
DUBLIN – Fellowship Morning Sessions
Tuesday, October 20, 2015 – 07:30 to 08:45 IST
ICANN54 | Dublin, Ireland

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Is this one on? Yeah, thank you. Good morning.

PARTICIPANTS: Good morning.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Wow, Nabil, that was good from the back. Okay, so what do I need right now? Gosh, I feel like the teacher, right? You're not in third grade. Laptops down is what I need.

Otherwise I come around and do this and it's really embarrassing because it happened to some people yesterday and they are like, "It's embarrassing. It's horrible."

A phone is like a laptop. It's just like it. It's like this.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: [Inaudible].

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JANICE DOUMA LANGE: I know it is and he actually gets a pass because he's an alumni, but I still want him to see me.

So yes, everyone else coming in from this point on is getting huge demerits and will have to be here tomorrow extra early. That's it. I've watched and I'll have everybody sign in early.

We are on the long hall here. We've had a couple long days, but you haven't seen anything yet. Today is Constituency Day and it's a day that I used to talk about and say, "This can be a day that puts fear in the eyes and hearts of the non-fainthearted." But you know what it is? It's the chance to embrace something special, right? You're here to learn, you're here to figure out how we tick, you're here to get a taste of the ICANN Community and the work that we do. So that's today.

Today, we're going to embrace that. We're going to be back at the multi-stakeholder model in full swing, meaning the entire day if you look at the schedule is filled.

So you're going to see all the sectors whether it's academic, technical, security, ccTLD, government, civil society, not-for-profit. You're going to see all the sectors at work today within the multi-stakeholder model. So everyone has come before you, some of them just before you – first timers in Buenos Aires or whatever – but they've come and they found their home in the multi-stakeholder model.

So we're going to have the chance to take a bit of a journey again with two of our chairs from the Generic Names Supporting Organization (the GNSO) and we are part of what Rafik introduced yesterday, the Non Commercial Stakeholder Group.

And so the first will be Rudi who is the chair for the Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency. And it did take me a couple times to get that spit out correctly. So it's a Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns.

We're not working? The Russian, you're saying it's not working?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Yeah, well, change the channel. You probably need to change the channel.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Okay. Yuri, do you want to work with the folks here just to make sure you keep your things on to test with them? That would be great. Thank you so much for stopping me.

So I think probably we might get it going very quickly. Yes, yes, yes, I've got good faith. So Rudi, I'm going to hand it over to you, but hoping that it will start up as soon as I hand the magical mic.

RUDI VANSNICK: Thank you, Janice. And good morning, everybody.

PARTICIPANTS: Good morning.

RUDI VANSNICK: Finally, you get awake, yes?

PARTICIPANTS: Yes.

RUDI VANSNICK: How was the Guinness yesterday?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: We end up not going to.

RUDI VANSNICK: You didn't drink Guinness?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No.

RUDI VANSNICK: No?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: There's a lot [inaudible].

RUDI VANSNICK: You have better beer in your country. Good. I'm the chair of the NPOC, the Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency – a long name and a long task we have to accomplish. NPOC has been created four years ago, so it's still a very small and young baby. When I joined NPOC, it could just cry. It couldn't even babble. Now, it starts speaking. Our task is to represent and defend the rights NGOs and civil society, and especially on the issues that are related to the domain name space.

Who belongs to an NGO? Put your hand up. Okay, quite a lot.

NGOs have a lot of difficulties in getting into the Internet, and especially in the domain name space, as most of the NGOs don't know how the domain name space functions, how it works. And recently, we have been doing a survey on the European NGOs ECOSOC list, the list from United Nations.

We have been sending out 1,600 e-mails to 1,600 organizations. Sixty percent of the mails bounced, came back for several reasons. First reason, as we know NGOs are based on volunteers. Volunteers move from one organization to the other or don't

have the time to continue their job anymore in the NGO. That's how you lose the contact with the NGO.

Another reason – and that's more important one, and that's one of the reasons why NPOC is starting arguing a lot now in the DNS and in ICANN. Many lost their domain name because they didn't know that they had to renew it. Most thought we get it and we have it for always, which is not true.

And then starts the problem. You invest one year in creating a webpage or webpages, you build up your communication channel to e-mail and when you lose that after a year, you're losing a lot of your assets at the same time. So the domain name is a very valuable object.

And what we heard then when we were trying to contact them by phone to know the reasons, we discovered that if they didn't know how to renew it, we have been looking for the reasons why they didn't know and there are also several reasons there. One is nobody told them. Two, there are quite a lot of registrars that are registering the domain name, but with the e-mail address of the registrar and not of somebody of the organization.

I think you [meanwhile] understand how a DNS works. I hope so. Yeah I think you know how the registration rules are. Yeah? If you don't know, ask them. It's important. Because if you don't

know, that's exactly the issue. That's where it starts the problem.

So if it's registered with the e-mail address of the registrar, you will never be informed about the renewal. That's how they capture it. Don't forget that the result of money that can be taken while you are taking over a domain name that has a lot of bandwidth use. That's of value for them. That's where they get their money from. So it's quite important that you know and you control if your domain name is really registered with a name of a person of the organization. Otherwise, you could end up in misery.

