is associated through the URL or in a numbered appendix at the end of this document.

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
<p>1. Security and Stability: ICANN shall coordinate at the overall level the global Internet's system of unique identifiers, in particular to ensure the stable and secure operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems.</p> <p><u>Achieved, and ICANN will continue to make improvements going forward.</u></p>	<p>1.1 Ensuring the stable and secure operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems has been and will continue to be ICANN's central mission.</p>	<p>1.1.1 See Article I, Section 1 of ICANN's Bylaws at http://www.icann.org/general/bylaws.htm#</p>
	<p>1.2 In 2007, ICANN brought online additional systems in Florida that improve the resiliency and performance of the L-root servers. We now operate the L-root from two locations using anycast technology that assists in managing distributed denial of service attacks.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Information about the L-Root Server: http://l.root-servers.org/</p>

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
<p>1. Security and Stability (cont)</p>	<p>1.3 Draft Registry Failover Plan and Best Practices was discussed by community during the Los Angeles meeting in November 2007 for implementation in 2008.</p>	<p>1.3.1 October 2007 Announcement of Draft Registry Failover Plan and Best Practices http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-20oct07.htm</p> <p>1.3.2 Draft Registry Failover Plan http://www.icann.org/registries/failover/draft-plan-27nov07.htm.pdf</p> <p>1.3.3 Draft Registry Failover Plan Flow Chart http://www.icann.org/registries/failover/draft-plan-flow-chart-20oct07.pdf</p> <p>1.3.4 Draft Registry Failover Best Practices http://www.icann.org/registries/failover/draft-plan-best-practices-20oct07.pdf</p>
	<p>1.4 Process for consideration of new registry services (the “funnel”) explicitly considers security and stability issues for each proposed new service.</p>	<p>1.4.1 Registry Services Evaluation Process http://www.icann.org/registries/rsep/</p> <p>1.4.2 Registry Services Workflow http://www.icann.org/registries/rsep/workflow.html</p>
	<p>1.5 The Registrar Data Escrow program began operation nearly a year ahead of schedule in December 2007. Registrars will begin enrolling in the program in first quarter 2008.</p>	<p>1.5.1 November 2007 Announcement on Implementation of Registrar Data Escrow program http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-2-09nov07.htm</p>

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
1. Security and Stability (cont)	1.6 IANA has fully deployed an automated request tracking system and continues to improve efficiency and productivity in request processing.	<p>1.6.1 IANA Statistics for IETF-related Requests - introduction http://beta.iana.org/about/performance/ietf-statistics/archive/2007-11/</p> <p>1.6.2 IANA Statistics for IETF-related Requests, November 2007 http://beta.iana.org/about/performance/ietf-statistics/archive/2007-11/</p>
	1.7 Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) produced reports and advice on attacks exploiting the DNS, Whois and adoption of IPv6 (IPv6 adoption testing was in collaboration with ICANN's Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC).	<p>1.7.1 SSAC Reports and Advisories http://www.icann.org/committees/security/ssac-documents.htm</p> <p>1.7.2 [SAC014]: Information Gathering Using Domain Name Registration Records http://www.icann.org/committees/security/information-gathering-28Sep2006.pdf</p> <p>1.7.3 [SAC015]: Why Top Level Domains Should Not Use Wildcard Resource Records http://www.icann.org/committees/security/sac015.htm</p> <p>1.7.4 [SAC016]: Testing Firewalls for IPv6 and EDNS0 Support http://www.icann.org/committees/security/sac016.htm</p> <p>1.7.5 [SAC017]: Testing Recursive Name Servers for IPv6 and EDNS0 Support http://www.icann.org/committees/security/sac017.htm</p> <p>1.7.6 [SAC018]: Accommodating IP Version 6 Address Resource Records for the Root of the Domain Name System http://www.icann.org/committees/security/sac018.pdf</p>

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<p>1. Security and Stability (cont)</p>	<p>1.7 Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) produced reports and advice on attacks exploiting the DNS, Whois and adoption of IPv6 (IPv6 adoption testing was in collaboration with ICANN's Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC). (cont)</p>	<p>1.7.7 [SAC019]: SSAC Response to Comment Sought on DNS Root Zone Glue Policy http://www.icann.org/committees/security/sac019.pdf</p> <p>1.7.8 [SAC021]: Survey of IPv6 Support Among Commercial Firewalls http://www.icann.org/committees/security/sac021.pdf</p> <p>1.7.9 [SAC022]: Domain Name Front Running http://www.icann.org/committees/security/sac022.pdf</p> <p>1.7.10 [SAC023]: Is the WHOIS Service a Source for email Addresses for Spammers? http://www.icann.org/committees/security/sac023.pdf</p>
	<p>1.8 SSAC work on Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) included a study on the impact of IDN TLDs on the security and stability of the DNS.</p>	<p>1.8.1 [SAC020]: SSAC Response to IDN Program Director regarding ICANN's proposal for IDN deployment at the root level of the DNS http://www.icann.org/committees/security/sac020.pdf</p>
	<p>1.9 ICANN participated in and supported appropriate events and initiatives on security and stability, including workshops on DNSSEC and ccTLDs</p>	<p>ICANN became a paying member of and sponsored the L.A. meeting of the Operationals Analysis and Research Center for the Internet (OARC), a key information sharing environment focused on the DNS for researchers and operators. http://public.oarci.net/oarc/workshop-2007</p> <p>Information on ccTLD workshops is given in section 3 below, document 3.8.1.</p>

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
<p>2. Transparency ICANN shall continue to develop, test and improve processes and procedures to encourage improved transparency, accessibility, efficiency and timeliness in the consideration and adoption of policies related to technical coordination of the Internet domain name system (DNS), and funding for ICANN operations. ICANN will innovate and aspire to be a leader in transparency for organizations involved in private sector management.</p> <p><u>Achieved, and ICANN will continue to make improvements going forward.</u></p>	<p>2.1 An independent report on ICANN's transparency and accountability said "ICANN is a very transparent organization. It shares a large quantity of information through its website, <i>probably more than any other global organization.</i>" See http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-17oct07.htm.</p>	<p>2.1.1 March 2007 Terms of Reference: Independent Review of ICANN's Accountability and Transparency http://www.icann.org/transparency/owt-report-tor.htm</p> <p>2.1.2 Independent Review Report of ICANN's Accountability and Transparency by One World Trust http://www.icann.org/transparency/owt-report-final-2007.pdf</p> <p>2.1.3 June 2007 Announcement of ICANN Response to One World Trust Review of ICANN's Accountability and Transparency http://www.icann.org/transparency/mop-update-07jun07.htm</p> <p>2.1.4 Announcement of ICANN 2007 Annual Report http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-23dec07.htm</p> <p>2.1.5 ICANN 2007 Annual Report http://www.icann.org/annualreport/annual-report-2006-2007.pdf</p> <p>2.1.6 ICANN 2006 Annual Report http://www.icann.org/ombudsman/documents/annual-report-2006-english-15nov06.pdf</p>

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2. Transparency (cont)	2.2 ICANN focused in 2007 on improving the <i>accessibility</i> of its information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ General Manager of Public Participation was appointed to prioritize and deliver on improved transparency, accessibility and efficiency 	2.2.1 Article III, section 3 of the ICANN Bylaws on the Manager of Public Participation http://www.icann.org/general/bylaws.htm#III 2.2.2 January 2007 Announcement of new iCANN staff appointments http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-17jan07.htm
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2.3 Improvements to ICANN website design and structure 	2.3.1 Improvements to the ICANN website(s) * document attached at end of table
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2.4 Creation of one-stop shop Public Comments page for all open consultations. 	2.4.1 ICANN public comment page: http://www.icann.org/public_comment/
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2.5 Creation of Processes page with information and links on all current ICANN policy and issue processes. 	2.5.1 ICANN Processes and Current Workload http://www.icann.org/processes/

