79 | COMMUNITY FORUM

Governmental Advisory Committee

San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 2024

ICANN79 GAC Capacity Development Workshop Report

Introduction

During the ICANN79 Community Forum in San Juan, Puerto Rico, the ICANN Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) held its Capacity Development Workshop (CDW) based on the feedback from the ICANN78 post workshop survey, with the goals of increasing member awareness on the management and transfer of country code Top Level Domains (ccTLDs), and the allocation of Internet Protocol (IP) Addresses.

Members of the GAC Underserved Regions Working Group (USRWG) workshop planning team moderated the CDW sessions, with presentations for the first session, on the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)/ Public Technical Identifiers (PTI) team on a general introduction, including a focus on IANA's role related to the country code Top Level Domains' transfer process.

The second session offered presentations regarding .PR registry's experience on ccTLDs management, and the role of Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) on the allocation of IP addresses at the regional level.

The ICANN GAC CDW is a collaborative effort between the GAC Leadership, the GAC USRWG, and other members of the community who are interested in furthering the following objectives during ICANN79:
- Provide participants with foundational knowledge of the Domain Name System (DNS);
- Lower information barriers to participation in the work of ICANN;
- Enhance community and internal committee collaboration.

Session 1 | IANA/PTI's role, cctLDs Transfer and IP Addresses Allocation

Tracy Hackshaw (UPU) and Karel Douglas (Trinidad and Tobago) opened the CDW and welcomed all participants to the first session of the ICANN79 GAC CDW. They welcomed Nicolas Caballero, GAC chair to the session, who provided a few words on some of the accomplishments of the GAC and the goals of the workshop, especially with the over 100 new delegates joining the GAC over the past year.

Kim Davies, Vice President, Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Services and President, Public Technical Identifiers (PTI) provided an introduction of IANA functions to governments.
Starting with how web navigation works, the role of unique identifiers was discussed. The example site was called "identifiernews.com", which is the human-readable address that provides a memorable means to communicate a location on the Internet. This is also known as a URL. Before the URL, there is a URI scheme. An example of this is "https". By changing the URI, this changes how the device interacts with the data that is being transmitted. There are over 100 URI schemes. For a computer to go from URI : // URL to a website, it converts the URL to an IP address, which leads to a web server. Servers have service names and port numbers. When someone requests a web page they connect to a specific port of the server for different activities.

There are other processes involved, but in general the point is that unique identifiers are everywhere. For the Internet to work, everyone needs to use the identifiers to work in the same way. The IANA function of ICANN is there to make sure unique identifiers are applied in a consistent way. There were 9 identifiers discussed during this presentation, but IANA is responsible for over 3000 identifiers to be used. The IANA functions predate ICANN and ICANN's initial remit was to be a part of the IANA function.

There was a question from the United States delegation regarding whether the protocol parameters' visibility is limited to software implementors and if IANA has a role in increasing Universal Acceptance. Kim Davies replied that there is a nexus with Universal Acceptance (UA) whilst it's more about convincing the market to implement standards. For instance, with Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs), the technical standards were invented in 2003 and updated in 2008, but a lot of softwares still do not support IDNs. Therefore, this is more of a software issue at this time.

Representative from the Egyptian delegation asked if URIs could be internationalized. In response, the IETF could consider that. Another issue is that most domains are typed without the URI. Typing the domain by itself is generally all that matters. How this adapts to internationalized domains needs to be considered but generally is not at the forefront. Similar to Http vs Https about having a protocol for automatic adaption.

Trinidad and Tobago asked a question about "handshakes" within the resolution hierarchy. The first handshake is a DNS transaction that could possibly go to the root servers, and the root servers connecting somewhere else. There is a number of DNS traffic going back and forth to convert the domain name into an IP address. The next handshake would be the web browser does a transmission connection protocol (TCP) connection to the website and says it wants this web page and it will send back the basic framework of the web page, typically html. This is the text and nothing else, but embedded in the text, are a number of tags that says insert this image here, adhere, every single tag with embedded content will trigger more and more requests and in a typical web page transaction, it will pull 20, 30, 100 different resources to build that web page. When someone sees the activity bar, it is all those transactions happening back and forth, so any one web page could be hundreds of different transactions.

Kim Davies carried on with the number resources portion of IANA. Number resources are comprised of two key elements;(1) Internet Protocol addresses, which are unique numbers given to every device connected to the Internet, and (2) autonomous systems that group networks together under a single identifier. Kim explained that IANA doesn't allocate every individual device with its own IP address instead there is a hierarchy of allocations, and the predominant party comes from the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs).

