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MARRAKECH – Newcomer ICANN Overview Day  
Sunday, March 06, 2016 – 09:30 to 16:30 WET  
ICANN55 | Marrakech, Morocco

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This is the Newcomer ICANN Overview Day in the [Tabooki] Room from 0930 to 1630. Marrakech ICANN 55.

JEANNIE ELLERS: We'll be getting started in just a second. If everyone can take their seats, please?

[Video playing]

JEANNIE ELLERS: That'll conclude our newcomer session. Thank you for coming. I hope you're all completely educated now. I'm glad that nobody got up, that's great. Good morning, and welcome to ICANN 55 and our newcomer session. I want to welcome you all. My name is Jeannie Ellers. I work for the Global Stakeholder Engagement Department here at ICANN. To my left is Deborah Escalera. She works for the Department of Public Responsibility. Over further a little bit to my left is Naveed who is helping me out with our Fellowship Program here this week. To my right is Luna Madi

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*Note: The following is the output resulting from transcribing an audio file into a word/text document. Although the transcription is largely accurate, in some cases may be incomplete or inaccurate due to inaudible passages and grammatical corrections. It is posted as an aid to the original audio file, but should not be treated as an authoritative record.*

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who is with our Mia [MIA coms] Department. She is going to talk a little bit this morning about our coms outreach. I'm going to go ahead and actually pass it over to her first thing so that we can let our journey begin this morning, and talk a little bit about ICANN outreach in this region.

LUNA MADI:

Thank you, good morning everyone. My name is Luna Madi. I had the communications and helped the team in the region for Africa, the Middle East, and Europe. In this region we have four teams that engage with all of you and the different community members in the countries, and encourage awareness of what we do. You've seen what we do. It's to explain all of this, and how all of you can start participating with ICANN. There are a lot of engagement activities that the teams do.

You'll meet, later on today, two of the team members that work in Africa and the Middle East. That would be Fahd Batayneh and Bob Ochieng. With them, they will explain to you their journey and how they engage with the different stakeholders in the different countries.

We're here today in Marrakech, and this is one of the ways we engage and encourage newcomers, young, old, different stakeholder communities, businesses, universities, schools, civil society, and general Internet users to learn more about ICANN.

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There's a lot of work that is done to keep the Internet stable and secure. How do we communicate about this? I help them in the Communications Team via talking about it in articles, in blogs. We have a monthly newsletter that we issue on a monthly basis. It highlights our global news and what's going on in the ICANN world. It also highlights what the teams are doing in the region. That covers workshops that are taking place, have taken place, workshops that will be taking place that you can participate in, if it happens to be in your country, or if you can be there. There are also bigger events that sometimes have live participation. You can join remotely with that. We always encourage that to be done because it allows you to follow the journey that's taking place, and how things evolve for us.

We also, in terms of communication, also encourage you to follow us on social media. We're always communicating, depending, again, on the event and what we're doing, where we are, what we're doing, what to read. There are various sources of information that we push out on a very regular basis. You're going to learn all about this. I won't go into it in detail, but you'll learn about this all throughout the day, the different platforms, the learning platforms, the reading platforms. That will always encourage you, there's always something to come back to, that we have a vast library for everyone to learn and read.

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Also in communications, we obviously do a lot of – we travel with the teams to certain events so that we can engage with the media in the different regions. Each region has a different awareness of the technology, what’s going on. We work very hard in establishing, for me, as a communications person. If any of you work in journalism or are studying, come up to me, or just come up and talk.

Basically, we work in building relationships with the journalists, and the media in situations in the different countries in this region, and in the middle east, and everywhere really. That is because we don’t want just news, “Oh, ICANNs here and gone.” We need to create a substantial understanding of what ICANN does. More so, what the DNS is. Why is it important to maintain it? Its security, its stability, why is it important to connect people to the Internet? So far, over 3 billion people are connected to the Internet. We have another 4 billion. In this continent, we have nearly a billion people. Think about the work ahead for the team here to enable the connectivity, and to educate and create awareness of how to join, how to participate, how to pick up on the opportunities and the challenges.

Me, as coms and department, we work in helping them with their journey, in making and creating a better understanding of what they’re doing so that they can get the engagement and raise the awareness. I mean, I think this is really it for me, but

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again, I encourage you to come and talk to any of us. And if you have any specific media or communications questions, please come and talk. You might have ideas.

One last thing. We also, in the newsletters and amongst other things, do highlight our community. If you follow our newsletters, and if you don't and are interested, please sign up to our newsletters and any form of communications. We highlight our members from our community because it's good for people to know each other. We are a very global organization, but in that it's also a small world because we all work together. Our community is small but it's expanding, and it's good to know each other. You'll find that people here know others from all over the world. That's something encourage – it creates great synergies and working relationships, and just personal relationships, which is always great. I think that's it for me. Thank you.

JEANNIE ELLERS:

Thank you so much, Luna. One thing that we were talking about as far as engaging, and dealing with the community and communications, Luna talked a lot about the different avenues of communication. That's one thing that we're doing here at the ICANN meeting is communicating with you, engaging with you. The communications team, and all of the work that they do in all

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of the regions, keeps you engaged beyond the ICANN meetings. Because we only go to a region three times a year, and it's a very busy week. It's an intense week.

This is one intense day that we're going to keep you in this room, and fill your head with a lot of information. It's going to be intense. It's going to be an intense information download, and you're going to walk out of here wondering, "What did I just hear?" You're going to walk out of here wondering if you got it all.

The idea for this day is to enable some really fast engagement. But what Luna's talking about is making sure that you stay engaged after this week is over. The idea of this day is to start your journey. On this slide here, I don't want to read it to you. Translation is available in any room with the booths in the back. Most sessions are recorded. Sessions are translated/transcribed.

Keep your phones off and your computers on mute. If your heads are in your computers, you're not absorbing what you're listening to. You don't have to write down absolutely everything that you're hearing. If you're taking notes, you're not listening to who your speakers are. Write a couple things down. Take note of who is speaking so you have an opportunity when the session is over to go and talk to that person, and ask them what they said.

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It's important that you're engaging with the people that are here while they're here. This is an opportunity to meet people. This is an opportunity to network, and engage, and bond. This is an opportunity to get to know people. This is an opportunity to ask questions, especially in this room. This is a relaxing place. This is a safe place. This is a place to be among your friends. We're all friends here. We have all been newcomers.

This is a place, in this room, to interact. We want to encourage that interaction. If I don't see any questions being asked, I'm going to start asking questions. I'm going to start asking questions of you. I'm going to start asking people to interact with me. I want to get to know the people in this room, so that when I see you in the halls during the week I can come up to you and say, "Hello," and ask how your week is going. It's important to me that I get to know all of the people in this room.

We want to understand our stakeholders as much as we want our stakeholders to understand us. Providing mentorship is as much a part of what ICANN staff does, as much as it is what our community does for each other. We're all newcomers in this room, and we've all been newcomers in this room. It's important. Luna is almost a newcomer. I've been at ICANN for almost nine years, so I've got –

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LUNA MADI: She's an old one now.

JEANNIE ELLERS: I've got some years on her.

LUNA MADI: I've only been here for nearly two years, so come end of this month I'll be celebrating my two-year anniversary. So I'm still a newbie.

JEANNIE ELLERS: Exactly. We've all been new. It's important that we give you the tools that you need. I apologize to the fellows who had to sit through the story about me escaping from The Escape Room this morning, but I went with some friends to an experience called The Escape Room recently. With six of my closest friends, got quite willingly – I assure you – locked into a room where the object was to escape. There were clues on the walls, clues hidden in drawers, clues hidden everywhere. We walked in. We started opening things. We all went our separate directions, and we just kind of wandered around. We had an hour.

For 20 minutes, we wandered around laughing and opening things, but we weren't working together. We were putting screwdrivers that we found in our pocket. I found this box, and it



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had six or seven different kinds of locks on it, and I was just walking around holding this box for 20 minutes saying, “I’m going to open this box. I’m going to figure out what’s in this box.” For 20 minutes, we didn’t work together. We just wrote things down and thought that I’m going to figure this one out, my friend was going to figure the other thing out.

After 20 minutes we discovered that all of the things that we had found worked together somehow. We failed miserably at escaping from The Escape Room. If we had started working together earlier, and putting our tools together, and our minds together, we would’ve gotten out of there so fast, and we would not be lost in space right now.

It’s important that you take the tools that we’re giving you today. It’s important that you work together. It’s important that you make lasting bonds with the people that you’re meeting. Just some highlights from today. We’re going to talk a little bit about the newcomer experience.

We’re going to have some of our regional representatives, where are they? Bob, Fahd. Fahd, you’re up here. Bob, are you here? Can you come up for me please and sit up here with us so that we can put some faces to names? They’re going to talk about ICANN and the Internet ecosystem. We’re going to talk about ICANNs multi-stakeholder approach. We’re going to talk about

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what ICANN does. I'm going to talk to you a little bit about what this meeting week is going to be like. Then we're going to talk about how you can stay engaged with the stuff that Luna was talking about earlier.

It's going to be a strange week. Anybody who's new, you're going to feel a little bit weird. You're going to see some closed doors. I want to encourage you to understand that those closed doors don't mean that you're being shut out. They're shutting themselves in, that's what it is. Some meetings, they are closed, but almost everything here is open. Unless you see a little C next to the session title on the schedule, everything is open. Some meetings, like GAC drafting their communique, those have to be closed. Other meetings, they need to be open, and they're all open. You're welcome to go in. Even if a door is closed, please feel free to just walk in. You might not understand what's being said, but sit in, listen, give it a chance.

You're going to see a lot of people who have known each other for a very long time. It's okay. Introduce yourself. For the most part, everybody will be happy to meet you, even if you walk in on a very intense discussion, join it. Ask the questions you want to know. Ask the questions you want to know the answer to. We're happy to help. Everybody has questions. Almost nine years later, I still have questions. It's a brand new language. I don't always understand what's being talked about almost nine years later. I

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still ask. I'm not afraid to ask questions. You'll find out today, I am still not afraid to ask questions. Sometimes, having done this session a few times, people still come in. They give their presentations, I still ask questions.

This is the start of a very important journey. It's the start of your ICANN journey. It's the start of you being a brand new stakeholder, and that is important. We want to guide you. We want to help you. Everybody here, everybody up here, everybody in this room is willing to help. Even the other newcomers, help each other. Be each other's guides. Be each other's tools. Ask each other questions. Have fun. Laugh through the pain. It will be scary. It will be hard, but it's worth it. It is absolutely worth it.

Like I said, I've been here for nine years almost, May nine years. I have laughed through the pain of learning things that I never thought I would be able to learn. My background was in, basically, public service and law enforcement, but not law enforcement like you're probably imagining. It was working in the prison system. I never thought that I would do anything technical. I never thought that I would understand this. I never thought that it would be something that I understood. I absolutely love it here, and I hope that all of you do too.

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I want to turn this dialogue over to my colleagues from Global Stakeholder Engagement. I wish that they would sit next to each other so that they could – I wish that they would also follow the laptop down rule that Fahd knows. I didn't follow it earlier, but Bob and Fahd, they are the MIA engagement team, part of it. Fahd represents the Middle East as a Stakeholder Engagement Manager, and Bob represents Africa as a Stakeholder Engagement Manager. They're going to talk a little bit about ICANN's role in the Internet ecosystem. I am going to pass the clicker. You're welcome.

FAHD BATAYNEH:

Good morning everybody. I'm always glad to be here. I'm Fahd Batayneh. I work for ICANN as a Stakeholder Engagement Manager for the Middle East. Yeah, when Jeannie was talking about the fact that if you are a newcomer and you feel things are quite weird around you, that's normal. I attended my first ICANN meeting in June 2008 in Paris as a Fellow. So actually, I'm an alumni of this amazing program called the ICANN Fellowship Program. I joined staff in October 2013, but I still enjoy my days as a community member. It's always a blessing to be a community member versus being a staff member. That's off the record.

I guess we all use the Internet. I mean, frankly speaking, it's a fascinating platform. Sometimes at home when I get up in the morning, and I find out my Internet connectivity's failing me, I just get upset. My wife starts telling me, "If you want to keep shouting, just get out of the house." I work from home, so I mean, that's a trend for me.

Usually when we talk to people about ICANN, some people think that ICANN does everything. Some people come to approach us and say, "Can you resolve SPAM issues for us?" "Can you resolve content issue for us?" The answer is that really ICANNs mandate or ICANNs remit is quite limited.

Actually, what we do at ICANN is that we work on names, numbers, and protocol parameters. These are three things everybody has to keep in mind. It's domain names, IP addresses, and protocol parameters. When it comes to domain names, there are two tracks within ICANN, one is a policy development track and the other is a technical track. The technical track is done through the IANA, which is the Internet Assigns Numbers Authority. Probably some of you have read about the IANA Stewardship transition, which is a big topic at the moment.

When it comes to IP addresses, that's the work of the regional Internet registries. They have some kind of a connection with the IANA. I don't want to overwhelm you with all these details. I'll

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just give you some broad overview, a top look at information.  
The third is protocol parameters.

[off mic speaking]

FADI BATAYNEH:

I'm sorry, I'll speak a little slower. Sorry interpreters, sorry about that. The third is actually protocol parameters, and those are the protocols that kind of let different devices from different vendors actually speak to one another. Actually on the Internet, if we did not have unified protocols, let's say I have an iPhone, I want to send a, "What's up?" message to my wife who has a Sony smartphone. If the protocols were not unified, these two phones actually cannot talk to one another. At ICANN we always encourage open technical standards.

When I was talking about protocol parameters, I forgot to mention that actually protocols are actually developed within the Internet Engineering Taskforce. They are a bunch of technical people. The way they actually develop these protocols is really fascinating. They meet three times a year, five times each meeting, and the rest, 350 days of the year, they actually do their work over mailing lists. They don't need anybody to oversee them. They just understand how important the Internet

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is. They develop these protocols. They discuss with one another. They utilize the face-to-face meetings once every four months to actually kind of move forward with the protocols.

Actually, this is how the Internet started. It opened as an open-ended platform. It does not have a starting point. It does not have an ending point. Anybody can contribute. If you want to post a blog post on the Internet, you just go to one of these platforms, and you just post what you want. If you feel that there is a certain protocol that you would like to develop, or maybe an existing protocol that you would like to amend, you can actually do that. That's the beauty of the Internet, and that's where this whole concept of open technical standards comes in.

It's a freely accessible technology, so anybody can access it from anywhere using many kinds of technologies. We have WiFi, we have WiMAX, we have ADSL, we have 3G, 4G, and these are various ways in which, actually, people can access the Internet.

Of course, the governance within Internet is a hotly-debated topic. And of course, many of you have heard of the term "Internet governance". Usually when we talk about Internet governance, we have different stakeholder groups who actually stand on equal footing. Everybody's equal. There is no such thing as having, maybe, governments superior to other stakeholder groups. Maybe Google has some extra advantage

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over the other business or a private companies. Everybody's on equal footing. Everybody can discuss issues of relevance. This is really the Internet.

BOB OCHIENG:

Okay, so thanks Fahd. I think I'll start with introducing myself. Since I was once a teacher, so I'll stand up just for this first part. I talk slowly naturally, so translation is fine. My name is Bob Ochieng. I am from Kenya, so I [inaudible] Nairobi. I am part of a department in ICANN called the Global Stakeholder Engagement Team. We are working to engage Africa. We have three of us in Africa. I'm sure you met one of my colleagues in the morning, Yaovi. We are led by our Vice President that is called Pierre Dandjinou. I'm sure most of you have met some of us or all of us, and I've surely have met most of you. I'm meeting most of you again today.

Because this meeting is in Africa, I think I want, once again, to really welcome you. Partly as the host, now that we are engaging from Africa. I'm really looking forward to engaging very closely with you, not only for the next seven or so days, but when we leave here. I think that is what is most important, what happens we leave here.

Very quickly, normally I have a problem with introducing myself because when you talk about ICANN, some people confuse it



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with iPod, iPad, iPhone. The confusion can get to that level. ICANN gets its name, really, from what it does. I mean, it is the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names. That is one part, and Assigned Numbers, that is another part. Those two parts are so broad. They have a huge ecosystem around them. If you look at names, the first part, what Fahd was talking about, IP addresses, and stuff like that, it's a global community.

If you look at the [RIRs] that actually, ultimately, coordinate and help us get the names at [inaudible] levels, it's in a co-system by itself with its own processes, with its own working systems. Normally, this is usually a graduation platform where, from here, some of you end up in the names ecosystem, some of you end up in the numbers ecosystem. ICANN becomes like an aggregator that brings all of us together. We've heard a lot of successful stories of people who were, after knowing ICANN, that either the RIRs, be it [inaudible] or with registries, all of the com registrars are now active in the business platform. We are very happy to have you here, and please feel very free to engage all of us.

The first slide says the Internet is one of the greatest public resources ever invented. 3.2 billion people today online and still growing. How did we get to this stage I think is the question. For you to join the Internet, you don't need any permission. I'm sure

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if the Internet was not working today, half of you would not be in this room. I can almost guarantee it.

This is only possible because somebody somewhere ensures that your identifiers, that unique number or that unique name that you use to join the network remains unique to you. Your IP address cannot be the same as mine, at least the public IP addresses. For that to happen, there has to be a very logical order. A very coordinated way of ensuring that these identifiers are uniquely distributed. ICANN plays a role in ensuring that that happens, and we are not alone in doing that.

In school I was told if you start something with the word, or if you say The President of Kenya, you cannot make a mistake of who that person is, even without mentioning the name. I guess that is true. So if I say the President of Uganda, I don't need to mention his name. There can only be one President. If you say the Internet, I am sure we know what we mean, isn't it? Can we have Internet and the Internet? There can only be one Internet, and we usually the Internet. It can only be that Internet if it is working the way it works today.

To make that happen, most of the time we don't realize it, but so many players are involved. If you wake up in the morning and your Internet is not working, you can't connect, what would be your first complaint point? Who do you think it would be? Is it

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your ISP? Is it the regulator? Is it the [manager of ICT]? What would first come to your mind? We agreed, this is not unidirectional, this is bidirectional. We are going to talk. The [inaudible] provider, okay. Your network is not working or you can't connect to the Internet. What has happened? Who is not doing his job?

Look at it this way. You are the government and you have gone to court, and you need the Internet to be shut down, and you have a judge sitting on this other side, and you're seeking orders. Who should the judge order to make sure that that happens? Is it the regulator? Is it your ISP? Is it the manager of ICT? Who should be served? Who should receive the order? Is your ISP able to execute the order? Is it? Okay. What does this mean?

I think what we are trying to drive at is that really not one single entity, or organization, or authority, or government can actually or actually has absolute control over the Internet. [inaudible] registry, a domain registry could be done. If .ke is down as a registry, it doesn't matter whether your ISP is working. Your .ke domain will be down. They are just a player, and all they provide is .ke registration or domain registration. The Internet is an ecosystem. You need the logical coordination and working together of these players in this ecosystem. Of course we will identify the players as we go along. They have to work together

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to end up with this one thing that we call the Internet. It is one network, behaves like one network, works like one network, but it is not a single network.

I think as we move along, we'll identify the players one by one, but it is important that they work together. If names can't work with numbers, this goes. For names to work with numbers, there's protocols. These are pretty [inaudible] people. I invite you to this discussion. Make it as participatory as possible. Once more, please enjoy yourself. I think we'll move to the next slide [inaudible].

FAHD BATAYNEH:

ICANNs role, and I kind of shed some light on this. ICANN is responsible for three things, or ICANN does three things, names, numbers, protocol parameters. Then there are two paths within ICANN. One is policy development, and the other is the technical part. The technical part is actually done by IANA.

When it comes to the policy development, it's extremely important that we all understand one thing. It's not us, ICANN staff who develop these policies. It's actually you, the community. Within ICANN, there are plenty of working groups that work on different aspects of policy development in names, numbers, and protocol parameters. It's you, the community, who actually drives these discussions. The beauty of this is that

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it's done in a multi-stakeholder model. If you enter into a room where a working group is working on some policy development, you would find people from the government, people from the private sector, people from civil society, and even academics in the technical community.

We have this slogan at ICANN, which you will hear a lot. Bottom up, consensus driven, multi-stakeholder model. This is how we develop policies. Bottom up, in a sense that people come together, and develop a policy, and go up for it. It's not like when governments develop a law or a policy and just enforce it on their citizens. Here, it's the other way around.

Multi-stakeholder, all the first stakeholder groups are involved in policy development. Then consensus driven. This is important. Of course, don't expect everybody to be happy with a policy. Some people are happy with the policy, some others are not happy with the policy. At the end of the day, we always seek what we call a majority consensus, or even rough consensus.

One interesting thing about policy development at ICANN is that even after the working group actually developed this policy, they publish it for public comments. Anybody who's outside of this working group would be interested, actually, in that policy, and see what progress is done, and how does that policy affect his or her work, they can actually comment on the policies.

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Again, as I mentioned earlier, ICANNs mandate is not to deal with content. ICANNs mandate is not to deal with spam. We don't do much work when it comes to infrastructure. Our core focus, really, is on critical Internet resources, and that's domain names and IP address. The reason why they are considered critical Internet resources is that if we imagine an Internet without IP addresses, the Internet wouldn't really work. When you have content, it has to go from a source, to a destination. Now, if you don't have IP addresses, it's similar to not having addresses of streets, addresses of houses, addresses of any location. If I want to go to the downtown area, and I don't know the address, I mean, how would I go there? That's where Internet addressing is actually part of this whole concept of critical Internet resources.

When it comes to domain names, I mean, the Internet can operate without domain names, more or less, but it becomes complex. How many of us actually knows what's the IP address of Google.com? I guess none of us. Actually, the IP address of Google here in Marrakech is different than the one is Casablanca or even probably different than the one you would find in Madrid or in Tunisia.

Then, of course, when it comes to protocol parameters, if you don't have unified protocols, where different hardware systems or different vendors can actually have their systems interact

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with one another, things wouldn't work. That's where ICANNs role actually comes in.

BOB OCHIENG:

Okay, great. I'll [inaudible] for the last time. Just maybe something to point out here on this part. On making and ensuring competition and choice online, what do you mean on this line? First of all, at the ICANN level, we have two types, broadly of domain names. On the names side, of course there's a number side. So you have gTLDs and ccTLDs. Of course, we all know what ccTLDs are. If you're from Kenya, you're on .ke. If you're from Uganda, you're .ug. By the way, ICANN does not decide whether Uganda becomes .ug or Kenya becomes .ke. Why is South Africa .za and not .sa? Or why is Scotland not .sc? I mean, I think South Africa has a point in claiming .sa, isn't it? .sa is taken by somebody else. Why do they allow or why do they accept .za? Why can Scotland claim .sc?

On [inaudible] it looks similar, but because there are standards involved, it can potentially and very easily get very chaotic. I mean, I could claim my .sa from South Africa, and Saudi Arabia is also .sa, so what happens? Scotland is .sc, so who gets .sc? It is very important that there's a way that we arrive at your country codes. Somebody does that. Maybe you've heard of the ISO [inaudible]? Then we have gTLDs, Generate Top Level Domains.