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<p>2. Transparency (cont)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2.6 Monthly news magazines and intersessional newsletters with extensive hyperlinks to other resources to provide easily digestible summaries of ongoing work 	<p>2.6.1 ICANN Monthly Magazine, December 2007 Issue http://www.icann.org/magazine/</p> <p>2.6.2 ICANN Monthly Magazine, September 2007 Issue on IDNs, Registry and Registrar contracts, IPv6, Jacqueline Morris, IP address block reclamation http://www.icann.org/magazine/archive/magazine-200709.html</p> <p>2.6.3 ICANN Monthly Magazine, August 2007 Issue on Whois, Domain name tasting, New gTLDs, Janis Karklins, post-San Juan meeting http://www.icann.org/magazine/archive/magazine-200708.htm</p> <p>2.6.4 ICANN Monthly Magazine, Special Issue on Nominating Committee, http://www.icann.org/magazine/archive/nomcom-200709.html</p> <p>2.6.5 ICANN San Juan Meeting Daily Newsletter, 25 June 2007 http://sanjuan2007.icann.org/files/sanjuan/mon25jun07.pdf</p> <p>2.6.6 ICANN San Juan Meeting Daily Newsletter, 26 June 2007 http://sanjuan2007.icann.org/files/sanjuan/tue26jun07.pdf</p> <p>2.6.7 ICANN San Juan Meeting Daily Newsletter, 27 June 2007 http://sanjuan2007.icann.org/files/sanjuan/wed27jun07.pdf</p>

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<p>2. Transparency (cont)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2.6 Monthly news magazines and intersessional newsletters with extensive hyperlinks to other resources to provide easily digestible summaries of ongoing work (cont) 	<p>2.6.8 ICANN San Juan Meeting Daily Newsletter, 25 June 2007 http://sanjuan2007.icann.org/files/sanjuan/thu28jun07.pdf</p> <p>2.6.5 ICANN San Juan Meeting Daily Newsletter, 25 June 2007 http://sanjuan2007.icann.org/files/sanjuan/fri29jun07.pdf</p> <p>2.6.6 ICANN Los Angeles Meeting Daily Newsletter, 29 October 2007 http://losangeles2007.icann.org/files/losangeles/mon29oct07.pdf</p> <p>2.6.7 ICANN Los Angeles Meeting Daily Newsletter, 30 October 2007 http://losangeles2007.icann.org/files/losangeles/tue30oct07.pdf</p> <p>2.6.8 ICANN Los Angeles Meeting Daily Newsletter, 31 October 2007 http://losangeles2007.icann.org/files/losangeles/wed31oct07.pdf</p> <p>2.6.9 ICANN Los Angeles Meeting Daily Newsletter, 1 November http://losangeles2007.icann.org/files/losangeles/thu1nov07.pdf</p> <p>2.6.10 ICANN Los Angeles Meeting Daily Newsletter, 2 November 2007 http://losangeles2007.icann.org/files/losangeles/fri2nov07.pdf</p>

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<p>2. Transparency (cont)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2.7 Production of easily readable and translatable fact sheets on issues of importance to the ICANN community including IPv6, DNS attacks 	<p>2.7.1 Introduction to ICANN Fact Sheets on the ICANN Blog; Factsheet: DNS attack http://blog.icann.org/?p=37</p> <p>2.7.2 Fact Sheet: Root Server Attack on 6 February 2007 http://www.icann.org/announcements/factsheet-dns-attack-08mar07.pdf</p> <p>2.7.3 Fact Sheet: Registerfly and Registrars www.icann.org/announcements/factsheet-registerfly-registrars-26mar07.pdf</p> <p>2.7.4 Fact Sheet: IPv6 http://www.icann.org/announcements/factsheet-ipv6-26oct07.pdf</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2.8 Translation of policy and information documents into other languages 	<p>2.8.1 Translation principles and framework http://public.icann.org/translation/principles-policy</p> <p>2.8.2 ICANN Translations Page (introductory information and details on all documents currently in translation process) http://public.icann.org/translation</p> <p>2.8.3 ICANN terms glossary (French, Mandarin, Arabic, Spanish and Russian) http://spreadsheets.google.com/ccc?key=pDH-2Ym3VBKcgxpude9tobg&hl=en_GB&pli=1</p>

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2. Transparency (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2.9 Language interpretation at ICANN meetings, including French, Spanish, Mandarin and Russian at the ICANN Los Angeles meeting in November 2007 	<p>See 2.8.2 ICANN Translations Page (introductory information and details on all documents currently in translation process) http://public.icann.org/translation</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2.10 Doubling of translation and interpretation budget to facilitate non-English native speakers' involvement in ICANN 	<p>2.10.1 ICANN Budget, Fiscal Year 2006 – 2007 http://www.icann.org/announcements/proposed-budget-2006-07-clean-24jun06.pdf</p> <p>2.10.2 ICANN Budget, Fiscal Year 2007 – 2008 http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-2-17may07.htm</p>
	<p>2.11 Publication of all public comments periods on a single page for easier access by stakeholders, plus links to further information</p>	<p>2.11.1 ICANN Public Comments Page http://www.icann.org/public_comment/</p> <p>2.11.2 Registry Failover Plan Public Comments Summary http://forum.icann.org/lists/registry-failover-plan/msg00002.html</p> <p>2.11.3 TELNIC Whois Contract Public Comments Summary http://forum.icann.org/lists/telnic-whois-proposal/msg00010.html</p>

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
2. Transparency (cont)	2.12 Greater transparency and accessibility to ICANN Board work with comprehensive reports of Board meeting minutes posted within 72 hours.	<p>2.12.1 2007 ICANN Board Meetings Calendar, Summaries and Minutes http://www.icann.org/minutes/</p> <p>2.12.2 Preliminary Report for the Special Meeting of the ICANN Board of Directors, 20 November 2007 http://www.icann.org/minutes/prelim-report-20nov07.htm</p>
	2.13 Implementation of procedure for New Registry Services (the “funnel”) which informs community of proposed new services and invites comments as appropriate.	<p>See section 1.4 above for general information about the Registry Services Evaluation Process</p> <p>2.13.1 Submitted Applications for New Registry Services http://www.icann.org/registries/rsep/submitted_app.html</p>
	2.14 In December 2007, ICANN received a letter from the Canadian Internet Registration Authority (CIRA) noting CIRA’s increased confidence in our progress on transparency and accountability and confirming CIRA’s future participation in ICANNs multi-stakeholder process.	2.14.1 Letter from Debi Rosati, Chair, Canadian Internet Registration Authority (CIRA), December 18, 2007 http://icann.org/correspondence/rosati-to-twomey-18dec07.pdf

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<p>3. Accountability ICANN shall continue to develop, test, maintain and improve on accountability mechanisms to be responsive to global Internet stakeholders in the consideration and adoption of policies related to the technical coordination of the Internet DNS, including continuing to improve openness and accessibility for enhanced participation in ICANN's bottom-up participatory policy development processes.</p> <p><u>Achieved. ICANN has made significant improvements over the past year and has made an ongoing commitment to make improvements going forward.</u></p>	<p>3.1 ICANN has made major steps to clarify its accountability mechanisms as a part of its ongoing commitment to serve and be accountable to global Internet stakeholders.</p> <p>Ongoing public review and improvements to Accountability and Transparency Frameworks and Principles.</p> <p>Accountability and Transparency Frameworks and Principles drafted for San Juan meeting (March 2007), updated after a public consultation period and public comments at the Los Angeles meeting, were published in February 2008.</p>	<p>3.1.1 January 2008 Announcement of final draft release of Frameworks and Principles for Accountability and Transparency http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-10jan08.htm</p> <p>3.1.2 Final Draft of Accountability and Transparency Framework and Principles http://www.icann.org/transparency/acct-trans-frameworks-principles-10jan08.pdf</p> <p>3.1.3 Public Comments (including comments summary) on Current Draft of Accountability and Transparency Frameworks and Principles for Consultation http://forum.icann.org/lists/draft-mop-2007/</p> <p>3.1.4 January 2008 Announcement of Possible 'Next Steps' in Dispute Resolution document. http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-2-11jan08.htm</p> <p>3.1.5 Next steps in continuous improvement of ICANN dispute resolution and Board processes document http://www.icann.org/transparency/next-steps-dispute-resolution-11jan08.pdf</p>