Kim Davies also introduced the domain names portion of the core IANA areas. Domain names are these unique identifiers that can describe any number of different services on the Internet. These are also hierarchically delegated, but in a different manner to IP addresses. IANA is responsible for the uppermost level of the domain name system, called the root of the domain name system (DNS). When it

comes to the root zone management function, IANA is responsible for receiving and evaluating any changes to the root of the DNS. This includes requirements such as assigning and transferring of top level domains, routine maintenance of the various different name servers and technical elements of those top-level domains, and changing points of contact. And then, when those changes are deemed to be in compliance with policy, IANA coordinates those changes to be implemented through updates to the root zone, promulgating those through the root service.

Subsequently, the governance of IANA/PTI was discussed. The IANA functions were performed under contract by ICANN for the US government. In 2016, this moved to a different oversight model still within the ICANN community, but structured differently. The IANA functions stopped being performed by ICANN directly and instead, a new nonprofit organization called PTI was created.
Funding is provided by ICANN, as it provides dedicated resources and contracts PTI to perform the IANA functions. Under the United States law, PTI has an affiliate relationship with ICANN. There are four (4) major areas for PTI: operations, strategic programs, technical services and executive.

There was a question from Bangladesh on whether there have been circumstances where protocol parameters were developed in different ways from just the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), and whether there have been circumstances where IETF requested a protocol but IANA did not accept. Lastly, whether PTI charges for their services. In response, there are parameters that are made from the IETF and the WWW consortium (W3C). There are not many cases with this not being adopted because IETF and IANA work together through the processes. PTI does not charge for their services but it is funded by ICANN.

Another question was raised from Chad regarding IANA and the W3C. The people in the W3C that have a relationship with IANA come through the IETF, there is no direct relationship with the W3C.

Subsequently, Kim Davis discussed the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) and IP addresses allocation. There are two kinds of IP addresses, version 4 (IPv4), deployed in 1980 and the most familiar one, and version 6 (IPv6) deployed in 1998, with a less broader adoption but rapidly growing.
While IANA is responsible for the entire address space of these identifiers, customers who need general-use IP addresses and autonomous system numbers (ASN) do not come directly to IANA. Instead, they are distributed through a regional distribution system involving five RIRs (ARIN, LACNIC, RIPE NCC, AfriNIC, and APNIC). IANA allocates large blocks of IP addresses and ASNs to the five (5) RIRs. These allocations are made according to global policies, established by ICANN's Addressing Supporting Organization (ASO). The RIRs split those large blocks into smaller ones and then assign them to network operators, that will in turn, individually assign individual IP addresses to devices on their network.

Rwanda asked a question about the biggest challenges encountered for IPv6 adoption. In short, initially the value proposition to any network operator was not there. Someone could still get IPv4 addresses, as they were what everyone used. So why would someone invest in IPv6 when very few people used it at that point, it was more money to spend. However, the situation has changed a lot since then. In fact, it is

now very difficult to get IP v4 addresses for new networks, resulting in the natural requirement to move to IPv6, to support continued growth of the Internet, the dynamics have changed a lot.

Finally, Kim Davies focused on IANA's role related to the country-code top-level domains' transfer process. Top level domains are typically divided into two (2) categories. Generic Top-level domains (gTLDs) with a global purpose, where ICANN is responsible for policy making and oversight, and country-code top-level domains (ccTLDs), allocated for every country in the world, with local policy making and oversight (within the country or territory), and with automated qualification and disqualification. In other words, if a country is in accordance with the country-code International ISO 3166-1 standard, it is eligible for a ccTLD.

Policy that applies at the global level is devised in two respective ICANN supporting organizations: the Generic Names Supporting organization (GNSO) and the Country Code Names Supporting organization (ccNSO).

With regard to Internationalized ccTLDs, the ISO 3166-1 only provides ASCII codes (i.e Latin script). In the late 2000s, ICANN introduced a new path to pick non-Latin strings to represent countries, selected through the IDN Fast Track Process. The actual string is supplied by the applicant and subject to ICANN's evaluation.

Regarding the way ccTLDs are managed, they are intended to be managed within their respective jurisdiction. A ccTLD manager is responsible for all facets of ccTLD operation within the country. On the other hand, IANA has a limited responsibility for ccTLDs. It evaluates any requests relating to ccTLD management, ensure they meet the relevant policies, and maintain day-to-day operational relationship with the ccTLD manager to ensure the TLD continues to function. IANA is not involved in administration at the lower level (how ccTLDs allocate subdomains, do registration, accredited registrars, etc).

In terms of how ccTLD managers are assessed, when IANA gets a request to create or transfer a ccTLD from an organization to another, it does against a set of established criteria (string eligibility, incumbent consent, public interest, local presence, stability, and operational competency).

For the evaluation process, prospective applicants usually come to IANA first before they submit an application to understand the process better and how it applies to their situation. Once an applicant meets the criteria, they will submit an application. Once IANA agrees to proceed, there is a procedural review by the ICANN Board, and once it recognizes the change, in the case of a transfer, the incumbent begins to transfer operations to the new manager.