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We've all possibly used .com's, and all the .'s that we think about.

For the last few years, we've been having only 22 of those TLDs. For the last three years, that space has been expanded to, potentially by the end of that program, of our new gTLD program, you are looking at over 1,000 possible .'s. .ibm, .barclays, all those things.

From a consumer perspective, that is choice for you. If you wanted yourname.com today, chances that it might not be available, I think, are very high. The same name could be available on a different TLD. It is to give choice to the applicant, or to the registrants, as we call it. While on the other side, encouraging competition from the business phase of it. That is part of ICANN's role, and maybe this discussion, as you narrow down into those areas, you'll get to learn more about it.

The multi-stakeholder model, some people ask is it a model? Is it a way of governance? What is it, this multi-stakeholder model? Is it a framework? There are so many questions around it, definitions. To us, it refers to the way we derive or drive our processes. The way decisions are made within the ICANN ecosystem. Who is involved, and how do those people play their role in their ecosystem to ultimately influence policy or be part of policy, or create new policy?



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As Fahd said, as ICANN staff, we don't actually make policy. It comes from the ecosystem. This ecosystem is divided into different sectors. In the morning, everybody was saying that they're confused. That is very true, and that is very healthy. Because if you have lawyers here, they may not be very interested in what is happening in the [inaudible]. At the same time, if you have governments here, they might not be very interested in what is happening in the [inaudible] sector.

Everybody has a chance to very narrowly focus on what is interesting to you in your area of day-to-day work, or your expertise, whether you're from government, whether you're a civil society, whether you're technical or business constituency. Within each and every grouping here, there's a very defined and coordinated draw of structures that enables you to be part of the ecosystem. You really don't have to worry about technical terms if you don't want to be technical. You don't have to worry about what governments are all about if you're not government. If all you want is business.

The bottom line is, all of us, all these constituencies are affected by the Internet, or interact with the Internet in one way or the other. What you want out of the Internet varies from where you stand. If you're government, for example, you could be interested in security. And of course, if you had your way, you could block some things totally. As you do that in the

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government, the business guys must also have a say on what they feel about your actions, so they must have a platform and an opportunity to raise their hand and give their opinion on what you actions could impact them.

In this process of engaging them, you end up in consensus. Of course, not all the time do you expect 100% consensus, but at least at the end of the day, when we engage, we get consensus. This is how policy ends up being formulated, by involving each and every constituency, broadly categorized into technical, business, academia, government, civil society. All of them have got a [inaudible] and a [inaudible] and an opportunity to voice their opinion on the Internet. Fahd?

FAHD BATAYNEH:

I think I need to stand for the next slide, really. This slide actually shows how different stakeholder groups actually mix. Of course, one of the things that'll be explained to you later on in the day is that ICANN consists of a number of supporting organizations and advisory committees. I won't be getting into those details until its time to explain them. It's interesting to know that these stakeholder groups here, we have government interests. We have country domain name interests. We have business and domain name interests, technical interests, IP address interests.

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Those actually fall, more or less, into one kind of a supporting organization or advisory committee.

Actually, it's worth mentioning that each of these interest groups, actually, would come from different stakeholder groups. When we talk about country domain names, which are ccTLDs, Country Code Top Level Domains, you can find ccTLDs who are run by universities, which are academia. Some ccTLDs are run by governments. Some ccTLDs are run by private companies. Some ccTLDs are run actually by ISOC chapters, or even civil society, or NGOs.

As I said earlier, within every interest group, you would find different stakeholder groups actually participating in policy development. Now, let's say the ICANN community wants to develop a new policy or maybe revisit a currently-existing policy. They would form a working group, and those who actually threw in the initial seat of the working group felt that they need representatives from the different supporting organizations and advisory committees, so they issue a call. They say, "Okay, we need volunteers from the country code named supporting organization, from the GAC, from the ALAC." These are terms you will learn about in a while.

Rather than sending in the entire interest group, or the entire constituency, they would send in one or two volunteers,

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depending on what's the demand. They participate in policy development. During that journey, they would actually go back to their interest group, or their supporting organization and advisory committee, and share with them updates on, actually, what's happening, and take that feedback, if there is any feedback back to the working group.

The folks here in the middle are the working group, so they are working together. Once they come out with an initial document, they will post it for public comments. Then you would find these different interest groups actually commenting on those. Some of them would feel that, "Okay, there is some fine tuning needed." Some of them would say, "Okay, this is good for us." It goes through a process. I think later in the day there will be some slides on actually how policy development is done at ICANN, and all the phases of policy development.

BOB OCHIENG:

I think it's very clear that right from the inception of the Internet itself, of course you know that it never came from government to start with. It came from volunteerism, people who are trying and, and people who are gracious enough to give this to the public benefit. You'll find that from these processes, and from this stakeholder groupings, something interesting happens at the ICANN Board level.

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Today you could be in NextGen, you could be a fellow, you could be a newcomer. You realize that if you got interested, by the way it is not easy, I must assure you. One of the most difficult things for some of us is reading. This forces you to read a lot. Our e-mails are so much. Some of us have separate folders, and we're almost calling them SPAM. If you could get the hang of it, and actually focus on what interests you, then it's very logical moving from, today a newcomer, or NextGen, to fellow, to working group active participant, and to the ICANN Board. It is very possible.

Actually, the ICANN Board represents the community. It comes from the community. But it comes from those who are active in the community. Whether you're in government, there's a government seat through the GAC. If you are a normal user like some of us, there's a seat on the Board. If you manage a registry or ccTLD, there are seats on the Board. To end up in this level, you really have to be very consistent, and very active, and read a lot. Being a volunteer has never been easy because most of us also have different jobs, so this is like a second job, a second added responsibility. It is not easy. That is why we keep [inaudible]. If you don't take the next step, because we might not pay for your volunteerism, we have a [inaudible] not only on the Board but in terms of those people we have in the community, and would like to transition and actually rest now.

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The gap is so big. We are not taking up their positions. We are not stepping up to fill in their shoes. There's a very wide gap between those who have continually, from the inception of the Internet, been very active, and the rest of us who are joining who, from the onset see this very difficult, very demanding, and keep it aside. We are worried that if this trend continues, honestly, we'll have a problem. I really want to ask you to take the next level, and focus on what interest you. Please keep at it, whether it's in civil society work, whether it's technical work, whether it's security work, keep at it, and who knows, we should be able to see you here in a couple of years.

FAHD BATAYNEH:

The next graph is really about the composition of the Board and how the ICANN Board is formulated. Our 20 folks who actually sit on the ICANN Board, one of which is our President and CEO, and then the different supporting organizations and advisory committees actually nominate folks to the board within their internal processes. We also have the Internet Engineering Task Force who actually nominates a Board member.

Within ICANN, there is a nominating committee, or the NomCom, which actually inject eight board members into the board. Of course, the NomCom do a lot of work in terms of outreach, and their intention, actually, is to bring people from outside of the

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ICANN community into the ICANN Board, and get them integrated more into the ICANN process.

Of course, once you learn more about the different supporting organizations and advisory committees within ICANN, you can get a sense of actually how these Board members actually represent – let's say are elected to the Board from within their supporting organization and advisory committees.

It's worth mentioning that some Board members are non-voting members. For example, ICANN's President and CEO is a non-voting member. I think the GAC, as well, is a non-voting member. This is how the Board works, and this is how they are composed of. Of course, I would encourage those who actually decide after this ICANN meeting that they really want to continue on this exciting ICANN journey that you might want, at one stage, to actually apply to the NomCom, and see how your chances are.

Of course, the NomCom, I would like to emphasize that the NomCom is not just responsible for filling board seats. They are also responsible for filling council seats, like, within the GNSO council, or the CCNSO council, or even the ALAC. They fill different seats. One of their tasks is to also fill out board seats. Thank you.

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BOB OCHIENG: Do we have questions up until this level? I think it would be nice to hear from you at this point so that we know whether we are speaking to ourselves or you are still with us. We'll go fast.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I think it's too boring.

BOB OCHIENG: Questions please?

JEANNIE ELLERS: At this point, can I pick on one of my alumni to talk about their journey a little bit? One of my alumni who knew this was coming. We wanted to talk about a little bit getting into these structures, getting into ICANN.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Thank you for your representations. My name is [inaudible] for the ones who were not here in the room. I'm a second-time fellow. Now I perform as a coach, and I will try to reflect a little bit on my experience. When I was sitting in your same spot, and your same place, and getting exposed to this wonderful introduction and all of those acronyms.

I come from a non-tech background. My background is in [inaudible], development, and international relations. I wanted



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to embark in this ICANN world to try to investigate a little bit about technology, and the Internet. My first experience was in Buenos Aires. I was really excited but confused as well. I think before I remember, before coming to Buenos Aires, we had the Middle East and Adjoining School of Internet Governance in Tunisia. Before coming, I had investigated a little bit about the technical acronyms of ICANN, and what is Internet governance in general.

I think my first journey was really frustrating and confusing because I didn't know about ICANN. I went through a listening process to really try to understand the ICANN acronyms. I was too excited to go to try to investigate things that I didn't really know before. I was visiting the GAC constituency, and the GNSO, and other consistency that I didn't know about before. This really helped me to really know about technology, and bring that back to my initial background. I was frustrated. I was excited, and I had a very great mentor, so he helped me through the process.

I was interacting with other people as well, with other coaches and other fellows, and I believed in the process. I believed that I can really add, and I was active participating. It was, for me, a great experience. If you have any questions, just ask me about my personal experience here or when we meet outside.

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JEANNIE ELLERS: Is there any question? Perfect. Go ahead right here sir, and then we have another one over here.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: My name is [inaudible], I come from Iran. I have a question, what's the difference between ICANN in managing IP addresses and IANA? I thought that the RIRs make a policy, and manage the Internet with the INR. What's the position of ICANN? I heard that there are a lot of topics about INR stewardship in ICANN. If ICANN decides to INR or not?

FAHD BATAYNEH: I can take that question, and it's a good question actually. We have five regional Internet registries, and then we have the numbering resource organization or the NRO, which is kind of the umbrella organization that has all the five RIRs under it. Within ICANN, we have a supporting organization called the address supporting organization. The members of the address supporting organization is actually the five CEOs of the five RIRs, plus the person in charge, or let's say, the President of the NRO. That's kind of the relationship. Let's say that's the connection or that's the link between ICANN, ICANNs address supporting organization, and the five regional Internet registries.

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We, at ICANN, let's say through the IANA, we provide the five regional Internet registries with a pool of IP addresses. For example, let's say entity X decided to hand over the IANA, a pull of IP address, IPv4 address, and so that becomes within ICANNs pool, and it is distributed to the five regional Internet registries within a certain mechanism.

It falls on the heels of the five regional Internet registries to distribute IP addresss, whether v4 or v6 through policies that are developed within their communities. ICANN does not interfere in how actually the regional Internet registries develop these policies through their communities. As long as it's bottom up inclusive. The regional Internet registries use the concept bottom up inclusive model in developing their policies. That's really the link.

Within ICANN, I wouldn't say we are directly involved with IPv6. For example, when people come to us and say we need IPv6 training, we would tell them, "Please go and talk to your regional Internet registry, and we'll be happy to actually facilitate that communication with them." It's not that we don't want to do it, but there are other people who are professional in doing that, and they're in a better position to serve that person or that region than we as ICANN. Of course whether it's IPv4 or IPv6, it's actually the work of the regional Internet registries.

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Now, there are other aspects where our work intersects with regional Internet registries. For example, in terms of root servers, we have a root server called the K root-server, which is with the RIPE NCC. The RIPE NCC is one of the five regional Internet registries. Then comes the fact that these regional Internet registries also provide training, maybe on DNS operations and DNS SEC, and we work very closely together with the community.

When it comes to names and numbers, ICANN does its part. The regional Internet registries do its part, and we actually complement each other in what we do and how we serve our communities. Thank you.

JEANNIE ELLERS: Watch the acronym. What's DNS SEC?

FAHD BATAYNEH: Sorry about that. ICANN has a lot of acronyms. DNS SEC is domain name system security extension. The SEC part is security extension. This kind of increases the security aspects of the domain name system. It's a technical thing. Those of you who are technical, I can point you out to some resources on the ICANN website where you can learn more about DNS SEC.

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Let me just address one thing. I've been asked this question a lot, what's the difference between ICANN and IANA? The way I respond, and you can correct me if I'm wrong, maybe this is too simplified. IANA is the technical organization that actually does the work of the technical DNS, and ICANN is a policy facilitating organization that we are involved in, in a multi-stakeholder model.

BOB OCHIENG: Did you get more confused, or you got the hang of it? I think the bottom line is IANA is not an independent organization. It is not a company on its own. Look at IANA as a department in ICANN. The organization is ICANN, IANA is just that department that actually now – it's like the normal IT department in an organization, or procurement department, or sales, or marketing department. It is not a different organization. I think this is where the confusion is, even though it has got its own website as well. It is just a department in ICANN. I think that should be clear to us now.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Good morning. My name is [inaudible]. I am with Research ICT Africa, NextGen, and I do not have any tech background, so thank you very much Bob and [inaudible] for your presentation. My question is that I had a lot of mentorship being thrown

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around. [inaudible] you did say that you had a mentor. As a NextGen person who has no technical background in this process, how did you go about – is this mentorship an intentionally facilitated program, or is it more of it's something that just happens organically? You bump into someone and they say, "We could work with you. Which department are you interested in?" And then it proceeds from there, thank you.

JEANNIE ELLERS:

Yes and yes. We have, within the fellowship program, Deb can maybe talk to NextGen a little bit more, but within the fellowship program, we have a coaching program. We just are launching a mentorship program within ICANN. It's in its pilot phase right now. We're just sort of testing the water there. Also, we do have the ability within ICANN to say, "Yes, I'm going to mentor you." That sort of organic function happens as well. We also have the ability to mentor via staff, via each other. The answer is yes and yes. We can go ahead and take the next question.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE:

Hello again. My name is [inaudible] from Tunisia. I'm representing the civil society. My question is how an organization can join the supporting organization. What are the procedures and eligibilities? Is it only for partnership, or

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supporting each other, or sponsoring position, or leadership position? Thank you.

JEANNIE ELLERS:

That'll be answered a little bit later this afternoon. Our policy team will go well more into detail on that on what organizations can join what, and how an individual can join. I don't want to get the answer wrong. Our policy team will come by this afternoon and go well more into detail on that. I just don't want to give you the wrong information. We have another question right over here, yes.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

Good morning everyone. My name is [inaudible] from Nigeria. I'm a forensic investigator. I'm part of [inaudible]. I want to ask, what are the [inaudible] responsibility of ICANN with regard to securities? It's [inaudible] to control the content of the Internet, and as [inaudible] said there's [inaudible] responsibility after the general public, the users in the realm of security. Let me say, in another word, what are the coordination of partnership you have with other organization? Especially to take care of security and ensure the confidence of users. Thank you.

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**FAHD BATAYNEH:** That's a good question. There are two layers to this. The first layer is that within ICANN we have an advisory committee called the Security and Stability Advisory Committee. Those are a group of technical people who actually provide security advices to the ICANN community. They write documents where they share with the community security advices. That's one fold.

Within ICANN staff, we have an entire department called the Security Stability and Resiliency Office. It's run by a group of extremely expert people when it comes to security and stability. They work with law enforcement agencies. They have excellent relations with Interpol, with Europol. They also utilize us as regional staff to actually speak to law enforcement agencies within our regions. Of course, they also provide training, and one of the things they also do when it comes to training, it's not just for law enforcement agencies. They also provide training relating to DNS Sec, and DNS operations, and etc.

If that's one topic you are interested in, you might want to talk to Bob, and actually Bob can get you in touch with the right people.

**NAVEED:** I just want to add to what Fahd just said. ICANN is not responsible for the management of the content on the Internet. It can just facilitate the security of the overall name system, and



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the number system that is being coordinated by the ICANN. As a content or the security of the content, ICANN is not, itself, responsible.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I am [inaudible] from Pakistan. My question is why does the UN President of ICANN is a non-voting member? The way I see it, he must have two voting members, one for being the President, and one for CEO. So, are you afraid of him or what? Seriously, why he is non-voting member? He's the most important person for ICANN, no?

FAHD BATAYNEH: I'll give you a diplomatic answer. As I explained earlier, we at ICANN don't develop policies. It's really the ICANN community who develops the policies. We, as ICANN, I always tell this to people. We, as ICANN staff, are really here to support the community. We're not here to develop the policies for them. It's the community who develops the policies. If we had our President and CEO who is actually a voting member on a policy that was developed not by his staff but by the community, there could be, probably, many side effects. There could be personal interests. There could be personal perks. If he votes on something that he shouldn't be voting on, the community would just come in and say, "Okay, he actually voted incorrectly. He

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got himself into conflict of interest. We should sue him. We should send him to court. We should send ICANN to court.” I mean, anything could happen in that regard. I think that was one of the main reasons why he’s a non-voting member. That’s one aspect.

Another aspect is that when you look at governance structures of companies, different companies have different governance structures. They usually would look at their vision, at their mission, at their mandate, and actually who’s running their business for them. In the case of ICANN, ICANN exists because there is an ICANN community that is developing policies on names and numbers. I think that’s what I can share with you.

BOB OCHIENG:

Maybe to answer that, I think if you look at – and this is my opinion – most public list organizations, ICANN is not a listed organization. I’m sure there are lawyers in the room. Most of the time you will find the CEO is either on the Board as a secretary, or as a non-voting member. I think it’s corporate governance, basically.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE:

Hi everyone. My name is [inaudible], I’m from Kenya. I come from a legal background, and so I’m very fascinated with all of

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the technical aspects of the Internet. I wanted to ask, does the cloud operate the same way as the Internet does? And what's ICANNs work in relation to that?

FAHD BATAYNEH:

Again, as I explained earlier, ICANNs mandate is really limited. It's names, numbers, and protocol parameters. When it comes to the cloud, I mean, part of it is infrastructure, part of it is content, part of it is data. That's really one thing we don't, let's say, inject all our resources on. We do have experts within the SSR team who actually are ICT experts, who can probably share some advice when it comes to security-related operations for the cloud. That's not one thing we look into, and I can't recall that we actually have any dedicated staff for stuff like cloud computing, or content, or spam, or e-mail, or etc. That's not our mandate.

JEANNIE ELLERS:

One more question, and then we need to get onto our next topic. We'll get to you. We have a long day, I promise. We'll get your last question, and then we're going to talk really quickly about what the supporting organizations are. Then we'll go into our next session, but go ahead and ask your question.

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Thank you very much for the opportunity. This is [inaudible] from Pakistan. Fahd, you talked about IANA transition. What can you tell us about that? Second question is about the parameters. Does ICANN limit itself to parameters just related to names and numbers, or these parameters go beyond these two aspects? Thank you.

FAHD BATAYNEH: Actually, when it comes to protocol parameters, we are talking here about Internet protocol parameters. We don't use the term Internet. When we talk about naming, it's actually Internet naming, Internet numbering, and Internet protocol parameter. Really, we are focusing here on Internet protocol parameter, and that's the work of the IATF. I'm not sure, did I address your question correctly, or are you referring to something else?

[off mic speaking]

JEANNIE ELLERS: We're going to talk in depth about the IANA transition at 1:30 this afternoon. We have a presenter coming in to talk specifically about that.

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BOB OCHIENG:

Okay, so I think we proceed. The next few slides actually maybe just illustrate to you in a bit more detail the different constituencies within ICANN. This one gives the global overview. In terms of what the supporting organizations area, what the advisory committees are. For those of you who want to maybe focus on a specific one, then you can actually then, after this, look at exactly what – in a lot of detail – what happens in the address supporting organization, for example, the country code name supporting organization, the unique name supporting organization.

Most of the time, these are acronyms, so you'll talk about the ASO, the CCNSO, the GNSO. This is what they mean in full, of course after a number of iterations, it becomes familiar. Basically, in terms of supporting organizations, if you look at the private sector and civil society broad categories of the community, you can fall into different specific groups within that broad category of private sector and civil society.

Within this broad category, you have the GNSO. And this is one of the most important constituencies within ICANN. Within the GNSO, you have the commercial stakeholders group, the non-commercial stakeholders group. You have the registrar stakeholders group. You have the registries stakeholder group. [inaudible] the names, for example, the registrar stakeholder group focuses on registrars.

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If you are a player in the names business, so you are registering domains, you could be a registry or a registrar. If you are a registrar, then the focus group that looks after what is relevant for registrars within ICANN is the registrar stakeholder group. Then we have the registries. An example of a registry, I think the easiest one would be you are ccTLD operator in your country. That is a registry, and the work is to ensure that at the top level, if it is .ke, in my case, that .ke is always available. It operates the .ke root server.

For the gTLDs equivalent of the same, so for the .com's, the .net's, the .info's, the registries that operate those TLDs have a focused group called the registries stakeholder grouping. If you are not in any of those sectors, than you are either a commercial player or a non-commercial player, but you're still part of civil society, and you have the non-commercial stakeholders group, or the NCUC – normally in those acronyms – which has programs, and processes that allow them to give their input into the way, ultimately, policies that govern names or generic names are finally arrived at.

It is not only those who are in the business of registering domain names, or who have registries, or who are registrars, or [inaudible] as registrars in business that influence how generic names should be administered. It is all the other ecosystems, including non players. You don't have to be either a registry or a

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registrar to influence who should have, for example, or how a generic name should be allocated. You have a way, and a very coordinated way of ensuring that your input is taken on board. We can discuss this in detail. This is just to highlight.

The other stakeholder grouping, which I'm sure some of us are representing today, are government. [inaudible] for a long time, especially in Africa, for example, I think governments who are not very keen on the domain name business as a whole. You had cases where ccTLDs, for example, were operated either by private sector, completely, or outside of Africa, just an example. Today, they are becoming more aware, and they realize how important it is that they actually give their input on how those ccTLDs are managed. They realize that it is important for them to actually be a player in how the ccTLD is managed. That is the DNS.

Once they get this awareness, then they again realize that it is not only ccTLDs that are involved in the Internet, there are others. It is not only at the local/national level, it is also at the global level. Governments have increasingly become very critical, not only as part of the stakeholders, of course not the only stakeholders, of course we insist on that. They are critical stakeholders whose input needs to be taken on board as the other stakeholders also discuss their issues.

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It is only when both sides are talking that you can actually have a harmonious ecosystem. We realize that governments are a critical player, but they are not the only player, but they're very critical. All of us are on [inaudible] yeah, Fahd.

FAHD BATAYNEH:

We had a question from a lady from [inaudible] from civil society. Actually, within ICANN, we have an advisory community called the At-Large advisory community. It's worth mentioning, actually, that within ICANN, as I mentioned earlier, we have supporting organizations, and we have advisory committees. Within ICANN, we have two advisory committees. Sorry, no, we have more than two actually. Advisory committees, in general, provide advice on policy. Let's say a policy is developed, governments can provide advice. The At-Large can provide advice. The security and stability folks can provide advice, and the [inaudible] can also provide advice.