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
<p>3. Accountability (cont)</p>	<p>3.2 Continued functioning of ICANN's three complaint and response procedures: the Ombudsman, Reconsideration Committee, and Independent Review Panel of Board actions. These separate but interrelated accountability mechanisms were described by an independent review as "robust."</p>	<p>3.2.1 ICANN Ombudsman Annual Report 2006 http://www.icann.org/ombudsman/documents/annual-report-2006-english-15nov06.pdf</p> <p>3.2.2 ICANN Ombudsman Annual Report 2007 http://www.icann.org/ombudsman/documents/annual-report-2007-english-26oct07.pdf</p> <p>3.2.3 Committee of the Board on Reconsideration http://www.icann.org/committees/reconsideration/</p> <p>3.2.4 Reconsideration Committee Annual Report 2006 http://www.icann.org/committees/reconsideration/rc-annualreport-06dec06.htm</p> <p>3.2.5 ICANN Bylaws on Independent Review of Board Actions http://www.icann.org/general/archive-bylaws/bylaws-15dec02.htm#IV-3</p>
	<p>3.3 Strategic Planning process for July 2008 through June 2011 conducted, using multiphase consultation with the ICANN community. Strategic planning sessions were simultaneously translated at ICANN meetings conducted into English, Spanish, French and Arabic.</p>	<p>3.3.1 Strategic and Operating Planning Process http://icann.org/planning/</p> <p>3.3.2 2008-2011 Strategic Plan Consultation Timetable http://icann.org/planning/calendar-stratplan-2008.pdf</p> <p>3.3.3 Current Strategic Plan (Draft) 2008-2011 http://icann.org/strategic-plan/draft_stratplan_2007_2010_clean_final.pdf</p> <p>3.3.4 Public comments on current draft Strategic Plan (2008-2011) http://forum.icann.org/lists/stratplan-2008/</p>

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
3. Accountability (cont)	3.4 The Operating Plan—a publicly available one-year action plan—and Budget finalized in June 2007 after scheduled community consultations.	3.4.1 Current Operating Plan (2007-2008) http://icann.org/planning/ops-plan-intro-fy07-08.pdf
	3.5 The 2006–2007 planning cycle worked on ongoing improvement of the process itself. In this cycle, ICANN made the Strategic Plan outcomes more explicit so that performance against plan is measurable. The Strategic Plan was tied more directly to the yearly Operating plans. Current draft Strategic Plan and current Operating Plan are at http://www.icann.org/planning/ .	See section 3.3
	3.6 Improved remote audio and video participation in meetings means ICANN is accountable in real-time to all community members, not just those physically present. Staff created and monitored forums and chatrooms for input into meeting sessions.	3.6.1 Webcasts from ICANN Meetings in Lisbon, Portugal, March 2007 http://www.icann.org/meetings/lisbon/lisbon-video.html 3.6.2 Webcasts from ICANN Meetings in San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 2007 http://sanjuan2007.icann.org/schedule/ 3.6.3 Webcasts from ICANN Meetings in Los Angeles, November 2007 http://losangeles2007.icann.org/schedule?filter1=33

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<p>3. Accountability (cont)</p>	<p>3.7 Created the ICANN Blog, which is written by staff and allows comments and interaction from the public. It was a key two-way communication method during the RegisterFly episode and was recognized by many community members as a help to registrants.</p>	<p>3.7.1 Blog Entries, Archive for March, 2007 http://blog.icann.org/?m=200703</p> <p>3.7.2 Blog Entries, Archive for Espanol http://blog.icann.org/?cat=14</p> <p>3.7.3 First post by VP of Corporate Affairs http://blog.icann.org/?p=14</p> <p>3.7.4 Comments Policy http://blog.icann.org/?page_id=49</p>
	<p>3.8 ICANN staff represented the organization at many sectoral and international meetings to account for our actions and explain our multi-stakeholder model, including at the IGF meetings in Athens and Rio de Janeiro. ICANN's Regional Relations Managers represent ICANN and constantly seek community views in the following regions: Latin America and Caribbean, Russia and current and former CIS countries, Middle East, Australasia–Pacific. Global and Strategic Partnerships staff participate in regional and global level organizations and discussions on issues related to ICANN's mandate.</p>	<p>3.8.1 Illustrative Table of ICANN Outreach and Training Events, Sept. 2006 – Dec.2007 on education * document attached at end of table</p>

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
<p>3. Accountability (cont)</p>	<p>3.9 ICANN staff and Board members took part in the IGF meeting in Athens, in November 2006 and in Rio de Janeiro, November 2007. ICANN. ICANN co-organized with an IGF-related event in Riga, Latvia, on October 4th, 2006.</p>	<p>3.9.1 ICANN Information on WSIS and IGF http://www.icann.org/wsis/wsis-igf.html</p> <p>3.9.2 November 2007 Announcement ICANN CEO Speaks at Opening of Internet Governance Forum http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-12nov07.htm</p> <p>3.9.3 The Baltic Region and Eastern Europe International Seminar "The Internet and the post-WSIS environment: enhancing dialogue among the stakeholders" http://www.eps.gov.lv/index.php?&258</p> <p>3.9.4 Chair's Summary of Baltic Region and Eastern Europe International Seminar http://www.icann.org/wsis/riga_04oct06_chair_summary.pdf</p> <p>3.9.5 ICANN Participation in the IGF in Athens, Greece, November 2007 http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-2-30oct06.htm</p>
	<p>3.10 In 2006–2007, the ccNSO reviewed ICANN's regional structure and made recommendations to ensure correct representation.</p>	<p>3.10.1 ICANN Geographical Regions: Final Report by the ccNSO Regions Working Group for Submission to the ICANN Board, 24 September 2007 http://ccnso.icann.org/workinggroups/ccnso-final-report-regions-wg-240907.pdf</p> <p>3.10.2 ccNSO Council Meeting Minutes from Los Angeles, USA 31 October 2007 http://ccnso.icann.org/meetings/losangeles/ccnso-council-minutes-31oct07.pdf</p>

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
3. Accountability (cont)	3.12 Regional registry and registrar gatherings were conducted in North America, Asia and Europe during 2007, and an open house was held for registrars at ICANN's US office. These outreach events and greater communication efforts improved relations with registries and registrars.	<p>3.12.1 Table of Regional Registry/Registrar Gatherings 2005-2008 * document attached at end of table</p> <p>3.12.2 Blog post by Stefan van Gelder on effectiveness of regional gatherings (French) http://blog.icann.org/?p=257</p>
	3.13 50 new registrars were accredited, bringing the total to more than 900. More important, the geographic diversity of registrars has increased, with applicants from Africa, Central and South America, Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia.	3.13.1 List of accredited registrars http://www.icann.org/registrars/accredited-list.html

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<p>4. Root Server Security and Relationship ICANN shall continue to coordinate with the operators of root name servers and other appropriate experts with respect to the operational and security matters, both physical and network, relating to the secure and stable coordination of the root zone, to ensure appropriate contingency planning, and to maintain clear processes in root zone changes. ICANN will work to formalize relationships with root name server operators.</p> <p><u>Achieved. ICANN maintains excellent relationships with the root name server operators. Overall security of the root server system will continue to be a topic of ongoing dialogue between ICANN and the US government.</u></p>	<p>4.1 SSAC and RSSAC issued Advisory SAC 018, Accommodating IP Version 6 Address Resource Records for the Root of the Domain Name System. The report recommends that type AAAA resource records for root name servers be included in the root hints and root zone files and that root servers should return these in priming responses soon. The report also recommends phased deployment.</p> <p>4.1.2 ICANN and Internet Systems Consortium (ISC) announced in January 2008 the signing of a Mutual Responsibilities Agreement for the operation of the F-root name-server.</p>	<p>4.1.1 Advisory SAC 018, Accommodating IP Version 6 Address Resource Records for the Root of the Domain Name System http://www.icann.org/committees/security/sac018.pdf</p> <p>4.1.2 January 2008 Announcement: Milestone Agreement Reached Between ICANN, and F Root Server Operator, Internet Systems Consortium http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-04jan08.htm</p>
	<p>4.2 ICANN asked the RSSAC to prepare a statement on IDN deployment next steps. This statement was produced in June, 2007.</p>	<p>4.2.1 RSSAC Statement on ICANN's Proposed Next Steps for IDN Deployment in the Root Zone, June 2007 http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-18jun07.htm</p>

