JANICE DOUMA LANGE:	What I'd like to do is… I hear some of the wonderful languages in this room. Everybody else, I would like you to grab the headsets. Also, one of the things that was going to be talked this morning, but the time we get ready, I just want to get [inaudible] on. Laptops are down during all of our sessions. I don't expect to see any laptops up at all. Laptops down. So whatever you're working on while we're getting ready, get ready to not be working on it.
UNIDENTIFIED MALE:	Today is October 19th at 7:30 in the morning. [Foreign Language].
JANICE DOUMA LANGE:	Guys, I just got back into Adobe Connect if you want to put me up to host. Everybody, we are ready to start our wonderful Monday morning. Are we ready?!
PARTICIPANTS:	Yes!

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Love it! I do need to see laptops down. I want to see faces, no glowing lights. Oh, I love the way your face is in the glowing light, [Jari]. You're kind of excused because you're alumni, so you're kind of excused if you need to. But everybody else, I want to see eyes up and I'm not seeing all eyes up. Hello, good people in the back row, eyes up, looking here. Laptop down. Yes, I can see you. I was a teacher first. I have that canny capability. Even if you have a tablet, it still counts as a laptop. If you have to turn it over to stop the glow, you turn it over to stop the glow. Out of respect for our presenters who are here as early as we are, we do want to have our full focus. That's the only way you're able to soak up the dream.

Alan, good morning. Alan Greenberg is the chair for the At-Large Advisory Committee. He's going to take us through some wonderful journey about At-Large.

ALAN GREENBERG: Thank you, Janice. Can we have the first slide? Here I'm going to tell you something you've never heard about before. What ICANN does is we oversee Internet names and numbers, things like URLs, Facebook.com, and really interesting IP addresses.

Now, why do I have that slide there? Do I really think you hadn't heard this before? You've probably heard something about a

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URL if you're here. The reason is – next slide, please – [inaudible] out of date. The current one hasn't quite been published.

When ICANN was started, we had a very small number of real Internet users in the world. Most vast majority of them were still universities and research centers and some corporate users. Now, as of last night when I looked, there were 3,207,000,000 and some-odd users. There's a neat counter you can go to on the Internet and it keeps on counting.

Every one of those, this is the Internet because of those things on the previous slide. They may not know it's called a URL, [inaudible] IP number, but they can't live without them. That is ICANN's main domain. The group within ICANN – At-Large – which focuses on user [inaudible], because somehow we break it. If the DNS stops working, if we allocate addresses – specifically names – that end up being confusing, then it impacts pretty much all 3.something billion people, and it's one of the reasons we're here.

You might ask how could we really mess it up so bad? Well, life is interesting. You've all looked at a password that you were given or something like that. You looked at it and said, "Is that a zero or an O?" We, for instance, allowed URLs… And we only look at the top-level domains. We can't stop people from doing stupid things at another level. But if we allowed URLs which would

allow you to have an address which said C-zero-M, it would look an awful lot like a .com, and that could cause real havoc if people put up addresses that looked like…

Just think, icann-dot-zero-r-g. So addresses matter. They matter to all 3.billion. Yes, right now it's probably 3.2 billion. I'm making up the number.

So, it does matter, and it's going to have a real impact as we go ahead. We represent… I don't know why some of the letters are missing. We'll ignore.

What is says is At-Large represents the interest of users within ICANN. Now, you've all heard the term by now I'm sure "multi-stakeholder model" and it sort of means we have different people together with opinions. ICANN itself is a multi-stakeholder model. If you look at some of the components within ICANN – the ASO, the GNSO – they are indeed multi-stakeholder models nested within a multi-stakeholder model. In some cases, we can even go deeper than that.

Why do we need all those stakeholders? I think [inaudible] everyone to do a good job. Everyone trust me? Sure, thanks. No, you don't. We have multiple stakeholders. Just like we say we want diversity, we want people of different gender from different languages because they have different points of view. It's an interesting consequence of having different points of view. We

don't agree with each other. The challenge we have within ICANN, within the overall multi-stakeholder model, and within the sub-ones, we come to agreement on things. [inaudible] don't bother any of us too much, and [it] makes the Internet function well worldwide.

