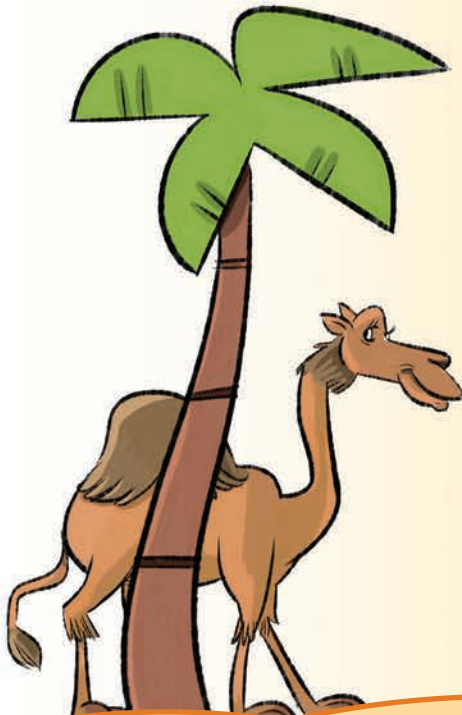ICANNWiKi *Quick Guide*

ICANN 55 – MARRAKECH

WELCOME TO MOROCCO -ICANN 55

ICANNWiki *Quick Guide*

A PRIMER FOR EVERYTHING HAPPENING AT ICANN CONFERENCES

This issue, focused on **ICANN 55** in **MARRAKECH, MOROCCO**, takes into account Morocco's unique position within the world, by exploring the people and history of Northern Africa, Africa's growth on the Internet, and internet usage in Arab language countries. We've also chosen to replace our former City Guides with more in-depth knowledge about the region's development within ICANN and Internet Governance as a whole.

Like our wiki itself, this publication functions as a collaborative effort between Team ICANNWiki and the community at large. Inside, you'll find information gathered by newcomers and experts alike, to provide a complete view of important issues currently being discussed within the space.

Look for our Quick Guide and a breakdown of these topics at future ICANN meetings as well, and never hesitate to reach out to show your support! We hope this publication will continue to assist and inform our community, while furthering our mission of giving everyone a voice in the future of the Internet.

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ABOUT ICANNWIKI

ICANNWiki is a grassroots, community effort to create and curate articles describing the people, organizations, terms and topics within the ICANN community. We actively seek worldwide collaboration to increase understanding of how policy is created for the continued development of the Internet, a tool which we all use everyday. In particular we cover the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and related international policy and management bodies.

FIND US ONLINE

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AFRICAN CCTLDS & KEY FIGURES

.ma (Morocco)

The .ma ccTLD was first delegated in June 1992 and re-delegated to ANRT in 2006, after initial concerns in 2005 from IANA that community outreach would be lacking if the ccTLD's management was led by the private sector.

In late 2005, an online consultation including 500 participants from the government, civil society and the private sector. As a result of this consultation conference, in mid-2005 ANRT lodged another re-delegation request with IANA in 2006, and the Moroccan Minister of Economic and General Affairs approved the ccTLD's re-delegation.

Portion of this research graciously provided by Bonface Witaba, ICANN Fellow

Abdelaziz Hilal (Morocco)

Abdelaziz (Aziz) Hilal is one of the principal founders and current president of ISOC's Moroccan chapter (which, founded in 1994, is the first chapter in Africa). He is also the founder of the IPv6 Task Force, which drives successful IPv6 deployment, and an active member of ICANN, where he functions as the current Chairperson.

Farouk Kamoun (Tunisia)

Farouk Kamoun is a key figure in the development of the Internet in Tunisia. Educated in the United States at UCLA, Kamoun worked alongside Leonard Kleinrock on hierarchical routing and designing large computer networks. Upon his return to Tunisia, Kamoun was tasked with creating the first computer science school, the Ecole Nationale des Sciences de l'Informatique (ENSI), where he served as Dean from 1993-1999.

Nii Quaynor (Ghana)

Considered to be the "Father of the Internet" in Africa, Dr. Nii Quaynor is a former ICANN board member and member of the Internet Governance Forum Advisory Group at the United Nations. He is the recipient of the Jonathan B. Postel Service Award (2007) and ICANN's Multistakeholder Ethos Award (2015).