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
<p>5. Top-Level Domain Management ICANN shall maintain and build on processes to ensure that competition, consumer interests and Internet DNS stability and security issues are identified and considered in TLD management decisions, including the consideration and implementation of new TLDs and the introduction of new TLDs and the introduction of IDNs. ICANN will continue to develop its policy development processes, and will further develop processes for taking into account recommendations from ICANN's advisory committees and supporting organizations and other relevant expert advisory panels and organizations. ICANN shall continue to enforce existing policy relating to Whois, such existing policy requires that ICANN implement measures to maintain timely, unrestricted and public access to accurate and complete Whois information, including registrant, technical, billing and administrative contact information. ICANN shall continue its efforts to achieve stable agreements with country code top level domain (ccTLD) operators.</p> <p><u>Achieved, and ICANN will continue to make improvements going forward.</u></p>	<p>5.1.1 IDN TLDs were inserted for evaluation purposes into the root zone. These were accompanied by a user test facility in the form of IDNwikis where users can do testing of fully localized URLs and emails in various applications.</p>	<p>5.1.1 IDN Status Report, October 2007 http://icann.org/announcements/announcement-28oct07.htm</p> <p>5.1.2 ICANN IDN wiki - introduction to test of IDN top-level domain names http://idn.icann.org/</p>

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5. Top-Level Domain Management (cont)	5.2 Significant progress was made on IDN policy implications. This work will continue in 2008 and involve the GNSO, ccNSO, GAC and ALAC.	See ICANN Annual Report http://www.icann.org/annualreport/annual-report-2006-2007.pdf See section 2.1.5 above, IDN Status Report (policy), October 2007
	5.3 Outreach and communication initiatives on IDNs to raise awareness and understanding in the community included events at APTLD in Dubai, global media outreach, participation in the Arabic Domain Names Working Group meetings, and a joint event with TWNIC in Taipei.	5.3.1 ICANN Taipei regional gathering: http://taipei2007.icann.org/
	5.4 The GNSO concluded its work on the policy process on new gTLDs. Following multiple draft versions and public discussions, a Final Report of the GNSO Committee was posted for public comment in August 2007. In September 2007, the Council adopted the report's policy principles, recommendations and implementation guidelines for introducing new TLDs.	5.4.1 New gTLDs: Information about the introduction of new generic top-level domains (gTLDs) http://icann.org/topics/gtld-strategy-area.html 5.4.2 GNSO Policy Work on new gTLDs http://gnso.icann.org/issues/new-gtlds/ 5.4.3 Summary of GNSO Final Report on the Introduction of New gTLDs and Related Activity (29 October 2007) http://losangeles2007.icann.org/files/losangeles/gnso-newgtlds-workshop-29oct07.pdf

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<p>5. Top-Level Domain Management (cont)</p>	<p>5.5 The GNSO Council formally ended the policy development process on gTLD Whois without making any recommendations for specific policy changes to ICANN's Board. It also decided to do more data gathering and study of the issue in the future.</p>	<p>5.5.1 GNSO Council minutes, 20 November 2007 http://gns0.icann.org/meetings/minutes-gns0-20nov07.shtml</p>
	<p>5.6 Contractual compliance work on Whois continued.</p> <p>A new program to address Whois related compliance issues was launched in 2007.</p> <p>Annual reports on the Whois Data Problem Reports System about complaints of inaccurate Whois data were produced. Annual reports on registrar compliance with the Whois Data Reminder Policy were also published. An audit to assess Whois accuracy and availability begin in 2007 and will conclude in 2008.</p>	<p>5.6.1 Whois Audit Program http://www.icann.org/compliance/audits.htm</p> <p>5.6.2 ICANN's Whois Data Accuracy and Availability Program: Description of Prior Efforts and New Compliance Initiatives, 27 April 2007 http://www.icann.org/whois/whois-data-accuracy-program-27apr07.pdf</p> <p>5.6.3 Whois Data Problem Reporting System Report, 2006 http://www.icann.org/announcements/wdprs-report-final-31mar06.pdf</p> <p>5.6.4 Results of the First gTLD Registry Whois Compliance Audit, June 2006 http://www.icann.org/compliance/reports/gTLD_Registry_Audit_oct06.html</p> <p>5.6.5 2007 Semi-Annual Contractual Compliance Report http://www.icann.org/compliance/reports/contractual-compliance-audit-report-18oct07.pdf</p>

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5. Top-Level Domain Management (cont)	5.7 In October 2007, the GNSO Council began a policy development process on domain tasting, a practice that has caused concern among many in the ICANN community and beyond.	5.7.1 Domain tasting issues report Outcomes Report of the Ad Hoc GNSO Working Group on Domain Tasting, October 2007 http://gns0.icann.org/drafts/gns0-domain-tasting-adhoc-outcomes-report-final.pdf 5.7.2 GNSO Issues Report on Domain Tasting http://gns0.icann.org/issues/domain-tasting/gns0-domain-tasting-report-14jun07.pdf 5.7.3 GNSO Council minutes, 20 November 2007 http://gns0.icann.org/meetings/minutes-gns0-20nov07.shtml
	5.8 In November 2007, the GNSO Council began a policy development process on improving transfers of domains names between registrars.	5.8.1 Issues Report on specified Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy issues 19 October 2007 http://gns0.icann.org/issues/transfers/issues-report-transfer-denial-clarifications-19oct07.pdf 5.8.2 GNSO Council minutes, 20 November 2007 http://gns0.icann.org/meetings/minutes-gns0-20nov07.shtml
	5.9 Draft Registry Failover Plan and Best Practices were discussed by community during Los Angeles meeting in November 2007 for implementation in 2008.	See section 1.3 above
	5.10 Process for consideration of new registry services (the “funnel”) explicitly considers security and stability issues for each proposed new registry service.	See section 1.4 above

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5. Top-Level Domain Management (cont)	5.11 ICANN entered into a new agreement with Iron Mountain Intellectual Property Management to provide data escrow services. The Registrar Data Escrow Program began operation nearly a year ahead of schedule in December 2007. Registrars will begin enrolling in the program in the first quarter of 2008.	See section 1.5 above
	5.12 Improvements are being made to the Registrar Accreditation Agreement to give greater protection to registrants.	5.12.1 Consultation on Registrar Accreditation Agreement Amendments http://www.icann.org/topics/raa/ 5.12.2 Summary Report of RAA Public Consultation Comments, October 2007 http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-23oct07.htm 5.12.3 Board Resolution on Public Consultation on RAA Amendments http://www.icann.org/minutes/resolutions-29jun07.htm#k

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5. Top-Level Domain Management (cont)	5.15 Accountability Frameworks were signed with the following ccTLD operators: Honduras, Peru, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Kazakhstan, Czech Republic, Panama, Libya, Mongolia, El Salvador, Puerto Rico, Fiji and the Netherlands. Exchanges of letters were concluded with many more ccTLDs, and Memorandums of Understanding were concluded with several significant organizations. This brings the total to 34.	See 2007 Annual Report, section 2.1.5 above, section under Global and Strategic Partnerships: Accountability Frameworks and MoUs with ccTLDs signed by ICANN from July 2006 to December 2007.
	5.16 In November 2006, the .asia agreement was signed, and the .asia TLD was launched in 2007.	.ASIA Registry Agreement http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/asia/ .ASIA launch announcement, 13 June 2007 http://www.dotasia.org/pressreleases/DotAsia-PR-2007-06-13.pdf
	5.17 Outreach and communications on new TLDs and related top level domain management is an ongoing responsibility of the organization, and is reinforced through regional outreach initiatives.	See 3.8.1 Illustrative Table of ICANN Outreach and Training Events, Sept. 2006 – Dec.2007 * document attached at end of table See 3.12.1 Table of Regional Registry/Registrar Gatherings 2005-2008 * document attached at end of table