Others told us, "Well, you know, we don't bother. We go to Facebook. We put the pages on Facebook." But that's a bad idea. You're feeding a big US corporation. They get the money. You don't get it. They get it [due to] all your content. So that's not a good solution.

So the only way to take profit of the Internet is having your own domain name, and that's where NPOC tries now to figure out how to change policy to do the work that is needed to show that every organization can still maintain their domain or getting their domain name. What you have seen as that many of the .orgs are now in hands of corporations, commercial corporations. That was not the goal. That was not the objective.

So you see, there is a lot of work we're going to do in the next months and years to address that issue, and to get this changed. You probably all know about the existence of .NGO, .ONG.

Another question. Who has an .org domain name? One, two, three, four only? You see. There is room and there's probably a reason why you don't have it. And it's not because it's expensive. That's not true. That's not a good reason. It's because most of the time, people don't know.

I was in Joburg two months ago at the 3rd AfICTA Summit at the Association of the African ICT. And I discovered that from the 70 companies that were in the room when I did the DNS workshop, only 10% had a good idea how the DNS was operating. Can you imagine? So there's still a lot of work to do, a lot of outreach to do, not only to NGOs but also to the market and the industry itself to learn them that NGOs are indeed a good market.

So the mission of NPOC is not just working on the policy level, also working on the outreach level and that's what we try to do also. We have two missions in it. And the second mission, we are trying to fill that with Pathfinder. Pathfinder is a program that we have been building in the last year, last 14-15 months based on the idea that most of organization, most of the NGOs in the civil society don't find the path to the right place to be a participant in the Internet and that's one of the task we try to fill.

And we have a lot of [inaudible] corporation now. Google is going to join the Pathfinder program now. Facebook wants also, of course. And we cannot deny because it's a space where we will find a lot of – those we want to address. We have BIR who is joining us. We have Afiliis and many others. We have also intellectual property law firms that are joining.

And you are going probably to ask why. Well, as an NGO, your name is brand and when you put content on your website, that falls under intellectual property. It's yours and it has value. Otherwise, you would never put it on the web. And that's where the law firm said, "Well, that's a great idea. Let's work together." So the law firms that are partnering with us on Pathfinder are indeed interested to help pro bono NGOs so that you can understand what the value is for you. Those are the three levels we try to work on in ICANN and outside ICANN.

So we have several missions. And, the fact that we [inaudible] the fellows, is that among you, there is one sitting that is part of NPOC now. That's Martin. Martin became our secretary at the last elections and I'm looking forward for our next elections that I can retire, and I would like to see one of you becoming the chair of NPOC because we need to refresh and bring more people in from developing regions because that's where most of the work has to be done.

How do we do the work inside ICANN now? Well, we are participating in as many working groups as we CANN. I know we CANN and ICANN is very close but it's not the same, sometimes we can't and [I can].

I'm actually in seven working groups. I was the coach here of the Translation and Transliteration PDP Working Group – a very interesting one, which got now approved by the board, resolved and the resolution is asking us now to implement the policy. So I've been doing the whole [inaudible] that is needed in the PDP world.

I'm also a vice chair of the Standing Committee on Improvement of Implementation. Yes, indeed, we are specialists in long definitions of working groups. The longest one is I think the Proxy and Privacy... Yeah, I already forgot it. I only know the abbreviation, PPSIA, the Privacy & Proxy Services... Yeah, I'm getting lost again with the A.

You see, and that's the problem when you have to look into your schedules and you look only to the long ones. Your agenda normally cuts them off also. And I was once at the wrong working group call, because to my agenda [swapped] two of them.

The work in the working groups is important. That's why we really are discussing and writing the law. You probably heard

already about ALAC. Has somebody from ALAC, Alan Greenberg, has been coming? Yeah? So what is the difference between ALAC and NPOC? Because many people are asking that. What is the difference? Where can we find the difference between both of you? Well, we are not that different. In fact, I had the pleasure to be the co-founder of At-Large.

Ten years ago, because they celebrated their 10 years existence, 10 years ago, I started in Frankfurt with about 12-13 colleagues, the idea of ALAC. We have been building it. And two years ago, they asked me, “Can you move over? The ALAC baby is already almost an adult. You can leave it. We have another baby we want you to grow up,” and that’s [why] I moved over to NPOC.

The idea of bridging advice and policy development. And I explained in a very simple way, what ALAC is doing is they give advice to the policy in ICANN. In NPOC and the GNSO, we are writing the laws. We are writing the policy and we cannot do that if we don’t have good advice.

The proposal that I did to Fadi three years ago, the time he came in ICANN, it was the last general assembly of EURALO, European Regional At-Large. I committed myself to bring in a process where when good advice boils in ALAC that we can capture that, bring it into NPOC and start thinking about possible policy, so that when the advice goes up to the board, which takes a time,

we could, from the policy level, bring up some ideas about possible policy where we need two years at least. And that's important. Internet doesn't wait until we decide that we are going to change something. Probably it's most of the time as such that when we have the policy in place, the Internet has changed enough to redo the work.

So that's the idea and that's where the difference lays its advice at one side in ALAC. We are writing the policy. We are implementing the policy. So we are not that different. We are complementary. And the goal is now that for Marrakech, we're going to try to have meetings together so that we can find out where is the space we need to work on for the next six months. That's the goal.