This is At-Large. We a number of years ago selected different colors for each region of At-Large, just to make it a little bit more interesting and help [inaudible]. ICANN has five regions within the world and we map to those regions. Some of them, such as Europe, Asia-Pacific, cover vast territories. A huge number of participants, a huge number of cultures, a huge number of languages. [inaudible] challenge.

Throughout the world, we have groups that have the really imaginative name At-Large Structures (ALSes). We also have individual members in many of the regions and we will have all regions within a little while.

These organizations – our challenge is, within At-Large, to get in the regions to understand what's happening within ICANN, and at the times when it matters, at the times when there's an intersection, [inaudible] their interests in what we're doing, give them an opportunity to [find out] what's going on in detail, and in fact [inaudible] region has leadership. A region each appoints two members to the At-Large Advisory Committee.

The At-Large Advisory Committee has 15 people in it, [inaudible] selected by the Regional At-Large or another really imaginative name, RALO. In addition, the Nominating Committee of ICANN selects one person.

I really enjoy coming here, and one of the reasons I enjoy coming, when I look around the room in my meetings, I see a whole bunch of people who started here. I will be quite candid. [inaudible] the most active, the most interested, [inaudible] program actually does provide a better background and education for [what] ICANN does in all of its aspects than people just coming into a meeting dropping in.

So these horrible sessions that Janice [inaudible] in the morning typically, they're worth it. Some of us are great fans. Next slide.

So just to summarize, we have at this point approximately 200 ALSes, 200 At-Large Structures around the world. They tend to be groups that existed before they became ALSes. They may be computer clubs, associations, learning centers. Many of them are Internet Society [inaudible] also have individual users. They're grouped together in the five RALOs.

Now, the ALAC (the At-Large Advisory Committee) is an interesting body in that we have two different functions, which are very closely related, but not quite the same.

First of all, we are the body in ICANN. All these other people – and there's tens and hundreds of thousands of them, don't [inaudible] ICANN meetings. Every once in a while, we can bring a very small number, but not very often.

The ALAC members do their best to consult. [inaudible] not easy. When we first started, the wording that was used was ALAC represents the users and that [immediately results] in a nice, simple question. "Okay, that's nice. How do you contact the 3 billion users?" Or the 2 billion it was at that point. I assume you have all of their e-mail addresses and you regularly send them messages and get answers back from them. And of course that's ridiculous. That's never going to happen. The vast majority of users in the world don't even know what the term URL is. They certainly don't know what the DNS is. And nobody knows what ICANN is, in terms of statistically.

So we don't represent the users as being their individual agents. It is our challenge to try to channel for them, try to represent their needs, even the needs that they're not quite aware of. The largest needs they have are ones that are negative needs. Don't do something like that [inaudible] cause them harm. If we do our job, they never see the problem.

So we're trying to help make sure that the infrastructure of the [inaudible] serves the users. And of course, we're only talking

about [inaudible]. We're just responsible for names and numbers.

Now, in channeling for these people, in trying to represent them – can't talk to them all – you have to learn a lot about what's going on in ICANN and do your best to represent them without any communication. There is contact, because we do try to contact our ALSes. We get feedback. It's very minimal compared to the real total number of users. There's a real challenge in ALAC in making sure that we're in touch with the users all over [inaudible] ALAC. Although they come from each of the five regions, once they're there, they're there to represent users, period.

Now, what kinds of things do we do? Well, we participate in the policy development processes. One of the main functions of ICANN is to actually create policy that governs how URLs are used. The example before of the confusingly similar, which we're trying to avoid.

We participate in other community activities, and I'll talk about that in a minute. In ICANN, pretty much anytime a decision is going to made, [inaudible] substance. A report is typically issued and it's put out for public comment. Comments are just that. Anybody can respond.

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ALAC looks at all of these carefully and says, "Is there an implication [inaudible]? Do we need to look at it? Is there anything that people have forgotten?"

The large majority of people in ICANN are there because it's part of their [business] [inaudible] running part of the infrastructure or their [inaudible] businesses rely on it.