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
<p>6. Multi-Stakeholder Model ICANN shall maintain and improve the multi-stakeholder model and the global participation of all stakeholders, including conducting reviews of its existing advisory committees and supporting organizations, and will continue to further the effectiveness of the bottom-up policy development processes. ICANN will strive to increase engagement with the private sector by developing additional mechanisms for involvement of those affected by the ICANN policies.</p> <p><u>Achieved, and ICANN will continue to make improvements going forward.</u></p>	<p>6.1 ICANN is maintaining and improving its multi stakeholder model party through scheduled reviews of its supporting organizations and advisory committees as mandated by Section 4 of the ICANN bylaws.</p>	<p>6.1.1 ICANN Bylaw Article on Periodic Review Article IV: Accountability and Review, Section 4. Periodic Review of ICANN Structure and Operations http://www.icann.org/general/bylaws.htm#IV</p>
	<p>6.2 The GNSO review was completed in September 2006. During 2007, the GNSO and ICANN Board considered the recommendations and held discussions on how or whether to implement them. The GNSO developed its working group model of broader policy participation with less focus on voting. This model was further refined and recommended by the Board governance Group's working group on GNSO improvements.</p>	<p>6.2.1 GNSO Review London School of Economics (LSE) Report http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-15sep06.htm</p> <p>6.2.2 Draft Report of the Board Governance Working Committee GNSO Review Working Group on GNSO Improvements http://icann.org/topics/gnso-improvements/gnso-improvements-report-15oct07.pdf</p> <p>6.2.3 GNSO Improvements Workshop, October 2007 http://losangeles2007.icann.org/node/44</p>

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<p>6. Multi-Stakeholder Model (cont)</p>	<p>6.3 The Regional At-Large Organization (RALO) was finalized in 2006 and RALOs for all five regions became active in 2007. The transition to new leadership of the at-large structure was completed in late 2007, only six months from the commencement of their formation. The transition to new leadership of the At-Large organization was completed in late 2007.</p>	<p>6.3.1 AFRALO – ICANN At Large Africa https://st.icann.org/afralo/index.cgi?afralo_icann_at_large_africa</p> <p>6.3.2 AsiaPacRALO – ICANN At Large Asia Pacific https://st.icann.org/asiapac/index.cgi?asiapac_icann_at_large_asia_pacific</p> <p>6.3.3 EURALO – ICANN At Large Europe https://st.icann.org/euralo/index.cgi?euralo_icann_at_large_europe</p> <p>6.3.4 LAC RALO – ICANN At Large Latin America and Caribbean https://st.icann.org/euralo/index.cgi?euralo_icann_at_large_europe</p> <p>6.3.5 NARALO – ICANN At Large North America https://st.icann.org/naralo/index.cgi?naralo_icann_at_large_north_america</p>

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
<p>6. Multi-Stakeholder Model (cont)</p>	<p>6.4 The Nominating Committee review was completed in late 2007 for consideration and implementation in 2008.</p>	<p>6.4.1 Independent Review of the Nominating Committee Report Prepared by Interisle Consulting Group LLC http://www.icann.org/reviews/nomcom-review-report-23oct07.pdf</p> <p>6.4.2 Public Comments on Independent Review Report http://forum.icann.org/lists/nomcom-review</p> <p>6.4.3 Terms of Reference for Independent Review of the Nominating Committee http://www.icann.org/reviews/tor-review-nomcom-15mar07.htm</p> <p>6.4.4 2008 ICANN Nominating Committee http://nomcom.icann.org/</p>
	<p>6.5 The process has begun on reviews to conclude in 2008: RSSAC, ALAC, Board, ccNSO, and ASO.</p>	<p>See 2007 Annual Report, section 2.1.5 above, section under Policy Development, summary of reviews.</p>

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<p>6. Multi-Stakeholder Model (cont)</p>	<p>6.6 The Fellowship Program to encourage and fund participation in ICANN by interested parties in developing countries began in 2007. 33 fellows were supported at the San Juan meeting in June, and 23 at the Los Angeles meeting in November 2007. The program also included daily briefing sessions with presentations by ICANN community members and staff.</p>	<p>6.6.1 ICANN Meeting Fellowships Program Information http://www.icann.org/fellowships/</p> <p>6.6.2 Los Angeles Meeting Fellowship Participants (Oct 2007) http://www.icann.org/fellowships/los-angeles-attendees-oct07.htm</p> <p>6.6.3 San Juan Meeting Fellowship Participants (June 2007) http://www.icann.org/fellowships/san-juan-attendees-jun07.htm</p> <p>6.6.4 Fellowships Committee http://www.icann.org/fellowships/fellowship-committee.htm</p>
	<p>6.7 ICANN did student-targeted university outreach events in conjunction with the Lisbon, San Juan and Los Angeles meetings, focusing on technology and law students.</p>	<p>6.7.1 ICANN University Outreach * document attached at end of table</p>

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<p>6. Multi-Stakeholder Model (cont)</p>	<p>6.8 ICANN is recognized by other organizations as a leader and innovator in multi stakeholder policies and processes, and is regularly asked to present on the multi-stakeholder model.</p>	<p>6.8.1 Screen grab of OECD blog for event: 'OECD-Canada Technology Foresight Forum on the Participative Web; Strategies and Policies for the Future'. ICANN's General Manager of Public Participation was invited to blog on the event. * document attached at end of table</p> <p>6.8.2 Screen grab of OECD event above, showing the invitation from the OECD to the technical community, as OECD moves to include a broader cross-section of non-government stakeholders in its forum in preparation for the OECD 2008 Ministerial. * document attached at end of table</p>
	<p>6.9 ICANN has engaged in face to face meetings with the global business community.</p>	<p>Global business outreach during 2007 includes meetings with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US Council for International Business • US Chamber of Commerce • BITS/The Financial Services Roundtable • Information Technology Association of America • World Information Technology Software Alliance • International Chamber of Commerce • Federation International des Conseils en Propriete Industrielle • International Trademark Association • Business Software Alliance • Cyber Security Industry Alliance • Nippon Keidanren • Australian Institute of Company Directors

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6. Multi-Stakeholder Model (cont)	6.10 Outreach initiatives included an historic open house for North American registrars at ICANN's Marina del Rey office. Similar events were also hosted in Beijing, Hong Kong, Los Angeles, Miami, Seattle, Seoul and Tokyo. A European event took place in December 2007 in Prague, Czech Republic.	See document 3.12.1
	6.11 In 2006, a workshop on improving ICANN meetings was held, led by Board member Susan Crawford, and improvements continue to be made.	6.11.1 Meeting White Paper, 6 November 2006, Susan Crawford http://icann.org/meetings/white-paper.htm 6.11.2 Update: ICANN Notes on Sao Paulo Meeting and Roadmap for Future, Susan Crawford, March 19, 2007 http://icann.org/meetings/meetings-white-paper-20mar07.html

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
<p>7. Role of Governments ICANN shall work with Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) members to review the GAC's role within ICANN so as to facilitate effective consideration of GAC advice on the public policy aspects of the technical coordination of the Internet.</p> <p><u>Achieved, and ICANN will continue to make improvements going forward.</u></p>	<p>7.1 The GAC produced policy advice to the Board on Whois and new gTLDs in two documents: GAC principles regarding new gTLDs, and GAC principles regarding gTLD Whois services.</p>	<p>7.1.1 GAC Principles Regarding new gTLDs http://gac.icann.org/web/home/gTLD_principles.pdf</p> <p>7.1.2 GAC Principles Regarding gTLD Whois Services http://gac.icann.org/web/home/WHOIS_principles.pdf</p>
	<p>7.2 The GAC also provided advice to the Board on the draft ICANN procedure for handling Whois conflicts with national privacy laws.</p>	<p>7.2.1 GAC Communique, Los Angeles, October 2007 http://gac.icann.org/web/communiques/gac29com.pdf</p>
	<p>7.3 The GAC recently submitted a paper to the Board on Definitions of Accountability in the ICANN environment as input to the ongoing consultations on the Accountability and Transparency Frameworks and Principles.</p>	<p>7.3.1 GAC Communique, Los Angeles, October 2007 http://gac.icann.org/web/communiques/gac29com.pdf</p>

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7. Role of Governments (cont)	7.4 The GAC worked closely with the ccNSO to consider the public policy issues surrounding the selection of IDN ccTLDs associated with the ISO 3166-1 two letter country codes. They delivered an issues paper to the ICANN Board at the San Juan meeting in June 2007. GAC and ccNSO will continue work on a process for implementing ccTLD IDNs in the short and longer terms.	7.4.1 Final Version of Draft Issues Paper - Selection of IDN ccTLDs Associated with the ISO 3166-1 Two Letter Codes, 26 June 2007 http://ccnso.icann.org/workinggroups/final-draft-issues-idn-cctlds-iso-26jun07.pdf
	7.5 ICANN, through the joint Board-GAC Working Group, addressed ways to ensure continued improvement of the GAC's role in ICANN.	7.5.1 ICANN Board and ICANN Governmental Advisory Committee Working Group http://www.icann.org/committees/board-gac/