So you can join NPOC if you're an organization or a member of an organization. Compared to NCUC, NCUC accepts individuals. [We can't]. We're based on the NGO world and the NGO world are organization and not individuals. That's also where the difference lays.

And as I said, we have focus that is more on the values for the NGOs while for individuals – and we totally agree, human rights and privacy is quite a big issue. But NGOs have other issues that we need to talk about. We need to solve them, as I explained, losing the domain name, that's not good for them. So their

operational concerns are the target of our mission, and if you want to join us, open arms.

You see, you can talk to Martin if I'm not speaking your language. Probably Martin can speak your language because I'm too old to speak your language most often. I can even not understand most of the texts that is sent to me.

So we have our meeting starting at 9:30, just the whole site here, MR2, and you're free to join us. We have a quite good agenda. For this time, Fadi is going to join us at 10:45 where we are going to try to figure out what he thinks is another eventual mission that NPOC has to take up.

So I think I can end here my [inaudible]. And I'm [listening] and hope you are going to have some questions for me. Not altogether. That's too difficult.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Rudi, as well, I thought maybe Martin would like to just say a word or two.

RUDI VANSNICK: Yup.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: As an alumni whose joined.

MARTIN SILVA: Yes. By the way, I wanted to leave the place for questions. No, it's just okay. I can use this one.

RUDI VANSNICK: They can't see you.

MARTIN SILVA: Oh, sure. Hi. Now, I think that the – I could add that some of other interesting things that I've seen inside NPOC is the arises of for instance treaties that affect domain names. And this was the case of the treaty in the European Union where there was a [provision] regarding these domain names saying that in the case that they conflict with the trademark, they would be given to the person with the trademark. And of course NGOs, they don't have trademarks because they use their name. They're non-commercial environment.

That would mean that if – especially when it comes with acronyms, if I had an acronym that as an NGO looks exactly as the acronym that uses a commercial corporation, then the commercial corporation could take it out of me. And there's a really practical thing out in the world that it's really relevant because you could easily have a company that has a trademark for Red Cross. And that would mean that it could take away Red

Cross' rights if Red Cross didn't have a trademark. Again, trademarks are for commercial purposes and a market.

Maybe there are things that I can add that it will add to value is that I literally just walked into the sessions of NPOC that no one – I mean, he came with the other – two ExCom inside the NPOC, he gave the speech. They even discussed the matters among them inside of the panel. And I said to Janice, "I want to join them. I would like to go to their meeting." I just stood up and follow them. And since then, I come back and back again and there's a really open door policy. Just step in and do the work because it's a blank page. It's for us to fill it.

And that's the first thing that actually he said to me two years ago. He said to me, "This is yours. Don't sit in the back. Sit in the panel, speak, outreach. So I would give this advice for you to engage with anything inside ICANN, just walk in and participate."

In my experience, NPOC work for me. [inaudible] work for and with NGOs, and I think that NPOC has a really unique perspective that I haven't seen anywhere as an outcome that's why I join them. So I encourage you, if you are related to the world of NGOs, you might as well come to NPOC at least to see what it is about.

And although we are an organization of organizations, if you don't have an organization, you can also come. We welcome friends. NPOC has friends that can help and I think that's part of every ICANN organizations. So feel free to join us. [Inaudible] 9:30 or 9:40?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's 9:30.

MARTIN SILVA: 9:30.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Today?

RUDI VANSNICK: Yeah, today. Just after you finish here, you can join us. The room is just in the hall. It's Liffey MR2.

So anybody having any question?

[ANDRE]: Yeah, I have question.

RUDI VANSNICK: Good.

[ANDRE]: [Andrew] [inaudible] from Ukraine, founder of NGO Digital Rights Defenders. So, my question. You speak a lot about money such as trademarks and some royalties from it. And as for me, it's interesting to know how NGO could add money by using web?

RUDI VANSNICK: Very good question. An NGO cannot survive, cannot be sustained, I believe if there is no funding. And as I said, you can put your page on Facebook, but then you're feeding another engine, nothing comes to you. Most of the time your pages got lost somewhere in the Facebook book.

When you have your own domain name, you can bring your stuff to the public. You can put a button donation on it. Take the sample of Greenpeace and others. Many others have a button, thanks to the fact that they have their domain name. It's dedicated to them directly. That's the first way to do it.

Otherwise, as I said, your NGO name [isn't itself a brand]. If you're not protecting your brand, your name, it could be that your name could be used by somebody else to take profit of it and get money. We had an applicant recently from Pakistan, [inaudible], and they had [inaudible].org and they have [inaudible].pk, for Pakistan. The [inaudible].org has been

captured. It's now in the hands of an incorporation in the US and the only thing you see on their page is an SEO page.

So you see, the SEO is already taking advantage of that domain and that probably got a lot of visits, and they have to fight to get it back. That costs money. So that's where we need to help as much as we can to protect by having your name registered as a trademark. That means money because nobody else can steal it and all the values that you are putting under your name, under your domain name stays with you.

That's where we have been discussing with law firms and the Intellectual Property guys, say, "Yeah, that's a great idea." And they want to do it pro bono, so it's not going to cost you money. But that's where the start – that's where funding can come in if you're recognized in the Internet world with your own domain name and not in Facebook. Facebook will not help you at that point.