We're not looking at it from a vested interest of a financial interest, so we tend to look at pretty much everything happening in ICANN and saying, "Is there a user implication?" [inaudible] provide Advice to the board. Notice I use a capital "A". It means something is so important we don't just want to comment on it. We want to tell the board, "This is something you must pay attention to."

And of course we oversee the processes of certifying ALSes and various places and organizations and things like that.

A couple of examples are worthwhile of things that the ALAC and At-Large in general has been responsible for, responsible for participating in. I just used the terms ALAC and At-Large. They're not interchangeable. ALAC is very much a 15-person committee. At-Large is the whole structure. So although the ALAC acts on issues on behalf of At-Large, the whole structure.

You can't be at ICANN last week or perhaps the last several meetings without hearing the terms the IANA transition. [Essentially] the potential for the US government [giving] up direct control over the group that manages the core DNS [inaudible] structures.

We are talking a lot this week about ICANN accountability. The US government is going to seed control over some of those functions to [inaudible] want to make sure that ICANN will always respond to the needs of the whole Internet community, to the multi-stakeholder community. There's a lot of work going on in that.

Why is At-Large involved? Yes, at a simple level, I could say, "Well, if they break IANA, no computer in the world will work." That's [inaudible] impacts users.

But there's another issue. At-Large exists within ICANN. That means we need IANA to be working and to be working well. [inaudible] very great concern over the things that don't impact users on a direct basis, but without ICANN being here, we're not here, and if we're not here, somebody else has got to do the work we're doing. The overall structure of ICANN does matter to us.

The last item is an item that we've been working on off and on for several years, and it's currently at this point going into the

ICANN bylaws and it will probably be approved at this meeting. This is an issue of [inaudible] to someone who hasn't lived it for several years [inaudible] policy and implementation.

What is [inaudible]? Well, the GNSO, the group that oversees the rules associated with generic TLDs creates policy. One of the policies that we created a number of years ago was to allow ICANN to create new generic top-level domains. And whereas a few years ago, we had a handful of them (.com, .net., .org), now we have hundreds. So the policy was created to allow that to happen.

It's a very complex process and a very complex set of rules. If anyone's ever designed anything, whether it's a house, a boat, a way to run your family, [inaudible] complex things and you make mistakes. You don't think of everything ahead of time.

So the question is as you're implementing this complex policy, what do you do when you come upon a question saying, "Hey, we didn't consider this." Well, in a simpler world, you say, "Let's fix it." In a world where we are trying to make sure that the policies are [inaudible] by the multi-stakeholder model, [inaudible] you have to go back to the multi-stakeholders to ask them how to fix this problem we forgot about.

It's a problem we've been tackling and worrying about within ICANN for a long time and we're now trying to address it. One of

the ways we're addressing it right now is to say if indeed [inaudible], in the middle of our implementation have to go back and ask the multi-stakeholders.

There are a number of problems there. It may take a very long time to do things. If every time you discover a problem you have to go back and it's going to take a year to answer it, things are going to slow down. Just think about that happening [inaudible], and every time you forgot to decide where a [electric] socket goes, you have to go back to the group to debate it for a year. That would sort of slow things down a bit.

So we're trying to put together policies, and the ALAC has a great concern over that. number one, the time it takes, because we really do want change for the users. And second of all, what happens with a question comes up where there's a lot of money involved for the people who are running this? Their interests may not be the same. You get a balance between it. How do you make sure that the end users are considered when money's at stake?

So At-Large and ALAC have taken a very great interest in this, because helping users, if we do right, impacting users [inaudible]. Over to you. I've used up, unfortunately, almost all of my time talking. Now I'll turn it over to you.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: I said you got lucky. Rafik's not here yet.

ELSA SAADE: Hello. For the record, my name is Elsa Saade. I'm from Lebanon. I am a first-time fellow, and I work for the Gulf Centre for Human Rights. I have two questions, actually. The first is I'm a bit curious on what basis you chose the areas, like [Europe] and Asia-Pacific has the Middle East, has Australia, has Southeast Asia and I think each has different needs and challenges. How did you put them all together? That's my first question.

And my second question is who is it that makes you worried most within the multi-stakeholder other than the fact that there's a lot of money included and that it takes time? Thank you.

