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BEIJING – Joint Fellows - APRALO ALSes Meeting
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ICANN – Beijing, People's Republic of China

Tuesday April 9, 2013, 7:30 Janis's Joint Fellowship Meeting, Beijing ICANN 46

JANIS KARKLINS: Good morning! Sunday was so long and then Monday was so long and now it's Tuesday. So here we are this morning, and it's all about me right now, it's not about you two talking, it's all about me. So I think you are all kind of getting used to the sense of humour and what we try to bring to the fellowship which is we truly mean it when we start on a Sunday and say we want this to be your living room, whatever room they put us in that doesn't matter. The fact is we are a family from the time we get here and we are family at the time we leave, and I love to get the relaxed laughter and chatter in the morning. Rommel, why don't you come down and be closer to us? Really! Gosh guys, it's just Tracy. I know he is all you know Chair, Vice Chair of the GAC and going to take over the world but still it's just Tracy. So this morning we have two speakers and then all of a sudden Siranush came up and said, "Pick me, I want to speak too," because that's just Siranush, he has to have the microphone. So we are going to hear firsthand from our Fellowship alumni, Tracy Hackshaw, about entering into this world of ICANN and moving through the ranks in several years' time, 3 year's time, he is now Vice Chair for the GAC and I couldn't be more proud but I am also just not surprised. From the minute that I met Tracy he was ready to attack all of this and he had his voice in the microphone from day one and questioned everything and everybody whether it was a positive or a

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critique, he was very free-flowing with his thoughts and his vision and so I am not surprised, I am just thrilled. Our second speaker this morning will be Lesley Cowley, the Chair of the Country Code Naming Supporting Organisation. Lesley has been a friend of the Fellows for all the years since I have been here, when she took the position over from Chris Disspain, who now sits on the Board, and Lesley is just nothing but charming and intellectual and generous with her time and energy and knowledge, so from this morning on through the rest of the week, anything that you need from Lesley she's there. Imagine me being your teacher, 3rd and 4th graders, poor things, stressed out, mom and dad were late getting them in the car and it's none of their fault, and they walk in the door and I just look at them and go, "You're late! Make your mother and father get you up earlier." So we do need to leave this auditorium today at 8:45 because they have Constituency Day today so some of the groups have quite a lot to set up, paperwork and presenters and such, so we are going to leave here at 8:45 today and go out into the big, good world of Constituency Day. So this is the one that we talk about that's a little bit more difficult, just in the sense of being new into this, none of it will seem very familiar or welcoming and I spent all my time telling you that you're welcome and to go through the doors and all that and then we get to this day and it doesn't feel the same. So I again encourage you. So this is the day you want to buddy up with an alumni, find out where someone else is going, go in and find a familiar face, somebody else who has a green badge on and say, "Hey, I'm in this with you," but stick it out. If it's not your flavour, go on to the next type of organization. If you go in to the not-for-profit and you listen a little bit into EMPOC, it's not quite what you thought it was and you realize that perhaps it's not right for you at this time, don't be

discouraged; pick your stuff up, go out and go to another room; email me; go to the newcomer lounge; email one of the alumni, but do not waste the day because you are feeling uncomfortable or unsure in those rooms. Find the way. So, crazy day, we are all here to help you, all here to support you, so don't let the day go by. If it feels a little weird, contact one of us, okay? Siranush, I'll give you your 5 minutes.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, welcome everyone! I am Siranush Vardanyan from Armenia. I couldn't resist myself coming and saying hello to all of you, because as we usually say amongst ourselves, Once a Fellow, always a Fellow. So I am one of you and I am honored to be one of you, and now I am representing here in the capacity of representing the nomination committee in ICANN, selected from APRALO ALAC region, Asia-Pacific and Australia. I will be brief, just will make an announcement today, this is historically the first time ever that the nomination committee is holding open meetings. During this event you may see three announcements in the schedule that nomination committee has the meeting. Yesterday we had Outreach Committee open meeting and I was happy to see a couple of Fellows there who had interest to learn about it. You know that there are several open positions, leadership positions, to join ICANN leadership team and nomination committee is there to select those people. This is an independent committee from all other constituencies and committees here, so today at 5 o'clock we have our first historical open meeting with public where you can come, it's from 5 to 6 in Room Function 5B, so please come and listen to what kind of positions are open and in which position you are interested, or spread the word in your own countries, if there are people whom you

feel or see that this person can be the best candidate to serve in ICANN leadership, just encourage this person, him/her, to apply, females are encouraged even more to apply to those positions, so I hope to see all of you at 5 o'clock today. Enjoy your Fellowship morning and I hope that you all are enjoying this morning, very lovely meetings. Thank you.