In order for the ICANN ecosystem to be as comprehensive as possible, when ICANN was established in 1998, one of the things that the community spoke about was how to actually integrate claims, end users, NGOs, the folks who actually kind of advocate for whatever they can advocate for. The At-Large advisory committee came into existence, which is called the ALAC. Within the ALAC, actually, they have five regions. You have the Asia



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Pacific, you have Africa, Europe, Latin America, and Caribbean, and then North America.

Each of these regions actually have what is called the regional At-Large organization. For the Asia Pacific, you would have the APRALO, which is the Asia Pacific Regional At-Large Organization. Within African you have the AFRALO, within Europe you have the EURALO, within North America you have the NARALO, and then within Latin America and the Caribbean, you would have the LACRALO.

At the moment, we have 197 At-Large structures. And At-Large structures could be different entities. You would find ISOC chapters in there. You would find different associations that work on the Internet in one form or another. Of course, this number keeps increasing, so we receive new applications on a regular basis, and let's say these structures actually get accredited within a certain process within ICANN.

Of course the ALAC sent a voting member to the ICANN Board. The ALAC community has been requesting ICANN to actually have another Board member, but then that's a different discussion. One thing really interesting about their work is that they tend to go out to the masses. They tend to go out to, let's say, the At-Large, or the end user, or the civil society community,

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and talk to them, and actually encourage them to get on board the ICANN policy development process.

I remember we had this discussion recently on what's the difference between civil society and end users. We actually did find that there is some distinction between them. But then, again, so even civil society entities can actually be members in the At-Large community. Within ICANN, other than the fact that we have an ALAC, we also have a team that works on civil society engagement.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Wouldn't everybody be an end user?

FAHD BATAYNEH: That is correct. If you go to the ALAC and look at the ALAC members, you would find them coming from other stakeholder groups. You would find some folks who actually have a day job in a private company, others work for banks, others work for governments. So yeah, at the end of the day, we are all end users. If I'm not working, or if I'm on a weekend, I'm actually an end user. I mean, anybody can join the ALAC as long as you can actually fulfill their requirements.

One of the funny jokes we received, our current President and CEO, Mr. Fadi Chehade, he's actually leaving, so this is his last

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ICANN meeting. One of the things he said when he met with the ALAC is that, “Probably once I leave ICANN as the CEO, I’ll probably join the ALAC as an end user.”

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hi, I’m [inaudible]. I’m part of the fellowship program. I work with the Center for Communication Governance at the National [inaudible] Deli. My question was I noticed that the ALAC has sent a voting member, but the GAC does not. They’re both advisory committees, but why is it that one has a voting member and the other doesn’t?

FAHD BATAYNEH: Nigel, would you like to take that question?

JEANNIE ELLERS: Sure, Nigel is going to talk as soon as this session – in about five minutes he’s going to talk, and he’ll answer that.

BOB OCHIENG: All the tough questions, please, to Nigel.

JEANNIE ELLERS: Nigel, we’ve been saving up all of the hard questions for you.

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BOB OCHIENG:

Very quickly, over the years ICANN has really expanded and focused a lot on what we call globalization. To the effect that today, virtually globally you have at least an ICANN representative, ICANN staff that is actually responsible for that region. For example, Fahd is taking care of middle east, and of course North America. Africa, there's a team of three, like I mentioned.

This comes from the fact that the Internet itself is as diverse as we are in this room, and as global as we are in this room. It is imperative that we speak to you from the region, from where you are. This has been a key for us. Every region today has staff from ICANN. This is your first point of contact. Whether it is for mentorship, or if you need to be pointed to the correct constituency, depending on your interest. At least you have your first point of contact, which is on ICANN staff, if you need. Or from the fellowship community, if you are part of the list.

You can be assured that you have somebody who should be able to speak to you in your language, in your time zone, and who is actually very ready to engage with you. All I ask of you is to really come forward, and talk to us, and engage with us. We are right there with you in the region. And of course, most of the time we strive to come to whichever country you are in, either during different events, or during one on one engagement missions. It is our responsibility to visit you in your countries.

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Let's engage. We are available across the globe. We have offices, of course, also spread out. So ICANN today has got three hub offices to cover the different time zones. In [inaudible] we are in Singapore. For [inaudible] region we are in Istanbul to cover Europe, Middle East, and Africa. We are also in Los Angeles for Americas region. Apart from that, we have engagement centers, which are offices that have a few of our staff, and of course which we can also use to engage you in our different institutions from our regions. This is just to reiterate that we are on the ground, and please feel very free to reach out to us, and contact us, and ask us any questions.

FAHD BATAYNEH:

Thank you, Bob. In an as much as Bob actually works with the Global Stakeholder Engagement Team of Africa, I cover the Middle East. Actually, the region that I cover. Actually, I should mention one thing. It's not only me who covers, so our region also a Vice President, my colleague, Baher Esmat, who's also my boss by the way.

The region that we call the Middle East at ICANN actually consists of the 22 Arab states, in addition to Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. Actually, when covering countries in North Africa, we work very closely with our colleagues at the Africa team, Pierre, and Bob, and Yaovi, to ensure that we're on

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the same track when it comes to actually engaging with stakeholders in North Africa.

We also have a regional strategy in the same footsteps as Africa. Many of the issues that we have in the region are actually similar to the issues that folks in Africa face when it comes to engagement with ICANN. It's worth mentioning that we actually have a session on the Middle East strategy tomorrow, Monday from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the [inaudible] Room, which is downstairs. We will be sharing with the community the progress of our Middle East strategy since its inception on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 to date.

Really, what's more important for us is the way forward. Actually, the mandate of our Middle East strategy concludes on June 30<sup>th</sup> this year. It's, like, in three-and-a-half-months time. What we really want to know from the community is how do we move forward, what do you expect of us? Were you satisfied with what we did so far? How should we improve on that? Please attend the session. It's tomorrow, Monday, 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. It's on the agenda. You can get to learn more about the Middle East strategy, and you can also get to meet my colleague, [inaudible]. Thank you.

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**BOB OCHIENG:** Now that Fahd is inviting you to his session, I can't forget to invite you to the Africa Strategy session on Wednesday. You know Wednesday is going to be the most interesting day because after our session, there is dinner. You can't afford to miss our session. From 3:45, we will be in the main meeting room. If you are from Africa, you can't miss, so please propose to attend, thank you.

**JEANNIE ELLERS:** Thank you, gentlemen. All of the session plugs are done. All the advertising – well, not all of the advertising. We're going to have some advertising a little bit later this morning, a little bit later this afternoon. I promised some of our sponsors this afternoon that they would be able to come in, and give some heads up and some information. That was a lot of information, and there's a lot more information coming. So I want everybody to take a quick, deep breath. Thank you. Because up next, we're going to energize the room a little bit more because I've got somebody very charming coming up to charm the room, get us all up on our feet. We're going to make Internet governance as exciting as it can possibly be.

I'm going to sell this session as best I possibly can. I want to introduce my very dear friend, Nigel Hixon from our Government Engagement Department. He is going to tell you everything you

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wanted to know about Internet governance in the next 30 minutes, and hopefully be able to take some of your really difficult questions. Just to let you know, what I said earlier, IANA transition, 1:30 this afternoon still stands. I will force him to answer those hard questions and all of the things about policy development still stands, 3:30 this afternoon. He will answer everything you wanted to know about Internet governance, and the players in that space, and he will do it with a big smile, lots of fun. He's got control of the clicker. Nigel, the con is yours.

NIGEL HICKSON: Well, what an introduction. I think you'd better take a break. Well, good morning. Well, that was pretty unimpressive, wasn't it? That was pretty unimpressive. Good morning. Do know, that was better. Yeah, that was pretty good, pretty good. I won't talk for too long, I promise. Can I take my jacket off? Is that all right?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Yes, please do.

NIGEL HICKSON: Yeah, I'll take my jacket off I think. Apologizes for the short sleeves, but on an ICANN salary, it's pretty difficult to have long sleeves. We try, we try. I've got a clicker. I'm not very good with slides. I'm not very good with much.



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Anyway, are you happy? Are you enjoying yourselves? This is a fantastic country to be in, isn't it? Wonderful. I mean, we choose some really excellent locations for ICANN meetings, it's great. Really, really good to be here. Lots of different countries are represented here. How many different countries? I won't ask you all to introduce yourselves, but anyone from Switzerland? No one from Switzerland? That's good, I can be rude about Switzerland. No, I work in Switzerland.

I ought to say who I am. I'm an ICANN member of staff, one of those things. You have to have a job, don't you? I was pretty useless at serving in bars. I was pretty useless at serving in restaurants. I couldn't really drive a bus very well, so joining the ICANN staff seemed to be a good compromise. I'm based in Geneva. Anyone heard of Geneva? Anyone been to Geneva? Don't worry, you don't have to go again. You only have to go once. It's not compulsory.

I'm based in Geneva. I work on governmental engagement. I'm not really sure what that means. Basically, I talk to governments. I talk to international governmental organizations. We have quite a few in Geneva, the ITU, the WTO, the United Nations. Heard of the United Nations? Just a small, little organization. Yeah, there's a quite a lot of folks I talk to in Geneva.

The idea of governmental engagement is that we try and engage governments. We try and engage international governmental organizations. Why do we do that? We do it, I suppose, for two reasons. One, we want to hear what they think about ICANN, what they think about Internet governance, what they think should happen on the Internet governance front. We want to tell them about what ICANN is doing, what we're doing in the domain name space, what we're doing in generic top-level domains, what we're doing on the IANA transition, and everything else. You're hearing a lot about this today.

Some historical context, I just wanted to mention Internet governance in general, just for a couple of minutes. Internet governance is one of those issues which either excites you or leaves you deeply bored. Who is interested in Internet governance? That is very, very worrying. If you're too interested in Internet governance, people call you geeks, and that's pretty bad.

Internet governance, if we were doing this 20 years ago, well actually some of you weren't born 20 years ago. But if we were doing this, I mean I would've been exactly the same, although I had a bit more hair 20 years ago. If we were doing this 20 years ago, I mean, it wouldn't have had any effect at all. Talking about Internet governance, governance of the Internet 20 years ago, even 15 years ago, was very, very, very different.

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I was in the UK government. I was in the UK government for 30 years. I started serving drinks and coffee in the UK government, and after 30 years, they realized that's all I could really do, and so they moved me to ICANN.

In the last 15 years in the UK government, when the Internet was becoming important, some of us civil servants went to ministers and we said, "Look, we ought to be interested in this thing called the Internet. We ought to be interested in policies relating to the Internet because the Internet is going to change people's lives." We just guessed it would. We were lucky.

Minister said, "What is the Internet? Why is it important?" It was very difficult to explain. Now, it's very easy to explain why it's important. I mean, everyone understands why it's important. They might not like the Internet, but they understand why it's important. 15/20 years ago, people didn't understand why it was important. I remember my minister saying, "It's just a fad," because British people talk in very nice accents. "It's just a fad." A fad is something that goes away. It's just something that will go away. It's like a skateboard. Do you know what skateboards are? You know what skateboards are, because in the UK, skateboards were sort of in fashion for a while, and then they went out of fashion, and then they came back in fashion again. When they run people over, they're in fashion or not.

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Internet was a bit like that. People said, “No, no, this Internet is just one of these things that will probably go away.” Of course, it hasn’t gone away, and the governance of the Internet has become important. The governance of the Internet has become fundamental to governments. Back in 2000, it started to be debated around back in 2000. That was the time the Internet governance became a sort of global issue.

In 2003 and 2005, there was something called the world’s summit on the information society. It was something that was promoted by the ITU, it was the idea of the International Telecommunications Union. The world summit on the information society discussed Internet governance. It discussed a lot of other things. It discussed how the Internet could be used for development, how the Internet could connect people, how the Internet could empower people, how the Internet could change society, how the Internet could reduce poverty. It also discussed the governance of the Internet. That’s where it really all comes from.

I’ll talk about the main players, I suppose. In talking about Internet governance, we often classify Internet governance in two ways. We do this because it helps us, [inaudible] it helps me anyway because, you know, when you’re fairly simple, it helps to have simple things explained.

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There's governance of the Internet. And I realize this might not translate for everyone, but you know, bear with me. There's governance of the Internet, so governing the Internet, governing the Internet, governance of the Internet, and then there's governance on the Internet. Governance on the Internet. We'll explain those two difference, because I think it helps explain what we do, and where that fits in.

These organizations here, the Internet governance ecosystem, it's terrible aren't we? Us Internet geeks, we have to always talk about ecosystems and things like this. And we have this dreadful expression for the bodies that are involved on governance of the Internet, governance of the Internet. We call them the [inaudible] organization. We have such great imagination in the Internet community. Really great imagination.

These organizations are concerned with the governance of the Internet. You know the Internet Engineering Task Force comes up with standards, and you'll hear more about that. They do a vital role in the underpinning of the technical side of the Internet. The Internet Society formed before ICANN was formed, has a fundamental role in defining how the Internet works. It's something that I know a lot of you are probably connected to as well. The Internet society is fundamental to this organization of the Internet.

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The Internet Architecture Board defines standards and protocols. The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority within ICANN, at the moment, as you've been hearing, after the IANA transition, sort of parallel to ICANN in some senses, deals with the assignment of names, and numbers, and protocols in the root of the Internet. The Regional Internet Registries, you know what Regional Internet Registries are. The Regional Internet Registries give out IP numbers, IPv4, IPv6, you've heard all about that, and W3C, again, standards, etc. These bodies are concerned with the governance of the Internet, as ICANN is. That is absolutely crucial, because if you don't have governance of the Internet, you don't have an Internet.

We often talk about a three-layer model when we talk about Internet governance. At the bottom of this – I should have had a slide. I'll go to the front and draw, actually. We have a three-layer model. This is really descriptive, isn't it? At the bottom level of this three-layer model, we have the infrastructure. We have the pipes. We have the spectrum. We have how the thing's run. It's the plumbing, how things actually operate. The infrastructure, that's at the bottom level.

In the middle level we have what we call the logical layer. This is where all these bodies fit. The logical layer, setting out the parameters, the standards, making sure that everyone is connected to the Internet. That's the logical layer. The top layer

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is the governance on the Internet. And that's what I will explain next.

The wider Internet governance agenda is issues on the top of the Internet. Issues on the Internet include a whole host of issues. I heard when I came in, you were discussing what is the mission of ICANN? Well, the mission of ICANN is to secure, as you know, [inaudible] operable secure Internet. We're, as I said, the logical layer. We deal with names and numbers. We're not experts on child protection. We're not experts on net neutrality. We're not experts on cyber security, although we've got some very smart people. We're not experts at fraud on the Internet. We're not experts at tax on the Internet. We're not experts at consumer protection on the Internet. But do we have an interest in these issues? Do we have an interest in these issues? Yes. Don't let anyone ever tell you because it is the most stupid thing that people say about ICANN, that ICANN should have no interest in the wider Internet governance issues. It's like saying that ministers in a government that are responsible for agriculture should have no interest in the wider economy. I just made that up. It doesn't work that well, I know.

ICANN has a role. We have a mission. Our day-to-day job is to ensure the inter-operability of names and numbers, protocol parameters, etc, etc. We have a technical role. We have an interest in the wider issues. Because if, in the wider issues, if

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issues on cyber security, or net neutrality, or any other issues, the openness, the inter-operability of the Internet is being challenged, then that affects ICANN.

ICANN has a mission to ensure that the Internet is for everyone. That there's a single Internet. That there's an open Internet. And therefore, issues that, if you like, go against that, issues that tend to shut down the Internet. Issues that tend to stop people accessing the Internet. Issues that make the Internet more/less secure, obviously affect ICANN. Actually I'm not particularly concerned about this at all. You know I don't get worried about it at all. You can see the drift. You can see why issues on the Internet are important to us. We don't lead on them, but we have an interest in them, and therefore we get involved in the International Telecommunications Union, which is an organization that involves itself in a whole range of issues from spectrum, to telecommunications issues, to child protection issues, to Internet of things. It has a range of issues that it deals with, and we are involved with the International Telecommunication Union. And it's a privilege to be involved with them.

The Internet Governance Forum is something that was formed through this [inaudible] process that I mentioned in 2003 and 2005. And the Internet Governance Forum is the preeminent



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body that discusses Internet governance issues in the wide sense.

Who's been to an Internet Governance Forum? Yeah? Great. The fantastic thing about the Internet Governance Forum, and we can't all go to an annual Internet Governance Forum. The one in 2015 was in [inaudible]. Anyone? Yes, it was fantastic. It was fantastic. It's a lovely place to go. You can swim in the sea, and the sky was bright. I love these places. The Internet Governance Forum every year meets in a particular place. The fantastic thing about the Internet Governance Forum is that it has a regional structure, and it has a national structure. Every country, every region has Internet Governance Forums. I know many of you will be involved or are involved in those. It's a fantastic vehicle for people getting together and discussing Internet governance issues. Not making great decisions, but discussing issues on Internet governance. Making sure that your voice is heard. Understanding the wider picture.

The World Trade Organization exists in Geneva, deals with the trade issues. We're involved in some of the committees on e-commerce. Of course, the openness of the Internet, e-commerce is important. The OECD is a very influential organization. They're having a ministerial coming up in Cancun, in Mexico, to discuss the digital economy, to discuss the value of the Internet for societies.

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We have governments that don't always agree with each other. I'm not going to get in politics here, it's all right. We have governments that don't necessarily agree with each other. We have governments that don't necessarily agree on how the Internet should develop. Because, as we know, the Internet is challenging for governments. It's clearly challenging for governments.

The one truth in all of this is the economic effect of using the Internet. The OECD does a lot of work on that, and the ministerial is on the effect of the Internet on the digital economy. How the digital economy is transforming societies. The World Intellectual Property Organization is obviously important to ICANN, as you know. The issue of domain names, and the intellectual property behind domain names used as trademarks, etc. is very important. The council of Europe is a body that deals with human rights, and we're involved in that as well. I'm not going to talk for too long, I promise.

Some upcoming events, I mentioned the ICANN ministerial on the digital economy in Cancun, and the IGF this year is in Mexico. Yes, that's right. The IGF is in Mexico this year, a place not defined yet. The working group on enhanced cooperation, I won't go into any detail on that, but as I said, we deal with the UN. We deal with the United Nations, and the United Nations

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have various committees, various groups on Internet governance issues.

The [inaudible] forum, the ITU hold an annual forum to look at the world's summit on the information society to look at the outcomes of the various action lines and targets for that. And also the ITU, every four years, they have a planning [inaudible] when they discuss all their resolutions, all their recommendations. And also, every four years, they have something called The World Telecommunications Standardization Assembly, when they look at standards, when they look at Internet of things, and other issues. That's coming up later this year as well.

Very briefly, some issues. The Internet of things. I'm not going to talk about the Internet of things. I'm not an expert on the Internet of things. And you all know what the Internet of things is. This is fun, you see? Because you can explain to your ministers what the Internet of things is. You just tell them about driverless cars, or tell them about controlling fridges, and they'll understand that.

The Internet of things is going to be very important for all of us. It's going to transform the way we live in time. Clearly, the Internet of things is going to be a key issue. The fragmented Internet, you hear this expression about the fragmented

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Internet. Sometimes you hear the expression the balkanized Internet. What this is all about is how to keep the Internet open.

We know that within our countries, that we have to control, or we do control the Internet for particular purposes. All countries control the Internet for particular purposes. Going back 20 years, when we started out, people said, “There will be no controls on the Internet. It will be completely open.” How wrong we were. Individual nations do control what’s on the Internet, for good reasons. Most countries try and control the generation of child abuse images, and the transfer of child abuse images for very good reasons. Most of us control what’s on the Internet to an extent.

What we have to be very careful of is how we use those national controls so that we don’t fragment the Internet, so that we have a single Internet. Once we have a fragmented Internet, once you can’t find a website because it’s on another part of the Internet rather than your part of the Internet, then the whole structure of the value of the Internet breaks down.

The WSIS, the World Summit on the Information Society had its 10-year review just before Christmas at the United Nations. This was the WSIS+10 Review, 10 years on from 2005, even the UN can count. That summit in 2015 assessed how well we were doing as an Internet community, if you like, on meeting the WSIS

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goals. How well we were doing in connecting people to the Internet. How well we were doing in providing skills for school children. How well we were doing in making sure that we had an inclusive environment to discuss Internet governance issues.

Just before the WSIS meeting in December, something much more significant happened, the United Nations adopted the developmental agenda for 2030. In it, they adopted the 17 sustainable development goals. This is absolutely crucial, and you might say, “Why is he talking about sustainable development goals? We’re here, at ICANN, talking about protocols and parameters.”

The sustainable development goals, just the importance of that, these sustainable development goals look at important things. They look at poverty, they look at education, they look at health, they look at the fundamentals to development in our countries. The importance for the ICT community is that each of these goals can be implemented, or parts of these goals. I’m not pretending that the Internet is going to end world poverty. We’re not being stupid here. But each of these goals, some of the targets of these sustainable development goals can be reached through the adoption of ICTs, can be reached through technology development using ICTs. This is the important link. This is going to be one of the big issues for us and for everyone else in this sphere.

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I think I've spoken for long enough. I'll say one thing to finish, and then let's have questions. What I've tried to say to you is that Internet governance, and I've just give you a few examples of what it's all about. Internet governance is fundamental to what we do. ICANN has an important role in this Internet governance ecosystem. We have this critical role of governance of the Internet. We're involved with our ISTAR partners in governance of the Internet.

We also have to have an interest in the wider Internet governance issues on what goes on in terms of cyber security, in terms of privacy, in terms of child protection issues. All these other issues have an interest for us. It doesn't mean we lead on these issues, it doesn't mean to say that we're the champion of these issues, but we have an interest because at heart, our interest is in the openness of the Internet. It's in the interoperability of the Internet. It's in having an Internet that's open to everyone, that everyone can benefit and participate in. God, it's simple, isn't it? Thank you very much.

JEANNIE ELLERS:

Now that we've saved all those hard questions for Nigel, do we have questions for Nigel?

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UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Hello everybody, my name is [inaudible], I come from the legal background. Actually, I have three questions in one. I saved my difficult question for Nigel. Nigel talked about the importance of engaging in the Internet governance debate early in order to engage people because we have always to prepare the root. Because if we don't prepare it early, and if it were not being futuristic, we won't get there.

My question for him is, how to convince governments to engage in the multi-stakeholder model instead of the inter-governmental model? And since the multi-stakeholder is an innovative model, is it a transitional model to a more decentralized one that is faithful to the nature of Internet, or is it the final model of governance as we're evolving? Thank you.