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
<p>8. IP Addressing ICANN shall continue to work collaboratively on a global and regional level so as to incorporate regional Internet registries' (RIRs) policy-making activities into the ICANN processes while allowing them to continue their technical work. ICANN shall continue to maintain legal agreements with the RIRs (and such other appropriate organizations) reflecting this work.</p> <p><u>Achieved, and ICANN will continue to make improvements going forward.</u></p>	<p>8.1 ICANN and the Numbers Resource Organization of the Regional Internet Registries conducted a draft exchange of letters in November 2007. The respective negotiating teams agreed to document their relations and commitments in an exchange of letters, and agreed to seek approval from their respective Boards.</p>	<p>8.1 November 2007 Announcement: ICANN and NRO Reach Agreement on Formalization of Relationships (including draft letters) http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-09nov07.htm</p>
	<p>8.2 The Address Supporting Organization (ASO) developed a global policy for IPv6 address allocations. This policy was ratified by the Board in September 2006.</p>	<p>8.2.1 Global Policy for Allocation of IPv6 Address Space http://aso.icann.org/docs/aso-global-ipv6.pdf</p>

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
8. IP Addressing (cont)	8.3 ICANN is conducting early awareness tracking of proposals for global policies under development in the addressing community on Autonomous system Numbers and Remaining IPv4 Address Space.	<p>8.3.1 Global Policy Proposal for Autonomous System Numbers – Background Report, 29 November 2007 http://www.icann.org/announcements/proposal-asn-report-29nov07.htm</p> <p>8.3.2 Global Policy Proposal for Remaining IPv4 Address Space – Background Report, 29 November 2007 http://www.icann.org/announcements/proposal-ipv4-report-29nov07.htm</p>

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
<p>9. Corporate Responsibility ICANN shall maintain excellence and efficiency in operations, including good governance and organizational measures to maintain stable, international private sector organizations, and shall maintain relevant technical and business experience for members of the Board of Directors, executive management and staff. ICANN will implement appropriate mechanisms that foster participation in ICANN by global Internet stakeholders, such as providing educational services and fostering information sharing for constituents and promoting best practices among industry segments.</p> <p><u>Achieved, and ICANN will continue to make improvements going forward.</u></p>	<p>9.1 Achieving and maintaining operational excellence continues to be a central strategic goal operationalized through ICANN's operational planning. The Operating Plan has been supplemented by targeted use of project management methodology and support and goal setting and performance monitoring of trimesterly business initiatives for each ICANN department.</p>	<p>On Operation Planning, see Section 3.3 above.</p> <p>9.1.1 Introduction to Draft ICANN Operating Plan for Fiscal Year 2007-2008 (description of ICANN project management methodology and business initiative planning) http://www.icann.org/planning/ops-plan-intro-fy07-08.pdf</p>

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
<p>9. Corporate Responsibility (cont)</p>	<p>9.2 ICANN made several key appointments to augment and strengthen its capabilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The new Chairman of the ICANN Board of Directors, Peter Dengate Thrush, and Vice Chair Roberto Gaetano were chosen unanimously by the Board at the annual general meeting in Los Angeles in October 2007 ○ The Chair of the GNSO Council, Bruce Tonkin, was elected to the Board and succeeded as GNSO Chair by Avri Doria, a Nominating Committee appointee ○ ICANN created the new role of Chief Operating Officer and appointed a COO, Doug Brent ○ New appointments were made in the roles of CFO, IT Director, HR Director, Director of Project Office and Director of Compliance ○ A Director of Compliance was appointed in late 2006. In 2007, the staffing of the compliance function was supplemented with an audit manager and data analyst to ensure sufficient current resources for contract enforcement 	<p>9.2.1 November 2007 Announcement: New Chairman of ICANN Elected Unanimously http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-3-02nov07.htm</p> <p>9.2.2 ICANN Board of Directors http://www.icann.org/general/board.html</p> <p>9.2.3 January 2007 Announcement of Appointment of New Chief Operating Officer http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-08jan07.htm</p> <p>9.2.4 January 2007 Announcement of ICANN Appointments, General Manager of Public Participation and Director of Compliance: http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-17jan07.htm</p> <p>9.2.5 ICANN Staff http://www.icann.org/general/staff.html</p>

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
9. Corporate Responsibility (cont)	9.3 The President's Operational Review Panel was convened in May 2007 to align performance with ICANN's Strategic Plan. In August and September it reviewed each department's operations and process development, highlighting process improvements for the next 12 months.	See Section 3.3 above
	9.4 To implement the Nominating Committee review recommendation, position descriptions for supporting organization roles are being developed in further detail.	See Section 6.4 above
	9.5 Educational services and information sharing, outreach and workshops by Global Partnerships were conducted all over the world. Many events were run alongside ccTLD events and in partnership with ISOC and other organizations. In March 2007, ICANN and ISOC staff met to coordinate complementary outreach efforts.	See: 3.8.1 ICANN Outreach and Training Work, September 2006 – December 2007

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
<p>9. Corporate Responsibility (cont)</p>	<p>9.6 Fostered information sharing at joint meetings of ICANN supporting organizations and with the appointment of liaisons from supporting organizations to other supporting organizations and advisory committees.</p>	<p>Liaisons to the ICANN Board: Governmental Advisory Committee liaison: Ambassador Janis Karklins Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) liaison: Thomas Narten Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC): Steve Crocker</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC) liaison: Suzanne Woolf • Technical Liaison Group (TLG) : Reinhard Scholl • At Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) liaison: Wendy Seltzer <p>Liaisons to the GNSO Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental Advisory Committee liaison: Suzanne Sene • At Large Advisory Committee liaison: Alan Greenberg <p>Liaisons of the At Large Advisory Committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALAC liaison to the ccNSO: Jacqueline Morris • ALAC liaison to the President's Strategy Committee: Pierre Dandjinou • ALAC liaison to the Security and Stability Advisory Committee: Robert Guerra
	<p>9.7 A beta version of IANA's root zone management automated system is being tested; a full version will be in operation in early 2008.</p>	<p>9.7.1 Report on IANA Processes, David Conrad, November 2007 http://losangeles2007.icann.org/files/losangeles/drc-la-icann-plenary-071101.pdf</p>

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
<p>10. Corporate Administrative Structure ICANN shall conduct a review of, and shall make necessary changes in, its corporate administrative structure to ensure stability, including devoting adequate resources to contract enforcement, taking into account organizational and corporate governance best practices.</p> <p><u>Achieved, and ICANN will continue to make improvements going forward.</u></p>	<p>10.1 ICANN has legal reviews under way to ensure that its corporate structure continues to be well suited to carrying out its key responsibilities. ICANN is consulting with international law firms in numerous countries on governance and organizational structure issues, including research on analogous organizational frameworks in Austria, Australia, Belgium, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, the Netherlands, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, the U.K. and Uruguay.</p>	<p>10.1.1 Report of the President's Strategy Committee, October 2007 http://icann.org/psc/report-2007.pdf</p>

AFFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
<p>10. Corporate Administrative Structure (cont)</p>	<p>10.2 President's Strategy Committee (PSC) was established to make "observations and recommendations concerning strategic issues facing ICANN." The PSC took input at ICANN meetings during 2006 and 2007 and in online consultations on successive drafts of its report. See http://www.icann.org/psc/</p> <p>The PSC explored ICANN's legal framework, policy making processes, administrative operations, transparency and accountability, and stable growth and operation of the DNS.</p> <p>Many PSC recommendations complement issues in ICANN's Strategic Plan and the Joint Partnership Agreement with the US Department of Commerce.</p>	<p>10.2.1 Summary and documentation of the President's Advisory Committee at http://icann.org/psc</p> <p>10.2.2 July 2006, President's Strategy Committee Consultation with the ICANN Community Improving the Inherent Strength of the Multi-stakeholder Model http://www.icann.org/announcements/psc-consultation.htm</p> <p>10.2.3 Draft Recommendations of the President's Advisory Committee, November 2006 http://www.icann.org/psc/psc-draft-29nov06.pdf</p> <p>10.2.4 March 2007 Lisbon ICANN meeting President's Strategy Committee Workshop http://www.icann.org/meetings/lisbon/transcript-psc-28mar07.htm</p> <p>10.2.5 March 2007 President's Strategy Committee Report http://icann.org/psc/psc-report-final-25mar07.pdf</p>
	<p>10.3 On contract enforcement, a Director of Compliance was appointed in late 2006. In 2007, the staffing of the compliance function was supplemented with an audit manager and data analyst.</p>	<p>10.3.1 Updated Contractual Compliance Program: Philosophy, Vision and 2007 Operating Plan http://www.icann.org/compliance/</p> <p>10.3.2 2007 Semi-Annual Contractual Compliance Audit Report http://www.icann.org/compliance/reports/contractual-compliance-audit-report-18oct07.pdf</p>

2.3.1 Improvements to the ICANN website(s)

This document briefly lists the main changes to the ICANN website that have improved it from a user's point of view. The objective has been and still is to improve the usability of the enormous amount of information in the website and to make it more functional as a platform for community members to interact.

September 2006 - February 2007

- improved site aesthetic and usability
- commenced regular ICANN News Alerts
- improved site navigation and information architecture
- created Site Map
- restored site Quicklinks
- assisted Ombudsman with site redesign
- assisted Ombudsman with creation of ICANN Ombudsman blog

March 2007 - present

- added Maps section
- introduced video to website
- improved Internet Community Calendar
- installed new Contact ICANN form
- added "Virtual Bookshelf" of presentations and speeches
- commenced ICANN Monthly Magazine

2.3.1 Improvements to the ICANN website(s) (cont)

- installed Webtrends analytics software
- created Public Participation site
- created Processes section
- created Public Comment section
- archived drupal meeting sites
- created custom Drupal (content management system) installation for new meeting sites
- installed dedicated Drupal development and staging server
- installed dedicated Drupal production server
- created San Juan, Los Angeles, Taipei and Delhi meeting sites
- designed new Meeting-Participation site theme
- installed more reliable Meeting chat room software
- created dynamic Meeting schedule page
- re-designed Internic site
- installed CiviCRM meeting registration system
- assisted contractor with creation of Fellowships application system
- created shared Drupal database and file container system

3.8.1 ICANN Outreach and Training Work, September 2006 – December 2007

This table is an illustration of the work of ICANN's Global and Strategic Partnerships team on global outreach and training initiatives during the period of the Joint Project Agreement so far. ICANN also does global outreach and training through its Chief of Technology, whose work is not captured here. This table is an illustration of these initiatives but is not exhaustive of all training and outreach events ICANN staff participated in.

Month and Year	Meeting / Event	Location	Training / Outreach
September-06	Internet Governance - Africa Region	Cairo, Egypt	Outreach
September-06	ALAC - LACRALO Event	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Outreach
September-06	IGF	Riga, Latvia	Outreach
September-06	ICANN Studienkreis Meeting	Prague, Czech Republic	Outreach
September-06	Meetings with stakeholders	Managua, Nicaragua	Outreach
September-06	Meetings with stakeholders	Amman, Jordan	Outreach
September-06	2nd Annual ICTFEST	Antigua and Barbuda	Outreach
September-06	European ALAC members meeting	Berlin, Germany	Outreach
October-06	Participate in a symposium on internationalized domain names	Stockholm, Athens	Outreach
October-06	ccTLD Workshop	Sofia, Bulgaria	Training
October-06	ICANN UNESCO Workshop on IDNs	Sofia, Bulgaria	Outreach
October-06	Meeting with Ministries	Rome, Italy	Outreach
October-06	Meeting w/ ccTLD registries as well as governments	Dubai-UAE, Manama-Bahrain, Amman-Jordan	Outreach
October-06	mate.ar Awards: Business outreach event in Latin America	Buenos airs, Argentina	Outreach
November-06	APTLD Meeting	Bangkok, Thailand	Outreach
November-06	African Development Forum V	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Outreach
November-06	Internet Governance Forum	Athens, Greece	Outreach
November-06	AfriNIC V	Mauritius	Outreach
November-06	Iberoamerican Independent Congress abt Domain Names and Internet Governance	Lima, Peru	Outreach
November-06	ALAC Outreach Session - ISOC Quebec	Montreal, Quebec	Outreach
November-06	RIPE NCC Meeting	Manama, Bahrain	Outreach
November-06	ccTLD Workshop - Emirates Internet Group	Dubai-UAE	Training
November-06	European Internet Forum	Brussels, Belgium	Outreach

3.8.1 ICANN Outreach and Training Work, September 2006 – December 2007 (cont)

Month and Year	Meeting / Event	Location	Training / Outreach
December-06	ITU Asia Telecom	Hong Kong	Outreach
December-06	IDEF Francophonie - ICT and legal regulations under Patronage of Presidents Hosni Mubarak and Jacques Chirac	Cairo, Egypt	Outreach
January-07	RIPE roundtable for governments and regulators	Amsterdam	Outreach
January-07	Pacific Islands Telecoms Association @ PTC	Honolulu, USA	Outreach
January-07	SANOG 9	Colombo, Sri Lanka	Outreach
January-07	IGF 1st 2007 Meeting	Geneva, Switzerland	Outreach
February-07	APRICOT 2007, APRALO and APNIC 23 Meeting	Bali, Indonesia	Outreach
March-07	Montevideo - Regional "operator's" meeting	Sao Paulo, Brazil	Outreach
March-07	EGENT - ICANN Meetings	Paris, France	Outreach
March-07	CENTR General Assembly	Prague, Czech Republic	Outreach
March-07	Meeting with ccTLD Ministry	Tirana, Albania	Outreach
April-07	The Russian National Security Council's conference "Patrolling vs. Controlling"	Moscow, Russia	Outreach
April-07	Club of Rome - Lecture on ICANN	Brussels, Belgium	Outreach
April-07	Middle East Network Operators Group Meeting	Bahrain	Outreach
April-07	Pacific Islands Telecoms Association Annual General Mtg	Papeete, French Polynesia	Outreach
May-07	Afngo, Aftld, Afrinic, Afren meetings	Abuja, Nigeria	Outreach
May-07	CODI V meetings	Addis Ababa	Outreach
April-07	ECLAC	Santiago, Chile	Outreach
April-07	MENOG 1	Bahrain	Outreach
April-07	International Chamber of Commerce Commission on e-business, IT 2 Telecoms	Paris, France	Outreach
April-07	Caribbean Telecommunications Union Ministerial	Anguilla	Outreach
April-07	Meetings with stakeholders	Doha, Qatar	Outreach
April-07	Meetings with ccTLDs on accountability Frameworks	Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts	Outreach

3.8.1 ICANN Outreach and Training Work, September 2006 – December 2007 (cont)

Month and Year	Meeting / Event	Location	Training / Outreach
May-07	Arab Knowledge and Management Society (AKMS) meeting	Amman, Jordan	Outreach
May-07	LACNIC's 10th Annual Meeting	Isla Margarita	Outreach
May-07	ISOC Italia	Milan, Italy	Outreach
May-07	Meetings with stakeholders	Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico	Outreach
May-07	Meetings with stakeholders	Bermuda, Dominica, Trinidad, Guyana	Outreach
May-07	AFTLD Trainings and meeting	Cairo, Egypt	Training
May-07	Internet Governance Forum	Geneva, Switzerland	Outreach
June-07	St. Petersburg Economic Forum	St. Petersburg, Russia	Outreach
June-07	1st ICANN outreach to the Micronesia sub-region	Micronesia sub-region	Outreach
June-07	APTLD Meeting	Dubai	Outreach
June-07	PacNOG 3 Conference	Rarotonga, Cook Islands	Outreach
July-07	Arab Ministerial Meeting	Damascus, Syria	Outreach
July-07	Workshop on Internet Exchange Points	San Salvador, El Salvador	Outreach
August-07	Meetings with stakeholders	Suva, Fiji	Outreach
August-07	PacINET2007, APTLD, Stake holder outreach	Honiara, Solomon Islands	Outreach
August-07	Registrar Outreach	Hong Kong	Outreach
August-07	Fourth Caribbean Internet Governance Forum	Curacao, Netherlands	Outreach
September-07	Internet Governance Forum	Geneva, Switzerland	Outreach
September-07	Stakeholder Outreach	La Paz, Bolivia - Bogota, Colombia	Outreach
September-07	CITEL Meeting	Mendoza, Argentina	Outreach
September-07	International Telecommunication Union, Study group on internationalized domain names	Geneva, Switzerland	Outreach
September-07	CTO Meeting - Caribbean Telecommunication Organization	Montego Bay, Jamaica	Outreach
October-07	AfriNIC Meeting	Durban, South Africa	Outreach
October-07	RIPE Meeting	Moscow, Russia	Outreach
October-07	Connect Africa Summit	Kigali, Rwanda	Outreach
October-07	International Chamber of Commerce	Dubai	Outreach