.za (South Africa)

In 2004, the .za ccTLD was re-delegated to ZADNA after the installment of the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act of 2002. Prior to its transition to ZADNA, .za was maintained by Uninet and used primarily as a second level domain. One of the most successful ccTLDs, its registrations currently hover around 1 million, with close to 900,000 registrations under the .co.za designation.

.ke (Kenya)

The .ke CcTLD was first delegated to the Root Zone in April 1993. Two volunteers, Dr. Shem J. Ochuodho (administrative) and Randy Bush (technical) served as the primary contacts.

Around 2000, a community of stakeholders, both public and private, collaborated to form a participatory, community-based non-profit dedicated to ensuring the technical and administrative well-being of the .ke ccTLD. This community grew to become KENIC, the definitive non-profit dedicated to managing .ke.

The ccTLD now has roughly 52,000 registrations to date, and has since adopted a registry/registrar model, with Kenyan companies comprising the bulk of registrars.

Nancy Hafkin (United States)

Nancy Hafkin is considered by many to be a pioneer in African networking. Begining her work in Africa through the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), Hafkin made began by focussing on information access and development in Africa. According to her speech given before her induction to the Internet Hall of Fame, it regularly took nine years to exchange information between Ethiopia and Niger in the early days of network development. Hafkin dissolved these informational barriers, broke up ISP monopolies and legalized the importation of modems.
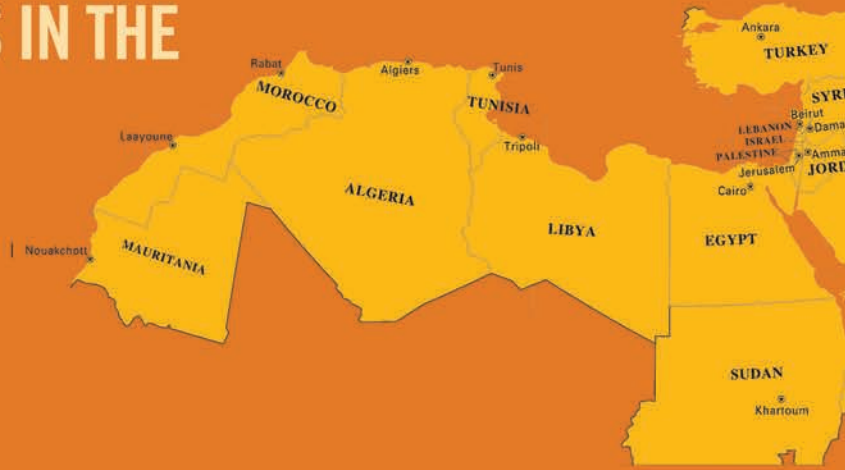
Dorcas Muthoni (Kenya)

Dorcas Muthoni is an entrepreneur and CEO of OPENWORLD LTD, an open-source consulting firm based in Kenya. Due to her strong leadership skills, her company's general ethos and activities, and her engagement with the organization Free Software and Open Source Foundation (FOSSFA), Muthoni is regarded as a champion of open source activity. She is also concerned with gender equity within tech.

INTERNET USAGE TRENDS IN THE ARAB WORLD

(22 COUNTRIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA)
Algeria, Bahrain, the Comoros Islands, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen

(Map labels: TURKEY, SYRIA, LEBANON, ISRAEL, PALESTINE, JORDAN, Ankara, Rabat, Algiers, Tunis, Beirut, Damascus, Amman, Jerusalem, Cairo, MOROCCO, TUNISIA, ALGERIA, LIBYA, EGYPT, Laayoune, Tripoli, MAURITANIA, Nouakchott, SUDAN, Khartoum)

SOCIAL MEDIA & POLITICAL MOVEMENTS

TRENDING HASHTAGS

The volume of daily tweets increased in the following countries and circumstances of 2011 Quarter 1:

#libya 990,000 mentions

protest 620,000 mentions (not a hashtag)

#jan25 1.2 million mentions — Protests begin in Egypt

#egypt 1.4 million mentions

#bahrain 640,000 mentions — February 14 protests

COUNTRIES WITH PROTESTS INCREASED THEIR FACEBOOK USERS 30% IN 2011*

* EXCEPT FOR IN LIBYA

* Likely explained by a number of expat workers leaving the country or switching Facebook locations.