NIGEL HICKSON: I'm happy to answer any questions. I'll answer the questions, then we can [inaudible]. I'll have to write something down. Very good question indeed. I mean, I didn't talk much about multi-stakeholderism, or multi-[inaudible]. In this Internet governance model of ours, as you know, ICANN works on the multi-stakeholder basis. That's how we work. You'll hear a lot about this. In other parts of the Internet governance ecosystem, there are multi-lateral organizations. The World Trade Organization is a multi-lateral organization. The ITU is a multi-lateral

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organization, though with stakeholder input. Lots of other organizations, to a degree, involve other stakeholders or don't involve other stakeholders. There's lots of historic precedence for that.

I'm not arguing that all of Internet governance issues has to be based on a multi-stakeholder basis, that would be unrealistic. I think what we would argue is that in many, many cases, the involvement of stakeholders in some of these decisions is absolutely crucial. We all know that sometimes governments, individually and collectively, make stupid decision. I mean, we all make stupid decisions. But sometimes governments make stupid decisions about the Internet because they haven't involved stakeholders in that decision-making process.

I mean, no one is telling governments that they're not empowered to make decisions, that's why we elect governments. We elect a government to come to power, to make decisions on our behalf for public policy reasons. But in that public policy process of making decisions, the involvement of stakeholders is crucial.

I think answer your last point is as we seeing a transition? I think yes, we are seeing a transition. I think we're seeing a natural transition in that governments, in many areas, and not just to do with the Internet, are finding it increasingly necessary and



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beneficial to involve stakeholders in the public policy process, because issues are just too complex for governments to deal with alone.

JEANNIE ELLERS: We have one question over here, and then we'll get here, and then one over here.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hello everyone. My name's [inaudible] I'm from Morocco. Thank you Mr. Nigel for your charming presentation. My question is about [inaudible] return to the beginning of your presentation. You talked about ICANNs interest in the wider scope of Internet governance. You talked, for example, that ICANN is interested in issues like, for example, cyber security. I'm really interested in how does ICANN practically issue some policies related to these issues? For example, related to cyber security.

When we talk about interest, we automatically follow it by some practical stuff. How does ICANN issue some policies related to the field? Thank you.

NIGEL HICKSON: Thank you. Do we want another question, then I'll come and answer that one?

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hello, this is [inaudible] from Pakistan. My question is, what is the difference between the Internet Architecture Board and the IATF, as both are working on designing and developing protocols. Another question is, where do the network operator groups fit in in all this ecosystem? Thank you.

NIGEL HICKSON: Another question?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Thank you so much for your wonderful presentation. I think I want to start from the question [inaudible] on cyber security. I would like to ask if ICANN really gets involved in regional institution, like, Africa [inaudible] and provide an advisory role [inaudible] document which they formalize? And I also want to ask when a country, just like a president of a country and a government just [inaudible] and shot down a particular media, maybe for a political reason or whatsoever. What is the position of ICANN? When you're talking about the [inaudible] you know definitely if the Internet is shut down in particular for a certain reason, there are a lot of laws that result from that. So what is the position to [inaudible] really promote the digitalization? At the same time, why not [inaudible] right of citizen, thank you.

NIGEL HICKSON:

Let me answer those three questions, and my colleague will answer one of them here. First of all, on cyber security. As I said, ICANN has an interest in cyber security. I mean, clearly the security of the Internet is a fundamental component. I mean, because if the Internet is not secure, not only do we have problems with fraud, and other crimes, etc., etc., but we also lose the confidence of the user. If we lose the confidence of the user using the Internet, then that undermines the whole nature of the Internet. Cyber security is absolutely key.

I'm not saying that ICANN leads on cyber security. It's very unlikely that ICANN will put out a policy paper on cyber security in general, but we do have an interest in the security of the domain name system. We have an interest in the DNS SEC, which is a protocol or a particular type of security arrangement for domain names. We have an interest in the security of the Internet, and we work with other organizations in giving our views on the importance of the security of the Internet.

Let me just say one answer to your question on the wider issues of governmental engagement, and then my colleague will answer the question on the IATF and the NANOGs, and the other organizations.

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What you said about the role of governments is obviously crucial. ICANN is a non-for-profit organization. We are an organization that has a particular role in terms of the coordination of the names and numbers. It's a privileged role. ICANN has a privileged role. I have to be careful here in what I say, because the lawyers would have a – we have a privileged role.

When I was in government, and I said I used to make the coffee, but occasionally I did other things as well. When I was in government, and someone first mentioned ICANN to me, I mean, I didn't know what ICANN was. This was probably in 2001 or 2002. Someone said, "This organization ICANN is going to be quite important." And I said, "What's ICANN?" They explained what ICANN was. I said, "So, do we, as a society, allow a non-for-profit organization this amount of power, this amount of importance?" And the question was yes. Because we all work together in ICANN. We all work as governments. We all work as business. We work as civil society. We have this stakeholder approach, and that's how ICANN moves forward. You'll hear a lot more today about the accountability of ICANN in other areas.

ICANN has this important role, but ICANN can't tell governments what to do. We have no power to tell a government how to control the Internet. We have no power to intervene in particular issues, such as shutting down site. What we can do, of course, is

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to explain, if you like, the consequences of doing certain things. We're not getting into a debate here on how you shut down certain content on the Internet, in terms of whether you censor the content at a particular level of the Internet, whether you block a website, or block a particular URL address, in terms of blocking content. There's lots of consequences of how you block content on the Internet.

Clearly, we do have a role in, if you like, explaining the consequences of what governments do, sometimes in this area. As I explained earlier, the economic consequences of closing down parts of the Internet are significant.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

The role of the ICANN is one of a specific role that has to do with address and numbers, and ICANN is the steward of domain name system, which is that infrastructure of address and names. Now, IAB, Internet architecture [bowl] and IETF, internet engineering task force, they're all related organizations. The IAB, architecture bowl oversees the IETF. IETF is an organization of engineers who focus on protocols. And that's what they work on. They do not do policies.

IAB does not do policy. They're a technical organization interested in architecture of the Internet. ICANN is the one who performs the facilitation of the policy making using the multi-

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stakeholder model from all of you. Now, there was a good question about practicality of how ICANN can contribute to security. ICANN is chartered to do what? Stability, security, and resilience of the domain name system. ICANN has a contract with the organization that actually does domain name systems like registries and registrars.

Within this contract, ICANN can specify certain duties that they must perform for them to maintain their status and continue to perform those roles. So then we can enforce certain best behavior of those companies who are actually performing that could impact your security and stability of the Internet.

JEANNIE ELLERS:

Thank you both of you. I wanted to let everybody know that also this afternoon we're going to have our team members from the Security, Stability, and Resiliency Team come in this afternoon. Dennis is going to come back this afternoon and talk more about the domain name system operations, and more about gTLDs on a deeper level, and talk more about all of these things, and how the domain name system operates. We'll talk again more about IANA and how the IANA functions work. This isn't the only opportunity that you'll have to ask questions about these things. I want to encourage you to keep thinking about these things that you've heard on a really basic level this morning. Think more

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about your questions that you may have now, and think through what you've heard this morning, and bring back your questions this afternoon.

One more thing that we have today is a very important message from our sponsors. After these messages, we will be right back. I'd like to introduce Jacqueline and Dustin to come up from ICANNWiki and our resource at ICANN and Internet governance.

JACQUELINE TREIBER: Good morning, everybody. My name is Jackie and this is –

DUSTIN PHILLIPS: I'm Dustin.

JACQUELINE TREIBER: We're the editors and community managers of ICANNWiki. Just to give you a little bit of context as to our journey into ICANN, and how we got here basically, ICANNWiki was started as a project by a long-time attendee, Raymond King. Ray runs a registry and registrar currently, but back then he was mostly interested in the New gTLD program and how that was going to unfold within ICANN.

He started it on the Wiki platform, which some of you may have used before. But he started it through the Wiki platform because

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he wanted a platform that reflected the bottom-up process of ICANN. He wanted a platform where anybody who had the facts, and who had the well-researched facts could come to ICANNWiki and contribute, and basically provide a definitive resource for all the disparate parts of ICANN in one place.

If you needed to know what an acronym meant, you could certainly go to ICANN.org, but you could also come to ICANNWiki as well. We are a supplement to ICANN, essentially. We try to bring a fun presence to the conference, so if you stop by our booth, which we have next to the ICANN booth, we have badges with your caricature We get to know a little bit more about you by doing an intake so you can have a presence on the site.

We are also just sort of focused on the policies, and the parts of ICANN that make it work. Basically, what got us more involved in ICANN was the New gTLD program, and that's what sort of ramped up the site, and made it more of a presence within the community.

DUSTIN PHILLIPS:

Yeah, so I just would like to reiterate that we have a lot of great articles on the topics, but we also have articles on all of the actors, and members of the community. And I'd like to encourage anyone who's not on the Wiki to stop by our booth, and fill out our intake form, to get yourself on the Wiki. So that



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when you meet people, it just connects all the pieces, and people are able to see who you are, and you are able to see who other people are.

Moving on, a big part of our journey came – this says 2012, but it was actually last year. We became a non-profit, a 501c3. It's always been in our mission to be service oriented, focused on enabling the community to participate in the ICANN process. But we finally legitimized that this last year, and through the support we've garnered in the community, and the trust we've gained, we entered into an arrangement, a partnership with ICANN, where they are sponsoring us to continue to provide our service to everyone and make ICANN more of an oasis for everyone.

JACQUELINE TREIBER:

A few goals that we have in 2016 include, basically, our presence here today. We wanted to get to know everybody here, everybody who's a newcomer, because Dustin and I both have gone through what you have gone through to a certain extent. And we've used our site, and we've used everyone here to get to know more about ICANN.

We're also just trying to customize projects and events that help you integrate further into ICANN so you feel comfortable, and you feel connected, and you are in the know, and you're not lost. One of those projects, very briefly is this primer that we created.

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You can pick this up at our booth. It has a catalogue of the ICANN acronyms. It's not complete by any means because there are a lot, but you can learn all you need to know in here. We also cover relevant topics as well.

The next step that we're taking in 2016 is just trying to further our translated content. We have, roughly, 40 to 50 articles in Chinese. We're improving and increasing our Spanish articles. And we certainly want more languages. Because I think it's particularly unfair that you have to go to a site and you can't read about these policy decisions in your own language. We'd really like to change that. If any of you are interested in translating some of this content, or creating new content in your own native language, we would love to have you. So please stop by our booth.

DUSTIN PHILLIPS:

We've added an extension to our Wiki that enables you to easily translate the content. Any languages that gain traction, and we get a sufficient number of articles to have a robust separate site, we plan to have separate Wikis for each language, if that opportunity presents itself.

Another thing that we've been working on is creating a best practices portal on our site. This is just to spread awareness to the community, but also with registries and registrars about how

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we can keep the trust in the DNS, and in domain names. We outline discouraged practices such as cyber squatting, or phishing attacks, and we encourage good behavior on the end of registries such as adding rights protections, and mechanisms, and abuse preventions policies.

Yeah, we try to create a welcoming presence at our booth. If you're feeling lost, you can always come by and ask us questions. We might not know the answer, but we can learn together. If you just want to get away from the hustle and bustle and relax for a little bit, ICANNWiki is also a great place to do that as well.

JACQUELINE TREIBER:

Lastly, just going to announce that we're holding an event twice this week, Monday and Tuesday of this week. 1:00 p.m. to 2:30 p.m., we'll have our edit-a-thon, where you can stop by our booth and learn how to contribute to the Wiki. Whether that's your article on yourself, or if that's about RDAP, or WHOIS, or just something that you're very passionate about or curious about. You can do that on Monday and Tuesday of this week at those times.

Then, lastly, anybody who stops by the booth to contribute, we are holding a reception for anybody who adds a meaningful edit, we're going to have food and door prizes provided by Amazon,

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so it's very cool. Hopefully we'll see all of you there at some point.

DUSTIN PHILLIPS: Yeah, I'd like to add that editing the wiki is a great place to learn. If you see an article on an issue that you are interested in, but you're having trouble parsing our article and understanding what's going on, then it's very likely that other people will have that same problem. So if you help us fix that problem, then it will enable future people that are interested in this topic to parse through it a little easier. I think that's all we have for you, so thanks for listening.

JACQUELINE TREIBER: Thank you very much.

JEANNIE ELLERS: Thank you so much Jackie and Dustin. Has everybody been to ICANNWiki? Anybody? Has anybody been to ICANNWiki? Maybe that's the better question. I've been to ICANNWiki as well, and it's a useful resource. I encourage everybody to stop by the booth, for no other reason than it's right next to the ICANN booth, and I want everybody to stop by the ICANN booth, and visit our staff there as well, our great alumni, and our ICANN staff. Throughout the week, we're going to be having ICANN

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staff, regional staff, doing small meet and greets at the ICANN booth as well. We're going to be doing some talks. Bob will be there a couple times during the week, and Fahd, I think you're going to be doing something at the ICANN booth as well. They'll be giving updates on the regional strategies, on engagement in the region. We're going to be having all kinds of different events. Keep an eye on the ICANN Twitter for when those events are taking place.

We're going to break for a 90-minute lunch break. I encourage everybody to come back to this room for the new fellows and for NextGen. I'm not just encouraging, I'm mandating. It is absolutely required that new fellows and NextGen come back here in this room at 1:30 p.m. At 1:30 we're going to be talking about the IANA transition and the IANA functions. At 2:15, security, stability, and resiliency. 2:45, DNS industry and operations. 3:15 IDNs, 3:30 policy making at ICANN. After that, we're going to talk a little bit more about the meeting week, and how to use these tools that we've learned this morning and throughout the rest of the day.

I am going to let you go in just a second, I promise. I hope that everything has been really useful for you this morning. Thank you so much for sitting here and listening to us talk at you, and thank you for engaging with us. It has actually been a very productive session. I really appreciate the questions from all of

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the newcomers, and thank you very, very much. And thank you to all of our presenters.

If anybody has any questions about places to go to find food, come and talk to me. I will help you. There is a business constituency thing going on, so people who are interested in business, come and talk to me.

JEANNIE ELLERS:

Good afternoon, everybody. Welcome back. Did everybody have a good lunch? Yes? Everybody absorbed what they learned this morning? Yes, maybe, a little bit, maybe, yeah? I know you did. So this slide is important and it says, “Big journeys begin with small steps.” And I’m only going to take a couple of minutes to talk about it because I want to get to our afternoon, and our afternoon is absolutely packed. So we talked a lot this morning about ICANN structures. We talked a lot this morning about how you can get involved in your regions. We talked a lot this morning about ICANNs role in the main Internet ecosystem.

That’s a lot to absorb in one morning. We also talked about how you can get involved and what those tools are, and we talked about my escape from the escape room. Don’t forget about my escape from the escape room. I want to keep going back to that because even though I don’t want anybody to escape from this room, that’s why I closed the door, there’s a door over there so

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you're not actually trapped in here. I don't want anybody to escape, but I don't want anybody to leave this ICANN meeting feeling like I felt when I failed to escape from the escape room with six of my friends.

I had all the tools that I needed, I had my friends with me, we had everything that we needed. We had all of the clues, we had all of the tools, we had all of the pieces. But we tried to take big steps all by ourselves. You are going to meet people today who are going to help you along this journey. Take small steps. This is a big journey you are on. It is going to be long, it is going to be hard. You're going to learn a lot. This day is a very small step with a lot of good information, but it's just the start.

For the fellows who are here and the NextGenners who are here, it's going to be a week full of early mornings. Who enjoys waking up and getting here by 7:00? Grace and I. That's just – you, you also? Yeah, you're a morning person? You too? High five, high five. All right. Morning people, morning people unite. Yes. All right.

That's about it. The rest of you, I'm sorry, but there's only three of us in here. We do sympathize with you, but the other piece of that is that you're also going to be getting a lot of information. Keep taking those small steps, though, ask the questions. We had great questions from all of you this morning. This afternoon,

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you're going to get the opportunity to dig a little bit deeper. So throughout the week and once we let you go here today, and once you're walking out into the meeting for the rest of the week, keep asking those questions.

If it says, "ICANN staff," stop them. Ask them a question. If you're lost, this resort is huge. Ask somebody where to find something. We might even know where it is. I only got lost three times yesterday. That's a new record for me. Grace, how did you do yesterday? All right, yeah. Elise, did you do okay yesterday? Oh, excellent, perfect, perfect.

So we'll know where, but at the very least, if we don't know where to find a place, we can at least give you some information on what ICANN does, and that's a big deal. The first thing we're going to talk about is the IANA functions this afternoon. Elise Gerich is going to come up and talk about it and I know that there were some questions about it earlier this morning, so you've got some eager folks in here. So Elise, please. You can sit at the table or you can use the microphone, whatever you'd like.

ELISE GERICH:

I'd prefer to stand, thank you. So that people can see me. Actually, I stood next to one of those big doors and had someone take a photo because I don't know if you've seen the big doors



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with the big locks. I look like I'm a midget or I'm on my knees. It's very impressive. So you can see me, I'm not going to sit down.

My name's Elise Gerich and I'm the VP of the IANA Functions within ICANN. And I guess I'm supposed to move the slides. I can do that. Nope. I went backwards. So within ICANN, the IANA functions is one of the departments. So we are part of the ICANN organization, and ICANN holds the contract with the National Telecommunications Group within the U.S. Government, the Department of Commerce, to operate the IANA functions. And I know Grace is going to talk a little about what NTIA has said about them stepping out of the stewardship role, but the IANA Functions Operator is within ICANN. It's not a separate entity. Some people seem to think that there's ICANN and there's IANA. It's ICANN and the IANA Functions Operator is part of ICANN.

So ICANN took over this role in 1998, and it was transitioned from a Department of Defense contract with the University of Southern California. And the U.S. Government's Department of Defense no longer wanted to fund the research project that resulted in the development of all the Internet protocols, the things that we know today that run the Internet that we take for granted.

Back in the '80s, 1980s, not 1880s, the Internet wasn't around. So it was just beginning. And there were other standards that were

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competing to provide this kind of infrastructure. There were the OSI stack and there were the TCP/IP stack. So the Department of Defense was funding the development of the TCP/IP protocol stack, and have I lost you in acronyms? Raise your hand.

Okay. TCP means transition control protocol and IP means Internet protocol. So there were a group of researchers, I'm sure you've heard some of their names, Vint Cerf, John Postel, Steve Crocker, the Chairman of our Board. These were folks that were graduate students and recently graduated engineers who were funded to join in a team to develop what became the Internet.

They came up with the protocols, the Internet protocols, and that happened back in the 1980s and in 1998, the Internet was being adopted, and we needed someone to maintain those unique identifiers that are used in the Internet so that computers can talk to each other. And they can talk across the telecommunications wires and now through the Wi-Fi and other ways.

So I don't know if you have any questions right now about the early days and why ICANN became into existence. It was a transition away from the Department of Defense to a private entity to manage those unique identifiers. Any questions yet? Nope. Moving right along, then.

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So our whole purpose was to maintain these unique identifiers and in registries. So we maintained the authoritative databases, basically, for the domain name registries that takes care of the root zone of the Internet for the protocol parameter registries, those are registries that have the protocol specifications that the Internet Engineering Task Force, the IETF, comes up with, and then the allocation of Internet numbers.

And Internet numbers include the IPv4 address numbers, the IPv6 address numbers, and the autonomous system numbers. So you may know that in 2010, the IANA at ICANN handed out the last big block of IPv4 Internet addresses. We handed that out to the regional Internet registries, and there are five of them. There's AFRINIC, LACNIC, APNIC, RIPE, and ARIN. And if you don't know what all those mean, I can tell you, but raise your hand at the end and I'll explain it.

So it's a hierarchy of allocation of numbers. So once we handed out the last IPv4 blocks, that meant the only people that had IPv4 to hand out were the regional Internet registries, and they service the various regions of the world. IPv6, we handed out one huge allocation way back in the early 2000s, and nobody's run out of IPv6 allocations yet, and they haven't come back to the IANA Functions Operator to ask for more IPv6. But there's a lot of those numbers around.

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And then, finally, autonomous system numbers. They're the identifier that lets Internet service providers, telecommunications companies, other groups, to communicate and aggregate their Internet IPv4 and the Internet IPv6 numbers. So that if I'm AT&T talking to Telefonica, I'd have an autonomous system number that I would use to talk to them. And then my autonomous system number would aggregate all the IP addresses that I'm sending to them, so they'd know that these are coming from me at AT&T to Telefonica, and Telefonica would have an autonomous system number. That's a very simplified explanation of autonomous system numbers, but it's a way of having hierarchy in the routing structure of the Internet.

So then protocol parameters, how many of these registries are there? There's over 2,000 of them. And to put that in comparison because most people spend their time thinking about the domain names and the top-level domains, there's only about 1,200 top-level domains today. So the protocol parameters are actually a much larger group of registries and about one and a half times of our requests come from the protocol parameter registries. We do about 1,000 requests per quarter from the protocol parameter registries, only about 400 requests a quarter from the domain name area. And as I said, there's very few numbers now that we give out, only autonomous systems most likely, and we probably only do one of those a quarter. So you

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can see the scale of the operations of handling requests for the IANA functions. And let's see what else do I have.

So this is pretty much just a summary of what the IANA Functions Operator does and that we operate this today under a contract from the U.S. Government, and I will be happy to take questions because when I turn it over to Grace, she'll be talking about what may come after the contract with the U.S. Government if the IANA Stewardship Transition program comes to completion. And we're all optimistic that we might get a proposal out this week. Do I have any questions?

JEANNIE ELLERS:

Elise. Thank you. Did you have a question. Yeah, oh, just stretching. Okay. So no worries. I know that that is a really technical overview. And I know that there were some questions earlier today about how IANA operates within ICANN, and the difference between what ICANN does and what IANA does. And it was explained really well by Dennis earlier.

And so maybe you can expand just a little bit on this before handing it over to Grace just to give a little bit more of the technical side of things. Dennis had said that IANA does the technical function and then ICANN is more of the policy facilitator, and so is there a way that those two kind of fit

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together or is there more synergy there than maybe that represents?

ELISE GERICH:

So that's a very good summary, but I'll expand on it a little. So basically, the IANA functions in the department within ICANN. We have 12 people total. And of those 12, 5 people handle the requests. Remember, I just said that we have about 1,000 requests from protocol parameters but 400 per quarter from the domain names and one from the numbers. And there are 5 people within my team that handle those requests.

Then we've got 3 people that are for technical operations. So they have to manage the databases, there's something called DNSSEC, which is Domain Name System Security, and they manage the security of the root zone and that's generating cryptographic keys and things of that technical nature.

Then we have two other individuals within the team, one that manage - they both actually do this - manage the external audits of our systems. So we do external audits annually to make sure that our systems have the proper controls in place, and that we're following process and procedures. That's a team that also is in charge of business improvement for our processes and procedures, so annually we review those and improve them.

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And the one other person, which brings me to 11, is an engagement manager. She specifically manages the engagement with the Internet Engineering Task Force because of the large volume of work we do with them. And finally, then, the 12<sup>th</sup> person is me, and I manage the team.