I hope that's an [answer]. If you want to know more, join us. You will see. Anybody else?

MONA EILOUTI:

Thank you for your session. I have a question. What if you have an NGO and... My name is Mona Eilouti. I am from Jordan, first time fellow. What if you have an NGO and you put all your

content in a Facebook page and all the content went to another engine, and now you want to buy a domain name and you move all the content to your domain name without very high SEO practices? How long does it take to have the content back to your domain names based on the...

RUDI VANSNICK:

Well, first of all, I would suggest to everybody that when you put content online, make a copy local because you know that when you subscribe in Facebook, they become the owner somehow of your content. You cannot really delete it. So make a copy.

The moment you have your own domain name, it can take up to a month maximum before you're getting recognized by Google and that Google will show up your name, your organization, when people are searching on it.

Having your content on your domain name goes very quickly. If you have a copy, you just have to upload it in the tool you're going to use to publish your content. But please, don't hesitate to do it, because in Facebook, it's part of the big book. It's one little page in the millions of pages there and how can people find it. While you have your own domain name, you can put a lot of information on it. You could also manage your membership. That's also a way of getting money. If you can put your membership system online, people will subscribe even from

across the world if they are interested in what you do. You can't do that through Facebook. You see, the value starts at the little corners of the domain name.

I saw another hand.

MANUEL HACES AVINA:

Hi, good morning. My name is Manuel from Mexico. Actually, I wanted to know a little bit more of how the ALAC and NPOC works together because for me it's very interesting that you have an advisory committee providing advice and through NPOC producing policy.

So could you elaborate a little bit more on how you coordinate together, and do you think if that's a trend that – or do you think that other constituencies should be doing that also, having an SO and an AC?

RUDI VANSNICK:

That's a very good question. And indeed, we started I think it's two years ago with the idea of the cross-community working groups where we try cross every community to reach upon some topics where we need to have a real cross-community approach.

With ALAC, we have already the meetings with NCSG and ALAC together, but that's not enough. We need to work more in-depth

on issues and we discovered that ALAC is working on issues that we have also on our table and that's where we need to work together so that the advice that they are giving has already been tuned with what we think could be implemented as policy.

It doesn't make sense to create advice, to give advice that doesn't fit in the policy picture. When you say you are giving advice to change whatever direction left, while in policy, there is no way to go left, you only can go right, it doesn't make sense to bring that advice. It's a waste of time.

And that's where we need to work together to help also ALAC identifying that sometimes advice could not really work, and the other way also that they steer us in the direction where they think we need to go so that we don't lose the track of – and don't stay on just our own [line].

That's where we need to work together. This is in development. It's not something that exists already. It's something we are working on to get this done. So that's why we need new people coming in. We have many ideas but we have not enough people to do it. So we would like to have more people.

I hope it helps you a bit. Join us in our meeting. I can't go more in-depth because I have only a few minutes left I think.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Yeah. I was just going to say we do need to wrap up. Rafik is here to talk with us on the Non Commercial Users Constituency. If there was one more question, we'd be fine. But if not, we'll like just take one. Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hi, I'm actually in the NextGen program but I hope you don't mind if I ask.

RUDI VANSNICK: Well, I can tell you I will be there at noon, 1:30.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Perfect. I look forward to meeting you then, but I might just ask quickly. So you mentioned that the cost for a domain name is minimal and I agree with you that relative to over expenses that an NGO might have. But there are other costs involved in developing a website from the technical knowledge to create the website in the first place along with ongoing costs and hosting it. Facebook eliminates many of these costs. I'd argue that for many NGOs, it might be a better use of their resources to focus on their core activities.

So I was wondering if I can perhaps just encourages NGOs to purchase the domain and simply to redirect this to a Facebook page instead.

RUDI VANSNICK:

Very good question. Very good question. You know the existence of .ONG and .NGO. It's done by OnGood and Enset, and they are in fact under the domain extension .NGO offering some services like a few initial pages. We have a plan to go that step also to find partners in helping to produce and how to setting up a website. Once it's done, it's up to you to fill up the content like you do in Facebook at the end.

But nobody say that Facebook is still going to be free. At a certain time, the cost of Facebook will be too high. Look for YouTube. There's already the idea of going to have to pay for it. So once they see that the content doesn't deliver enough marketing for them, they will ask to pay a fee.

But there is an idea of working on that. That's what we are doing with partners, trying to get partners interested in covering that part of the work to be done. But on the domain name space, that's [where] we already fund the way of getting law firms being interested in helping pro bono to get your domain name and your brand protected.

But I will come at noon to your NextGen group. Very enthusiastic group. So I would like to thank you all. I said 9:30, you can find us just the other side. Thank you.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Thank you so much, Rudi. And Rafik who everyone met yesterday has kindly agreed to start our Non Commercial Users Constituency chat with you. We really appreciate that you came this morning, Rafik, and I hand the floor over to you.

RAFIK DAMMAK: Yeah. So thank you, Janice. I cannot miss the opportunity to meet the fellows for a second time.

Okay, good morning everyone. So yesterday, we talked about the Non Commercial Stakeholder Group and today heard from Rudi about the NPOC. So we'll talk a little bit about the NCUC, the Non Commercial User Constituency.