MORE INFO: HTTP://ICW.INK/ARAB_MEDIA

IN TUNISIA & EGYPT, FACEBOOK WAS MAINLY USED TO:
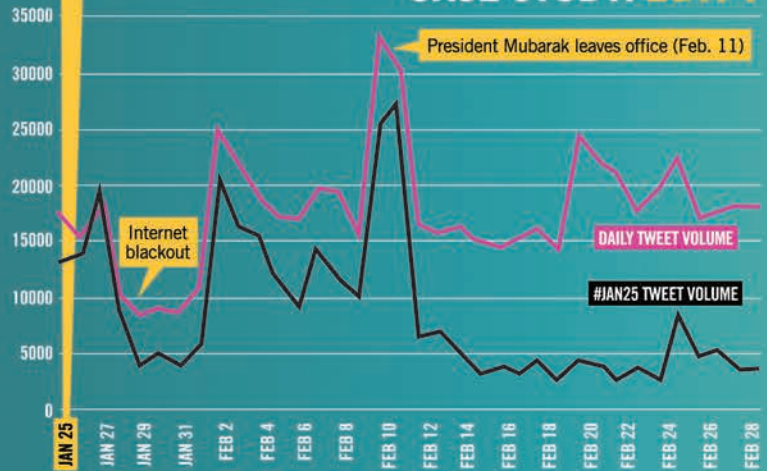
- Raise awareness for civil movements
- Spread information globally about the civil movements
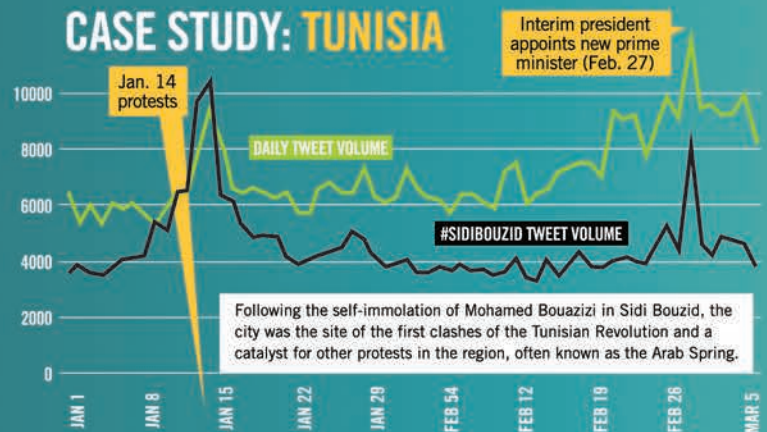- Organize activists and actions

ALMOST 60% of Facebook users in each country felt that Internet censorship was a ultimately positive for their social movements.

FROM THE ARAB SOCIAL MEDIA REPORT, EDITON #3: THE IMPACT OF FACEBOOK & TWITTER (MAY 2011)
MORE INFO: http://icw.ink/arab_media

CASE STUDY: EGYPT

(Line chart, y-axis 0 to 35000, x-axis JAN 25 to FEB 28)

President Mubarak leaves office (Feb. 11)

Internet blackout

DAILY TWEET VOLUME
#JAN25 TWEET VOLUME

(x-axis labels: JAN 25, JAN 27, JAN 29, JAN 31, FEB 2, FEB 4, FEB 6, FEB 8, FEB 10, FEB 12, FEB 14, FEB 16, FEB 18, FEB 20, FEB 22, FEB 24, FEB 26, FEB 28)

CASE STUDY: TUNISIA

(Line chart, y-axis 0 to 10000, x-axis JAN 1 to MAR 5)

Jan. 14 protests

Interim president appoints new prime minister (Feb. 27)

DAILY TWEET VOLUME
#SIDIBOUZID TWEET VOLUME

Following the self-immolation of Mohamed Bouazizi in Sidi Bouzid, the city was the site of the first clashes of the Tunisian Revolution and a catalyst for other protests in the region, often known as the Arab Spring.