So that's our department within ICANN, but the difference of what we do is it's purely an operational function. And if you go back to the numbers group, the policies that we implement and operate against are defined and approved and adopted by the regional Internet registries. So the policymaking for numbers is done outside of the ICANN organization, it's not outside of the ICANN community because the ASO, the Address Supporting Organization, is an ICANN supporting organization, but it's not within the corporate ICANN. So those policies come from that group, and we implement them for numbers.

It's a similar situation for the IETF, the Internet Engineering Task Force, and the protocol parameters. The Internet Engineering Task Force holds three large meetings a year and they create what are called RFCs, Requests for Comments. Those Requests for Comments include an IANA considerations section. That IANA considerations section defines what registries ICANNs IANA Functions Operator has to implement in our create a new registry, add a new line for a new number within a registry. And so we, again, take their definition of the policy for a registry with

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the Internet protocol parameters, and we implement them, and we operate, and we maintain those registries, and we answer questions about them.

So in that respect, the numbers community and the protocol parameter community are different than the domain name community. Because within ICANN, you have the operations of the Internet Functions Operator for the root zone as well as you have the GNSO, the ccNSO, and other domain name groups that are creating policies. So those policies are done within the policymaking side of ICANN, and then they're communicated to us in the operations side of the house, and we implement them, and we maintain them.

So I hope that explains it a little bit. Oh, my. Hands. We'll take yours first. Here. Please say your name first.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: [inaudible] from India. My question is somewhat technical. How IANA manages the root server operations? That's one of the questions I wanted to ask.

ELISE GERICH: All right. Yeah. It's on, thank you. So the root server operators are not managed by ICANN nor IANA. The root server operators are independent operators who, back in the day, back towards



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1980s, were given the responsibility to operate root servers so that there would be diversity in being able to – does everyone know what a root server, a root server does?

Yes, you do? No, you don't. Okay. So I'll explain. So the root servers actually, it's, like I said, a hierarchy. You've got the root and then the root creates a root zone file, which has the information that's necessary to let you know how to find things on the Internet.

At one point in time, there was just like one root server, and that, obviously, once the Internet grew, was not enough. So then eventually, there were more root servers that were created, and there had to be operators for those root servers. At a point in time, that was done before ICANN was established, and it was done under the auspices of the Department of Defense contract with USC, and those organizations were early adopters of the Internet. And they were technically astute, technically capable, and they were given the responsibility and they made the commitment to serve the global community for the Internet.

So it's not ICANN that manages the root server operators, it's not the IANA Functions Operator that manages the root server operators; it's each of those independent organizations, which have made commitments to do that on the benefit and on behalf of all of us.

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There is an ICANN advisory committee called the Root Server – RSSAC. Root Server System Advisory Committee. And they advise ICANN on things that impact the root server operations. And in fact, I'm a liaison to the RSSAC and they have just written a history of the root server operators, which they're publishing so that people can understand how root server K got to be root server K.

For those of you who don't know this, the root servers are lettered A through M, so there's actually 13 root servers, but only 12 operators. So you should look and see if you can find the root server history, which is being published by RSSAC, because I think it'll help everyone.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

I want to point out that if you look at your schedule for this week, there are sessions called How It Works. And root server operation is actually exactly one of those sessions. So please look at your schedule and go find those How It Works sessions. And you can actually learn more about DNS, World Wide Web, and etc. And what's even better is these sessions are all recorded, so you can play them when you get back home again and again, if you like, and share it with your friends.

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ELISE GERICH: So to add to that, I think the DNS one is this afternoon, either at 3:00 or 5:00. So it could be relevant today. Next question, thank you.

HASHIM NOUMAN: Yes. Hashim Nouman from Pakistan. I haven't asked this question before, but where does the Internet Architecture Board fit in, in all of this?

ELISE GERICH: So the Internet Architecture Board, otherwise called the IAB, is part of the IETF in the sense that the Internet Architecture Board is a hierarchy. It's the top group of people that have been nominated, sort of like a board, but the Internet Architecture Organization does not have any formal membership or anything like that. But they do nominate people and they get nominated to sit on the Internet Architecture Board, which is the highest tier of kind of the organization of the IETF.

Then they have what's called the IESG, the Internet Engineering Steering Group, and that's a group of experts. There's usually two per Internet protocol area, such as the routing area, the applications area, the security area. And those are kind of the consultants to the Internet Architecture Board, and they kind of take the RFCs and debate them to see whether or not they meet

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the technical criteria to become an RFC, and they're the group that technically does that.

So I use the term IETF to encompass all of those subgroups or within the organization. Does that answer your question? Okay. Thank you.

LIZ OREMBO:

Okay, hi. I'm Liz Orembo from Kenya, and I'm a NextGenner. Now my understanding with the how the IANA operates, it's that it's a department within ICANN. And after the transition, I'd like to understand more how it will work and how different it will be. Because outside the IANA functions, you have the policy and them IANA will be a separate organization, only soon, managing the root zone, its functions, the way it's been functioning. Then what role will ICANN have the policy part only and what role will IANA have if it's just managing the root zone and not the governance part of it?

ELISE GERICH:

So I'm not sure if I can repeat your question but I'll try because I didn't hear very well the last piece. So you're saying, when the IANA – I'll say when instead of if. When the IANA stewardship transition happens, and there's a proposal to have a separate entity to be the IANA Function Operator for the names that's

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independent of ICANN, how will the policy and operations work?  
Did I interpret your question properly?

So that's a tough question. But, obviously, that's part of what all the planning is and there's a session tomorrow that's going to talk specifically, no, not tomorrow, it's Wednesday, in the ccNSO and tomorrow, Monday, during one of the big public sessions that will talk specifically about the implementation plan and how things are being implemented to bring together all those three different proposals from the names, numbers, and protocol parameters.

And I think that I should probably defer the response and I hope you'll go to one of those sessions because they'll have much more detail about the implementation and how it's going to look. Is that all right? Okay. Thank you.

JEANNIE ELLERS: So, and also, if, and we can, it's the only last question we had time for, for this session.

ELISE GERICH: Okay.

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JEANNIE ELLERS: But I don't mean to cut you off at all, but.

ELISE GERICH: I only had three slides.

JEANNIE ELLERS: Okay, yeah, I know. And this is a very chatty group. I feel like I should preface that with this is a very, very engaged group. So I hope Grace is ready to come up and grace is ready to come up and Grace is going to talk to us. This is Grace Abuhamad. She's going to come up and talk to us about the IANA transition. Elise, thank you so much. That was interesting for me. I love hearing about that. I always learn something new.

ELISE GERICH: Well, thank you all. And I am here all week, so if you see me in the hall or something, please introduce yourself, and I'd be happy to answer any questions that I have. Grace, over to you.

GRACE ABUHAMAD: Thank you, Elise. I need this clicker, okay. Hi, everyone. So my name is Grace Abuhamad. I help manage ICANN's strategy. And what I'm going to talk to you about today is what I think is the most exciting project that ICANN has ever undertaken. And I'm biased, obviously, because it's my one project that I work on, but

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I'm also going to tell you why it's the best project and the most exciting project.

So you have to think. Are any of you in this room parents? Are you parents? Do you have nieces and nephews? Okay. So ICANN is about 15 years old. Okay? And what we are doing is we are helping ICANN grow up, and that's why this project is the most interesting project at ICANN.

What Elise spoke to you about was the IANA functions and the work that IANA does. And IANA did this work before ICANN existed. ICANN was created to support the IANA functions, to house them, and ICANN was created by the U.S. Government and part of this initiative when the Department of Defense no longer wanted to operate the functions.

So IANA operates today under ICANN and they operate under ICANN via a contract, a contract with the U.S. Department of Commerce. Two years ago, the U.S. Department of Commerce announced that they would be relinquishing this contract, ending the contract, and turning the Internet over to the global multi-stakeholder community. And that means the Internet is going to grow up officially.

And if you think of your sort of parenting role, or your aunt and uncle role, ICANN is about 15 years old. And when ICANN was created in 1998, part of the contract, one of the actually clauses

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in the contract. Actually, it's not in the contract, it's in the agreement when they announced the contract, they had said, "In about two years, we expect this contract to go away because ICANN will no longer need this contract." And they said, "In year 2000."

Well we're now in 2016, and when they announced it, we were in 2014, and we're working towards that. But it takes a while sometimes for the sort of the bird to fly out of the nest. And, specifically, why was there a contract? That's sometimes a question we get asked.

Essentially, it was because the U.S. Government was sort of housing the IANA functions in an organization and this organization had very little to no legitimacy when it started. I mean, you can imagine giving a child the responsibility of a big technical function of the Internet, it's not something that everyone around the world will easily accept. So the U.S. Government sort of signed this contract with ICANN as a way to guarantee the legitimacy of the organization, and to help the organization gain legitimacy in the world, and sort of guarantee that.

And then over the years, ICANN has proven itself to be a very legitimate organization. And we've grown, we now have big international meetings, lots of people involved, and so on our



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own as an organization, we've grown to this point. And so this is the sort of the basis for what we call the IANA Stewardship Transition. It's the next phase. So Elise described the early days, we had the middle phase for the past 15 years or so, and then this is the next phase, and we're preparing for that now.

So up here is a very complicated chart. ICANN is a complicated place, so I'm not going to try to explain every piece of it. But what we have on this chart is sort of the process that developed over the past two years to do the IANA functions, IANA stewardship transition.

So Elise described in the IANA function, there are multiple functions. There are three main functions that the IANA services include, and she had mentioned domain names, numbers, and protocol parameters. So when the process was announced, the community organized itself into three groups based on the functions, and then they reported into a large group called the ICG, the Coordination Group. So that group coordinated the three results, the three proposals from these different groups. And then the ICG put those three chapters together and then completed their proposal.

This was a long process, it just happened actually, the ICG just announced they completed their proposal in October, but there was a link to it, which is that bottom line right there. And that

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link is going to close, hopefully, this week, which would make both proposals final, and then bring us to that phase, hopefully by the end of this week.

So we are here, meaning we have a proposal from the ICG from the technical side that is done but waiting one small key point, which I'll get to in a minute. And then another proposal, which I'll speak to in a minute, that is also in process to be finalized this week. And if those both get finalized, they would go to the ICANN Board this week and we would hopefully have a very big celebration at the end of the week. So this is a very exciting time to be a Fellow and a NextGenner at ICANN.

There's a lot of detail, and I know some of you are more experienced than others in terms of the detail of these proposals. We can get into that in the questions part. But I'm going to tell you a little bit about the accountability work and why that's important as part of the transition. Because the contract itself, the IANA functions contract, is a technical contract. It doesn't have a series of accountability requirements within it, but when the community looked at how to transition this work, this was two years ago, there was sort of a lot of discussions around this. We agree that ICANN is matured, but we also want to evaluate that. We want to review ICANNs accountability as an organization to make sure that, yes, the

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technical side is ready, we can transition, but is the organization also ready? Let's review that.

So there was a second process that was launched and it wasn't linked necessarily to the U.S. Government announcement, the U.S. Government plan, but it was an initiative by the community. And I think a good sign that the community takes its role seriously, and that as an organization as a community, we are responsible for this future, future ICANN, adult ICANN. Right?

So I'm going to jump right to that and describe a little bit about what that's about. It's called the Enhancing ICANN Accountability process and really what it does is it's a review. The community wanted to do a review of all of ICANNs accountability, and transparency, and legitimacy kind of systems, or what do we call them? Mechanisms, not necessarily systems. But there's a list here. I've listed ten of them that are the big sort of buckets of things that ICANN has to ground itself as an organization.

This is the current list and this was the original list. There are some new proposals and some enhancements proposed in the work that has gone. Over the past year, we've had a group working on this and they've proposed some enhancements to these different aspects, and that's the work that will be discussed this week and hopefully approved this week, as well.

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I'm just going to make a quick plug for the last one, organizational reviews. What that is, that is the SO, the supporting organizations and advisory committees' review. And there's a series of reviews that ICANN does. They actually come from the department that does reviews at ICANN. We do strategy work but we also do reviews more generally, and there are a series of reviews.

That the way that ICANN sort of does its continuous improvements mechanism, right? It's a way for ICANN, all of these are accountability mechanisms on their own, but the reviews are sort of a status report or a grade report. So we can say, "Are we still, as an organization doing, focusing on security and stability of the Internet? Yes or no?" And we do reviews on a periodic basis to assess that.

There's a big session tomorrow about reviews, and so if you're more interested in sort of understanding what these reports are and what these periodic checks are, you can go to that session tomorrow.

But the group that has been working on ICANN's accountability has sort of looked at four big areas. And there's a session tomorrow in the big main room after the opening ceremony about their work, and you'll hear them describe what they're looking at. But as a summary, they've got four big points.

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They're going to look at adjusting the bylaws of the organization, the governing documents of the organization, to ensure that some of the things they consider very important are almost carved into the bylaws. They're not going to be changed easily. They're things that are going to be almost tenets of the organization just like the governing documents in general are, but they're going to create a higher voting threshold to change them, things like that, so they're grounding the organization's core structure.

We have review and appeal mechanisms at ICANN, but they're going to enhance those and sort of make them more accessible to people. So in terms of cost, in terms of issues, they're going to make those have a broader focus.

Part of their proposal involves more accountability to the Board of Directors at ICANN. So currently, the Board is selected by the community, but once the Board is selected, the community's view is that they don't have a good sort of ability to reach out and sort of communicate with the Board or remove Board members that are acting not in the interest of the organization. So they've come up with some proposals to sort of build a better link between the community that selects the Board and the Board members themselves.

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And then the last part of their proposal is that they've created a sort of what they call the empowered community. So they've given everyone involved in ICANN, in the sort of Internet multi-stakeholder community, the opportunity to be part of a sort of empowered council that can instruct ICANN to make changes where they see needed. And then that's sort of another way to replace the U.S. Government's role in a lot of ways, right? Because even though the U.S. Government contract doesn't address ICANN accountability directly, the fact that it was there was always something that the rest of the world saw as a backstop or sort of a grounding element to ICANN. And these mechanisms are meant to replace that perceived role, and now the global Internet community, would have that role.

So that's pretty much all I have to tell you. You have this slide where I tell you this is where we are this week. This is what's going to happen this week, hopefully. We're all very excited. It will be a big, big deal, big moment in ICANN's history, but it's not done yet. You see there are two more little boxes after that, and those two boxes are phase two and phase three.

So all of this work, two years of work, lots of thousands of hours of e-mails and a huge amount of work on the community's part really only encompasses what we see as phase one on this slide. So get ready for a lot more, welcome to ICANN. At the end of this week, if the multi-stakeholder community delivers this proposal,

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we would be at the very end of phase one, and we would pass the proposal on to the U.S. Government, they will review it. Once they review it and approve it, we would enter phase three. We would implement everything that has been discussed for the past two years, and then we would transition the Internet stewardship over to the global community.

So it's a very exciting project and you're coming in at a great time because you get to watch ICANN grow up. So I'll take any questions.

JEANNIE ELLERS:

So before we get started with questions, it's just really quickly I know that we are probably going to have a lot of them. I also know that we are going to be pressed for time. Grace is going to be happy to also take questions in the corridor right out here, so I'm going to say we have time for three questions. Anything after three questions, Grace is going to take a flock outside. So three questions is what we have time for. So please go ahead.

ADETOLA:

Okay. Thank you, Grace. That was good presentation. Adetola [inaudible] from Nigeria. Earlier today, there's been, speaking about government, Internet governance and the role of governments in the Internet operation. Now you said something

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about the U.S. Not really having control over ICANN, and they want to pass it on to the multi-stakeholder.

Generally, thereabout, [inaudible] presidential candidates, any one of the campaign had issues with the minute past CEO of ICANN and was the issue? Because e-travel to China on the bill of China government had become an issue, and they requested for an [inaudible]. Now talking about accountability now and the issue is why would a China's government pay for your ticket if you're working with America?

So the question is, what is the relationship between the American government and ICANN that will make a presidential candidate saying, "I'm going to be [inaudible] on what you're doing because you are relating to with another government." That is the question. Thank you.

GRACE ABUHAMAD:

The U.S. Government helped created ICANN, right? And then they have the IANA functions contract, which is an actual contract, \$0 contract. And that is a very technical contract that helps us operate the IANA functions, right? It guides us in that operation.

There's also another agreement that ICANN has with the U.S. Government called the Affirmation of Commitments. And that is



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not a contract, it's an Affirmation of Commitments. It's an accountability agreement and there is a series of evolution, different agreements that ICANN has had with the Department of Commerce over the years that if you really want to get into this sort of idea of ICANN growing up, right? There are different agreements and different accountability agreements that they've had to help get to this phase where we are today. And the Affirmation of Commitments is one of them.

And really the Affirmation of Commitments outlines four types of reviews. So if you come to the review session tomorrow, we would talk about those. But they are reviews that guarantee – they were asking ICANN to review accountability and transparency, to review competition and consumer trust in the domain name system, to review the WHOIS and directory services, which you may have addressed already or you may address later. Okay, so you'll address that later. And then security and stability on the Internet of the DNS. So those are sort of the reviews that are outlined in the affirmation of commitments and just really ICANN's commitment to continuously reviewing itself and improving on its accountability and its security, etc.

So those are the agreements that ICANN has with the U.S. Government. Its relationship with the U.S. Government is the same as it is with any other country in the sense that we have a

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government representative in the GAC, in the Government Advisory Committee. And I think to your question about the congressional and the presidential race in the U.S., and sort of the involvement there. If you look at this chart, in phase two, there is a 60 to 90-day process where the U.S. Government is reviewing the proposals. Right?

The U.S. Department of Commerce is the group that's going to be reviewing the proposals. They're the group that represents ICANN and the Government Advisory Committee, they're the group that also holds the contract with ICANN. But we have a very active Legislative Branch in the United States. The Department of Commerce is in the Executive Branch, and the candidate in particular is part of the Legislative Branch, and wants to be involved in the work there.

It's actually a question really for the U.S. Government. It's up to them as to how they involve the Legislative Branch of government in the process of reviewing the proposal, but for the most part right now, it's assumed that the Department of Commerce is the group overseeing and reviewing the proposals.

So the decision isn't really with Congress. Oh, yes. So the question was, what if Congress refuses to pass the transition? Right? So I'm not a professional. I don't really comment on U.S. Government legislation. But the process itself isn't with the

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United States Congress, it's with the United States Executive Branch with the Department of Commerce.

So they will determine a process on their end about how they will choose to run this through the U.S. Government. They have to do a process just like we do, and they have their own decisions and ways to manage that. There's obviously lots of things that I don't understand because I'm not in the government. But it is a Department of Commerce process and so the Congress doesn't necessarily play a role in that.

Yeah, there you go.

ALAGIE CEESAY:

Okay. My name is Alagie Ceesay. I'm from the Gambia as a second-time Fellow. Okay. My question is after this proposal is submitted and approval granted, what do you think will be the first step? What will come next as the first step from the community?

GRACE ABUHAMAD:

After the proposal is approved?

ALAGIE CEESAY:

Yes.

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GRACE ABUHAMAD: So the big step will be implementation. Right? Implementation of all these things that the community has worked on for the past two years, two and a half years. ICANN isn't really allowed to implement until the proposal is approved because it would be in violation of the existing contract. Right? So there are some things that ICANN can do to prepare for implementation. There's a lot of work, the session tomorrow on implementation will sort of outline all the different preparations that ICANN is undertaking to be ready to implement when there's a sign off. And then there are parts of the proposals that are not dependent on the contract, so a lot of the accountability mechanisms are not related to the contract. And these are things that ICANN could implement regardless of the transition.

But the biggest step when there is an approval would be to get the implementation done, to start to really launch it. And for the IANA stewardship portion, it's the creation of PTI, which would be the new kind of accountability mechanism around IANA that they're designing in the transition proposal, so we can go into more detail about that outside. I don't know if we have time for that.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: But this is important. So you should all know this is one of the highest interest topic and after the opening ceremony, we will

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have a session dedicated to IANA Stewardship Transition implementation. So this will be an excellent time to ask your detailed question. The other thing I want you to know is that in the week, we have two public sessions where you may address the Board directly and put your question even to the CEO, who is part of the Board. So I want you to know that you have these opportunities.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: And we'll definitely go more into the schedule this afternoon, as well, so there's a lot on the schedule this afternoon that we'll talk about, as well. And we have time for one more question for Grace. And as a reminder, if we can say our names for the record, that would be useful. Thank you.

HIBA ELTIGANI: So I'm Hiba Eltigani from Sudan. I have a question with three parts, actually. So the first one is you talked about IANA Stewardship Transition as a function coming from [inaudible] to ICANN. Is there any like parallel effort to make the ICANN like not American organization? [inaudible] changing the registration of the ICANN like a public organization or something like that. Because we're having issues with ICANN being American organization.

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And then the second part will be you talked about that part of the idea behind the contract that the American government wanted to make sure that ICANN will go like in the right way. So now if the stewardship is completing, what will be the countermeasure to ensure that if ICANN is doing something wrong, that there will be a way to move the IANA to somewhere else?

The third part will be around, I think, what the people are talking about. So the U.S. Government has like the upper hand to decide if we are going with IANA Stewardship Transition or not. Is there any, I don't know, activities or is there any things that they are doing to include other governments or other society? Because conceptually, they are willing to give IANA to the community, then they should involve the community in the review and the evaluation process. Thank you.

GRACE ABUHAMAD:

So those are all really good questions. I think there's one kind of general answer, and the answer is you guys. To answer your second question, who's going to help watch and make sure that ICANN doesn't derail later on or do something crazy, right? That's you. That's the whole goal of the transition is to transition the Internet to the global community.

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So the global community is going to be responsible now, so we have to be responsible. And part of that was designing all these mechanisms to ensure that we could all keep track of ICANN. And that includes the current reviews, and it includes the future reviews, and the future sort of mechanisms that will bind the community and ICANN closer.

[off mic speaking]

GRACE ABUHAMAD:

Well, so the question of whether that's powerful or not is up to you, as well, right? It can be just as powerful, it can be even more powerful because we now have over 100 countries that are represented in the Governmental Advisory Committee. So just if you were going to compare country to countries, that's more powerful. Right?

And then on top of it, we have hundreds of companies, thousands of individuals who are attend the meetings. I mean, we have a bigger audience and more ideas, more diversity. So when you think about it, it's more powerful because we have more people involved, and we have sort of a broader plan for ICANN and a broader community watching over ICANN.

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[off mic speaking]

Yeah, well, and this is part of ICANN growing, too, right? The idea of ICANN and the idea of, and sort of Internet governance, or at least the multi-stakeholder model is that it's supposed to be flexible enough to allow anyone to participate. And we need to work on that, I think, as a community probably. It's our goal maybe for the next 20 years is how are we going to grow ICANN and make it as representative of the world as possible?

And there's a lot of work to be done. There's no way that the work will be done in phase three. Right? There is a lifetime of work ahead of us in terms of making sure that the Internet is the technology that we want it to be, and is representative of the world that we live in, and the world that we want to live in, right? So there's a lot of work left to do.

In terms of globalizing ICANN and making it less American-perceived organization, I think we're moving in that direction, as well. And there's a lot of work being done in terms of opening up different offices in terms of the globalization of staff, of contracts, of things like that to get in that direction. So we have a lot of progress that we've made and a lot of progress to make, but I think all of it sits on your shoulders now.