From experience during discussions with IANA and governments Kim Davies mentioned he often reminds that ccTLD managers must have an active role in managing the ccTLD, per the policies and procedures. The ccTLD manager is the party to be the member in the ccNSO.

In the event of disputes over who runs a ccTLD, it is not IANA's responsibility to adjudicate disputes, those must be resolved in the country (ccNSO policy guidance Framework of Interpretation).

Kim Davies concluded on policy gaps with ccTLDs. ccTLDs policies evolved organically over time.

There is no holistic policy document, and there are still practical situations largely unaddressed by policy. Finally, Kim Davies noted that the ccNSO would be addressing such issues during the ICANN79.

Session 2 | ccTLDs Management and IP Addresses Allocation (RIRs role)

Susan Chalmers (USG) kicked off the second workshop session introducing two different groups: .pr ccTLD and Regional Internet Registries (RIRs), noting the opportunity to take the knowledge from the morning session and apply it.

On the management of ccTLDs, Pablo Rodriguez, .pr ccTLD, provided context since he joined .pr about identifying the anatomy of a brand (domain, heritage values, assets, personality, and reflection), reflecting on what characterizes it and how it can apply to a domain name.

Following requests for Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) from customers, which .pr didn't have, the ccTLD registry began benchmarking and looking for other opportunities to do business. .pr began working on its commercial strategy, creating a robust infrastructure by using the 3D IT model: being a strategist, an innovator, and an enabler.

Fast forward, Pablo provided an example of .pr's resilience facing the hurricane in 2018 and climate change because it will affect the operations of a ccTLD, hence the need to protect cyber real estate, urging governments to ensure databases are protected.

Related to the cost of operations, .pr domain names register at 1,000 USD per year. Pablo noted that most of the registrations are corporate and with the United States. Those companies don't have issues with this amount; however, it may not be the same for local companies. To mitigate this situation, .pr developed a new commercial strategy, charging 100 USD for registrations, payable the following year, including templates to create a website. .pr reinvests the money from local communities to expand socioeconomics in Puerto Rico. In conclusion, Pablo Rodriguez recommended looking into how to help local and international communities to promote the use of Internet technologies.

The Dominican Republic asked a question on whether .pr works with a cybersecurity strategy and what other main issues does .pr work on in terms of education of the policy makers in the digital sector in Puerto Rico. In response, Pablo Rodriguez explained that .pr is working closely with the Department of Education, developing a number of strategies to help local high school students develop skills that will allow them to enter the labor market; whilst also monitoring cybersecurity attacks the best way possible.

Subsequently, Hans Petter Holen, CEO of RIPE NCC, introduced the second part of the presentation on the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) and allocation of Internet Protocol Addresses.

Firstly, Hans Petter Holen provided an introduction on RIRs and their role, which is to manage the allocation and registration of internet number resources in a particular region in the world and maintain

a unique registry for IP numbers. There are five regional Internet registries: First RIPE NCC (Europe) in 1992, APNIC (Asia Pacific) in 1993, and ARIN (America) in 1997, followed by LACNIC (Latin America and the Caribbean) registry established in 2002, and lastly, AfriNIC (Africa) in 2005.

The RIRs are independent (self-governed), not-for-profit (fee for services but not for the numbers), the members are the Internet providers, and open and transparent (community develops policies).
The Number Resource Organization (NRO) runs the regional Internet registries (RIRs) and is part of the Address Supporting Organization (ASO), along with the Address Supporting Organization Council, the policy arm of the ASO. The ASO is the community body within the ICANN structure.

Regarding the Internet Number Resources, Hans Petter Holen provided a technical explanation on how IP addresses work. IP addresses are a unique numerical address assigned to every device connected to a TCP/IP network that facilitates moving data across the network.
Globally unique numbers are used to exchange routing information between neighboring autonomous systems (AS) and to identify the AS itself. An autonomous system is a group of IP networks administered under the umbrella of a single entity. While routing is the act of moving information (packets) across an internetwork from a source to a destination. Network operators must have an ASN to control routing within their networks and to exchange routing information with other Internet Service Providers (ISPs).

IP addresses are not domain names since numbers are complicated to use, therefore the domain name system was developed, and that's most of what ICANN is about. In IP addresses, the computer recognizes the number, with DNS Name, the user recognizes the names. IANA manages the global unallocated IP address pool, whereas RIRs manage the regional unallocated IP addresses.
In each RIR, there is a regional policy process that specifies how the RIR assigns the addresses. There are regional differences in the stage of development in the regions and also different business structures (ex. US vs Europe).

After providing context about numbers and how they are distributed, Hans Petter Holen, talked about how networks are interconnected. The Internet is a collection of networks that connect together.
The routing structure is decided by each Internet Service Provider (ISP) individually. Different competitors can decide on who they connect to, who they buy transit from, or build their own global network if they want to do that. In the 1990s, it was only the multinational telecommunication providers that had the capacity to build a multinational or an international network. Today, the big content providers like Google and Facebook, build their own global fiber structure in order to distribute their content.