(x-axis labels: JAN 1, JAN 8, JAN 15, JAN 22, JAN 29, FEB 54, FEB 12, FEB 19, FEB 26, MAR 5)

3

MEAC = MIDDLE EAST & ADJOINING COUNTRIES REGION

ICANN

The region covered in the MEAC DNS Study covers a large geographic expanse, from the Atlantic Coast in the West to the Hindu Kush in the East.

The MEAC DNS Study focuses deeply on the following countries: Afghanistan, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Turkey, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates.

MEAC DNS STUDY
HTTP://ICW.INK/MEAC_DNS_STUDY

The Middle East and Adjoining Countries (MEAC) DNS Study 2015 analyzes the MEAC region's domain name industry and registration data as it relates to the larger global internet environment. MEAC contains a structured survey of ccTLD registries in the region, supplemented with interviews with registries and registrars, and also offers suggested actions to stimulate wider uptake in the region.

MEAC-SIG
HTTP://ICW.INK/MEAC_SIG

Middle East and Adjoining Countries School on Internet Governance (MEAC-SIG) launched as a part of ICANN's Middle East Engagement Strategy, devised by the Middle East Strategy Working Group. Through ICANN, the MEAC-SIG is an annual five-day event comprised of focused sessions tailored to fit the region's needs, covering a broad range of issues, ranging from technical to policy aspects of internet governance.

MIDDLE EAST STRATEGY WORKING GROUP
HTTP://ICW.INK/ME_STRATWG

Middle East Strategy Working Group (MESWG) was created by ICANN after ICANN 44 in Prague, and aims to:
- Develop a three-year (2013-2016) regional engagement strategy for the Middle East that focuses on the needs and priorities of the region
- Identify specific strategic areas, along with the problems and challenges of each area and their corresponding recommendations and actions
- Provide a preliminary plan of action, with activities, timelines and priorities
- Ensure multi-stakeholder approach in strategy implementation

MIDDLE EAST ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
HTTP://ICW.INK/ME_ENGAGE

Developed in 2013 by the Middle East Strategy Working Group, with the hope of achieving the following in the region:
- Foster two-way engagement between ICANN and the Internet community
- Build up the local domain name industry
- Promote multi-stakeholder Internet governance mechanisms

ONLY 1%
of the **WORLD'S REGISTERED DOMAINS** are in the MEAC region

BUT

ANNUAL GROWTH RATES ARE STRONG AT >20%

(much higher than in the rest of the world)

REGIONAL LANGUAGES

Include several languages sharing Arabic script:

ARABIC العربية
Spoken throughout Western Asia, North Africa, and the Horn of Africa.

URDU اردُو
The national language of Pakistan.

FARSI فارسی
Also known as Persian, Farsi is primarily spoken in Iran, Afghanistan, and Tajikistan.

DARI دری
The variety of Persian language spoken in Afghanistan; one of the country's two official languages.

PASHTO پښتو
An Eastern Iranian language that is one of the two official languages of Afghanistan, as well as the second language of Pakistan.

And others in Latin script, such as Turkish and French.

EGYPT HAS 25% OF FACEBOOK USERS IN THE REGION

It gained close to 2 million new Facebook users between January 5 and April 5, 2011, which coincided with the country's civil movements.

INTERNET CONNECTIVITY

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
88%+

AFGHANISTAN
6%

REGIONAL LOWS & HIGHS

LITERACY RATES
Essential for partcipation in internet usage.

ECONIMICS (GDP PER CAPITA)	0% - 33%	34% - 65%	66% - 89%	90% +
>$20,000			UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	**HIGH LITERACY & HIGH GDP** SAUDI ARABIA QATAR
$4,000 - $19,000			IRAN MOROCCO TUNISIA	JORDAN LEBANON TURKEY
$1,000 - $3,999		PAKISTAN		
< $999	**LOW LITERACY & LOW GDP** AFGHANISTAN			

RELEVANT TOPICS FOR ICANN 55

IANA TRANSITION

In March 2014, the US Department of Commerce's National Telecommunications and Information Administration announced its intention to transition the oversight role of the IANA Functions to the global multistakeholder community on 30 September 2015 (later extended to 30 September 2016). The announcement asked ICANN to initiate a multistakeholder process to develop a proposal to be submitted to the NTIA for approval.