TRACY HACKSHAW: Alright, thank you Siranush. Siranush is a fellow Fellow from way back in 2008, New Delhi; I met Siranush in Sydney, I think. So that shows how old I am. I started Fellowship program in 2009 in Sydney and did another one in Seoul and then did another one in Cartagena in 2010. Out of that I ended becoming a member of the GAC, so you know when Janis tells you find your path and as you're here, so after the third meeting I found my path and I was on the GAC. I work in government so I mean it was a pretty logical step for me but it was very honorable to be representing my country on the GAC and so on. And just to let you know, the GAC is not the mafia, the GAC is not the Secret Service, the GAC is not that big bad organisation that has closed meetings and the doors are closed and security is outside and so on. Yes some meetings are closed and there is a reason for that but many are open, so we wish to welcome you in the open meetings, but the closed meetings are closed unfortunately, but nothing is going on in there that is going to be very sinister or detrimental to the internet. We are not censoring the internet as people seem to think. So just a directive to the presentation, this is a reasonably detailed presentation, I didn't have time to update this from Heather. GAC has grown, especially since Wicket. The GAC has now 140 members I understand since June 2012, we are now 140 government members, and the GAC in this meeting I think there are

about 60 odd governments participating in person and several IGOs, that is Intergovernmental Organizations. They participate as observers in the GAC and that's very important for those who are listening to the discussions in the GAC about things like the IOC as in the International Olympics Committee, the Red Cross, and they are what they call intergovernmental organizations and they are also observers in the GAC. So what is the GAC? Well, as you will have seen on Day 1, the GAC is an advisory committee to the board of ICANN, we are not a supporting organization, we are an advisory committee, and what that means is that what we do is provide advice to the board and that advice can be formulated over a period of time, whether it be over the meeting that happens here or a over a period of several meetings, and what the advice does is that it attempts to represent public policy interest and policy matters that governments have in their own home countries. Now as you know, governments represent the views of their citizens, and some may disagree with this, but to a large extent the GAC also represents users, represents the views of our citizens and our businesses and our NGOs and so on, and through the government perspective what it does is it aligns with each country's public policy and they come into the GAC, this is the advisory committee, to present those positions and to have discussions to come to a formal position on issues.

So how does the GAC work? Well, it has a very interesting place in the ICANN world. It presents advice. This advice is something that is being worked on as we speak in terms of adjusting even what the advice looks like and how it works, but this advice is something that the board has to consider, according to the GAC bylaws, and the advice that the board

considers can either be accepted, can be maybe let's say taken into consideration, and in some cases rejected by the board. If it is rejected then there is a process that goes through to deal with that. The GAC advice is based on consensus, and this is very important. There is no voting in the GAC, no voting whatsoever. I've never seen a vote in the GAC. Even though people have attempted to try and force a vote, there is no voting. Everything is done via consensus and to a large extent the meetings that we are going through in this meeting are going to be with some consensus and that is important for those who are following what's happening in this meeting because as you may have heard, we are following advice on the new gTLD program and certain pieces of information and domain strings that will be presented to the board as formal objections. It is very important to know when advice come forward, it is going to be consensus advice. So for the strings that you may be hearing about and all these, I am not going to detail them for you and you can visit the GAC website to see what is going on, it is very open, you can see the list of the strings and so on that are being object against and so on. The position of the GAC is that we will not go forward if there is an objection to the consensus. So that's an interesting position that's being taken. So there will be no consensus if there is an objection to the consensus, which means that it is going to be very difficult few days coming up. However, when the advice does come forward, it goes to the board and then it is up to the board to decide what to do with it, as I said before, and if the board does not agree with the advice then the board and the GAC must work together to find a solution. For those who have been around in the dot xxx days, some of you may have seen what happened then. You would have seen a very interesting scenario develop where the board and the GAC sat down in

a very difficult scenario and worked out the dot xxx issue. The board ended up not accepting the advice, as you would have recalled, when they hadn't implemented dot xxx, and furthermore the GAC scorecard prior to new gTLDs, the board accepted 90% of the GAC advice but 10% was not accepted, and reasons were given for that as well. So some of the issues that we are dealing with besides new gTLD issue would be basically stability of the DNS, very big issue in terms of law enforcement, WHOIS issues and so on, so that's a huge issue. After this meeting we will probably move on to those issues as a major topic of interest that will become the GACs agenda in terms of security of the internet and trying to understand how this program, the expansion of the internet and new gTLDs will affect the running of the internet and who gets domain names and a whole broad spectrum, as well as relating to issues that, I see Lesley is here from the CCNSO, we do some work on the CCTLD issue as well because governments do have some interest in the CCTLD issue and even more so as the new gTLD program moves forward. A major issue that is starting up is the strengthening of accountability and transparency in ICANN, and you may have heard of the ATRT teams; first team was 2010 I believe, finished in 2010 I believe, and then there was a board and GAC working group to implement those recommendations which resulted in a high level meeting in Toronto, restructured GAC advice, a series of improvements, and now there is a second ATRT which has just started, and that ATRT is looking at implementing a series of new recommendations and doing some metrics to measure how we are doing against that. All of that is a result of the affirmation of commitment. For those who are not familiar with that, that is the new arrangement between the ICANN board and the US government and that resulted in less control by the US government of