Subsequently, Hans Petter Holen touched on IPv4 depletion. He explained that in 2011, there were no more IPv4 addresses to allocate, leading to IPv6 deployment, with significant development done globally, both by technology vendors and ISPs to implement moving to IPv6. Although there is an increased number of requests for IPv6 addresses, there is still high demand for IPv4. He noted that many universities still only teach IPv4 in their curriculum, and many vendors only have the first chapter in their

manual, which is how to set up IPv4. The IPv6 deployment has been slow, but RIRs are seeing an uptake and adopotion has recently risen from 34% to 39% globally.

Questions from the audience started with Niger asking if the RIR can sell IP resources that do not belong to their geographical area. In response, some of the RIRs have a strict regional requirement for membership, but for instance, RIPE NCC accepts members from all over the world. There was another question on whether RIRs sell IP addresses and none of them sell IP addresses. Instead, they maintain a registry and distribute IP addresses to get a right to registration, but do not per se, sell at market value. If someone wants to buy IP addresses, they have to go to the market and find a seller that's independent of the RIRs.

The next question came from Egypt on whether policies that are made within the RIRs, such as how to distribute IP addresses, or how to handle the depletion,etc. For instance, policies are different from one RIR to the other, but is there some harmonization that happens within the NRO and ASO, and is there some mechanism within the ICANN community for those policies to be discussed.Hans Petter Holen replied that on harmonization, when the IPv6 policy was created, it was the same text in all the regions. Over time this has changed based on different needs in different regions, but not so much. For IPv4, the policy started off pretty similar in RIPE, APNIC and ARIN and then later on LACNIC and AFRINIC. Today, in the RIPE NCC region, there are no more addresses to be allocated, therefore the policies on the allocation of IP addresses are only for the vacant list, while in AFRINIC they still have addresses and can allocate them. There is no space to discuss the policies at the ICANN meetings due to the small number of attendees from each RIR. Nevertheless, policies are discussed in the regions.

The Russian Federation asked how global providers with networks on different continents interact with RIRs, and how carefully is the use of IP addresses from one RIR in a different RIR zone. In response most of the global providers have addresses from multiple RIRs and use them, but there are RIR transfer procedures where addresses can be transferred from one RIR to another. It is possible to move the usage of addresses from one region to another.

Lastly, Hans Petter Holen answered two final questions from Bangladesh and Indonesia. The first question pertained to the secondary market for IP addresses and from the government, and what is the accurate data in the WHOIS registry. For instance, RIRs have a very strict policy of updating the WHOIS database, but if this is traded in a secondary market, how effectively can the RIRs monitor that?
By buying IP addresses, someone is buying a right to registration, it has to make sure that the registry is updated. They have to create a contract with another party on a standard template to send to the registry, and RIRs ensure that its accurate.

The second question on what the ASO policies are for a country to use IP addresses from another country, using a VPN. In short, the global policies are just for how IANA allocates addresses to the RIRs. Each of the RIRs allocates addresses to the members, not to countries. RIRs can't really see from the outside which country the addresses are used in. There is a member in a country, and where they use the IP addresses, that's up to them. There are commercial geolocation services with a lot of problems

towards tracking and figuring out where users are, in addition to VPN services, enabling the user to circumvent the system.

Session 3 | Language Breakout and Community Lessons Learned

Six (6) language breakout groups were formed. French, Portuguese/Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, including two (2) groups for English.

The groups were given the opportunity to discuss the key takeaways from the sessions, their level of importance within the groups' country and region, including what could be the potential challenges and recommendations to help ICANN overcome them.

The common denominator shared by the groups was the interconnection of the topics presented. On the matter related to ccTLDs, most groups agreed on the need to continue building capacity related to ccTLDs and particularly in developing countries, taking into account that ccTLDs management is not run the same way across countries.

Regarding IPv6, the groups encouraged ICANN to promote the adoption of IPv6 worldwide. The groups noted the need for coordination between governments and ICANN stakeholders, such as the ASO, to elaborate guidance on the management of numbers and systems.

Post CDW Survey

Background

A survey was designed and conducted to gain feedback on the Capacity Development Workshop ("CDW"), with the goal of improving delivery and increasing GAC participant satisfaction in future workshops, including at the ICANN79 Community Forum in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The ICANN79 CDW provided an opportunity for GAC participants to learn the basics or increase their knowledge on the management and transfer of country code Top Level Domains (ccTLDs), as well as the allocation of Internet Protocol (IP) Addresses. It was also an opportunity for GAC attendees to share experiences and best practices to enhance GAC internal collaboration on ICANN matters.

The post-event survey was sent to participants on Tuesday 12 March 2024 and responses were collected until Friday 22 March 2024. A total of 12 participants responded to the survey.