So basically, NCUC was founded 16 years ago. It was the only constituency for civil society in that time in ICANN and it was not an easy thing. And within the last years – I think maybe since 2008 and 2009 – with the restructuring of GNSO, we're starting to get more individuals and organization to participate in the policy making within ICANN.

So I guess many will ask what's the difference between NCUC and NPOC. So the two are the part of the NCSG, the Stakeholder Group, and kind of difference is more in the focus and the mission. But the first thing is that NCUC can accept individuals and organization while NPOC only can accept [as the] members, organization, not-for-profit and so on.

But I mean, the focus of NCUC was for many years about defending the rights of registrant/end-users. So in the time of inception of ICANN, the focus was really about trademark interest. There were a lot of IP lawyers there in 1999 and there was a concern how to protect the rights of users.

Also, have a lot of folks in defending human rights, privacy, bringing the diversity to ICANN, internal geographical diversity. You have many members from Latin America, Caribbean, Africa, Asia-Pacific and so on.

So this is quite important because if we talk about user, we have to get the different point of view of users from all the world. And then we have many members here. In fact, I think [inaudible] speaking a few minutes ago and we.... How to say? Because I didn't prepare for this.

So we spent many times since the inception [in 16] years, really too [different]. It was not easy. And I am happy to see the

evolution since then. Now, we have more than 400 members between individuals and organizations.

Why you should join NCUC is that – I’m not sure about the case of most of you, but I guess probably you are more maybe activist coming from civil society and you are maybe being involved here as in your own capacity, so not necessarily representing an organization. So it’s more easy for you to join NCUC and to get active. You will find many people who have been here for many years and get involved within the policy development process, and we can help you to be guided within all this – I mean, within ICANN. There is a learning curve, and there we can help you to get involved within to participate.

So personally, I will be happy to answer your question about how to participate in working groups, how you can influence the process and why it matters. Because I know that the last days, you heard a lot about ICANN is so nice with the stakeholder model, bottom-up and so on. However, the reality is they can take some time to get involved with and to participate to understand how things are going on.

So NCUC has a space [and] can help you to get in ICANN and to participate effectively. So if you are coming from a developing country, you can bring your background, your experience and to voice it here in ICANN. So I’m not going to speak more. I’m

looking more that we can have some interaction and to – if you have any questions and so on so I can clarify. I know that from the last day, I'd heard a lot about ICANN, your attendance on the session but if you have any question about how the civil society can participate in ICANN, even for you, what you can do here, I'm really happy to answer that.

Yes?

CHARNE LE ROUX:

I'm Charne. I'm a first time fellow. Thank you very much. I'm just interested to know what are the current issues that the NCUC dealing with at the moment?

RAFIK DAMMAK:

Okay. Mostly for NCUC, the idea is to have more of the policy discussion at the NCSG level so we can have more diversity of point of view. And currently, I guess most of the focus is not just for NCUC and for NCSG, but for everyone in ICANN [inaudible] ICAAN Accountability because there's a lot of concern about how the transition will go and what the impact on ICANN as a structure, and how we can keep it accountable. So that takes so much time.

However, there are many things going on in term of policy development and there are things coming soon like the review of the New gTLD Program. It took so much time to implement – I

mean, to set the policy for the New gTLD Program. It take so much time to implement it and then we need to review it to see what it succeeded and what it failed, and to see how we can improve it from the standpoint, for example, of [inaudible] from coming from developing countries.

Other thing is that we start what they called the Rights Protection Mechanism, which is about all the process to protect trademarks and domain name. We have a lot of concern about those policies that existed for many years, and there is in the coming review that's quite important policy process. And probably, it will interest many of those who are having intellectual property background.

Now, there is [inaudible] engineer, the WHOIS registration data that's going to start also soon. So a lot of things in the pipeline, and so that's why we need more people to come. Still, we need how we can keep the organization accountable, but then also we still have a lot of policy related to domain names that are coming.

Yes?

MANUEL HACES AVINA: Hi, good morning, I'm from Mexico. I was wondering how do you manage the overlapping – well, the probably overlapping

themes or topics that you discussed at NCUC and at NPOC and ALAC? Could you tell me a little bit more how do you three engage?

RAFIK DAMMAK:

Okay, Manuel, it sounds that you are – I mean, you have focused on ALAC because of the several questions..

Okay, there are some difference. First, NCSG is a part of the GNSO, so there we make the policy development for domain name, so really specific for domain name. We can participate like for example the IANA Stewardship Transition and also the ICANN Accountability but all with the focus really on domain name.

The ALAC really can cover broad range of topics – IP address, accessibility. For example, for domain name, maybe they are more concerned about universal acceptance that is – so they can do a lot of things. It can be technical about policy and so on. And they have the ability to give advice to the board.

The GNSO, they send recommendation to the board, policy recommendation and the board can either accept them or ask that they can be [rewarded]. The ALAC provide advice. So it's slightly different. It's like... The GAC is also the Advisory

Committee – the SSAC, RSSAC. They provide advice. They don't do policy. So there's a slight difference.

For NCSG, NCUC and NPOC – NCSG is like the place where you have everyone, civil society. You have the constituency so people can focus maybe on some... Depending on the mission of the constituency and some topics, some interest. But in fact, I mean, people usually can be in both. I mean, they can one of them, but a lot of discussion about policy happen at an NCSG level so we can have really the diversity of point of views and we have many active NCUC members participating in the process.