The proposal requires broad support and follows the following principles:

- Support and enhance the multistakeholder model Maintain the security, stability, and resiliency of the Internet DNS
- Meet the needs and expectations of the global customers and partners of the IANA services
- Maintain the openness of the Internet

In response, ICANN formed the IANA Stewardship Transition Coordination Group (ICG), made up of 30 members from 13 constituencies, to develop the structure and timeline for finalising the proposal, which requires proposals from the communities directly affected by the IANA functions. Each of these communities developed their own working groups to develop their proposal.

The Numbering Resources Community, comprised of the Numbers Resources Organization (NRO), the Address Supporting Organization (ASO) and the five Regional Internet Registries (RIR) formed the Consolidated RIR IANA Stewardship Proposal Team (CRISP Team) to develop their proposal.

The Protocol Parameters community, comprised of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and the Internet Architecture Board (IAB), formed the IANAPLAN Working Group.

The Domain Names community, developed two working groups the CWG-Stewardship and the CCWG-Accountability.

On 29 October 2015, the ICG announced that it had finalised all of the proposals from the community, except for the one from the CCWG-Accountability, which is currently in its final stages. If everything proceeds as planned the community will submit the final proposal to take over stewardship of the IANA functions on 10 March 2016, the last day of ICANN 55.

ICANN ACCOUNTABILITY

During initial discussions relating to the IANA Stewardship Transition, the ICANN community raised concerns about the impact that the transition would have on ICANN Accountability. In response, the Enhancing ICANN Accountability process was launched to develop a proposal, seeking to implement accountability measures that will hold ICANN accountable to the global stakeholder community in the absence of the "accountability backstop" provided by the historical contractual relationship with the U.S. Government. This proposal is the final piece of the IANA Transition puzzle and when submitted to the ICG will complete the proposal that the U.S. government asked for two years ago, in March 2014.

In December 2014, the CCWG-Accountability began working on the proposal to enhance ICANN Accountability. The process was divided into two Work Streams. Work Stream 1 is focused on accountability mechanisms that need to be in place prior to the transition. Work Stream 2 is focused on accountability measures that can be implemented post-transition.

The CCWG identified four "building blocks" for the mechanisms that need to be in place pre-transition:

1. Principles that form the Mission and Core Values of ICANN;
2. Empowered Community;
3. ICANN Board of Directors;
4. Independent appeal mechanism

After several iterations, the CCWG released its third draft proposal on 30 November 2015, which was the culmination of two prior draft proposals and almost a year of hard work. This third proposal set forth twelve recommendation for the accountability measures needed to enhance ICANN accountability.

The key elements of the third proposal include:

- Revised Mission statement for ICANN Bylaws, that clarifies what ICANN does but does change the scope of its mission of coordinating the internet's unique identifiers for the internet.
- Enhanced Independent Review Process to ensure that ICANN stays within its mission.
- New community powers to be used to hold the Board of Directors Accountable.

Enforceability of the accountability measures will be supported by the creation of an "Empowered Community," which will be granted the legal status of a Designator within ICANN and is designed to act on behalf of the ICANN stakeholder groups when they are required to exercise their community powers. The CCWG has stressed that the new community powers are only to be utilized after all other means are exhausted. The community is to follow the model of engagement, escalation, enforcement.

After this proposal went through the public comment period ending on 21 December 2015 and the staff report was released on 7 January 2016 , the CCWG determined that there were only a few outstanding issues that needed to be addressed to reach consensus on a final proposal and planned a rigorous schedule of conference calls over the next few weeks to reach a consensus on a final supplemental report on Work Stream 1 recommendations.

On 23 February 2016, after the necessary changes had been made the CCWG released the supplemental final proposal in time for the Chartering Organizations to deliberate prior to ICANN 55. If it is approved by all of the organizations, the proposal will be ready to submit to the ICANN Board, which will then be able to send the a complete proposal to the NTIA.

NEXT-GEN RDS

WHOIS was created in the 1980s as a service to identify network operators on the Internet. Since this time, the Internet has changed far beyond expectations, evolving from a research network into a global commercial network that is integrated into everyday life. The usage of WHOIS has changed along with the evolution of the Internet, but the protocol has changed very little.