Analysis

Overall responses regarding the CDW were very positive. This document reflects specific areas of feedback in response to the 13 questions that were part of the survey. Questions were asked to determine, both qualitative and quantitative satisfaction with all sessions.

The first four questions in the survey were related to participants' experience of the CDW. All participants who responded to the survey were either "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with the event. Over eighty-five (85%) of participants found the length of the event "just right". Almost thirty-six percent (36%) of the respondents were satisfied and fifty-five percent (55%) of the respondents were very satisfied with the content and materials presented. For the fourth question, the majority of the respondents indicated that the content and materials improved their knowledge and understanding of the topics (92.9%).

The fifth question of the survey asked whether the knowledge gained from the CDW will be useful in the participants' GAC or governmental work, to which the majority of respondents answered yes (85.7%).

Question six asked participants what was the most effective part of the CDW. All respondents answered the question. Input included the content, the presenters, and informal discussions (i.e breakout session).

The seventh question asked what improvements can be made to the CDW. Participants made suggestions regarding the content of the workshop, the availability of session materials, the format of the presentations and language breakouts. All answers are available in the "Results" section below.

Questions eight and nine asked about the level of satisfaction regarding each session. Regarding session 1, fifty percent (50%) were very satisfied, forty-two percent (42%) were somewhat satisfied, while 7 percent (7%) did not attend. For session 2, seventy-one percent (71%) were very satisfied, fourteen percent (14%) were somewhat satisfied, others did either not attend or were neutral.

Similarly, question ten (10) asked about the level of satisfaction regarding the third session, the language breakout groups. Fifty-eight percent (58%) were very satisfied, while twenty-five percent (25%) were somewhat satisfied.

The eleventh question asked about the topics participants are interested in within the ICANN ecosystem. In a multiple-choice question, respondents favored the topic of "DNS Abuse" and "Internet Governance" the most with seventy-one percent (71%), followed by "Next Round of New gTLDs" and "Role of the GAC" with sixty-four percent (64%).

The last two questions were asked to learn more about the respondents' profiles. Among the twelve (12) responses, the majority of respondents have been participating in GAC activities for between two and five years, twenty-eight percent (28%) for more than five years, and fourteen percent (14%) joined the GAC for less than two years. It was also asked whether the participants have ever been a member of another Advisory Committee (AC) or a Standing Organization (SO). No participant indicated having been a member of another community group in ICANN.

Finally, topics of interest were polled for future CDWs with the following topics such as new technologies and artificial intelligence including the possible impacts on the security of the domain name system (DNS), and a case study on a specific gTLD from a legal or business perspective.

Conclusions and Next Steps

The Capacity Development Workshop (CDW) was recognized by attendees as being valuable and informative. According to the feedback received during ICANN79 and in the post workshop survey responses, further Capacity Development Workshops should be conducted and include topics such as new technologies and artificial intelligence including the possible impacts on the security of the domain name system (DNS), and a case study on a specific gTLD from a legal or business perspective.
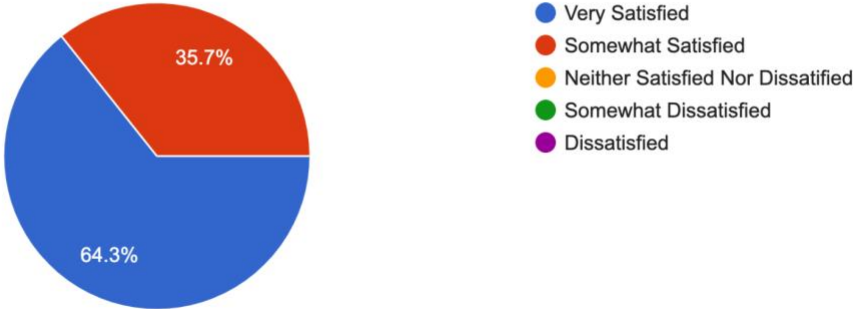
In the lead up to ICANN80, the GAC Underserved Regions Working Group (USRWG) will collaborate with interested GAC Members to plan for the next capacity development event as well as organize intersessional webinars on the topic.

In addition to the organizers, planners, and moderators, the GAC would like to thank the following groups for their collaboration and work on making the ICANN79 GAC CDW a successful event: Internet Assigned Numbers Authority/Public Technical Identifiers (IAANA/PTI), the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) and the .PR ccTLD.
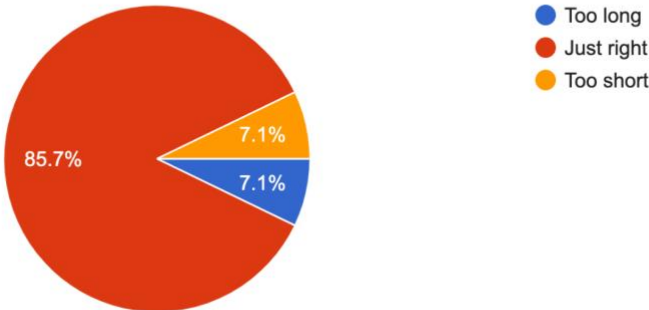
APPENDIX - Survey Results