ALAN GREENBERG: I can't take credit for the regions. It happened before I was around. The regions were created essentially at the time ICANN was created. We are just at the very final stages of a review because we are mandated to review the regions on a periodic basis. The recommendations of the review basically say we're not going to make any changes, but individual countries or groups of countries can make changes, should they wish.

The span of some of those regions is certainly problematic. Asia-Pacific is the largest one. I'm not sure if it's the largest one in terms of area covered. It's certainly the largest one in terms of number of people and number of very diverse groups that it includes.

There are certainly problems associated with that. Some of the more interesting problems are – and here you start seeing the conflicts – there's two little islands at the gulf of the Saint Lawrence in Canada, not very far from me. They're owned by France. They are part of EURALO. They are part of the European region of ICANN. There are a number of islands in the South Pacific that are US protectorates. They are part of North America. It doesn't always make sense.

The other thing in the world that has regions is the Regional Address Authorities, the ones that give out IP addresses. Their regions are sort of the same as ours, but not quite.

For instance, all of the Caribbean Islands are within the Latin American Caribbean region in ICANN, but the people who give it addresses look at it much more logically and say the ones that are really near South America are part of Latin America. The ones that are out in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean are North America.

So other groups make the same decision. If you look at area codes in telephone, country codes, there are a whole number of Caribbean countries have a country code of 1 (North America). It made sense the way the wires ran.

I can't tell you exactly how the division was made and why it was made because it was made a long time ago. We're not likely to change it right now. It causes occasional problems. You asked a second question and I don't recall what it is.

Olivier Crepin-LeBlond is the former chair of the ALAC and he continually tells me where I've made my mistakes.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: No, no. It's not a mistake. Not at all. But I've been asked [inaudible] RIRs because they took the list of [inaudible] published at the time. There are some weird things about it because the UNC Asia is being a very, very large place. [We do] have subdivisions within Asia, but [inaudible].

ALAN GREENBERG: Thank you. I think you asked another question, but I may have missed it.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: I just want to jump in. Alan, would you mind if you take that question? Because of our tight time, to have Rafik speak and get to the Welcome Ceremony. But Elsa, if you'd like to walk out with Alan to answer the question, that would be great. Thank you so much, Alan. I'll send this PowerPoint to everyone, so [inaudible]. Alan, thank you again.

ALAN GREENBERG: I'll get my coordinates and address from Janice. If anyone has any questions. I will say if you see me in the hall, approach me, but I do a lot of running. Find me. Find my e-mail address. Anything I can do to help, my pleasure.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Thank you again. Yeah, we are on a very tight schedule because of the Welcome Ceremony, so without further ado, Rafik, who is the chair for the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group. He'll take you on that journey.

RAFIK DAMMAK: Yes. The chair for the last maybe three or four [inaudible]. So just maybe to present myself, my name is Rafik Dammak from Tunisia and I have been involved within ICANN since 2009. I really enjoyed this meeting with you. I know that you have to wake up early, but that's it. [inaudible] breakfast time.

So NCSG, or the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group, is the [inaudible] GNSO. I think you heard about the Generic Names Supporting Organization. That's [inaudible] to make policy for [inaudible]. So we are structured in kind of maybe [inaudible] strange way. It sounds complicated, but [inaudible] that you have the different stakeholders and different interests within the GNSO.

And we are the non-commercial. It's an interesting label. It means anyone with a non-commercial [inaudible], an individual user, can be an NGO association, not-for-profit, university, or whoever that doesn't make any money by using [inaudible] can join either as an individual or as an organization. Tomorrow, you will see the two constituencies who are part of NCSG.

As a group, we are quite diverse. We have people [inaudible] the regions. Myself, probably, I am the only non-Western chair within the GNSO. So we are quite diverse. We tend to have also diversity of positions [inaudible] issues regarding [inaudible]. We care about human rights. We care about also the transparency and accountability issues for ICANN.

Even if we don't have any financial interest, then we tend to have concern in how things are done and we try to protect [inaudible]. For human rights, maybe someone will ask how [inaudible], because ICANN as a global [inaudible] role

[inaudible] it has impact at the global level, so we [inaudible] need to ensure [inaudible] human rights.