ICANN, if you were to use that as a phrase, and more geographic involvement, diverse involvement of other countries in the running of ICANN, just part of what the NomCom message is about and the Fellowship program and all these things, about trying to increase the breadth of the ICANN reach and deepen the involvement of other countries besides the US and Europe in the ICANN world.

How does the GAC work? Well, we really can only meet three times a year. If you come to a meeting you will see how large the GAC is, it looks enormous, and it takes up an entire ballroom and the largest horseshoe table you can find. I counted them on Friday and there were 85 people around the table, which was quite impressive. So we can only meet three times a year; seriously, to bring people like that together once a year is very difficult, not to mention three times. And so most of the work is done actually intersessionally, in between meetings on phone calls, by email, and sometimes by using webinars and so on. The key output is a communiqué, so it's something that comes out every meeting, it is the negotiated text of what has happened in that meeting. It is very hard to negotiate text. So that is again consensus driven and the communiqué is the result of what a good representation will happen in a meeting based on consensus. We do try and have meetings regularly with the community. This particular meeting has been very difficult because our job has been to deliver advice to the board on the new gTLD program and now we've had to cut a few of our planned regular meetings with other constituencies, but every meeting you will probably see a meeting with another AC or SO, regular meetings, probably on a Sunday or even today.

How do we work? We are pretty much working in subcommittees, so in addition to sitting around the table and talking, we also have these side committees that meet again at the meetings intersessionally that are led by topic leads. A good example of what we did was with the application support program, there was a group that led the developing group position and tried to look at how developing countries could benefit from new gTLD program, that was led by Kenya, and have many developing countries on that committee, and we also work with other communities through liaisons, if not official liaisons at the very least they are regular type meetings between people who we know are liaising from other AC's and SO's with us. Yesterday we had lunch for example with the ALAC leadership and their liaison and we will continue having meetings along those lines as we go forward. We also receive briefs from the communities that are requested by the GAC and otherwise, so the GAC may make a request for a report on something and the scenario we talked about the ISOC, about security root and so on and they will present a report, and so on, and those reports are studied and reported on in the GAC in every meeting. Again, a Chair and three Vice Chairs are elected to deal with the GACs administration, and that's pretty much the executive. I am one of the Vice Chair elects, and it's done through geographic diversity so it is rotating amongst the various what you call geographic areas in ICANN. So this is again a dated slide but the early warning process which you would have heard about was a major change for us in the GAC where we actually had to sit down and develop early warnings for new gTLD strings using a template and providing that information in advance of all meetings. So we had to work intersessionally again to deliver that, and you would have heard that some countries are very prolific in providing warnings but again it

shows that we can work together intersessionally and work with the ICANN system and not just within governments and all capitals. The GAC may also provide direct advice to the board on new gTLD and that is what is happening now, and hopefully at the end of this meeting you'll see the results of all this and understand this and there is an 18-page document waiting for us today. So we have to report at the end of this meeting, they are waiting on us literally, and so we have to finish this meeting. I can't remember the exact dates but it is now literally.

We have been doing things like capacity building sessions as well, another outcome of the review of the ATRT and the BGRI, and we had this session in March in Costa Rica, but we had our capacity building session with new members who were trained and brought up to speed on the ICANN process and GAC process and so on. Again we had the meeting in Toronto and it was very successful, we had quite a large turnout of ministers and high-level officials, and we intend to continue along that process and engaging all governments to understand the ICANN. You are familiar with the fact that ICANN and things like the ITU are a bit different, so the ITU is very familiar to those from the African region, from the Caribbean, and maybe the Pacific region as well, in terms of they are the ICT agency and ICANN is reasonably new to many of those regions. So whenever you hear about ICT and meetings, you tend to associate that with ITU, so the ICANN world is new to many of those regions from governments perspective, so therefore strengthening the ICANN footprint in those regions is very important for the ICANN-government relationship to continue working in those regions and not have an ITU focused approach as opposed to an ICANN focused approach but rather a general approach to issues. Another