1. Overall, how satisfied were you with the ICANN79 GAC Capacity Development Workshop?
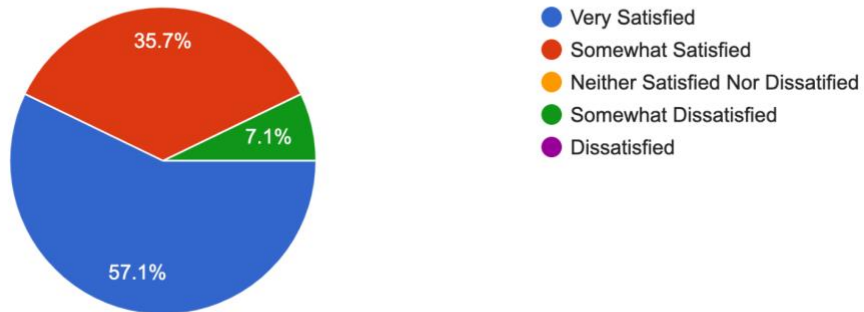14 responses

- ● Very Satisfied
- ● Somewhat Satisfied
- ● Neither Satisfied Nor Dissatified
- ● Somewhat Dissatisfied
- ● Dissatisfied

2. The length of the ICANN79 GAC Capacity Development Workshop was:
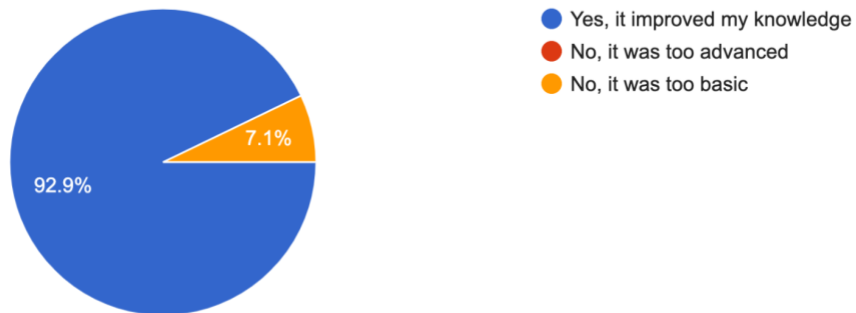14 responses

- ● Too long
- ● Just right
- ● Too short

3. Overall, how satisfied were you with the informational materials and content presented?
14 responses

- Very Satisfied
- Somewhat Satisfied
- Neither Satisfied Nor Dissatified
- Somewhat Dissatisfied
- Dissatisfied

35.7%
7.1%
57.1%

4. Did the various workshop presentations improve your knowledge and understanding of the topics?
14 responses

- Yes, it improved my knowledge
- No, it was too advanced
- No, it was too basic

92.9%
7.1%

5. Do you believe the knowledge you gained from the ICANN79 GAC Capacity Development Workshop will be useful in your GAC or governmental work?
14 responses

- Yes
- No

85.7%
14.3%
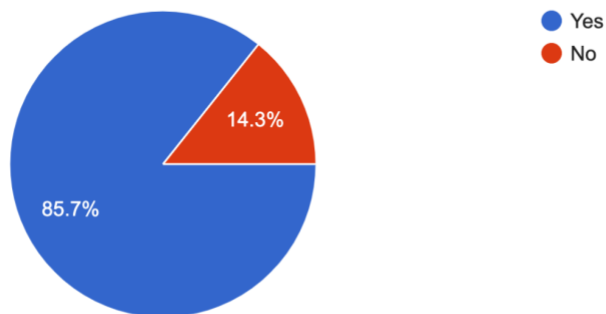
5.a Would you like to provide more details?

8 responses

yes

Yes

The sessions were well organized in terms of content and time.

large connaissance sur IANA,ccTLD et . pr etc.

We got the comprehensive and knowledgeable presentations.

Yes. The presentation from .pr was really interesting, but I would like to know more about problems which ccTLDs are facing to.

The Government will take decision concerning the development of internet based on solid informations

Le renforcement de capacité reçu lors de ICANN79 ma permis de comprendre les points clés traités par le GAC ainsi que le rôle du GAC au sein de l'ICANN.

6. From your experience, what was the most effective part of the ICANN79 GAC Capacity Development Workshop (speakers, session planning, content, etc.)?

12 responses

Content

for the time allocated to CDW the content was just right

Group Discussion

For me, the ccTLDs Management and IP Addresses allocations (RIRs role) session is the most effective part.

Since I know how ICANN operates in general, the most effective for me is the new development, such as new preparation of new DNS abuse process.

Speakers and content

DNS abuse

Case study of .pr and also the working procedure of PTI.