Consequently, the WHOIS protocol as it exists today has several deficiencies that are becoming increasingly apparent to the community. Some of the pressing issues include:

Data accuracy and reliability	Accessibility for users whose local language cannot be represented in ASCII	Data protection and privacy concerns

Despite a series of task forces, working groups, workshops, surveys and studies over the last 15 years, the various issues with WHOIS policy and protocol still need to be addressed. The entire community of stakeholders are affected by WHOIS, bringing a wide variety of diverse concerns and interests to the table for discussion.

In 2010, ICANN formed the WHOIS Review Team, guided by the Affirmation of Commitments to review the are effectiveness of ICANN's WHOIS policy and implementation, as well as if it meet the needs of the law enforcement community and promotes consumer trust. In response to the Review Team's Final Report (2012), the ICANN Board passed a resolution to launch the Expert Working Group on gTLD Registration Directory Services (EWG) to "redefine the purpose of collecting, maintaining and providing access to gTLD registration data, and consider safeguards for protecting data" and to propose a new model for Registry Directory Services (RDS) that addresses the issues outlined above. Additionally, the Board's resolution called for a GNSO Policy Development Process, to be informed by and address the issues in the EWG's Final Report.

The EWG released its final report in 2014, initiating the process of structuring the Next-Generation gTLD Registration Directory Service to replace WHOIS PDP WG (Next-Gen RDS PDP WG). The PDP will be a three step process:

1. Establish gTLD registration data requirements to determine if and why a next-gen RDS is needed.
2. Design policies that detail functions that must be in place to support those requirements.
3. Provide guidance for how the next-gen RDS should implement those policies, including coexisting with and replacing WHOIS

The process is currently in Phase One, in which the Next-Gen PDP WG aims to reach consensus recommendations, through analysis of several key questions, relating to the uses/purposes of RDS, who should have access to the data, data accuracy, privacy, steps for replacing WHOIS and other important issues.

Running parallel to this process, is the Public Comment period on the Registration Data Access Protocol (RDAP) Operational Profile for gTLD Registries and Registrars, which is a likely candidate to eventually replace WHOIS. The RDAP was developed by the IETF's Web Extensible Internet Registration Data Services (WEIRDS) WG. Some major improvements that come with the RDAP include a standardized data model, internationalization for non-ASCII languages, and differentiated access.

As these processes proceed, the outdated WHOIS Policy and Protocol will receive an overdue update, making improvements on the issues of accuracy, privacy and access. The Next-Gen PDP WG will hold their first face-to-face meeting at ICANN 55 to work toward their phase one goals.

FAREWELL TO FADI (ICANN PRESIDENT & CEO 2012-2016)

"ICANN must become an oasis, a place that people see and come to because it works, because it makes sense, because it's efficient."

- Fadi Chehadé, ICANN 44 Welcome Ceremony in Prague

On September 22, 2012, Fadi Chehade stepped into the role of President and CEO of ICANN, ushering in a "new season" of engagement, understanding, and cooperation for an organization facing the criticism of being too US-Centric. His diverse background and diplomatic prowess made him the perfect candidate to accomplish the ambitious goals of creating a truly global and operationally excellent ICANN. From the first time that Fadi addressed the multistakeholder community at ICANN 44 in Prague, he has emphasized that ICANN must not become a fortress, but rather an oasis.

From his introduction in ICANN 44 in Prague up to his final meeting at ICANN 55 in Marrakech, Fadi has been dedicated to promoting ICANN's bottom-up, multistakeholder process. Fadi has played a critical role in some of the most crucial years in ICANN's history. He stepped into his role in the early stages of the New gTLD Program, emphasizing operational excellence in the implementation this historical change to the Domain Name System. Under his tenure, also came the announcement that the U.S. Government intended to transition stewardship of the IANA Functions to the global multistakeholder community, nearing the culmination of the process dating back to the creation of ICANN in 1998. Needless to say, Fadi has been instrumental in some of ICANN's most important moments, but arguably his most important contribution was transforming ICANN into a truly global organization and strengthening the multistakeholder model across the diverse spectrum of the ICANN community.

Fadi's diplomatic strengths enabled him to engage the entire Internet community in a meaningful way, extending outreach to everyone from the individual internet user to global leaders involved in a variety of internet governance fora, including the IGF and the UN's ITU. This leadership and outreach resulted in ICANN being invited to an ITU meeting for the first time. The strengthened relationships with organization like the ITU indicated a "new season of cooperation" among organizations perceived to be engaged in turf wars over internet governance for years.