I understand that these two layers create confusion, but there are a lot – I mean, long history. I can explain about it later. But this is the kind of difference. And at the end, you can be part of what – there is no limitation. Only in GNSO, you cannot be member of two stakeholder for one reason – because when you join stakeholder group, you will have voting rights. You cannot play in two side. You have to select. But you can be member of NCSG, of the ALAC, and so on. I mean, we don't limit what people want to do and what they want to participate.

Okay, yes?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I will ask in Russian. Our organization is a member of this group and I would like to ask the following question. One of the documents which we were discussing were recommendations, [of] the decision of the GAC. I would like to ask after we discuss these issues and we accept some sort of recommendations or advice, how does this advice influence the decision of the GAC? Is there any influence? I did not quite understand how this works, but do we just send this advice or these recommendations or do we get together with the GAC and talk about these recommendations?

RAFIK DAMMAK: Okay. That's a good question, how we can influence the GAC. Okay, I mean, not NCSG – I'm not talking about the NCSG here but I will talk about the GNSO. So one of the issues has been for a while that the GAC has an – I mean, it's an Advisory Committee so they have kind of direct access to the board and it happened they even have face-to-face meeting and to discuss about policy.

One of the concerns within the community is that the community spends a long time working in policy to develop it for one or two years, but then the GAC just joined and jump in at the end of the process, and asking for it to change a lot of things that create the tension because what we want is the GAC to participate from the beginning.

And so there is ongoing work between the GNSO and the GAC, and to see how we can give the GAC kind of early warning that we have these topics. “You should get involved with. We are waiting for your input,” and so on. So this is still ongoing but the problem is that the GAC, it’s composed of government representative and they don’t think that one representative can speak for all government so they cannot really participate in working group and say, “We represent the GAC position.” It’s any representative who will represent only his government position.

So we don’t have [inaudible] the ability that government participate in kind of consistent coherent way in the Policy Development Process and this why kind of still raising an issue within the community.

Is it clear? I mean, it’s not really related to NCSG. It’s more an issue. You have a different Supporting Organization, Advisory Committee, different way of working, different way of representation. For example, in ALAC, ccNSO, it’s geographical representation. The GAC is government, GNSO is stakeholders. It is not geographical splitting of GNSO. So this is the kind of difference and how things work.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: And Rafik, I'm going to take this moment to do a pass off to Arun who has joined us from the NCUC as well. Thank you so much, Rafik.

ARUN SUKUMAR: Thanks. Thank you. Thank you Rafik for holding forth. My name is Arun Sukumar. I'm with the Observer Research Foundation, which is a Think Tank based in Delhi. And thank you, Janice. As Janice said, I am a member of the NCUC. Marilia is also here. She's a member of the NCUC as well and I feel we are not a proper sample representation from the NCUC given that both of us are lawyers.

But to talk a little bit about the NCUC which is a constituency within the the Non Commercial Stakeholder Group, I am here – so let me start with the kind of work that I have been involved with in the NCUC which is now for more or less a year.

And then I can hand it over to Marilia who will talk about some of the more bread and butter issues of the NCUC is concerned with regarding human rights and free speech and expression, and so on and so forth, which we have been raising at ICANN for a while now.

But my intervention at ICANN itself is through the IANA Transition. So my interest in ICANN and the space generally has

been through the IANA Transition, the accountability groups work. I am a participant in the accountability groups working and I have found the NCUC, which for all intents and purposes represents users. And the NCUC is mostly comprised or entirely comprised of individuals. They can be individual membership or they can be organizational membership.

So in my previous capacity at the National Law University in Delhi in India, I signed up as an individual member. Later, I [brought] the university as an organizational member to the NCUC as well and now in my capacity as a researcher in the Observer Research Foundation (ORF) is also now part of the NCUC.

So these are the two kinds of membership. But at ICANN meetings, we are all individuals, so I guess that is what separates us from the NPOC, the Not-For-Profit Organizations Constituency and the Non-Commercial Users Constituency.

We are also different from ALAC in the sense. ALAC is truly a multi-stakeholder unit. ALAC could have for instance business groups within the constituency. It represents theoretically all the end-users. On the other hand, we represent clearly the noncommercial interest and noncommercial users.

And personally speaking, I found that the NCUC is a very easy point of access into the ICANN space because we are a bunch of

great people. But in addition to that, I think very few constituencies have been able to accommodate such an incredible diversity of views given that, for instance, you may have a Commercial Stakeholders Group that are of course diversity of views in that stakeholders group as well.

But the sheer range of topics at the NCUC addresses within itself and also at ICANN, I think that it's often difficult to get some consensus going or some sort of an agreement on some key issues and these are sort of key issues like privacy, vis-à-vis WHOIS, free speech and expression, content regulation, should ICANN get into content regulation. These are of course contentious topics that the NCUC tackles on an ongoing basis.

And thus, there are people who hold different points of view as with the case of the IANA transition itself. So several NCUC members have been actively involved in the IANA transition and the accountability group in the course of your meetings here. I'm sure you will run into several of them. We have an NCUC member to the accountability group but in addition to that, we are all engaged in the space.