improvement again we made was very important, we've had conference calls and translations in our meetings in all six UN languages and Portuguese, so check that box, and you can also check Translation of GAC Documents, and now there are 20 fellowships for GAC members to attend GAC meetings, which is very different from before where there were only five or six I think. So GAC has increased membership and increased participation largely through this method of 20 fellowships. This meeting was oversubscribed, I understand. I recall seeing the list, I think there were 28 applications for 20 fellowships, so it's quite interesting. Again here are the priorities that we are dealing with, I mentioned a few of them, the Board-GAC Recommendation Implementation Working Group, the BGRIWG, the GTLDSU, working with the framework of interpretation working group with CCNSO, working with law enforcement, there is a major thrust going on in that regard with Interpol and those agencies, and working with various policy processes that are going on in ICANN, and getting involved in an earlier standpoint. So there is a major thrust ahead to work closer with the GNSO in particular, as well as CCNSO, very early in the policy development process. So the policy development process as you know could be quite long, and involves consultation with other stakeholders. The GAC normally gets involved at the end; even though there is opportunity to still get involved before, the GAC normally gets involved when the policy is probably already formulated and is going on for consultation. And what is happening now is that there is a thrust to get the GAC involved much earlier in the process, whether it be through some sort of committee level or some other method, so that we can be involved throughout the process of policy development as opposed to the end where it becomes very messy.

JANIS KARKLINS: And Tracy when I say that this group understands PDP, I don't think that's the right thing to say, and understanding of it would mean you really would want to be involved in it to feel it move, the mechanism, but on Sunday, just to refresh our newcomers, on Sunday, Rob Hoggarth, Senior Director for Policy, did talk about building policy and that it was community driven and that the staff was to implement that community driven policy. So when Tracy talks about PDP, Policy Development Process, that's all about that community driven policy building which would finally then get the advice from the GAC and then move forward.

TRACY HACKSHAW: Exactly so. The issue has been that, that policy process gets advice from the GAC at the end of the process recently, although there are opportunities in between for that to continue happening throughout. So the issue now is to formalize the process of GAC input from the very beginning and moving it through the stages of policy development, so when it gets to the end of the process the GAC would have input from the very start and therefore there should be no real issue at the end, that's the thinking, because normally what happens is that it gets to the GAC at the very end and there is normally a different discussion that occurs at that point. So hopefully we are going to amend that and take that to the next level and that process is currently underway with both GNSO and CCNSO and we will probably have a presentation I believe on Sunday from GNSO on the way that has reached and I have seen the CCNSO slides as well, so there is a group working on that as well. So basically the GAC gets involved where it can. It is a very difficult process for the GAC because we go home and we go back to our jobs in

government and we go back to our daily lives and as I said before, because ICANN is not seen as a major issue in many governments, people tend to not focus on it, so whereas in the US and Europe and other countries you find there is a specialized resource for ICANN issues, in other countries that may not be so. So the thrust of coming here to speak to you is that I am hoping that those who are in government or close to your government in your countries can reach out and indicate the ICANN issues are important and it is very useful to keep on top of it if not assign a resource to look at it, at least keep on top of the issues, you can keep informing them so when an issue comes up for debate such as the new gTLDs, there is no silence from the developing world, because right now there is pretty much a silence. Let's be frank, so you have a debate between US, EU and places like Australia and so on. There are debates from Brazil and Argentina but they are specific to their issues, but we don't hear much from the other parts of the world except from Africa and North Africa, so we want to get some more discussion going about other issues, some more input and less silence in the room when these things come up, I'm just saying that, and we hopefully will have that pushed through by the time the next round happens, they will be more involved and we are not just sitting and looking and watching the debate and sparks fly between other players, and we are watching on silently. Alright, so thank you very much. The GAC website is GAC.ICANN.org and you can email the address there for any more information that you are looking for, and I'll try and get this presentation amended and get it back to you Janis in a more up to date fashion. Thank you.

JANIS KARKLINS: Thank you, and Tracy if you can stick around I would like to give the mike over to Lesley at this point on the CCNSO, but I think I am going to go to Lesley first because I don't want to run out of time because we do need to clear this room, so please write your question down because I know we are going to have time to get back to it, but what's interesting is if you have the knowledge of what Tracy was just imparting with GAC and then with Lesley speaking about the CCNSO, it's quite an interesting combination of these two supporting organizations and advisory committees, so I think it would be interesting Lesley if you would talk a bit about yourself because I think it is always interesting how someone arrives here in ICANN, and then the work of the CCNSO and I think that might lead to some interesting questions.