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HIBA ELTIGANI: [inaudible] American organization [inaudible] coming from Sudan [inaudible] is U.S. [inaudible] the normal [inaudible] ccTLD [inaudible] stuff but other stuff because we have [inaudible] from [inaudible] government, the governments of the political situation. So I'm thinking if we are giving IANA to the community, [inaudible] community should have fair chances to get what they want, so it has to go parallel with [inaudible] not under specific [inaudible].

GRACE ABUHAMAD: Right, so, and those are all, I mean, and those are questions that people are talking about now, right? So there's a portion of the accountability work that the Accountability group has not done with its work. They had to sort of establish two phases on their own work, and one of the topics for their second phase is jurisdiction of ICANN jurisdiction of ICANN, jurisdiction of contracts, jurisdictions of other parts of ICANN, so how we globalize ICANN more.

And there are problems with every country. There are problems within international organizations, so these are all questions to debate and to discuss as a community in the second phase, I guess. Yeah. I'll take questions outside if there's time afterwards.

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JEANNIE ELLERS: Bob, we really have to move on to our next speaker. Okay.

BOB OCHIENG: Yeah. This is very fast. I hear you and understand your question because I get that a lot. Just to note that today, one of the constituencies of ICANN, which is GAC, has over 100 members, and one of the most active members in that constituency is Iran. So what does this mean? There are issues and like Grace says, there is part two of this work, including jurisdiction, that will actually be discussed in detail and we'll invite your input.

Our role at this stage is to make sure that our proposal meets the conditions of the NTIA. Now, whether they accept it or not is for them to determine, but have we done our part yet? I think we should ask that question once we have done our part. So until this part is finished, I think you'll be asking the other. Do we agree?

JEANNIE ELLERS: Thanks, Bob. So that was the IANA transition in a nutshell and a bit more. We are running just a few minutes late, so I want to get to the security portion of our afternoon. ICANN staff, John Crain, is going to come up and talk about security, stability, and resiliency of everything that we just learned and he's going to

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talk about how we keep all of that secure, or not. Do you want slides or do you just want to talk?

JOHN CRAIN:

Nah, we don't want to. You people have seen enough slides today. Anybody want more slides? No. I don't like slides. So, plus I didn't prepare any, so tough luck. You're going to have to just listen to my voice. I'm John Crain. I am the Chief SSR Officer, Security, Stability, and Resiliency. Everybody always talks about security; we all know what it is. There's no such thing as a secure system. All right? So if anybody tells you we can secure the Internet, we can't. There are no secure systems.

But when things happen to systems, we want them to be resilient, we want them to come back, we want to be able to fix them. So we look a lot at the stability of the system and the resiliency of the system probably more than we actually look at security, but security is the sexy word that everybody likes, so we put that one first.

So we have a small group. We're a fairly new group in ICANN's history. I'm kind of one of the old men at ICANN. I've been involved in ICANN before it existed. The foundational staff, and I've been there almost since day one when the organization was founded. But what we're doing now in the SSR Group is probably

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only two or three years old formally. We've been doing this kind of work since day one.

But a couple of years ago, I talked to the CEO, Fadi Chehade, who is now leaving, and said, "We actually need to have a group that focuses on these issues. So what are those issues that we look at? We try and take a very broad look at the identifier system. Everybody here will talk about DNS, the domain name system. My staff get beaten up for using DNS. We like identifiers.

Because the Internet runs on identifiers and the domain name system is just one. Right? So we also look at issues with routing. We also look at things like autonomous system numbers, and the fact that we went from 8 bit to 16 bit. What's the difference in that? So we're looking at the technologies underlying the Internet and the identifiers that they use. And we're looking for where the vulnerabilities are. We're looking for where the problems may be, but we're also looking for where the opportunities are.

So a small group, five or six people, depending on who you count. We currently are under a new group in ICANN called OCTO, or the Office of the CTO. And what we're doing there is we're doing more research. So when we founded this group, we had four pillars that we wanted to look at. We wanted to look at research, part of which is something we call threat intelligence,

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which means looking at what are the actual external threats to the system. And that doesn't necessarily mean somebody attacking it, it could also be new technologies causing problems.

And then we have another side of the house, which is all about training, education, and operations. So it's quite a wide remit, and we look at everything from the new technologies, but we also look at things like what are the new actual attack threats. So everybody here, for example, has heard of botnets, I hope. We actually, I hope you haven't because they're horrible things. But machines that have been compromised, and as a group of machines form a network that are then used for the criminal enterprise. You think, "Well what's that got to do with identifiers? Well some of that infrastructure that the criminals use are using identifiers. Right? Some botnets actually use domain names and sometimes tens and tens of thousands of them randomly generated for their command and control, and that's an abuse on the system.

So we look at that and say, "Okay, what's happening here?" Is this a problem? Is this a systemic problem? If one person only ever did this, then it's probably not a systemic problem. But in fact, the technology that they're using often does this, so we're seeing more and more people registering names for nefarious purposes. And pretty much every kind of abuse on the Internet

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uses names, but some of them are very specifically damaging to them.

We also look at things like what we call a route injection attack. That's when somebody takes your IP addresses and uses them as if they are you. It's very easy to do today. So we need to look at technology called advances within the routing system to find ways to fix that, and there are people working on that. Has everybody heard of the Internet Engineering Task Force or the IETF? That's where the protocols are made. ICANN doesn't make protocols, but my staff and David, the CTO staff, are all heavily involved in that protocol work because that's where the identifiers come from. So if there's a problem with the identifiers, the place to fix it is not at ICANN, it will be at one of the protocol bodies, of which IETF is the main one.

And those are the kind of things that we spend a lot of time on. We also, of course, spend a lot of time working on things like the transition, new contracts, pretty much anything that happens inside ICANN's realm, be that the Operational Secretariat of ICANN or the policy discussions will in some way have a security, a stability, and a resiliency effect.

If you change the contracts, it changes the way the system works. If you deploy a new technology, DNSSEC was a recent one. How does that change the way the operations of the

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Internet work? What are the good things? What are the bad things? Right? You never deploy a new technology without problems. If you ever upgraded anything at your house, you know what I mean.

Other areas that we're currently looking at include the Internet of things, which is just some sales pitch for connecting everything to the Internet. Right? But if you imagine, if you connect everything to the Internet, what does that mean for identifiers? Well it means that there's a lot more things that need identifiers. But it also means there's a bigger surface for attack on the system.

Who here has ever been DDoSed? DDoS is a distributed denial of service attack. Right? So somebody sends you thousands and thousands of packets of data to your system, and what your system does is it falls over. I've seen hundreds of these. They happen every day, hundreds and hundreds of them. Most of them are not necessarily a threat to the system. Some of them are.

If we look at the Internet of things, and how they get addressed, and how they become identified, and how they get onto the network, and we see this larger surface, attack surface, that automatically gives you more capability for doing things like DDoS, right? Pretty much every device at your home. Who here

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connects fancy devices like lights, and cameras, and door locks, and things like that to their house network? Yeah. Not a sane thing to do, but people like me like to play with security issues.

There are many, many devices out there, and they all use identifiers. Many of them have things like DNS servers built in. Many of them have Web servers built in, which means they have all the vulnerabilities. Which means that we're seeing a change in the ecosystem. And that's what me and my group and David's group, the OCTO group, do. We look at the ecosystem and we're looking for change and we're looking for where the threats are going to come, and then we're looking for opportunities to fix those problems before they become real problems.

About eight or nine people in total with our researchers. We're probably going to look to hire more. Any of you research people? We might be hiring more soon. We're based around the globe. I have to confess that I'm based in California in the U.S. because it's sunny and I like the sun. But we do have people in Europe, we have people in Asia, and we are active all over the world.

A large part of what we do is actually capability building. Everybody's heard of TLDs and ccTLDs, the people who operate the infrastructure. Sometimes they need help. It could be operational help if they're under attack, but it's most of the time it's actually training. So we do, I don't know how many trainings



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a year, but it's probably at least 100. It's probably more than that. And we do these all over the globe.

We train ccTLDs, we train civil society, we go to universities, we train law enforcement. Pretty much anybody who needs help that can have an effect on the system. So those are the main areas where we work, and I don't want to spend time talking to you because I want to open up for questions because that's more fun. And you're a very vocal lot, so I suspect I'm going to get some.

We have one over here.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

All right. Thank you for presentation, I'm [inaudible] from Nigeria. I want to ask you two question. The first question is what the concern of ICANN as regards to cyberespionage and cyberwarfare. The second question I wish to ask is particularly on the aspect of reverting of networks and the degradation of IPv6, and how ICANN actually play advisory role to ensure that users are safe and promote Internet confidence? Thank you.

JOHN CRAIN:

So I'll start with the first one. So you used the word confidence. I always use the word trust, which is the same thing, really. If the users can't trust the network, then we have an issue with the

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network, right? It's no good having a network that people can't trust. That said, a lot of the work that ICANN does doesn't really touch on that. So my group works with a lot of advocacy groups advising them, and what we do is we explain to them how the system works.

So if you come to me as somebody who is worried about this, and you want to make a change, you want to affect this, what we can do is we can explain to you how the ecosystem works. But we're not really the guys to go and figure out new encryption technologies. We have opinions on encryption. I personally love encryption, I encrypt everything, and then throw away the keys so that I don't have to look at it again, but we don't necessarily work heavily in that area.

There are things that do touch on us. For example, the fact that you cannot or you could not rely on an answer from a DNS server because the answers are in no way authenticated. And DNSSEC is about authenticating the answers in the DNS layer. Right? So an important piece. It's not going to make the Internet secure. It's going to make DNS responses secure. It's not encryption. It's authentication of answers.

We didn't have that ten years ago. So when we look at the identifier systems and not for things we can do there. Now if we find problems, we obviously pass them off. We did find a rather

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serious bug in an operating system that is used by a large percentage of the planet, and we work with the operating system vendor to help them understand and it was an identifier-related issue or DNS issue. And they basically had to rewrite every single version of their operating system. It's called the JASBUG. So we do get involved in things like that but it's not the core thing we're looking at.

And, of course, consumer confidence is very important, but our role in there is very limited. And we find that in many things we do. As you go around ICANN and you see the things we do, you'll see that we try and limit ourselves very much to the identifier issues. And people say, "Well why don't you do this? Why don't you do that?"

And the problem is that there's no place to go globally for many of these things. But making them all come to ICANN is not the answer because then we won't be good at anything, right? We'll be reasonable at a lot of things. So we really try and focus on the identifier stuff.

When it comes down to conflict online, we stay so far away from that as we possibly can. Issues of definition of what is cyberconflict, what is cyberterrorism, what is cyberwarfare, they're not even clear. Right? So if you look at those on a global scale, they're not clear and we're not diplomats. Right?

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The definitions of warfare are things that are made by military and the United Nations and diplomats. Once again, it's not our role. We get asked about it, once again, all the time, because where else do you ask? But we're really not involved in that at all. When people come to us with questions, we say, "Well go talk to your government." Because those are the guys that seem to be involved in that kind of stuff, either discussing or maybe doing it, although none of them would ever admit it, I'm sure.

Does that answer some of it?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

[inaudible] in the case of China/U.S., especially last year before the agreement that was made, you discovered there are a lot of confusion about what is cyberintelligence, what is cyberespionage, and I think ICANN may not actually get involved in the [inaudible], but they can have a kind of just as a multi-stakeholder approach to have a clear definition of what this is all about according to them, and although this is just like nonparty to any of the diplomatic issue. But I think with that, if ICANN [inaudible] has proposed, it will be widely accepted and it may clear the kind of confusion ambiguity. Thank you.

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JOHN CRAIN:

It would be wonderful. We've also been asked to solve world hunger, world peace, and many other things. We're not the experts here. Should the people that are trying to define this copy the ICANN model, that's a different question, but that's for them to decide. You have to understand that this ICANN model where you get to sit in a room and you can literally walk up to a microphone and the question you had about Fadi Chehade, the CEO, don't ask me. Ask him.

There is a microphone, you can do that. That model didn't exist when we formulated ICANN. Right? And when we formulated it originally, governments were very wary. Almost no governments came. Now we got hundreds of governments coming.

Right? It's a new model. It may be 15-20 years old, but that's new in history. So maybe this is the right model for solving some of these problems, but ICANN's not the place to do it. We do not have that expertise here.

CHENAI CHAIR:

Hi. Thank you very much for your presentation. My name is Chenai Chair and I am with Research ICT Africa. Not a techie at all, but my question is with regards to the capacity building aspect that you talked about. So I wanted to find out you say that ICANN goes and partners with people and then capacitates

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them. Is it a voluntary thing, or do organizations request for you to come?

And then the second part to that question also is coming from the part that I come from in Africa, South Africa and Zimbabwe, the issue is around the sustainability of someone coming in and training people and then going back and then we always have to pick up the phone and say, “Please come down.” So is the sustainability model in place as well? Thank you.

JOHN CRAIN:

So the answer to wherever its requested or volunteered, the answer is yes. So it has both variations. One of the things that my group doesn't do officially is engineering assistance. So if we saw somebody, we also don't help officially when people are under attack and things like that, but if a ccTLD, or a TLD, or a large registrar came to us and asked for any help, we would give it.

We get a lot of requests for training from TLD organizations or some organizations that group TLDs almost geographically. We get a lot of requests from individual TLD operators, government agencies, law enforcement agencies, universities. And what we do is we look at each one and basically make a decision on whether or not that meets the mission of ICANN.

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A lot of things do. We're pretty flexible about it. And whether or not we think there's going to be some ongoing value from that training, both in the terms of are these people that are going to go out into the community and spread the word, or are these people that are actually going to go and deploy the technology we're teaching them about? And in the respect of are we going to build peer relationships within the community? Also, with us, but also within the community.

The Internet runs on relationships. All this technology behind it is fantastic, but it really runs on people knowing each other. The Internet is not a network, right? It is a network of networks. So it's people talking to each other and agreeing to do things. So we're a lot about the peer relationship building as much as about the actual content of the course. So if you need help, you come talk to us, we'll figure out if there's something we can do to help you, and if not, we'll find somebody. We're not the only people in this game.

On the sustainability, it's a problem. It's not a problem unique to us, right? And everybody says, "How do you solve this?" And I say, "Well the aid agencies have really sucked at this for the last 20-30 years. They've not managed to solve it, and we're not going to manage to solve it. But we're looking at what they do and things like train the trainer programs. So if you look outside in the foyer, there's a booth that I didn't know was going to be

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there about a DNS Excellence Center. And they talk about bringing in experts. Well, we're the experts they bring in.

So we go in and we're focusing very much on training the trainer. And it's not always about the topic. A lot of it is also about training techniques and training technology. So we're very aware of the sustainability issue, but we have no magic answer. Clone us a million times. It's hard. We have one over in the back here, and then we have one here.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Hello, everybody. My name is [inaudible]. I'm from Tunisia and I'm a law student. You made a remark that triggered me, actually. It's about encryption. How can we talk about security without talking about encryption? Now that, of course, it's at the heart of the debate after the affair of Apple with FBI and Apple requesting the rights for encryption?

And as a law student, perhaps, I would like to ask you about the encryption as, of course, it increases anonymity on the Web and, therefore, cybercriminality. So are we really trading security for privacy? Thank you very much.

JOHN CRAIN: Okay, so you used two words kind of interchanged there. One was privacy and one was anonymity. They're not the same thing,



right? So you can remain anonymous while doing certain things, and then that data could be exfiltrated in some way through legal process so that it's no longer, per se, private to you, right? Or you can be private in things and then no longer be anonymous. And this is where the law enforcement come in and they say, "It's okay for everybody to have their privacy, but if they're a criminal," whatever that means, I'm not an law enforcement agent, "that person should no longer be able to remain anonymous."

That's part of the crux of what this thing between the FBI and Facebook is going on about. And they've picked a particular case to go into, and I'm not in depth in a particular case. I know some things about it. The problem is that just like many things, and especially in the USA. In the USA, we're very good at this because I live there. We see things as direct opposites. Right? We can't have a discussion in the middle.

If anybody following the reality show that is the American electoral process at the moment will see how far apart everybody is. Right? So you see people saying like encryption should be banned. And then as an engineer, wanting to go on to Amazon to buy a book, and pass financial data across a network, because I don't think about it, I was just putting in. I just fill in the Web form. I actually think that the data has to move. I can't do that without encryption. Right?

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So all the discussions about banning encryption, the point blank, these are politicians. They've been briefed by people, but it's not realistic because you cannot have security without some level of encryption. You also can't have it without some level of authentication. So it's a really fascinating discussion, but it's a little surreal.

And I can guarantee you there are people in backrooms having much more realistic discussions than what you see in the press. Right? Because somewhere in the middle is reality. Because I don't think there's one person in here that thinks a criminal should be able to hide from legal due process. Right? It's just banning encryption is not the answer to that.

And I may get shouted out by my law enforcement friends, of which I have many, but most of them actually agree with me on this. A complete ban on encryption is not going to happen because the Internet will cease to be functional for commerce. Which is what we didn't really design it for, and it kind of ruined it that all you people started using our network, but that is what it's used for today. Billions of dollars of commerce, all of that is encrypted, so we cannot ban encryption. And then we had a gentleman here.

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MARION:

Thank you very much. My name is Marion, I come from Sofia, Bulgaria. First of all, thank you for your informative outline of your overview of your security work that you've been doing in your working group. You mentioned Internet of things, which is really a fancy buzzword for technologies whose goal is to connect billions of devices somewhere in the cloud, which is another buzzword.

Would you explain us more about the security work that you do to analyze those technologies, which are usually technologies that are not IP-based and that are trying to connect the really tiny and power-efficient devices in homes like home appliances and things like that?

And do you think that they will represent really some kind of security threat? Because their goal is to send small amounts of data only once in a while? Thank you very much.

JOHN CRAIN:

So there's two sides to that. There's how do we look at it. Not very professionally because it's not the core area we're looking at. I have a network set up at home with a lot of sniffers, etc., looking at what all the devices are doing. We have a lab that we set up to look not only at this kind of thing but also at middleware, so we're basically, you set devices on your lab, you

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set a listening device in between, you send traffic, you look at it and you see what kind of things are happening there.

And then, of course, you dissect the systems, if you can, to find out what kind of services are on there. You look at them from the outside and from the inside. And it's not pretty. Yes, they're designed for sending small amounts of data in small packets maybe once in a while, but they're not restricted to that, most of them.

There are plenty of devices that will allow you to treat them just like a PC. They may not have the capacity of a PC, like webcam, right? A webcam's a really good example, right? They have http web service built into them. They often have their own DNS server built into them. They tend to just be deployed with default passwords that never get changed, and they tend to sit on people's home networks on the same network that is often not very secure.

So we see those get hacked all the time and people think, "Oh, no. They're hacking my camera. They want to look at me going in and out of my door." They don't care what's happening with these devices. Right? An Internet of things device, because it's just any device, when people hack devices, they're not necessarily after the data on that device. They could be. But

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sometimes, they just want to look at your network and get all the data off the network.

Sometimes, they just want to use that device for moving data around. Be that moving funds around digitally, be that part of a DDoS attack. So, I mean, the thing that really worries me about deployment of new technologies, and it's not the Internet thing is just a, like you said, is the buzzword for all these devices. It's the lack of solid update mechanisms to some of them. It's getting much, much better. I mean, the newer devices all tend to have automatic updates and tend to be much better.

But it's also the lack of forethought into the security aspects of these devices. And once again, it's getting better. If you go to any security conference, IOT, Internet of things, is likely to be on the agenda somewhere, and there will be people like me standing up going, "Whoa." And then there will be other people saying, "Well we're fixing this."

So things are getting better. Lack of standards is a problem in that area, and too many different standards for how these devices talk to each other. But yeah. This isn't anything new. It's just we're going to have a lot more new stuff out there, and it's going to be cheap and we better be able to update it. And there are a few schemes out there or programs that are trying to push

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for legislation around deploying devices and ensuring that they are updatable.

They are mainly focused on home routers and devices at that level, but if it happens there, then it'll push up to the other devices. Things aren't that bad, but we're watching it because we're geeks. How much time have I got? Yeah. Because I had one in the back. Okay. That was the last question. Okay. I'll take that one in the back and then.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

I would like to know if your committee, which is specialized in security, if you are doing the research and development or just outreach and training? Is this training and outreach, is it for the community who are on the civil society or for the academia or students, for instance? And another question is that if the initiative of this training, is it from the trainer? Those who give training? Are those students, are the initiative comes from the trainers? And a last question, you have talked about Internet of things, and you have talked about the identifiers for every object. Is it the transition from IPv4 to IPv6 is going to solve security problems and [inaudible] identifiers will cause problems because big data system is a manipulation of that problem?

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JOHN CRAIN:

I think the answers were yes, yes, yes, yes, and no, but I'm not. So that was a lot of questions. So my group is doing research and development. There's more research, we're not developing products in the sense of R&D in that way, but we are developing tools to look at things. So we're doing R&D around the identifiers.

So the training came about, is probably how to understand it a little bit. I was in Tunisia 2002 or 2003 with a gentleman called Vint Cerf, who had something to do with this network stuff, and a few other people from organizations that were dedicated to building networks in developing nations. An organization called a Network Startup Resource Center. Many of your countries may have had their very first connections into their datasets, into their equipment many, many years ago.

And we sat there and we realized that there were a lot of operators of infrastructure, i.e. ccTLDs, who really didn't have access to training. So they weren't getting the skills. The training may have existed, but it was all commercial and it was all much too expensive for them. So we set up a bunch of trainings out of these various groups, the Internet Society was one of them. We came together, and we funded a bunch of trainings aimed at the ccTLDs. And that was really about how do I build a ccTLD registry from scratch, and what are the security issues around that? And what do I do? But then we found out that there was lots of other

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people who needed this kind of training who also didn't have access.

So it started out for ccTLDs, but now we're quite happy to talk to pretty much anybody. We won't come into a country, because we will send our trainers, which costs money. We won't come into a country and do a training. Typically, what we'll do is we'll talk to our GSE representatives, our stakeholder engagement folks, and say, "We've had a request from somebody in a specific country. Could you please go talk to them? They would be your liaison, if you'd like. We have people all over the world, figure out what it is they actually want, and then figure out what else we can do."

Are there other things we can do at the time? So if I go into, say, Thailand, I'm probably going to spend a week there, or one of my staff is, and we will probably do four or five trainings, some of them will be trainings, some of them will be lectures to universities, some of them will be one-on-one meetings with people who need help with specific things.

So we're a very rounded group, my group specifically. Most of us have at least 20 years' Internet experience, and some going way forever back. Some of us are really old. So yes, it can be civil society, it can be government, it can be ISPs. We actually love going to universities and talking to students because talking to



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people already in the industry is good, it's useful, but your students, those in the universities and the schools below university level, they're the people that are going to be sitting in this room ten years from now ,or maybe next year, and those are the ones that are important to us. So we always make an effort to reach out to civil society.