In addition to working with major organizations within the IG sphere, Fadi stressed the importance of engaging the global stakeholder community, making ICANN into more of the global entity that it was always meant to be. He helped "bring ICANN to the world, rather than asking the world to come to ICANN." Within his first year, ICANN opened hubs in Singapore and Istanbul, and appointed four new VPs of Global Stakeholder Engagement to improve the international presence and participation in the regions of Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

To further engage and empower the global multistakeholder community the NextGen@ICANN program was created and the existing ICANN Fellowship Program was expanded from approximately 25 to 50 fellows per conference. These programs enable participants from developing countries to attend ICANN meetings and fully participate in the ICANN process, helping to bring a more diverse set of stakeholders to the decision making table.

With the help of a fantastic staff and executive team, Fadi has changed ICANN for the better, shifting the decision making process better reflect the all of the global stakeholders. Fadi's dedication to globalising ICANN was even evident in the small things, like answering a question at the public forum in the Arabic. He brought an awareness to the diversity of ICANN's stakeholders that ICANN had previously been missing and ultimately made it more of an oasis and less of a fortress.

WELCOME TO GÖRAN MARBY, ICANN'S NEW CEO!

In early February 2016, ICANN announced Fadi Chehadé's replacement, Göran Marby. Marby is currently the Director of Swedish Post & Telecom Agency in Stockholm, and he will take on the responsibility of CEO in May, 2016. Marby will take the helm at a very important time of transition, specifically the hand-off of the IANA Functions, which are currently overseen by the United States government. Marby has over 20 years experience as a senior executive in the IT sector.

THE ABC'S OF ICANN

INTERNET CORPORATION OF ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS

Abbreviation	Meaning
AfriNIC	The African Network Information Center
ALAC	At-Large Advisory Committee
APNIC	The Asia Pacific Network Information Centre
ARIN	American Registry for Internet Numbers
ASO	Address Supporting Organization
ccNSO	The Country-Code Names Supporting Organization
ccTLD	Country-Code Top Level Domain
CCT	Competition, Consumer Trust and Consumer Choice
CCWG-AACT	Cross Community Working Group on Enhancing ICANN Accountability
CSG	Commercial Stakeholder Group
DNS	Domain Name System
GAC	Governmental Advisory Committee
GNSO	Generic Names Supporting Organization
gTLD	Generic Top-Level Domain
IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
IAB	Internet Architecture Board
ICG	IANA Stewardship Transition Coordination Group
IDN	Internationalized Domain Names
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IP	Internet Protocol
IPC	Internet Property Constituency
IPv4	Internet Protocol Version 4
IPv6	Internet Protocol Version 6
IRP	Independent Review Process
ISOC	Internet Society
ISP	Internet Service Provider
ISPCP	Internet Service Provider and Connectivity Providers Constituency
LACNIC	Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry
NCSG	Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group
NCUC	Non-Commercial Users Constituency
NPOC	Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns
NRO	Number Resource Organization
NTIA	US Department of Commerce National Telecommunications and Information Administration
OSC	Operations Steering Committee
PDP	Policy Development Process
RDAP	Registry Data Access Protocol
RDS	Registration Directory Service
RIPE NCC	Réseaux IP Européens Network Coordination Centre (European RIR)
RIR	Regional Internet Registry
RrSG	Registrar Stakeholder Group
RySG	Registry Stakeholder Group
RSEP	Registry Services Evaluation Proccess
RSSAC	Root Server System Advisory Committee
SSR	Security, Stability and Resiliency
SSAC	Security and Stability Advisory Committee
TLD	Top Level Domain
TLG	Technical Liaison Group
UASG	Universal Acceptance Steering Group
UDRP	Uniform Dispute Resolution Process
URS	Uniform Rapid Suspension System
WG	Working Group

WIKI-EDITING GUIDE

This guide will help you learn the ins and outs of CANNWiki. Specifically, it will teach you how to add and edit ICANNWiki articles, as well as how to:

NAVIGATE THE WIKI.
ICW and its MediaWiki software platform are user-friendly, but require an understanding of its mark-up language and the mechanics behind article creation.