LESLEY COWLEY: Alright, that's good, so good morning everybody. My name is Lesley Cowley. Okay, so I am a country code manager, this is how I got here and the CCNSO is basically the bit at the bottom there in purple color, that is for country code managers. The CCNSO is made up currently of 136 country code managers, so I am a bit worried now the GAC seem to have more people, this will get competitive, but you don't have to be a member to participate and in fact there are a number of country code managers who for various reasons are not joining the CCNSO, but they are definitely there and participating. So we have some very live discussions too with people participating who are not members. The important thing for country codes is that we all set our policy locally, so many of us have policy processes a bit like a mini ICANN in our own country where we work with government and where we work with internet service providers and users, businesses and so on, to develop

policy that is relevant for our country and the important thing is that what one country may want or may desire may be very different to a neighboring country or somewhere else. So there is no requirement for policy to be the same across all of the countries and that is something that many country managers feel very, very strongly about. So if you ever hear somebody at ICANN suggesting that all country codes should be the same, then that is a good way to start an argument. So, if you bear that in mind, the CCNSOs job is not to develop policy really at all. It has a very, very limited policy role, because most policy is set within the countries. The other important thing to say to you is that we have a big variety of models in country codes, so some are commercially operated for profit, they have shareholders and so on, some are run by academic departments, some are run by nonprofit charities, one or two are run by one person still and that is how UK started though, not me. My previous the man who hired me, my boss, he was the man who started dot UK which is where I work, and he many years ago went to Jon Postel and said, "Can I run dot UK?" And he was asked why he want to run dot UK and he said, "Well I think it would be a good thing to do for my local internet community," and Jon said ok. Kind of that seems like such a long time ago and we actually started in 1996 when Jon Postel gave dot UK to Willie my previous boss. So we have a lot of different models, we also are at very different stages of growth and evolution, so some of us run very big country codes we have multimillion dollar or pounds, whatever your currency budgets, and we have 100s of people working for us. So dot UK is one of the biggest though not the biggest country code, we have 10.4 million names, I have a budget of 26 million pounds and 140 staff, my opinion and dot UK opinion is just as valid as Namibia for example who have one or two people and not so many domain

names, and so that is why the country code supporting organization is a great place to interact and to have good discussions about how your country code is developing and what policies you are developing nationally and how the internet is growing in your country, but it does mean that one size does not fit all. So you will hear country codes saying this - No, no, no one size doesn't fit all, we want to do something a very different way because that suits our needs or our local internet community. But we do a bit of policy. Tracy actually already mentioned a major bit of policy we are doing currently, which is a look at delegation and re-delegation of a country code, so no longer can you go to Jon Postel and say can I have my country code. There is a process for that, it's not very clear so we are trying to make it clearer. And also very difficult sometimes is when a country manager maybe is not doing such a good job or is out of country and the local internet community would like the country code to be run in-country and so there is a lot of discussion around how might that happen, what would be the reason for moving from one operator to another operator, sometimes there might be an agreement, somebody might die or retire or whatever, and there might be a natural easy transition. Other times this is very controversial, so I have heard of examples where there was a request to move from a country code operator to the President's brother-in-law not so good perhaps. So what we are trying to do at the moment is clarify the existing rules that say this is why it might change from one person to another, from one manager to another, and this is the procedure that might have to happen and for country codes it's very important that the local internet community is taken into account as well. The other bit of policy that we have done and in fact we have almost finished at this meeting, is internationalized Domain names for

country codes and we have been working on this for many years now, we had a fast track where internationalized Domain name country codes were authorized and at the same time in parallel we ran a policy process and that is just coming to an end now, which I am very pleased about. But that's really all the policy we do, so how on earth do we fill two days? The good thing about the CCNSO for me is we share, a lot of us very much come from the internet ethos, the internet background, where we share our experiences, we share our learning, we share software, and we share ideas and one of the main things we do at the country code meeting is share our news, both good news and bad news, we share the latest legal developments and technical developments, there is a whole, that was yesterday for the techies for country codes to get together, and we learned from each other, and I have been in this community since 1999 so you might think she knows lots; each meeting I come to I learn something new too from another country code manager, so it's a very vibrant community, anyone can come and be involved, so it's a very good community to be a member of. And that's really the introduction from the CCNSO point of view. The other bit that I am often asked about here so I will cover it now, is the thing called Women in DNS, because you may have noticed I am a woman in DNS, and when I first came to ICANN meetings there were not very many women and often IT does not appeal to women so much, so often we were meeting around a small table and said we ought to start groups. So there is a group of women in DNS, there is lot more of us now than there used to be and we are very passionate about encouraging women in ICANN to network with each other and to help each other because we think that's a good thing to do and to develop your careers within the ICANN framework, within your country. You will often find another

woman in another country doing a similar job to yours who will be able to share and we think that's a good thing to encourage. I am happy to have questions and comments.