The big data question, I don't really know an answer to that. It's not something [inaudible] years from now, you may be able to get them but they're going to be very expensive and v6, if you're building a new network, is definitely something you should look at. But I've been saying this for 15 years to people and it wasn't until we actually went, "Oops, we have no more IPv4 addresses at the IANA level," that people actually said, "Oh, so you weren't kidding." No, we weren't kidding when we were telling you 10 or 15 years ago that v4 was going to run out.

Today's not the day it's going to run out, I think it was yesterday. It's time for people to start looking at new technologies. With that, I know we need to get on to the next speaker, and I need to go run to my next presentation. So I'll be outside for like five minutes and then I have to run.

JEANNIE ELLERS:

Thank you so much, John. That was so great. Once again, always learning something from John and, like he said, he'll be outside

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for a few minutes, like five minutes, and if you see him, his badge says, “Ask me for help.” Really, ask him for help.

JOHN CRAIN: Please do.

JEANNIE ELLERS: : And we are going to move quickly to our next speaker, who is my colleague, Dennis Chang, and I believe also his colleague, also my colleague. They are in our Global Domains Division and they’re going to talk to you about DNS operations, how it fits into the multi-stakeholder model. And so in order to let them get as quickly on as possible because we also have IDNs coming in, in just 15 minutes. So if we can just move as quickly as possible, take questions. We’re a little bit behind, so I don’t want to speed you through your presentation. Do what you need to do, but we want to make sure that we have enough time for questions.

DENNIS CHANG: Absolutely. So hang in there, guys. I know it’s been a long day, and tiring, and lots of information coming. But this is the part where I get to ask you some questions. You’ve all seen this chart. This says ICANN community at work, DNS, right? ICANN community, by definition, is all of us. Everybody in this room is ICANN community. Right? And the multi-stakeholder model that

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we have designed and we are utilizing today is depicted as best we can in this picture. Right? The you see groups of people, right?

And then if you can't, you've seen these people, right? You've seen this picture behind me? How many of you have actually looked at this and try to understand what this picture is trying to tell you? Let me see. One, so not many of you have seen this.

Okay. This is a homework for you. Go to our website and find this picture and study it, and see what it says. Because at the bottom, it says, it's hard to tell. What does that say? The first person at the bottom on the left is business. Who here identifies themselves as a businessperson or business community? One, two, three, four, five. Not many. That's surprising.

Okay. Next person is government or governmental organizations. Who's government here? One, two, three, four, five, six. About six, about the same number. How about civil society? A lot more. About 10, 15, right. And then domain name business? Domain name. One. Okay. This is going to be interesting. This is why I think I need to explain the domain name more.

And the next is academics. Academia, professor, students, there you go. Oh, we have, I'm so glad to see more academia here because that's one of the areas we're trying to reach because I

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think the education system is where the next generation of the Internet users and stewards of the Internet is going to come from.

Next is technical. Technical community. Five, six, seven. Very good, okay. So all about the same, and what this says to you is this. We have a diverse group of people with different interests, but that is reflective of who uses the Internet. What does that mean? It means everybody uses the Internet. Right?

So I remind you that on Tuesday morning at 8:00, we're going to hold a session called Find Your Sector. So we will have people from different areas come to this meeting and you can gather as groups based on your interest. So who can make it to the 8:00 session on Tuesday? Who's going to come? Please do.

JEANNIE ELLERS: That excludes NextGen and Fellows can't come.

DENNIS CHANG: Now I want to turn it over to Winnie, who's going to tell you about what GDD means.

WINNIE YU: Thank you. How many of you have heard of Global Domains Division, GDD? One. There's staff. All right. One in the audience.

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So what we do is we're, one of our colleagues is going to come speak with you later about how policy is developed in ICANN. What Global Domains Division does, GDD, is we implement policy.

So after the communities develop the policy, they've written it, it's been approved by the Board, how do we actually make those words on the page come to life? We implement policy through contracts and services. So one of the largest pieces of policy that has developed in recent years is the New gTLD, the policy regarding the New gTLD program. How many of you have heard about New gTLDs? A ton of you.

What are some of the New gTLDs that you know? .Istanbul. Any other ones? You can just shout it out .shop. That's another new [inaudible]. There's a lot of New gTLDs.

So the New gTLD had started as a piece of policy, a piece of policy that was approved by the Board. So when it comes to implementing this policy, we looked at what the policy said, and we said, "Hey, what do we need? We need an application process." So that's part of the implementation. We developed an application process and then what happens to application? Hey, we need a way to sign contracts with these New gTLD operators. So we went through the contracting process, and after the

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contract's signed, how do we get these New TLDs? Delegate it. How do we get them live?

So there are these processes or what we call services that Global Domains Division implements in order to bring this policy, these words on the page, to bring them to life so that there are now New gTLD registry operators operating these live TLDs that are available to the public.

And when the New gTLD program was created, a large number of applications came in. We got 1,930 applications and we're expecting that by the end of 2017, we'll have 1,200 New gTLDs. And as I mentioned earlier, there was the application process and the contracting process, and after that's done, there's delegation. So right now, we have 921 New gTLDs delegated, but there are still some gTLDs in that contracting process where they've contracted, but they're waiting to be delegated.

And of these New gTLDs, we have 75 internationalized domain names, IDNs, so these are gTLDs that aren't natively in ASCII, they're in scripts like Arabic or the Chinese script. And my colleague, [inaudible], is going to be talking about IDNs in a minute. He's very excited to be talking about that.

I'm building the element of suspense here. So one thing that Dennis had mentioned earlier is that there are many different stakeholders in the ICANN ecosystem, and one of the sections

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that he pointed out was the domain name business sector, and just this chart, it's some of the players in this domain name business sector.

So when I mentioned earlier that one of the things that GDD does is implement policy through contracts and services, who do we have contracts with? Well we have contracts with registry operators, so these are the frontend operators, they have contracts of their back ends. ICANN also has contracts with registrars. So they are the ones who sell domain names to people who want to buy domain names, or they contract with their own distribution channels, so resellers.

So we have ICANN, who contracts with registries, who contracts with service providers. And ICANN also contracts with registrars, who contracts with resellers, and all of that goes to the registrant. The registrant is the person who registers that domain name. It's their domain, after they purchase that domain, they can put it live, and at the end of the day, it makes it available for the Internet end user.

So ICANN does a lot of activities and it's a very complex ecosystem that at the end of the day, we want to look at how is the Internet user, how is that Internet end users affected by what we do. So this is just a more linear way of depicting the way that ICANN works with these different stakeholders and how we

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manage our relationships through contracts to hold these registries and registrars accountable to keep the Internet secure, stable, resilient, so that the end user is protected.

And I'm going to hand it back to my colleague on policy implementation.

DENNIS CHANG:

So we talked a lot about policy, and you're going to hear more about policy. What I wanted you to be aware of is that policy is developed by the community, and then ICANN staff is trusted with implementing those policies. So while we're implementing, there's also a community review team who oversees the implementation. So there's policy and then there's implementation, and that implementation is basically specific procedures and processes and instructions that we hand out to different parts of the Internet operators.

Registrars, registry must do certain things. Registrar must do certain things. And IANA must do some certain things based on a policy change. Right? So who ultimately has control over what happens within the Internet operation? Who? It's you guys. The community, everybody here who can get involved as volunteers, make comments and public comments, right? ICANN, I have to say in many, many years of career, and I work in many different



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companies, ICANN by far is the most transparent organization that I've ever seen.

You can see everything that we're doing, they're all on the website, we constantly solicit input from the community and we take your comments. The whole operating plan and strategic plan by line item or how much money coming in, how much money we're spending on which project is all posted right now. You can go in and look at what ICANN is doing. And if you have an idea about where the future should go, you have a say so.

This is what's wonderful about ICANN. I'm so glad you're here to participate. And with your participation of this diverse group, with different skills, different areas, different origin, different training, different everything, we can make the Internet better for all of us, including IDN. And one of the is eager to go. Right? Do you see [inaudible].

If you want to talk about IDN but IDN, again, was a result of a policymaking process that says, "You know what? Internet name should not just be in ASCII, right?" What about those people who do not English or type ASCII? They don't have a keyboard with ABC. We're keeping them out, that's not fair. Right? Who said that? People in the community told us that. So what do we do? We made a policy, we implemented, and the result of implementation is [inaudible]. Here you go.

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Thank you, Dennis. Thank you. So everybody just so I'll just expect that I do have very good presentation because of the stretching and also I mean that I really intended to ask what is the IDN, but I actually basically Dennis just gave the answer, so actually, I don't have that question valid anymore. So by the way, I still want to ask that question. That who knows what is the IDN? I mean, that the internationalized domain name, except me, actually.

Okay, great. So basically, as you can see here, I mean, that we have the TLDs, which is not in the, I mean, that which is not in ASCII. So actually, Internet use, so I mean that the Internet domain used to be in ASCII for, I mean, for decades, and the community actually wanted to have the domain names under the TLDs. Basically the TLDs in the IDN, I mean, that the internationalized domain names, it just creates each languages that they can have their own TLD if they want. So as Dennis said, actually, ICANN implemented the policy and based on that policy, actually, the vendor, the company they applied for the IDNs and for the New gTLD program, we have some applications regarding the IDN. And some of them or actually most, most of them has been delegated and active.

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So if you can see in this slide, we have 39 IDN ccTLDs that has been delegated and the 49 is actually the 49 IDNs for the 49 actual scripts. Because as you can see, for example, in India, we have seven different IDN ccTLDs because, actually, in the actually apply has, I mean, the seven different languages or scripts, or, for example, if you can, yeah, great, thank you.

I'm not that tall, I actually can reach the slide, yeah, so. Yeah, so basically, if you can see, for example, India has seven, or if you look at the Singapore, it's two, or for example, Taiwan. I mean, Taiwan has two or China has two. So actually, these are the term that called variants. So who knows what the variants are? Cool.

So the variants are the domain. I mean, that because in the IDNs we have lots of code points or lots of characters and some of these characters can look like each other, so actually, they can be confusingly similar. So because of that, there's a term that has been invented in the IDN infrastructure, it's called variance. Variance, which means that two characters are lookalike or, I mean, that they have confusingly similar, so actually, these two characters are variants of each other. And basically, you need to think about that. I mean, that you can just block one of them or allocate it to one person.

Okay. So what is the policy, actually, you say? Actually, the policy that according to the policy of the which code points, I

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mean, that they have lots of code points in a unique code, I mean, that for different and for many, many different scripts, and how this code point can actually be included and can be used as a TLD? This is where we call, I mean, this is the way we call root zone label generation rule process, which is something that people from the community, I mean, that if you are from the community or the language from the language, you can send an e-mail to the [IDNProgram@ICANN.org](mailto:IDNProgram@ICANN.org) shows that you have an interest that actually contributes to a language or to a script that wants to be, I mean, to a script. So basically, there are different generation panels. There's a community-based effort that actually people stick together and try to finalize the list of code points that can actually be used as a TLD.

And then these code points go to the integration panel, which collects all the GP works from the community members, integrated into the one big, which called LGR, label generation ruleset that recently ICANN released the LGR version one, which only includes Arabic script. But I believe that the LGR will be, I mean that will be developing. So basically, what is happening is each GPs, each community members are writing a script or people from different writing the scripts, they come together as a GP, they send a proposal to ICANN, ICANN just send it to the integration panel, integration panel integrates all of these

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proposals, and then you can have the different TLDs in different languages.

Basically, IDN holds two sessions, two public session on Wednesday, so whoever wants to join [inaudible] on Wednesday, welcome. One of them is in the morning and the other one is in the afternoon, and actually you can get the update from different community members, from different scripts that, for example, you can get the update from Chinese, Japanese, Korean, [inaudible], Khmer, Thai, or different community members, and you're welcome to join.

If you have any ideas or any interest or any questions, just send an e-mail to the [idnprogram@icann.org](mailto:idnprogram@icann.org) and also the [ICANN.org.idn](http://ICANN.org.idn). Okay, I just [inaudible].

JEANNIE ELLERS:

I got two now. All right. I have the power. Thank you very much. Thank you, Dennis, Winnie, I think, had to run to another session, but give her our thanks, as well. Any questions? One over here.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE:

Thank you, Dennis, for nice presentation. I now know what an IDN is. I've been meaning to ask that since the morning. Thank you. Now you mentioned policy, you mentioned PDP in a

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previous slide. I would like to know what the PDP, the policy development process of ICANN is. And regarding the policy implementation, do you have like a specific timeframe that maybe it's in your PDP process that you have to observe to implement those policies? Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Thank you so much for that question. The gentleman sitting right in front of you, that just so happens to be our policy expert, and his presentation is coming up right now. So would it be okay if I wait for him to address your question? Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Are there any more questions about GDD or IDNs?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: [inaudible] ccTLD IDN PDP, yeah, as what I know the final reports [inaudible] ccTLD IDN ccTLD PDP what's submit from the ccNSO to ICANN Board since the last hours of 2013, right? But until now, that's no, no, no. I mean, as no enrichment [inaudible] to make [inaudible] to be, I mean, because I'm from Vietnam and you know the Vietnamese language, we are the Latin-based language. So that mean we cannot apply for our ccTLD, IDN ccTLD by the fast track process. It must be wait for the PDP to be

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still to be, yeah, through, okay, can you say also status when that [inaudible]. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Okay. Actually there are two things. I mean, that the GPs status that is for the gTLDs and we have the Latin GP, and the Latin GP actually include the Vietnamese. So if you want to, I mean, the Latin GP have a meeting right in about half an hour, it's an open session. It's in the hotel to go so you can attend and you can speak about your Vietnamese. Especially we are really looking for the –

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Slow down for our interpreters.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: We are really looking for someone, I mean, that represents the Vietnamese language. Because you are, I mean, you are using the Latin and on the Latin and Latin is very important script because it includes ASCII, so it's very important. So it's really important you're present, so we actually we are reaching out and it's very great if you can attend that meeting.

But for the ccTLD is different, actually fast track is something different, so I mean that the ccTLD can apply through the fast

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track and there is actually there's RSSAC process for the ccTLDs that actually evaluates the screen and then delegate it. So I mean that ccTLD is going through the fast track, but I mean, that this is for the gTLDs, basically.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Oh, let me give you the microphone.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: [inaudible] the time for the PDP is the, I mean, the IDN ccTLD PDP to be finished in [inaudible] estimate the remaining time. I mean, how long we have to wait, two-year, one-year,?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Actually, it's pretty fast. I mean, that if your country, because ccTLD actually do your country should apply. I mean, if your country apply through the fast track, I mean, that if the contacted the ccTLD liaison and they applied for the fast track, it goes through the other process, which is the PDP for the ccTLDs. And the detail has been published in an ICANN.org/IDN and if you go to the, I mean, the ccTLD section, you will see how you can apply. There's a link for the application form.



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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Good morning, good afternoon, everyone. I will speak in French. The English interpreters have not been working since this morning, so we will give them some work to do. My question is just to know is there any condition that is applied to the transition NTLD? I don't know if my question was clear. I'd like to know if there are conditions that are applied to the transition of the NTLD transition.

JEANNIE ELLERS: Are you asking if there are any [inaudible] about the NTIA transition to gTLDs or to IDN?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Exactly.

JEANNIE ELLERS: To gTLDs?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: [inaudible], yes.

DENNIS CHANG: I believe the question was are there conditions based upon gTLD that bears on the transition? And, of course, one can consider that everything is being reviewed and everything will be

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considered. So I hesitate to say yes or no. The proposal will be published and be submitted, and so you will find out what is being proposed. And hopefully, this week is a very important week for the Board. In this session this week, we're determined whether we go forward or not. So please wait for the proposal to come out.

JEANNIE ELLERS:

Are there any other questions? Okay. So we have another speaker who is ready to go. Dennis, thank you. Alireza, you are thanked, as well. Sorry, I thank you, as well. I got distracted. I was afraid you were going to stand up and start stretching again, so thank you very much. See, there you go. Thank you. And thank you, Dennis, and also please send our thanks to Winnie.

And I would like to bring up our next speaker, but the first thing I want to do because we have had a very nice day, it's time to take one more deep breath. We've been on a very long journey. We're getting to the next part of our afternoon. Rob Hoggarth, who is Rob, Senior Policy Advisor. Is that, Senior Policy Something, Senior Policy. He is going to come up and talk to us about policy development at ICANN, and he is going to enlighten us more about some of the structures that we heard about this morning.

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We talked about the supporting organizations, we talked about the advisory committees. He's going to explain how they fit into the Policy Development Process. I'm holding all the power, yeah. So everybody please just another 30 minutes on policy development, and then more questions for Rob, I'm sure. We saved some hard ones for you, by the way.

ROB HOGGARTH: Thank you. I'm looking forward to them. Did you all get enough of a breath?

JEANNIE ELLERS: I didn't see a lot of breath taking, so I think we need to stand up and stretch, maybe.

ROB HOGGARTH: Yes.

JEANNIE ELLERS: Come on. Everybody up.

ROB HOGGARTH: Everyone, please stand up. Just one stretch, please. And no one gets to leave the room.

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JEANNIE ELLERS:                    Yeah, yeah? Feel good? Yeah, yeah. We can do that. Some of us are wearing skirts so we're not going to. Feel good? Shake the legs out, shake the arms out. Yeah, right.

ROB HOGGARTH:                    And more than happy to begin speaking. You can stay standing, stretching, whatever, you might want to do that at the back of the room. Thanks very much, Jeannie. Good afternoon, everyone. Good afternoon. My name is Rob, Rob Hoggarth. I'm with the Policy Team, the Policy Development Support Team here at ICANN.

I'm a Senior Policy Director, responsible for both policy and community engagement. Which brings a slightly broader portfolio in that I'm also responsible for paying attention to the resources that are available to the individual communities who engage in the policy work at ICANN. So it's a fairly broader remit.

But today, I'm just going to focus on a very high level discussion with you about what policy is and what we do, and just basically describe how we manage it at a very high level. Some of you may have individual questions about specific aspects. Perhaps, we can talk about it outside. Perhaps, we can talk about it at the back of the room, but I will be around all week, as well, to chat with you about that.

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Dennis and Jeannie have shared with you this very nice set of pictures, and what you'll notice is that policy is at the center of the work. Because policy at ICANN is really the *raison d'être* of the organization. It's the reason why we exist in many respects, and it's the core aspect of our work as a community. It's the ability, as Dennis and others have shared with you, for us as a community to work together to be able to identify issues, work on problems, remove obstacles that make the DNS and the unique identifier system what it is today and what it may be in the future.

We had a question earlier about policy development processes. These are just some pretty pictures. We're not going to talk about the individual aspects of them. But you should know that within the bylaws of the ICANN organization, the policy work, the processes, the guidelines are very specifically expressed. And the community, the communities that many of you are a part of and others who watch what ICANN is doing from the outside look to see that ICANN follows those rules, follows those procedures, and does that work consistently. And that's a very important aspect. One of the roles of our team is to help people understand what those processes are and to work with the communities to manage them in an effective way.

Now who does that? I'm not going to make you all stand to raise your hands anymore. You're probably tired of doing that. But the

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who of policy development is basically divided between supporting organizations and advisory committees. The supporting organizations, once you've been five to six ICANN meetings, you'll just refer to them as SOs. Those are the ones who do the group efforts, who focus on the development and debates about particular policy changes or new policies. And those supporting organizations, those SOs, are responsible for making recommendations to the ICANN Board of Directors. We'll talk a little bit later about how we do that and some of the principles of that work, but in a very simple, straightforward way, the SOs make recommendations to the Board of Directors.

And in the case of ICANN, we had three specific areas of expertise for developing those policy recommendations. We have the Generic Names Supporting Organization, responsible for the gTLD work and policy development efforts. We have the ccNSO, which is responsible for any policies that are developed, modified, changed for the country code top-level domains. And ICANN has a relationship with the Address Supporting Organization, the ASO, to work on those aspects that are not domains, but essentially the numbers. And so that's the SO side of the structure.

On the other side, over the last many years, the ICANN Board identified particular areas of expertise that they needed to get advice on. And so advisory committees or, as you would expect,

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what we refer to as ACs, the SOs and the ACs, in this case, the ACs, have developed over time. And their job is to provide advice to the Board of Directors on a variety of different issues, or expectations, or policies, or any other items that are being discussed by the SOs.

In the case of ICANN, again, we have four. We have the At-Large Advisory Committee, which really pays attention the end users, and the impacts that ICANN's work has on everyone on the planet who uses the Internet. And the At-Large community is organized in a very well-planned manner geographically where, ultimately, the At-Large Advisory Committee, the ALAC, takes information, takes input, and works with literally representatives of end users from around the world.

The Governmental Advisory Committee works and provides advice to the Board from governments around the world, a critical piece of the contributions of the ICANN community. The Security and Stability Advisory Committee plays a much more technical role that John Crain was telling you about. The group of engineers and technical people who participate in the SSAC basically talk about how the work of ICANN is being felt and is being administered on a technical basis across the world, and it's a very small group. It's only about 30 people who have specialized areas of expertise with respect to various technical issues.

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And then, finally, you heard Elise earlier talk about the root Root Server System Advisory Group, the Root System Server Advisory Committee is responsible for providing advice to the board on aspects of the work and ICANN's relationship with the various root systems around the world. So those are the major players.

There are a number of different ways that we do this and a number of principles that are stable in the ICANN bylaws that impact how this work is done. It's essentially four. The last one, the third box here, I'll note some unique differences, at least in the English language for you that I hope that you'll appreciate. But the first key is that its multi-stakeholder.

We saw in the previous slide that we have various groups, various communities that participate. But within each of the SOs and ACs, there are additional groups that make up those organizations. Some, as in the case of the At-Large community, are organized in a geographic manner. In the case of the GNSO, they're organized more along the lines of the roles that the different communities play, business, noncommercial, registrars, registries. So the GNSO is structured in a more role-oriented manner.

And then, finally, when you talk about sort of the aspect of organizations and you look, for example, at the ASO, you see organizations, once again, based upon where work is done



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around the world or how those organizations have been set up on a regional basis. The ASO is made up of regional Internet registries, and so again, a slightly different way of approaching organizations.

And that's one of the great values of the ICANN community in that each of the multi-stakeholders, each of the communities and groups that exist, organize themselves in a way that makes the most sense to those communities, and no community is exactly the same as the other one, which makes it very interesting but also very challenging, right?

It's very challenging because all those different processes have to be aligned, and they all need to eventually all work up to the Board of Directors in terms of the advice or the recommendations that are provided.

Fundamental to ICANN, you've probably observed this theme throughout the course of the day, is bottom up policy development. What does that mean? Well we know it's the opposite of top down. The concept is that you, the members of the Internet community, members of the ICANN community, are the people who wield the influence and power to bring decisions to the Board of Directors, bring recommendations, make suggestions, participate, and provide that advice.