3.8.1 ICANN Outreach and Training Work, September 2006 – December 2007 (cont)

Month and Year	Meeting / Event	Location	Training / Outreach
November-07	2007 Caribbean Internet Forum	St. Lucia, Caribbean	Outreach
November-07	Internet Governance Forum	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Outreach
November-07	eLAC 2010 Plan Meeting	San Salvador, El Salvador	Outreach
November-07	ICANN Regional Gathering w/ TWNIC	Taipei, Taiwan	Outreach
November-07	Pacific Islands Telecoms Association	Sydney, Australia	Outreach
November-07	Talks with Ministers from Russia/CIS	Astana, Kazakhstan	Outreach
November-07	MENOG Meeting	Doha, Qatar	Outreach
November-07	ccTLD Training	Amman, Jordan	Training
December-07	GKIII - Global Knowledge Partnership Event GK3	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Outreach

3.12.1 Table of Regional Registry/Registrar Gatherings 2005-2008

DATE & TYPE OF EVENT	REGION	LOCATION
17-18 February 2005 Registrar only event	European Region	Brussels, Belgium
24-26 May 2006, Registry/Registrar event	European Region	Barcelona, Spain
18-20 October 2006 Registry/Registrar event	Asian Region	Shanghai, China
29-31 January 2007 Registry/Registrar event	North American Region	Santa Monica, CA, USA
26-27 July 2007 Registry/Registrar event	Asian Region	Hong Kong, China
12-14 December 2007 Registry/Registrar event	Europe Region	Prague, Czech Republic
Planned Registry / Registrar Gatherings (dates are tentative):		
Spring 2008	North American Region	
Fall 2008	Asian Region	
Fall 2008	European Region	

6.7.1 ICANN University Outreach

In order to broaden understanding and encourage participation in ICANN, outreach events have been conducted with a number of universities. Successful events were conducted during the last three ICANN meetings: at the University of Lisbon during the March 2007 ICANN meeting, and at the University of Puerto Rico during the June 2007 ICANN meeting. Additional university outreach events are being planned in advance of the ICANN meeting in Los Angeles (although a university event is not planned during the week of the meeting).

27 September 2007

10:30-12:00 at University of Southern California ISI - ICANN's .test IDN evaluation plan

4:00-5:30 at University of Southern California Viterbi School of Engineering - ICANN's .test IDN evaluation plan

Tina Dam was key speaker at both events

4 October 2007

Loyola Law School, Los Angeles on ICANN, registries & registrars, contractual compliance & upcoming the LA meeting

Patrick Jones & Stacy Burnette spoke

29 March 2007

University of Lisbon (Faculdade de Ciencias da Universidade de Lisboa)

- Introduction by Pedro Veiga of FCCN

- Vint Cerf on his experiences in the development of the Internet

- Patrick Jones on changes in the Internet from 1996 to the present

- Tina Dam on ICANN's IDN program

- Kieren McCarthy on participation in ICANN

- moderated by Giovanni Seppia (thanks go to Giovanni for coordinating with the University of Lisbon and to Pedro Veiga)

28 June 2007 - University of Puerto Rico Law School Rio Piedras

"Greeks & Geeks: A Dialogue on Technology, Policy and the Internet"


- Introduction by Assistant Dean of U. of Puerto Rico & Hiram Melendez Juarbe

- Vint Cerf on future of network technology

- Paul Twomey on future of network policy

- Open discussion with Paul Twomey, Vint Cerf and Steve Crocker

6.8.1 Screen grab of OECD blog for event: 'OECD-Canada Technology Foresight Forum on the Participative Web; Strategies and Policies for the Future'. ICANN's General Manager of Public Participation was invited to blog on the event.




ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Search : >>

OECD-Canada Technology Foresight Forum on the Participative Web: Strategies and Policies for the Future

> PARTICIPATIVE WEB HOME

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Content: it's like rock n' roll

🕒 Wednesday, October 03, 2007 3:13 PM

The first session of the afternoon (stream A) covered the issue of user-created content i.e. what people stick up on the Internet. What became clear was that this subject – like music – produces a generational split.

On the one side, you have the younger generation: excited about the new possibilities, dismissing concerns as people not "getting it" but with a dramatic tendency to over-emphasise its importance. And on the other side: the older, wiser generation, but one that also struggles to understand exactly why people are so excited about it and so is overly cautious and occasionally dismissive.

What everyone can be sure of is that modern technology has allowed people to produce words and videos at an easier and faster rate than ever before, and the Internet has enabled people to share that publicly with as many people as never before. Or, most concisely, user-created content is here to stay.

So what?

The chair Michael LeBlanc kicked off the session with an interesting anecdote – he received dreadful service from a company, so he called to complain and nothing happened. He emailed and they were unhelpful. He tried to find a way of posting a complaint on their website – but there wasn't a forum.

So he posted his complaint – in strong words – on his own blog. And now that post is extremely visible through Google whereas if he had just posted on the company's website, it would have been subsumed by other comments. The upshot was that the company called him up a long time later to ask how they could help him and if he would remove the content.

In this context, it's not hard to see the impact of the user-created content.

My generation

This discussion thread was dropped however when the next few panellists – the younger generation – gave presentations not on the impact that this content has, but on how terrific it was and what they were doing with it on their terrific websites.

The generational gap was then further highlighted when the last panellist took issue with even the term "user-create content" – which by now had inevitably been reduced to down to

[Go](#)

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[Atom](#)

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[agenda](#) [blogs](#) [chairs](#) [citizen](#) [science](#) [e-science](#) [media](#) [reports](#) [oecd-pw-conclusions](#) [oecd-pw-opening](#) [oecd-pw-session1](#) [oecd-pw-session2a](#) [oecd-pw-session2b](#) [oecd-pw-session3a](#) [oecd-pw-session3b](#) [oecd-pw-session4a](#) [oecd-pw-session4b](#) [oecd-pw-session5](#) [oecdwebforum2007](#) [panellists](#) [photos](#) [privacy](#) [snapshot](#) [time zones](#) [tourism](#)

Archives

6.8.2 Screen grab of OECD event above, showing the invitation from the OECD to the technical community, as OECD moves to include a broader cross-section of non-government stakeholders in its forum in preparation for the OECD 2008 Ministerial.



ORGANISATION
FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

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OECD-Canada Technology Foresight Forum on the Participative Web:
Strategies and Policies for the Future

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Civil society participation

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The OECD's ICCP Committee is developing a process to enable relevant organisations, other than governments, to become meaningful participants and contributors in the preparation of the Meeting at Ministerial level on the Internet scheduled for June 2008 in Seoul.

To meet this aim, the October 2007 Technology Foresight Forum on the Participative Web is organised to include a broader cross-section of non-government stakeholders (e.g. civil society and the technical community). The forum will thus be used as a mechanism for getting civil society inputs to the Ministerial.

More information on the civil society participation in the run-up to the Ministerial can be found at the [Future Internet Ministerial page](#)

Related links: [Public Voice and the OECD](#)

Also available:

- [Participation de la société civile \(French\)](#)

Don't miss

- > Participative Web and User-Created Content: Web 2.0, Wikis and Social Networking
- > The Future of the Internet Economy - OECD Ministerial Meeting - Seoul, Korea, 17-18 June 2008

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