LEON: This is Leon from Mexico and this is question is for Tracy. I understand that GAC works on consensus but have you been into the situation that there might be two or three different stances being discussed and there is no consensus reached; what do you do in that situation, I mean if it is supposed to have a consensus and you don't reach that consensus and you are also obliged to advise the board on a certain manner, how do you solve that problem?

TRACY HACKSHAW: The chair in this particular scenario is very strident about getting consensus, so where there are situations such as not having multiple maybe blocks of thoughts going on, we would break and we would attempt to get consensus in the margins. If it is going to be a deadlock in that room you attempt to reach a situation where you would break and there would be side meetings and so on. And more often than not, there will be consensus. I think to a large extent people are willing to compromise and it is a matter of negotiation and trading off first exactly what pieces you want to trade with and so on because nobody really wants to have no decision, right as we know, so the essence of compromise is getting I need to feel as if I have gotten something as well as the other side, once that happens you tend to get the positions resolved. So, the chair has been very good at trying to resolve that and

she has made it very clear to the new Vice Chairs that our job is to help her achieve that consensus and margins especially in this meeting.

JANIS KARKLINS: If I may add to that, consensus doesn't mean everybody has to agree and particularly when there are difficult issues, it's finding a root that people don't feel distraught about often.

SONI: My name is Soni, I am from Indonesia and now in Malaysia. I have a question for each about GAC as much as GAC activities are well recommended and measured against when it comes to advising ICANN from the government's perspective but I also have an idea that I think it is correct to say that GAC is in between the ICANN and government so is there any measures so how GAC communicate well with the governments instead of advising ICANN as well, but what about communicating whatever happens in the ICANN to the governments is there any way or any measures you can throw there or you know that happening or not happening, the second question about country code, I learned that some country code maybe to name TV from Tuvalu as also been used for commercial uses just like dot fm, so what is the position here? Do they remain as a country code top level domain or what's the position about that?

TRACY HACKSHAW: I think some governments advising I guess what you call is capitals, so the GAC itself as a group or institution does not exist outside of the ICANN, so the GAC doesn't   write the governments, doesn't

communicate the governments doesn't really work in that way, but individual country is only GAC to communicate of course their governments so while it is that we I mean in the GAC we can't control if let's say I am the GAC member once I come to the meeting and I don't report back to the GAC what happened in the meeting its very likely that would not be the case because most of the governments after getting the information and the ministries or the agencies who sent you here otherwise they would be enquiring us what's happening, I am seeing particularly in my region that there is more interest in the ICANN scenario and especially for the sessions and I came with an issue, you know in the opening session and so on. So there is some discussion happening in terms of what is ICANN and what happened in that meeting and torrent what happened in meeting in Beijing in the presentation we had a highlight on the torrent where many of the GAC countries end up and we will inform some case for the first time what the ICANN is about and what the GAC does, so this is very hard question to answer, as I said the GAC doesn't write the governments, the GAC does the right you know the present in the states and right as we do, but it rely on the GAC members that job for them, everything is on the website and all information is there and the members of the GAC wish to communicate with the government in the point of documentation in the website etc, but there is no formal other institutional channel to GAC information to the governments I would say no.

JANIS KARKLINS: Your question regarding Tuvalu and other countries that also have a different meaning for the country code, my response would be it's not a decision of matter, it's a matter for the country and I am aware of some

countries where there is a commercial operator who is selling TV globally because obviously it means television to some people and the benefits of that go to the country. I remember seeing a very impressive presentation some time ago from Tuvalu where they were showing internet wireless mast that they had put in on the islands from the proceeds of the sales so I think where there can be benefit back to the country and the local internet community support that is positive. There are other occasions where there is a country code manager who is outside of the country and the money goes in their bank accounts and I know some people do not do that as positive, but it is a matter for the local government and the local governments and the local internet community should have to say in their country codes and some countries have residency requirements to register the new country code obviously that wouldn't work even globally.

FATIMA: This is Fatima from Argentina, I have question to Tracy. How come we as Fellow, how come we do outreach in our countries in the case that our government are not participating in the GAC, what are your suggestions?