I appreciate the quality of the different presentations but I suggest that more time should be allocated to capacity building

The explanation about the role of RIR was the most effective to me. It helped to understand the ecosystem of internet resources.

J'ai beaucoup apprécié les contenus ainsi que les échanges lors des sessions

7. What do you think can be done to improve the GAC Capacity Development Workshop (speakers, session planning, content, etc.)?

12 responses

Any CDW would be more efficient if real cases were discussed

More Team Exercises.

If the discussion topics for the breakout session can be provided earlier, I think it will improve the discussion.

I think, in the beginning, it will be quite useful to provide general information of ICANN operation with its partners such as the PTI, Verisign that looks after root file data etc. I think, a bit of ICANN history will be useful too, such as the development of ARPANet to Internet, the activities transfer from US DoD up to Non Profit Corporation etc.

Session planning

case studies from various countries to be included

It was well planned. In a similar way, topics can be selected well ahead of the meeting.

It will be necessary to allow enough time and above all to divide them into small groups, according to the languages for a good understanding of the GAC and its activities.

It would be useful to get all presentations. We did not get all presentations, for example ICANN79 - Session 2 - GAC Capacity Development Workshop - IANA/PTI's role, cctLDs Transfer and IP Addresses Allocation
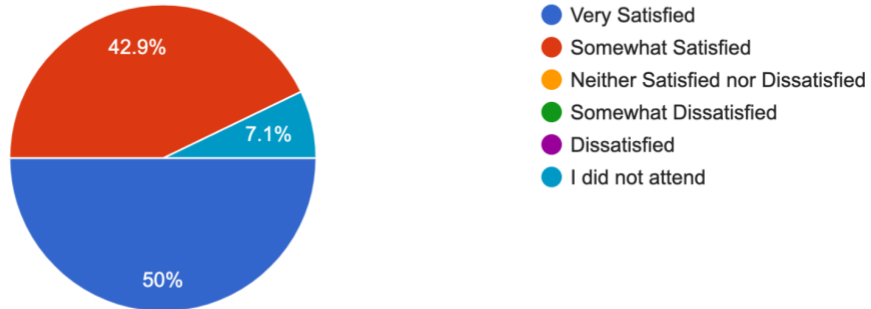
(I suppose that problems of ccTLDs are sometimes sensitive,) I would like to get more detailed information about that.

Sesssion planning

A l'avenir il est souhaitable d'ajouter plus de thèmes pour améliorer le contenu des sessions
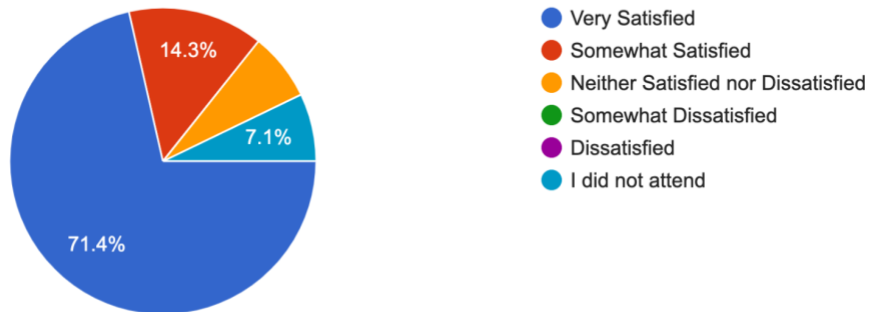
8. Overall, how satisfied were you with Session CDW 1 of the ICANN79 GAC Capacity Development Workshop?
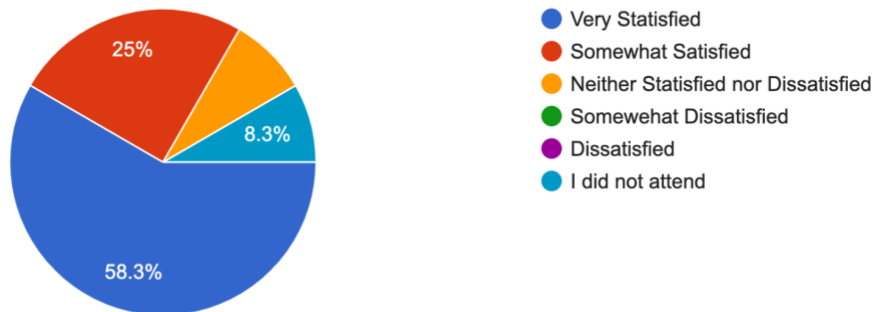
14 responses

- ● Very Satisfied
- ● Somewhat Satisfied
- ● Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied
- ● Somewhat Dissatisfied
- ● Dissatisfied
- ● I did not attend