PREPARE BEFORE YOU EDIT.
ICW is driven by its thoroughly researched content, whi relies on wiki-based ethos to guide its tone, clarity, and validity.

UNDERSTAND THE FOUNDATIONS OF WIKI CULTURE AND MARKUP.

PREPARING TO EDIT

SOURCES

Content on ICANNWiki should use verifiable and reliable resources. Referencing primary sources is considered best practice, but reliable secondary sources are also welcome.

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

ICANNWiki's dynamic and rigorous nature can be attributed to the emphasis placed on original research. While it is acceptable to reformulate an idea's concept for your own understanding, it is not acceptable to copy and paste or plagiarize.

NEUTRAL POINT OF VIEW

All articles on ICANNWiki must be written from a Neutral Point of View (NPOV), meaning the articles should not contain any bias, opinions, or unverifiable facts. Behaviors to be avoided when adhering to a NPOV include, stating opinion as fact and omitting unappealing facts. All articles should include at least one reliable reference.

EDITING ARTICLES

Wiki code you type	Output on ICANNWiki
Italic	`''italic text''`	*italic text*
Bold	`'''bold text'''`	**bold text**
Section headers	`==Heading text==`	Heading text
	`===Heading text===`	**Heading text**
	`====Heading text====`	Heading text
Internal link to another ICANNWiki page	`[[Denis Diderot]]`	Denis Diderot
Internal link using alternate text	`[[Denis Diderot|Diderot]]`	Diderot
External link to another website	`[http://loc.gov Library of Congress website]`	Library of Congress website
Bulleted list	`* Wikipedia` `* Encyclopédie`	• Wikipedia • Encyclopédie
Numbered list	`# A - Azymites` `# B - Cézimbra`	1. A - Azymites 2. B - Cézimbra
Image with a caption	`[[File:Example.jpg|thumb|Caption text]]`	 Caption text
Signature and timestamp (for "Discussion" pages)	`~ ~ ~ ~`	Username (talk) 19:50, 11 December 2013 (UTC)

SPONSORSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

ICANNWiki has two tiers of sponsorship available, to help support our staff, travel expenses, giveaways, and educational goals:

> Become a **MEMBER** for $2,000 per meeting
> Take advantage of **PARTNER** offers for an additional $3,000 per giveaway *

ICANNWiki

giving everyone a voice in the future of the internet

ICANNWIKI IS CURRENTLY FOCUSED ON:

115%
KNOWLEDGE SHARING

Since 2013, ICANNWiki's site traffic has increased by 115%. Over 2,000 subscribers receive our monthly newsletter.

CONFERENCE PARTICIPATION

ICANNWiki's booth is amongst the most popular at ICANN conferences, and our Quick Guide is a valuable resource for conference highlights.

DIRECT OUTREACH

ICANNWiki hosts Edit-A-Thons that encourage participants to develop content on relevant Internet Governance topics.

CULTURAL CONNECTIONS

We are doubling our multilingual content in Chinese and Spanish, with the intention of creating separate wikis exclusive to each language.

FULL DETAILS AT ICANNWIKI.COM /SPONSORSHIP

ICANNWiki is a 501(c)(3) non-profit.

All membership contributions are tax-deductible in the U.S.

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Your business or organization can be our next Partner, by supporting the ICANNWiki Quick Guide, or one of these other high-visibility projects. In keeping with our reputation of being innovative, we also offer Partners the opportunity to work directly with ICANNWiki staff to develop special research projects which utilize data from our website.

EDIT-A-THON

An informative event and reception which encourages direct participation from the Internet Governance community, the Edit-A-Thon teaches participants how they can spread their unique knowledge to the wider world.

ICANNWiki
growing internet knowledge

AN INTRODUCTION TO WIKI PRINCIPLES & EDITING

This informative guide is co-presented by
amazon.com

PLAYING CARD DECKS

The playing card decks are a longstanding extension of our caricatures. Playing Card Partners have their logo exclusively featured on the card box and deck, and are given the opportunity to highlight their company and its members.

John Boruuka
IRON MOUNTAIN

CARICATURE BADGES

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"ICANN must become an oasis, a place that people see and come to because it works, because it makes sense, because it's efficient."

- Fadi Chehadé, ICANN 44 Welcome Ceremony in Prague