I can't claim to represent any particular user or any particular group of users but the idea is that certain themes or certain causes are addressed in the IANA Transition and in the accountability group. For instance, in the accountability group,

something that I am keenly interested in pursuing is the board's accountability to the larger Internet community and the larger Internet community is where I come in as a member of the NCUC.

And I found that the ICANN space, as you would have known, especially if you're a first time fellow at ICANN, it is slightly overwhelming to be here for the first time because there are people who know each other and you're trying to break into that space trying to find some sort of a foothold.

The NCUC is a very warm and collegial space in that regard, possibly because there is already a network of researchers and academics, and think tanks. They have met in previous occasions, in previous forums. So the NCUC is really formalizing that connection at ICANN.

Let me wind up there and let me hand it over to Marilia. Marilia is from the FGV in Brazil. She is a researcher and she will talk to you more about, as I said, some of the more bread and butter issues of the NCUC is dealing with. Marilia.

MARILIA MACIEL:

Hello, good morning everybody. My name is Marilia. I'm a researcher in Brazil from the Center for Technology and Society. And I just would like to tell you quickly the issues that NCUC

discusses. I think that some of the broad topics that are of concern of civil society and academics are topics that historically NCUC has advocated [for here] in ICANN.

One of them is human rights. You may think, “Okay, ICANN is a technical organization. What does ICANN have to do with an issue such as human rights?” But there are several policies that ICANN is developing in its policy development process that tackles and has to do with human rights concerns.

Just think about WHOIS. I don’t know if you had the opportunity to hear about WHOIS. WHOIS is a database of data of everyone that registers a domain name – so your name, your address, your contact number, your telephone number. So others that may have interest in the domain name that you register may find you and get in contact with you.

Of course, this is interesting for business interest. This is interesting for law enforcement concerns, because if there is a problem with a website, law enforcement is able to find you. But this also raises concerns with relation to privacy rights. So if this information is available out there, who will be the person or the authority to have access to this information? [inaudible] concerns.

Some people hire proxy and privacy services that are kind of a middle ground between you and make – oh, sorry, I’m speaking

too fast. Yeah, I'm sorry that I have a tendency to do that. I'm really sorry. I forgot about the translators. I'm giving them a hard time.

But proxy and privacy services are services that you may hire to hide this personal information from those that want to find it. So instead of finding your work contact number, your telephone number, they will contact a middleman, a proxy and privacy service, and this will hide your data on the Internet. And right now, the GNSO, which is the body that develops policy for the gTLDs, it is discussing how this proxy and privacy services may work. So it has to do with privacy.

Think about freedom of expression. Some time ago in ICANN, there were concerns with regards to new gTLDs and some of these new gTLDs were considered sensitive and they were discussed in the GAC (in the Governmental Advisory Council) in terms of should these new gTLDs be allowed or not? Are they too sensitive to be allowed?

So we have issues with relation to freedom of expression. There are some companies that want to protect their trademarks, but some of these trademarks are very generic names that may be used for other purposes. So how do we strike balance between the protection of intellectual property and freedom of expression?

So freedom of expression, privacy, freedom of association, we have an ongoing discussion about .gay you may be aware. The gay community has applied for the gTLD .gay and so has a commercial company and the commercial company has been given on so far this gTLD. So I mean, there are several rights that are impacted on ICANN's policy development process and this is historically an issue that NCUC has raised in the organization.

This issue has gained traction recently. There is a Cross-community working party on human rights that has been created some meetings ago. This cross-Community groups is comprised of representatives of all ICANN constituencies and this cross-community working party will have a meeting on Wednesday. I'm not sure about the time, but you can check your agendas.

And if human rights is an issue of interest to you and if you want to make sure that ICANN's policies are respective of human rights, you may come to this meeting and understand a little bit further of how ICANN's policies are interrelated with human rights.

Another topic that is very dear to NCUC is development. So we know that the domain name industry is capable of creating jobs, creating market opportunities for companies, for people, but we also know that this industry has been historically very

concerned in developed countries. So if you think of where registries are concentrated, where registrars are concentrated, they are concentrated in developed countries.

Recently, there was a survey about new gTLDs that came through and the survey shows that developing regions of the world are much more acceptive of these new gTLDs, such as Latin America, Africa, Asia. In spite of that, we are consumers of domain names. We are not the exporters or the countries to host companies that are part of the domain name industry.

How can we change this scenario? How can we make sure that companies from developing regions have access to this market? This is another thing that NCUC has been historically discussing. And we have now an opportunity to review the last round of new gTLDs and prepare for the next one that will come up soon.

So it is an opportunity to ensure that conditions such as application fees, additional support for developing applicants such as support with language services. We know that not everyone has English as a first language. And other ways of support will be discussed.

So that's another topic that NCUC is very much involved because, as Arun mentioned, we are not focused on one particular concern. Like for instance, NPOC deals with operational concerns of NGOs. We have NGOs participating in

NCUC. For instance, ARTICLE 19, which is historically an organization NGO that fights for human rights and freedom of expression, is a member of NCUC. So is the Association of Progressive Communications. That is a very well known NGO in the field of Internet policy.

So they are members of NCUC and we have individual members such as myself participating as an individual. And we have people that historically have cared about this broader topic such as development and human rights.