9. Overall, how satisfied were you with Session CDW2 of the ICANN79 GAC Capacity Development Workshop?

14 responses

- ● Very Satisfied
- ● Somewhat Satisfied
- ● Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied
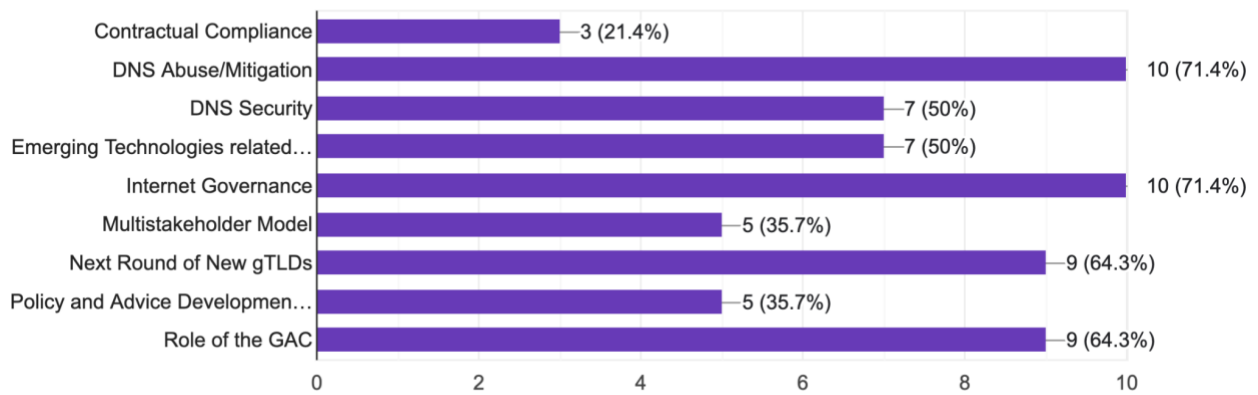- ● Somewhat Dissatisfied
- ● Dissatisfied
- ● I did not attend

10. Overall, how satisfied were you with Session CDW3 of the ICANN79 GAC Capacity Development Workshop?

12 responses

- ● Very Statisfied
- ● Somewhat Satisfied
- ● Neither Statisfied nor Dissatisfied
- ● Somewehat Dissatisfied
- ● Dissatisfied
- ● I did not attend

11. Which topics in ICANN's ecosystem interest you the most?

14 responses

Topic	Value
Contractual Compliance	3 (21.4%)
DNS Abuse/Mitigation	10 (71.4%)
DNS Security	7 (50%)
Emerging Technologies related…	7 (50%)
Internet Governance	10 (71.4%)
Multistakeholder Model	5 (35.7%)
Next Round of New gTLDs	9 (64.3%)
Policy and Advice Developmen…	5 (35.7%)
Role of the GAC	9 (64.3%)

12. Is there another topic (not on the list) of ICANN's ecosystem that you are most interested in?

8 responses

No

In addition to general information and a bit of history on ICANN and Internet development, I think to show real activities of ICANN and its Partners (PTI, Verisign etc) in short videos will be useful. I have been in many ICANN Meetings, yet I have never seen daily ICANN, PTI activities.

ICANN role in global internet governance efforts.

especially grant more time to capacity building for GAC members for better ownership of the functioning of the GAC
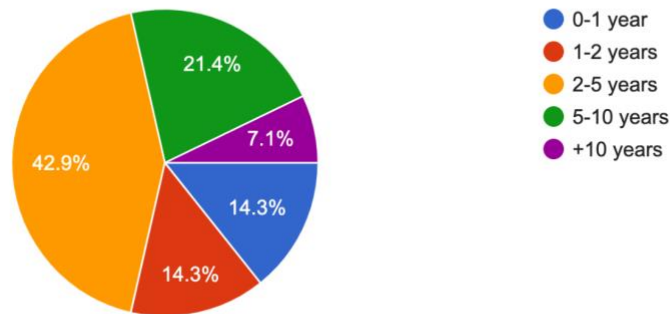
Artificial Intelligence impact to the ICANN's ecosystem

Nothing in particular.

IPV6

13. How long have you been a GAC Representative/Delegate/Participant?

14 responses

- 0-1 year
- 1-2 years
- 2-5 years
- 5-10 years
- +10 years

21.4%
7.1%
42.9%
14.3%
14.3%

15. What topic(s) would you like the GAC Capacity Development Workshop to address during a future meeting?:

9 responses

New Technologies, and the impact in the DNS.

perhaps some discussion on 'hot' news about Internet, such as legal case between EPAG and ICANN, How controversial gTLD may cause global discussion such as [.islam] and [.halal] etc.

Whois

Case study on a gTLD, specially business analysis.

I suggest capacity building for GAC delegates in terms of their participation in GAC meetings in order to benefit their respective countries

DNS Abuse related to AI

Multi stakeholder model; background, the reason why it is important, ICANN's initiatives.

Impact of Artificial Intelligence on future of Internet

DNS et Sécurité; DNSSEC; Gestion des ccTLD; IPV6