*As identified during the CCWG meeting of 27 July, the concept of “Open Internet” will require definitional work or a rewording. Having done a google search, the term often seems associated with net neutrality which may not be what the CCWG has in mind. As such, the CCWG will need to decide whether to stick with the term and provide a definition or whether it prefers to describe what is intended with the term Open Internet.*

From Daniel Dardailler

Open Internet, as far as this CCWG is concerned is IMO:

* Not inclusive of the physical layer (however open is can be, too far from ICANN mission, and not clear it needs funding)
* Inclusive of the transport and presentation layer (TCP/IP, Web, directly linked to DNS operations, and needs funding)
* Inclusive of the addressing layer (IPv6, DNS, it's ICANN core activities, so not clear to me it needs funding since ICANN already has a healthy budget without the auctions. Isn't DNS capacity building part of ICANN responsibilities already?)
* Not inclusive of the app/platform/content layer (too far from ICANN mission, although it needs funding too)
* Inclusive of the policy layer (shutdown, net neutrality, etc., even though I agree with others that these are very sensitive topics that would position ICANN on a difficult path vs. some of its constituencies, e.g. the GAC, or telco/DNS players).

From Erika Mann

1) definition of 'open Internet' in relation to ICANN's mission and in relation to the work of the future fund could/should have various dimensions:

* historical preamble: The DNS serves from it's early days an open Internet in the sense ...
* positive definition: The 'fund' shall be able to support projects that support an open Internet culture in the sense that projects related to open source developments for the DNS are (for example) allowed to apply ...
* negative definition: The 'fund' shall not support projects that don't relate in any way to ICANN's mission and the development of the DNS
* examples: lastly provide few examples about what is meant (DNS software and security for example) to guide future project examiners

Judith Hellerstein

I would add that it is a network that is stable, scalable, agile, secure, profitable, sustainable and ultimately equitable.  An open Internet provides the ability for civil society groups, indigenous communities and others to take an active part in the network. I see this is embedded in what Daniel has written but think it could be more clearly stated and elaborated on.

I would also add that it is standards based, adhering to the W3C guidelines and standards. It means that the network must be inter-operable and accessible.