For example, [inaudible] program to have a new gTLD that's not [inaudible]. On the other hand, we talk a lot about privacy. In particular, [inaudible]. I'm not sure how many of you have a domain name. When you buy a domain name, you are providing your personal information and link it to that domain name. It can be public. It can be accessible for many parties.

We are trying to avoid a situation that [inaudible]. To avoid that situation, to how we can protect, how we can limit access. On the other hand, also we care a lot about development because we have many members [inaudible] the new gTLD program was made [inaudible] bring many applicants from developing countries [inaudible] TLD are from North America. Trying to think how that can be [inaudible] tried to fix that at the beginning, but [inaudible].

MANUEL HACES-AVINA: Hello, good morning. My name is Manuel from Mexico. I was wondering would your activities make more sense within ALAC? [inaudible] provide a reason for that?

RAFIK DAMMAK: No, because it's different. The ALAC, if you heard about, it's end user, but [inaudible] range of issues within ICANN. So even the IP addressing they care about. They care about, for example, security, and basically advisory role. So they can [inaudible] to the ICANN board.

However, in the GNSO, it's [not] usually open membership. [Not] everyone can participate. [inaudible] those people to make proposals. So we need [inaudible]. It's not mutually exclusive, and we tend work with ALAC on several issues.

For example, about the issues to have more applicants from developing countries. We work with [inaudible]. There is no… You can be in [inaudible].

CHARNE LE ROUX: Good morning. My name is Carne Le Roux. I'm from South Africa. Could you perhaps expand a little bit [inaudible] that you think might work to attract more [inaudible]?

RAFIK DAMMAK: It's a good question. There is [inaudible] how the program was implemented, [inaudible] the problem that happened. So the new gTLD program [inaudible] and it ended to produce what's called the Applicant Guide Book. It was more than three

languages, so it [inaudible] requirement. It was more really already making [inaudible] already in the DNS.

First, it was also about, for example, on the application fees. Really, one of the problems – it's not the main problem. [inaudible] makes it hard if you're an applicant from developing countries to [inaudible] and to have to invest a lot of [inaudible] not sure to get the string. So there are [inaudible] who already industry, in particular, [inaudible] registry operators from South Africa.

Also, on the other hand, [inaudible] new countries. I think for Africa, for example, they just made one or two what they called [inaudible] and some kind of [inaudible]. There was more effort in North America. So we try to fix that, try to encourage more of the [inaudible]. Now currently there is [inaudible] implementation.

Reading that, [inaudible] how we can improve for the next [inaudible].

MEHRZAD AZGHANDI: My name is Mehrzad from Iran. I'm a second fellow. I read in news that ICANN board has waived registrar responsibility requirement for [inaudible]. This is good news for developing

countries [inaudible] registrars. We expect to be emerging market [inaudible] Iran.

The other side of the coin, I think that it may affect consumer rights [inaudible] I don't know. I'm not sure, but [inaudible].

RAFIK DAMMAK: Okay. About having [inaudible] registrar, one of the issues, the requirement for [inaudible] accreditation agreement, it makes it already complicated for those coming from. Waiving is just a small step. [inaudible] rights and protection. It's defined all rules and obligation. That's why for us we try to [inaudible] registrar [inaudible] the policy that can protect you. Privacy, but also, for example, [inaudible]. Maybe you heard about the process [inaudible] to get that domain. [There is no] ongoing process on how to review that.

So [inaudible] we can have influence, but [inaudible] to follow Iranian laws.

MEHRZAD AZGHANDI: Sorry. I meant reducing the requirement for registrars does affect [inaudible] conditions. This is a difference [inaudible].

RAFIK DAMMAK: No. You are from developing country. It's hard already to find [insurance] companies to give you that, to sell that. [inaudible] and it was already too expensive to [inaudible] company requirement that has really meaningless, so it was just more [inaudible], but keeping some level of service and so on. They find out that the requirement is not really responding. [inaudible] realities in those developing countries [inaudible] as a customer.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: I just want to jump in quickly. Matogoro, you'll go next. Is everybody good on registry? I think everybody's good, right? We all work in that world. Registrar, registrant. Because again, this is the kind of session where don't feel like you can't raise your hand and say, "I'm a little bit confused about the relationship or why we're talking about this." I just want to make sure. It's Monday and we jump right into the content.