TRACY HACKSHAW: That's a very good question and applies to everyone here and encourage everyone to do what I will suggest and so when we go back to the home for those who are in governments it's lot easier and see my colleague, who from government here, you can communicate directly obviously in those scenarios, but for those who are in civil society or academia etc., my advice to you is to either lobby through your existing

recognized NGO organization or academic institutions or even the CCTLDS where they may be powerful enough to get attention of the government and indicate to your government through those institutions what's happening here. It's very difficult for one person to knock on the door and literally get the attention of a minister or bureaucrat, but through an organization that is recognized I would recommend that. There is ISOC, there is computer societies and there are organizations CCTLDs, I would recommend strongly that you do that as well as use the internet as fast as possible so you can see many countries and send information to your governments through internet channels what you are going to give to them what is happening for example www.cpf up in the May and that's an internet policy discussion run by the ITU and many of your governments maybe going to that but many of them cannot understand what the ICANN role is so that is a good time to write and look this is happening as it was going on as it is discussions happening in ICANN, happening the wicket from our perspective and here is what we recommend as agency X or agency Y or person Y or person X, that's the way to do it. Don't try and be a voice in the wind, and it will be very difficult to solve that problem that way.

JANIS KARKLINS: Just quickly, we have about 12 minutes left to go, are there any more questions or are you good?

LESLEY COWLEY: I think sometimes it is difficult to get governments or even country codes engaged and one argument that I have seen working really well is talking about the economic benefit to your country of the internet

growing in your country in terms of selling to other countries worldwide and so on, so there are some lovely stories about how much of economic difference in the internet can make if it is used well in the country and that often is very good in getting government attention.

GABI: Hello everybody, I am Gabi from Argentina. I have a question to Lesley. Lesley, you invited to get involved in CCNSO, but my question is what kind of contribution we can do as Fellows or as an individual without working for a CCTLD, or CCTLD administrator or other?

LESLEY COWLEY: I think it's about finding the place that works for you, so obviously the CCNSO is mostly for the country code operators, but I am a strong believer that end users need time for voice whether that is in global policy or local policy and so bring the voice of the end user or business users is a very relevant thing to add to discussions here because sometimes discussions can get very down into the weeds of detail forgetting the end user and the business user. So from whatever background you come, I think it's just finding your place, which is what you said earlier, it is finding what works for you and where you think you can make a difference.

ANUPAM AGRAWAL: I will in fact try to translate a question from a friend, a Fellow from Comoros. There are two questions, one for Tracy and one for Lesley. For Tracy, the question is that what kind of procedures generally or what kind of methods generally GAC follows to outreach to the communities

inside their constituency or in fact inside their economy. So how do generally GAC outreaches the local stakeholders inside the economy to get their feedback as well as ICANN is concerned. And the question for Lesley is when you talk about the CCNSO or CCTLDs in fact in their policies are different according to the different economies, is there minimum set of guidelines or practices or standards generally they follow for operations of CCTLDs?

TRACY HACKSHAW: Just to clarify the question, how does the GAC inform local constituencies in their own country? So just to reiterate quickly, the GAC as I said before does not exist outside of ICANN and in a sense that it is an agency of ICANN, it is made up of individual governments. So it is very difficult for the GAC to reach out to the local constituencies, so government agencies will have to do that, and that's based on each countries model and each countries internet agenda and so on, so it is a difficult question to answer and especially in a short time frame, but based upon the maturity of the society you will find that there may be consultations run by one government in relation to this meeting just while nothing happening is zero, so you have that wide spectrum. So the best thing I could do is to advise you to speak to your GAC representative in your region and your country and ask what they are doing in their areas of influence.

LESLEY COWLEY: I can be much shorter and the answer is no, that there is not a common set of guidelines.

JOHN CARLOS: Good morning, my name is John Carlos. I am from Brazil. My question is not specifically for Tracy, but there was about new GTLD. You told the GAC stay in the end of the process, I need to understand how the end of the process means the proper decision and the other I am trying to stand since I come into ICANN talk about any kind of peoples, how is their work flow for the new GTLDs decision, the conclusion that I am closing to do these work over flow on the constitution and can you say me about the prior, for example shows the GTLD for my account in dot Amazon. Amazon is our library, virtual library, and Amazon is a forest in my country. When this decision could be made in the GAC point of view?

TRACY HACKSHAW: That's a tough question. We are hoping to have all decisions made and all the issues related to GAC advice for new GTLDs by Tuesday.

LESLEY COWLEY: If it helps, I am aware that question is unanswered too and I don't think you will get an answer here, to just defend Tracy. So this morning when I was wide awake I was hearing about your discussions on just this issue yesterday, so the one good thing about this community as well is that we all talk to each other, so we do share the awareness of the issues and if it were easy it would have been resolved already I suspect.

BIRAN: Hi my name is Biran, I am from Gambia. I just have a question for Tracy. How are people nominated into the GAC, is it through the government,

do they have to go through an approval process through GAC, or how does it work?