So we would like to invite you to come today to NCUC meeting. Today is Constituency Day, so you will see that all constituencies, they will gather together and have their internal discussions with their members, with their community. So we invite you to stop by. You may want to visit other constituencies as well, but stop by and get to know a little bit more of NCUC and the work that we are developing. Thank you.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: So Marilia is an example of someone who brought her experience, her knowledge, her talents with her passion and jumped head first into ICANN, and just blew the doors off of everybody last year. So we embrace her as a fellow, but she kind of flew through us but we'll still embrace her and call her our own.

We only have a couple minutes for questions, so I want to get to them quickly. We have to be out of here strictly at 8:45. So if we have any questions. No? That's how well you do your job, which would be wonderful. The only thing I wish I could teach her is to take her passion and slow it down just a little bit for the interpreters who had just done a tremendous job. But I think you're getting to know her now when you see her step up. I think you've got the pace.

But no fear. And that's the one thing I've learned too from Marilia is that just no fear. [Inaudible] was the same way, just stepping up to the microphone when she had her first opportunity and the community notices. And they may notice in the way of we need you [in ours] and walking down the hall, which is quite typical, or engaging in discussion to further understand the question that you posed.

And one of the points I want to make about that as well in public forum or in any of our sessions especially today, especially today. Because it will feel sometimes like you walked into a family Thanksgiving dinner and they've been talking for three hours and everybody knows the story, and now you've just walked in and you're trying to figure out who all of the family members are, and what they've said and done. So I keep telling you you're family here, but you'll feel like the stepchildren very quickly.

So what you need to do is take it down, take in the knowledge. We gave you the acronym link in the Newcomer slide set. Go back to the Newcomer Day if you didn't download it already, pull up that slide set, download it so that you can get the acronym link. Take a look at the words they're using.

But also find someone in that group that appeals to you, that seems to be someone either knowledgeable or challenging or you feel kind of speaks your language, maybe not Russian, Arabic but the kind of feel, the kind of questions, the kind of comments.

When there's a break, go find that person. If there's a speaker who excited you, run up to them after the break and make sure that if it's the place that you feel comfortable because of the kind of issues they're tackling, and most importantly, the way they're tackling. Because many, all, are talking about IANA transition and accountability, and the New gTLD Review. But how are they talking about it? From what angle? And are you feeling this passion? Are you feeling it?

If you're in a cold room, do you want to stay? And I'm not saying anything derogatory about a community here because everyone is working their patootie off. But I'm saying, if you're not feeling it, if it's out of place that just does not grabbing you, go find a place that's going to grab you because they're all over and

they're ready and willing to grab you, and they want you. They want [inaudible] and now they want Charne. They want you. That's why you're here.

I'll say it again. The multi-stakeholder model, bring that slide up today. Keep taking a look at it. Keep thinking about your sector of passion. Some of it is to do with a job and I do get that and you're here, and you may come back later as a representative, which is "yay team" for me because someone else is funding you and it opens a slot for someone else. That's part of rotating through.

But it's about the passion. I told you on Sunday, you don't volunteer your free time at home for something that you don't just love because it's your time. So if you're going to give it, give it to something that you love. It's the same here at ICANN. It's all volunteer. I get paid, [Deb] gets paid but we're amongst almost 400 out of a global community and we get paid to support you.

So as a volunteer, do something that you love and then make us work for you to make the passion move and make things happen. Okay. I want to thank you both so very much.

MARILIA MACIEL:

Thank you. Thank you for having us here.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: We just kept the passion moving.

ARUN SUKUMAR: You should drop too into NCUC.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: I'm coming over. As soon as I leave ICANN, I'm coming over to NCUC. Don't tell the other ones. Rafik, one more word but thank you.

RAFIK DAMMAK: Thanks, Janice. Okay, thank you, Janice. And as you see, we have Marilia, she was a fellow and she is in leadership position. We have also [Amur] and many who were fellow and they joined us and become leaders.

So I just wanted to tell you that the NCUC session will be at 9:30 at the Wicklow Hall 2. So you are welcome to join. And after that, you can join NCSG meeting at 2:00 p.m. Okay, thanks.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Okay, we are now free to leave the building. No, no, no, not the building. Yeah, just the room.

So I'm going to circle back and say this is a day that you do not want to get lost. So use wisdom and the alumni in the ICANN

Information Booth. If at any point in time you're unclear, use your coach. That's what they're here for. Gilbert, you have me as your coach, so you're so lucky. Where is Gilbert? Yeah.

RAFIK DAMMAK: [inaudible] with the fellows or [inaudible]?

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Yes, yes. Reminder from Rafik that tomorrow at 4:00, Non Commercial Stakeholder Group at the booth if anyone is interested.

RAFIK DAMMAK: Sorry to interrupt you. That's why.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Yeah. But make sure that you come and get one of us. Skype us, e-mail us, grab us on Facebook, whatever you need to do, the booth being the center place. But don't let today go away. Don't let it get by. Get out there, figure it out, coffee breaks, put your hand out, shake a hand. "I'm new. I'm a newcomer. I forgot my badge today. That won't help me at all." But use today in the hallways, in the coffee breaks, in the networking because that's really where you find the people of ICANN is out there talking about everything.

So enjoy the day, get a hold of me if you need anything, coaches and the booth, and I will see you this afternoon at 5:30? Yes, 5:30. I'll see you then.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]

CLOSED SESSION