Rafik, I really appreciate the way you're going about this, and just a nice overview and taking the general questions. But I just want to make sure, if anybody at all, just put your hand up and Rafik will be more than happy to explain.

MATOGORO JABHERA: Hello. I'm Matogoro Jabhera from Tanzania. Just looking on the issue of the new gTLD and the possibility there are of youth, especially from developing countries have had [inaudible] from Africa. Thank you. [inaudible] the message back, especially for youth. I know new gTLD has a number of opportunities [inaudible] from developing countries in Africa. Thank you.

RAFIK DAMMAK: Okay. I'm supposed to talk more about non-commercial and the civil society, but yes, why not, to get more people to do business. The message is that in the coming years there will be a new round for new gTLD program. I think the different parts, some parts [inaudible] can start soon and try to improve the process to get more of those from developing countries. We'll try to work hard for that and to improve learning from previous experience.

What I can advise at least are to follow the process to learn, to see what they need. Because in the end, it's also a business. So they have… You can have a TLD for a community [inaudible] need to start working on that, so that's the [inaudible] how much you can spend time.

RAHUL SHARMA: Rahul Sharma from [inaudible] India. Follow-up question to the next round of gTLDs that you mentioned. Is there a formal

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submission made by your constituency on considering releasing the application fee so that we can have more registries apply for the process?

RAFIK DAMMAK: No, that was already done. I mean, Support Applicant Working Group, and we made that recommendation already and it was [inaudible] the board in 2011, if I'm not mistaken. [inaudible] already with the existing [inaudible], but it didn't work well because it came too late in terms of [implementation]. So that's already existing, but we think more about what are [inaudible] that is restricting the access.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So the existing fees of $185,000 [inaudible] for applying for…

RAFIK DAMMAK: Yeah, but you can ask for waiving if you say that, "I am needy applicant," you can ask for waiving and your request will be reviewed and so on. There is a process for that, to reduce the application fee. In fact, it's not the main problem. There's more other issues.

MAHDI TAZHIZADEH: My name is Mahdi Taghizadeh. I'm from Iran and I'm a first-time fellow. You said something about the privacy issues about the WHOIS of domain names. I know there are some existing services [inaudible] companies selling the WHOIS protection as a service, as a [inaudible] service. Do you have any plans to make it [inaudible] for users and force the registrars to offer this free of charge to everybody that registers a domain name?

RAFIK DAMMAK: Well, we don't really want to give [inaudible], but WHOIS issues quite old, even older than ICANN. There are a lot of interests, like the trademark interests. There are the law enforcement policies and so on. [inaudible] always say that we need to [inaudible] give that much access. And there is already work about the proxy and privacy service, [inaudible] ICANN is jumping [inaudible] to regulate this and to [inaudible] by many registrars. It was not regulated by ICANN before. Now it's [inaudible] create a lot of requirements. [inaudible] information first and to give access.

However, we have this process and there was a lot of [inaudible]. It was controversy in this summer [inaudible] first time that one obscure process in ICANN attracted a lot of attention outside ICANN, and I think they received more than [3,000] comments. They never had that.

I mean, for us, as I said, ICANN has a lot of power to [inaudible] in the last contract [inaudible] that a registrar, who sells a domain name, [inaudible] wanted that because it's also a burden for them. And this was a requirement for law enforcement. This is the issue here. Unfortunately, it's more than government, because as stakeholder group, we care a lot about [inaudible].

We are not talking about making ICANN [inaudible]. Really, ICANN is [inaudible]. We want ICANN to care about human rights [inaudible] and how… To do any policy made by ICANN from the standpoint of human rights. Trying to balance here. Unfortunately, there's still [inaudible] for trademark interests because they have more resources. That's the truth.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hello, I am [inaudible] from Argentina. I want to know how the [inaudible] many constituencies, at least two.