TRACY HACKSHAW: Yes, that's a very good question. The procedure is being streamlined as you know now, but it really is supposed to come from your ministry that is responsible for internet issues, that ministry or that agency or that authority would recommend or nominate an individual or individuals to represent you on the GAC, that is sent to the Chair, and that is I believe now validated. So it's not just accept who you are, I believe they return the merit now to enquire to ensure that those people are in fact who they are just to verify that it's all about what reason I understand for what because there are many computing agencies in the countries now so, many competing agencies trying to, so but there is no one government rep position that has to come from a ministry that has responsibility for the area in which this should fall under.

AHMED: This is Ahmed from Pakistan. We at Pakistan have same problem of re-delegation and we started the process for re-delegation, unfortunately it could not be materialized. So what you did proper procedure to properly re-delegate dot UK domain?

LESLEY COWLEY: Dot UK has never been re-delegated; it just had a change of person, I was promoted. I am aware this is messy so the current work that we are doing when we have some time with the GAC we will talk to them about is clarifying giving greater clarity to the current policy, but when we

have done that and by that conversation I have identified the main feelings of that policy we would need to do a policy development process, I don't know whether the number of countries had the issues and it's not straight forward we know, like lots of policies that are written a long time ago in a very different context they don't stand well in the current context. I apologize.

JANIS KARKLINS: And this will be our last question, but I will say what they need is the room to change over and if Tracy and Lesley have a couple of minutes, and I can't guarantee that, I'm not looking at them right now, they may be able to move to the back of the room or just outside, to answer a couple of more questions.

DASHA: I am Dasha from Russia. Thank you very much for the presentation. My question goes, because I'm doing a research on CCTLDs and the role of the government, do I understand correctly that the governments are always involved in re-delegation process, yes or no, and how in terms of the roles of the CCNSO and GAC in the process of re-delegation, what are their roles, and also I was addressed by representative of unrecognized country like Nagorno-Karabakh, there are a few countries like Kosovo, unrecognized ones, who would probably want to have a CCTLD, and what would be the process just for them to participate say in GAC, well definitely not in CCNSO as they don't have TLD of their own?

LESLEY COWLEY: Should the government be involved in a re-delegation, my response to that would be yes, because you would be a part of the local internet community, but I do not know the policy by memory, but the government obviously is one of the important people in the country to consult about the re-delegation. Sometimes people would like a re-delegation from government to somebody else who might run the country code a bit more efficiently, so it doesn't always work the way that some people would like it to. How do you get to be a country code and how are you not a country code is determined by the ISO list; if you are not on the list, you are not a country code. You can participate in the CCNSO.

TRACY HACKSHAW: So my understanding how the GAC works that uses the UN list, so if you are not on the UN list of countries then you would be challenged. I stand to be corrected, I am not sure if that's the position but I believe that's the position, so I would imagine that's how it is being dealt with.

LESLEY COWLEY: Maybe if I give an example for my country, so Nominet is currently working with the Welsh government, which is a part of the UK, it's part of UK, it's joined to the mainland but Welsh people very much view themselves as a separate country, and they are going through the GTLD roots to apply for dot Wales and so the representation will come through that whole GNSO process.

JANIS KARKLINS: I just want to say thank you. I really enjoy the days when I can get both the GAC and the CCNSO in the same room. It's always a great discussion and I really appreciate the questions that you all were raising here, and I think two things that I got today, one is a reminder of how young we are, of course personally speaking I try to remain that way and it calls for a reprise of We are Young Tonight at Music Night, Tracy, but we are young as an organization. When Lesley is talking about 1996 and 1999 from dot UK and from her own engagement at ICANN, it feels forever for those of you very young in the room, my net mission ambassadors, we all sound ancient to you from 1996 I'm sure, but for those of us in the 50ish range, it's a blink. And so a reminder that we are young, we have a lot that hasn't yet evolved in internet policy in these years, there are a lot of things that still need change, they still need a voice, and so it is a reminder to all of you that this is why you want to get involved in the process now. There is never a well it's too late or maybe it's not time; now, because now is when your voice for your passion, for where you are seeing the gaps, where you are seeing the issues, now is the time to join the process. You are just going to have to swim a little faster to catch up a little bit. Someone told me yesterday, Rinalia from At-Large, when she came in, 6 months of just reading to get herself up to speed to where she wanted to be in the discussion. So it will take time and it will take energy, and we all have day jobs, but join the process because that's the only way to be up here with Tracy and Lesley, and I just really appreciate everybody's enthusiasm this morning, it was great. So have a great day today, Constituency Day, remember we are all here on the other end of the line if you need help or guidance. If Tracy and Lesley have any spare time to the back of the room but they may need to get to their presentation, and tonight at 5 o'clock we are in Function

10 with the security team of ICANN, who are going to answer any of your questions about security, cyber security, law enforcement, etc. It should be a good session. See you then.

[END OF TRANSCRIPT]