RAFIK DAMMAK: Yeah. So [inaudible] the two constituencies. You can join NCSG, but you don't necessarily need necessarily [inaudible] Non-Commercial User Constituency. There is the Not-For-Profit Operational [inaudible]. You are an individual. You can join NCSG. [inaudible] or both. So why you want to join? You will get

more information tomorrow. The difference is really about what you want to [inaudible]. The stakeholder group, it's quite [inaudible] want maybe to focus on specific topics. [inaudible], we work together. The NCSG members, they will elect [inaudible], but the stakeholder group [inaudible].

I cannot really give you an answer why we have stakeholders. However, the idea is maybe to [inaudible] more people. They can maybe… If you are interested in human rights, maybe probably you want to join NCUC. If you are a not-for-profit and you're concerned that the operational [inaudible], maybe you can go to NPOC. But at the end, you join both. There is no problem. And you are a member of NCSG. And all the policy discussion are done [inaudible]. I understand that it can be confusing. It's why we have the two layers. However, [inaudible] individual or…

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Individual.

RAFIK DAMMAK: Yeah, you can join NCSG. That's easy. [inaudible] several NCSG members here. You can join, and then, for example, if you want you can join NCUC [inaudible].

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I wanted to make an announcement. We are going to have a one-on-one session with you guys, people that are interested in protecting end users, non-commercial [end user rights], in ICANN at ICANN booth on Wednesday at 4:00 PM. Rafik is going to be there. I'm going to be there and [inaudible] is going to be there. We can give you face-to-face, one-on-one, how you can get engaged with NCSG or generally with policy making in ICANN, and also [inaudible] background and we can give you some sort of guidance how to get engaged.

Oh, yeah, sure. I thought you knew already. No? I'm [inaudible]. I'm a fellow alumni. I have been a fellow for three times already.

RAFIK DAMMAK: So maybe just to give [inaudible] activities. Tomorrow we have the Constituency Day, so you can [inaudible] one of the constituency sessions, but the NCSG session [inaudible] to come to see what we are discussing.

Also, we are encouraging some activities [inaudible] several sessions. You can join the one on Wednesday morning. I think it's at 10:15. Probably Janice can give you the schedule, please. That session you can come just to understand what we are trying…

So we will have also the session with you guys at 4:00 PM. I hope I won't be so boring. I can answer your question one-to-one. Yeah, [inaudible] any questions, if you want to clarify?

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: I think it might be good to wrap up because we are just a couple of minutes away from the ceremony. I wanted to say thank you, Rafik. I think this was good. I do hope that you will take advantage, everyone, of coming to the one-on-one session at the booth on Wednesday. But also to the other sessions the Non-Commercial Stakeholder hosts.

RAFIK DAMMAK: Yes. Tomorrow you can come to NCSG [inaudible] and Wednesday we can answer. But you can ask me anytime. In particular, I know some people will ask about how policy development process [inaudible] necessarily about NCSG, but I will be happy to explain how you get engaged or involved in a working group, how you can participate. Maybe some hints and tips how you can…

I know that it can be a really complicated experience for many, but I can give you some advice.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: And I have his e-mail address. I know where to find him and the other members.

RAFIK DAMMAK: You can find me on Twitter, too, if you want.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: As well as the news.

RAFIK DAMMAK: Yes.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Thank you again very much. I want to remind everybody at 4:45 today we are in the auditorium, and it is mandatory for everyone. It is part of our sessions. It would be in the morning, but because of our limited time in the morning, we have four speakers in the afternoon today. Rafik was almost a fellow, Seoul meeting. The memory isn't slipping too badly. Yeah, he was this close to being a fellow, and then he got snatched away by the Nominating Committee.

Welcome Ceremony right now. Welcome from Fadi Chehadé setting the tone for the week. Then if you have any questions, always go to your coaches today for assistance on sessions. IANA transition will be heavy today. The ICANN information booth and

[inaudible] and the other alumni are here to help you today and all week.

I'm always around. You can e-mail me, Skype me, whatever. Lean on us for help, and let's go to the Welcome Ceremony.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Before you guys leave, I have some cookies if you want. Thank you.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]