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I've observed over my eight years at ICANN that when these types of recommendations or advice come to the Board of Directors, they take it very seriously. And the bylaws are set up so that the expectation for the most part, we call it the default, is that the Board of Directors generally accepts those recommendations. And if they choose, for whatever reason, to reconsider that advice or take a different track, the level of voting, the level of decision making reaches a much higher level because of the importance of this bottom up concept.

Finally, and this is an interesting area and a distinction that I'll share with you. There's a philosophy of openness and transparency. And those two words probably in interpretation or translation sound very similar, but they're quite different, although related.

Openness means that at any time, you have the opportunity to participate in this multi-stakeholder bottom-up process. It means that the work of ICANN is open to all. If you're interested, have a particular passion, a particular expertise, then there is a working group, a drafting team, a taskforce, birds of a feather, multiple ways to participate. And that's a real key to the work of ICANN.

Part of that openness is expressed in this meeting, right? There's not a membership fee charged to be here. There's not a

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registration fee to come. If you're interested in the work of the organization, you can be here in person. If you're interested in the work of the organization, you can participate via telephone or by web connection. Again, the concept of openness. And we are always challenged as an organization to find ways and methods to make the organization more open, more able to accommodate the interest of people from a variety of different perspectives, a variety of different cultures, a variety of different languages.

The other side of that coin is transparency. Openness and transparency sound the same, but transparency means that what does go on in these various groups that are all open and that you can participate in, is that it's available to you. And a very important part of the work that we do at ICANN is almost every phone call, meeting, face-to-face interaction becomes recorded, transcribed, and posted on the ICANN website or on the ICANN community wiki.

And so there's the ability in almost any deliberation from one of these SOs and ACs, or one of their working groups, to see what they talked about. Why? Because in some cases, you may be a member of that working group and you couldn't attend, and you want to know what happened. Or it's an issue that's important to you but not so important that you want to see it or participate in a phone call once a week, twice a week, three hours every two

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weeks. You just don't have the opportunity to do that. So the deliberations, the conversations, the drafting, documents are available for you to see. And so those are the four primary principles that ICANN policy development relies on, that it's multi-stakeholder, that it's bottom-up, that it's open and transparent.

Now there are a number of different ways that we make this happen, and our team is responsible for that. ICANN works under a working group model of policy development. What does that mean? Well if you're going to have a bottom-up methodology, then you need to create groups of people who will get together to talk about these issues. The various SOs and ACs that I spoke about earlier will organize working groups around particular issues, around particular aspects of the work. Some of them may be on a particular project or an issue, some of them may be to focus on improving a procedure or a guideline.

ICANN has many working groups. Right now, the GNSO I think has around 22. If you look in the At-Large community at some of their committees, that gets close to 30. The ccNSO, SSAC, RSSAC, all do the same thing. There are many opportunities to speak on a particular issue or process or guideline, and so that's a fundamental aspect of our work.

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The way we do it is through face-to-face meetings and you'll see many of them on the schedule. I think we have close to 300 different sessions or meetings this week at this ICANN Marrakech public meeting, and so there's the face-to-face interactions. But we only get together as a community three times a year, and so most of the work of ICANN is conducted by telephone calls.

There are a variety of different schedules that different groups follow, depending upon the workload, depending on the timeframe, but as a staff, we manage tens of calls every week, if you combine everything, hundreds of calls every month, thousands of calls a year. All of that is the time and effort of you, your colleagues, and other members of the community on almost a constant basis. There's no day, almost no hour that's not open for teleconferences and other activities at ICANN.

The other thing that we use when I say web up there, and then farther down at the bottom referring to webinars, is again, recognizing that everybody can't get together physically face-to-face more than three times a year, is that we're putting more an emphasis on being able to explain things over the Web, posting presentations on the ICANN website, and otherwise just providing teleconference opportunities to share information about particular initiatives, work on updates about particular policy development efforts, or the rest. And so that's a major area of emphasis.

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Dennis mentioned earlier public comments sort of as an aside. The ability for members of the global community to participate in the work of ICANN is very important. And so even though we have a working group model that some people participate in, and that others may listen into by telephone or monitor by reading transcripts. We also really put an emphasis on the ability for people to provide input at various steps in the policy development process. Let me pop back real quick.

On both of these pictures, the left side depicts the ccNSO process for policy development, the right side depicts the GNSO. You'll see little icon of people there. At various stages of the policy development process, there are opportunities for the community and the world to comment on the written creations of the work of the various working groups because that's really what you find us doing at ICANN, right? We either are talking a lot or we're writing a lot.

And at various points in a deliberation or in a process, it's important for everybody to stop, like we did earlier, take a breath, and say, "Where are we?" I saw a number of your heads pop up. Oh, my goodness, do we have to take a breath again? So thank you. I'm watching. But there is that time to do a quick stop and say, "Where are we? Let's tell the rest of the community about what we're doing and let's get feedback."

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Recognizing that our working group is working very hard, but we might be missing a perspective or a group might be really upset or concerned about something that we were just beginning to come to some agreement on. And so the public comment process, I like to call it the public input process, is an opportunity for people to react, to share their points of view.

And the reasons why I use public input is public comments, public comments refer to a written opportunity for feedback. But in the case of input, it could be at this meeting. At this particular ICANN meeting on Monday afternoon, there's an opportunity, there's a public forum, in which members of the various SOs and ACs and leaders will talk about what they're doing, and people can comment.

It's not in writing, you're commenting standing at a microphone. And what's happening? It's being recorded, there are cameras watching, and it's being transcribed. So ultimately, that input is being seen, received, and assessed by the various SOs and ACs that it impacts or the Board of Directors or what other deliberative body is responsible for a particular item. So I wanted to emphasize that very importantly because you need to appreciate that you have the opportunity at various stages to participate in the policy development process. How am I on time?

Okay. I'll just describe to you a little bit who we are. You're only seeing me. We have 29 full-time employees, FTE, that's what that stands for. There are a range of subject matter experts and various support service personnel. A lot of work goes on behind the scenes, as you can imagine, to put on a meeting like this. Between the wonderful interpreters we have at the back of the room, to the staff who put together the slides and arrange the and host the various meetings, there's a lot of work being done to establish agendas, to set up phone calls, to conduct meetings. And so we have a variety of people with different skillsets that enable us to do that.

Our team speaks 13 languages. I can't claim all 13. We're in five time zones, nine different countries right now, and so our group is responsible for various aspects of the work of the SOs and ACs, and that's the role that we play. Our boss is David Olive, who you may have met or will meet this week, or see in the hallways, and he's responsible for overseeing all of our work.

Finally, what do we do in addition to running phone calls and meetings? Well our job fundamentally is to help the community, help all of you, help the leaders on the Board of Directors, and within the various SOs and ACs to make sure the guidelines work, to make sure that the processes work, and then manage those aspects of the work.



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In many respects, as many of you are, you're volunteers. You aren't doing this as a full-time job or you're not able to devote 40 or 50 hours a week to the work of ICANN. Most of the input into our community is volunteer time, and so as a result, the responsibility of our team is to help make those leaders more effective. Take away the administrative logistical work that they have to focus on and allow them to focus on the actual brainpower, the actual thinking about the issues, the actual contributions to those issues.

So that summarizes generally our work and the overview in terms of how we approach it. You'll see how our work, not maybe directly, but behind the scenes all week long. Whether you're at a ccNSO meeting, a GNSO meeting, an At-Large meeting, you'll see the influence of our work throughout. You'll see a couple of people in the room.

Please feel free, whether it's seeing us in the hallway. We don't have a specific policy designation. But as ICANN staff or someone in the room, please feel comfortable, if you have a question, you want to know where to get in any particular case, or something else, please ask. That's our job to engage with you, to enable your work, and to make you more effective. And any opportunity that we have to do that or chat with you, we're more than happy to do it. So thank you very much. Have a great rest of the day.

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UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Are there any questions for Rob? Yes, we have a couple. So Hamza, can you take the? Thank you, my dear.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Thank you for that information and for pointing at me because you directed me to where I was going to [inaudible]. So you're working?

ROB HOGGARTH: Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Thank you. I wanted to ask, when we're talking about the [inaudible] belong to directly [inaudible] policy committee, which constituency is that?

ROB HOGGARTH: Well the question was how do you join a constituency or identify one that you work with? And we use a couple of different terms within ICANN. You'll hear stakeholder a lot, you'll hear constituency a lot, you'll hear community a lot. They mean different things to different people. We have some very technical terms, and we'll call a stakeholder group within the GNSO, that means something specific. But you're all stakeholders in ICANN.

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There are constituency groups that make up stakeholder groups in the GNSO. Those are big Cs, but you're all constituents of what ICANN does. And so it becomes challenging, but in the case of the GNSO, and we talked earlier today or our connection was through the business constituency, that the different groups who make up these SOs and ACs have different methodologies for welcoming somebody in a formal way to their groups.

In the At-Large community, the unit of participation is the ALS, and in the case of the groups within the GNSO, it's typically the constituencies. Each of those constituencies or in the case of At-Large RALOs, have certain expectations for participation. And so they'll have some eligibility rules, again, in the case of the GNSO, it's by role, as I explained to you. And so if you're going to be in the business constituency, there are certainly eligibility expectations.

If you're going to be in the noncommercial users constituency, there are certain expectations, like you won't be a business. So there are different aspects of that work and I'm more than happy to talk with any of you about individual participation in any of those constituencies or ALSs or RALOs or anything else.

What's important to know, though, is that you don't have to join a constituency. You can just be an individual who participates in the work of ICANN or learns the work of ICANN. You can be a

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consultant, you can be a student, you can be an observer, you can be an engineer, you can be anything. If you're interested in the work of ICANN, there are many ways to participate.

You can file public comments; you can speak at the microphone in a meeting room or something else. And so I'd be happy to talk with you about individual ways that each of you can contribute. Thanks for the question.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I'm [inaudible], I'm from Jordan, intellectual [inaudible] student. I would like to ask you about what is the legal enforcement of the recommendations that have been made by the [inaudible] to the ICANN board?

ROB HOGGARTH: Could you repeat the last sentence? Because I think I missed.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Some organizations like GNSO, is the mission of this organization is to develop the policies. The recommendations that made by these organization is send to ICANN Board to develop their policy. What's the legal enforcement of these recommendations?

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ROB HOGGARTH:

Ah, thank you. Well the recommendations that are made by each of the individual groups within the ICANN bylaws, there are requirements that the Board must conduct a certain level of scrutiny of level of approval. So for the most part, a recommendation from a supporting organization just needs to be approved by a majority of the ICANN Board. But at certain levels of recommendations, there might be, I don't know how this comes through interpretation-wise, a supermajority.

So maybe it's a unanimous decision by the GNSO. In that case, for the board to not take that recommendation, they would also have to show a higher level of rejection, I guess, or vote.

Now if your question goes beyond that to, well, how is that legally enforceable? I'm very comfortable saying that's not my department. But there are a number of processes within ICANN for reconsideration of decisions by the Board of Directors and those exist so that people who have a question about or are not happy with the decision can still, for want of a better word, appeal that work.

They didn't like what happened at this SO level, but they lost. Then darn it, the Board approved it, they lost. They then have another opportunity to challenge that and have either an independent panel or some other mechanism to review the

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Board's decision on that. I hope that answers your question or close anyway. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Hello. My name is [inaudible] from Tunisia. In writing policies, most of the position in ICANN on a volunteering basic position, and ICANN is looking for productivity and effectiveness. Okay. There are lots of leaders in the world who wants to work on the multi-stakeholder policy process, but they don't know the how to do it, who to contact. Lots of leaders are looking for mentoring, so what to do, what are the simple procedures? Shall we just contact [inaudible] here we go? I have a project, I have an idea. What those leaders and the world can do. Thank you.

ROB HOGGARTH: Thank you for the question. I like the use of the term leaders because all of you are leaders in one way, shape, or form in the aspects of your work. And I think it's important to realize that you can participate in the work of ICANN as an individual but I think you're asking more that the sense of well, how would I join or how would I provide my input? Yes.

And the best way for me to answer that is not to answer directly from my perspective but for you to talk with other members of the community. Because what's really interesting is that

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everybody has a different journey in terms of their participation in ICANN. And at various times, I've seen what's fun about the newcomers is that various members of the community will come in and there's Rudy Vansnick standing over there, the leader of our NPOC community. His journey is different from another member of the community.

And I think what's important is first knowing what you want to accomplish here, and that comes from whatever your role or whatever your place is with your own organization. And then get a sense of how you plug in from that perspective. Because I can talk to you about all the formal procedures for the BC or to become an ALS, but if you don't know what you want to accomplish, it becomes difficult.

I am always happy, I'll be happy to chat with you or anybody else here in terms of exploring that a little bit because there is no right answer, and that's why I'm not being evasive. I'm just trying to be thoughtful in terms of the response. And so I think there are different ways to look at it.

Because if you know I'm a business and I want to participate, I can send you to the chair of the business constituency. But that's the easy question and I was perceiving a more substantive question there. I hope that helped. I don't know.

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JEANNIE ELLERS:

I think, Rob, you're hitting on one thing that we've been talking about all day, which is what is our journey as newcomers and what is our journey as fellows and NextGen? And then we all have different journeys because, like Dennis said, when he came in earlier, who's from civil society? Who is from the technical community? Who comes from what background? We are all coming from different backgrounds.

Like I said, I come from a background from working with the prison guards. I come from a law enforcement background. I never thought that I would be all these 16 years later, sitting here talking to all of you wonderful people about this, about how policy is made around the Internet Domain Name System. That never would have occurred to me, ever.

I didn't even know 16 years ago that there was anybody considering making policy around the Internet Domain Name System. So when we're talking about things, like we've been talking about our journeys and we've been talking about how we get into ICANN and it's different for everybody, and the best way that we can do that is we can use the tools that we've been given here today, we can talk to people, we can learn. We can learn from each other. We can learn from our coaches, we can learn from our mentors that we find, we can learn from staff, we can learn from each other. And certainly, we can learn from other newcomers. Because we're all going to have different journeys,



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we're going to have different experiences, we can learn from the bumps and bruises and potholes along the way. We can learn from our successes and, like I learned from my escape room experience, we can learn from our failures. And most importantly, we certainly have to learn from each other and learn from this community.

So I think I saw one more question, this is the last question that we had, and is it going to be quick one? Okay. Go ahead. Last one.

KHOULOU DAWAHI:

Okay. Thank you very much. So my name is KhouLOUD Dawahi, I'm from Tunisia, and I'm a law student. Actually, I like the very much that we talked about the multi-stakeholderism, bottom-up decision making, and openness, and transparency. But I think whether it's offline or online, implementing that in decision making revealed to be one of the most challenging aspect, whether it's offline or online.

So I would have liked to see more of trainings to initiate youth to that model of decision making. And here I invite you that's why I decided as a NextGen to propose a project of training for youth specially for that model of policymaking of the multi-stakeholderism. Thank you very much.

ROB HOGGARTH:

Thank you, and that's a very nice comment. The key that I'm going to touch on in what you said is that it requires, paraphrasing you now, constant vigilance. I mean, we don't do it perfectly. We're a community of humans and so within the ICANN system, there is a regular review process conducted for every group, for every organization because the Internet changes, the world changes, and we have to be, as an organization, very mindful. If we make mistakes, we have to fix them. If there are processes that don't exist, they need to be created. If there are mistakes in processes, let's fix them.

And so thank you for that comment because that really does focus for us the constant vigilance that we need to have as a group and as a community. And many of you, as fresh minds, fresh faces, are really going to be able to help contribute to that because you come in and you can see. Those of us who've been here a long time, sometimes you don't see anymore. Yes, you get caught up in it.

One last point, and I just want to, this is your call to action, if you will. On the ICANN.org website, there's an opportunity to subscribe to our regional newsletters. So every couple of months, our regional engagement teams produce their newsletters for their regions, and each one of them we have a

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section about what's going on within the policy area, we'll typically list a number of the public comment proceedings that are open. And it's just, I think, a good way to stay connected with ICANN, to be aware of some of the big things that are going on. It's not a substitute for poring over the website every day, but it's a good way to stay in touch and just know what's going on and what's coming up.

So I would encourage you to take advantage of that. That can prolong or extend your ICANN face-to-face meeting experience. So I hope many of you will do that. Thank you very much.

JEANNIE ELLERS:

Thank you so much, Rob. That was great. And the regional newsletters that was what Luna was talking about this morning, so absolutely, please sign up for those. We are running just about 15 minutes late and we need to be out of here in just under 20 minutes, so I want to introduce Chris LaHatte, who is going to give a very quick presentation, not even a presentation, just a quick couple of minutes. He's our Ombudsman, so I'd like to introduce you to him quickly.

CHRIS LAHATTE:

Thank you very much. I'm completely unscripted. My name is Chris LaHatte, I'm the ICANN Ombudsman. Now you've quite a

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lot about the structure of the organization. I'm the person you come to when the wheels fall off, when things aren't working out. So if there's some unfairness, or some issue where you feel that you're being treated badly, or there's a decision that's been made that you object to, then you come to the ICANN Ombudsman.

We have an office at every ICANN meeting, it's just around the corner, and you're welcome to drop by and chat to us informally. And we have a broad jurisdiction over issues of fairness within the community. So that means if your community's not getting on with another community, or someone is being disruptive, or someone said something bad, or sexist, or racist, or something that you don't like at all, then the Ombudsman is there.

And we work by trying to mediate disputes. I'm not here to act like a headmaster and tell you off or anything like that. It's a positive experience. We try and ensure that the disputes stay within the community are resolved. It's informal, it's confidential, and I'm neutral. The Ombudsman reports to the Board, so I'm not part of the staff structure and I'm available whatever you want to.

You can reach me at [ombudsman@icann.org](mailto:ombudsman@icann.org). And I've got a website, of course, as part of that. There's a picture of me but

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I'm a bit grayer now, as we all are, so you're welcome to do that. You're welcome to drop by my office and explore what you might need from my office. So thank you very much.

JEANNIE ELLERS: Thank you very much, and again, completely unscripted, but it was important that we introduce Chris. And so who would like to thank the person completely responsible for these wonderful newcomer programs? Nora Abusitta is going to come up and say hello, and I would like to introduce her to all of you formally, so.

NORA ABUSITTA: Hi, everyone. Very quickly, I know you're behind schedule. I just wanted to welcome you to Marrakech. Welcome you to ICANN. This is the first meeting for many of you, I believe, so come to all of us a resource. We need to make sure that you come to all our meetings eventually. We, at the Department of Development and Public Responsibility, are tasked to make sure that your journey at ICANN is as smooth and easy as possible.

So we welcome you, we try and train you, we hold your hand, and hopefully, eventually you become very active participants at ICANN. So welcome. If you guys need anything, ask Jeannie or me, and enjoy the week in Marrakech.

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UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Nora. So that being said, we only have 14 minutes left. So in 14 minutes, I am going to squeeze one last speaker in, two minutes, Sherwood. And then we're going to go back to go through the meeting week. So Sherwood has two minutes. Thank you.

SHERWOOD MOORE: Hey, everybody. I'll make this pretty quick. My name is Sherwood Moore, I represent MSSA, which is Multi-Stakeholder Strategy and Strategic Initiatives. And I'm here today to give a little plug for our review sessions. Reviews, essentially, are mandated by bylaws, ICANN bylaws, and they're really important because they help us understand how policies interact when they face the real world. So we look at the actual impact versus the intended impact, and then we figure out how to make improvements to make policies work even better. Right?

So it's really interesting because we essentially are on the front line of seeing how ICANN policy is working in the real world that we're making real impact on making changes. And the reason I'm here to talk to you today is because we are looking for newcomers to get involved. And we're very specifically having this particular session called From Newcomer to Review Enthusiast: Getting Started with Reviews tomorrow at 10:45 to

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12:00 in Palmery, which is down below, and I apologize if I butchered that pronunciation.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: [inaudible] about an hour [inaudible].

SHERWOOD MOORE: Exactly, exactly. And our call to action is I'm going to standing out with a team member at the door over here with some pins that say, "Ask me about reviews." With a little nod of the hat to the multi-stakeholder model. We'd love your help in promoting to all the newcomers who actually are no longer here because the room thinned out a bit. And on the back of each pin, there's a URL where you can share your e-mail address and name and we're going to have, actually, a webinar on how you can get involved, and you can find out more information about reviews.

So I've tried to make that as quick as possible, all right. My pleasure.

JEANNIE ELLERS: Sherwood, thank you very much. Everybody give Sherwood a big round of applause for being fast and awesome at the same time. So I want to go through with you a little bit. I'm going back to the suitcase because what do you need for a journey? You need to

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pack. Who feels overpacked? Yeah? Everybody is overpacked. No, you feel good? [inaudible], you feel ever good? Yeah, yeah? All right. All right. I like it. Good job.

That means we did okay for somebody today. So I'm going to give you in 12 minutes some overall ICANN 55 information. And I'm going to also, I'm not going to read you the entire ICANN 55 schedule, I promise, but one thing that I want to remind you all of. These meetings are all archived, the entire schedule, all of the presentations you'll see throughout the week, everything, recordings, transcripts, presentations, all of it.

You can go back to all of our meetings from the past and see every word that's ever come out of my mouth on the record, every um, every all of that, every mistake I've ever made, every wrong thing I've ever said, it's there for the taking.

The first time I ever led a fellowship program in London and messed up, it's all there. You'll see it. So meeting information. Who's been to the meeting schedule on the ICANN website? No? Yeah? Okay. What you can do, you can actually click into the session time and you can access remote participation details. If you're in your room, if you're at a lunch and you're just you're hungry because you've been in session all day and you don't want to miss something, you can actually access the session remotely, even if you're here.



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I don't encounter newcomers to access a session while you're in another session, like I do. You can't absorb anything that way. I can barely absorb things that way, but I still do it. But I don't encourage any of you to try that. Maybe at your next meeting or the meeting after that, we'll talk about it.

But in order to access those remote participation details, you actually have to click into the session. And that's also where you'll find all of the presentations posted after the session is variety of. And when you come back in about two weeks to come back to that website, that's also where you'll the transcripts, the recordings, all of that.

A little overview, immediately following this session, why we have to be done pretty soon, DNSSEC for Everybody: A Beginner's Guide. What does it have? Cavemen in love, smoke signals, bank robberies, and, of course, the security of the Domain Name System. I encourage you all to stay. How does that sound? Does that sound like fun? Yeah? Yeah, it sounds great.

I go to it every chance I get. Unfortunately, I can't stay for it today, but I really, really encourage anybody who's new to stay. It's a great session. Tomorrow, welcome ceremony and president's opening. You guy's, it's Fadi's last meeting, let's all

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show up, let's all say goodbye, and he gives a great speech. He talks well, it's great. It's going to be, I'm going to cry.

How It Works sessions. Dennis talked a little bit about those earlier. Dennis talked a little bit about the How It Works session earlier. Those are all really important. I like to go to those, as well, starting at 10:30, the Internet standard setting, networking, domain name registry protocols, root server operations settings sessions, IANA Stewardship Transition implementation. We talked about what comes next, that's where you're going to find out what comes next or the idea of what comes next.

Review Enthusiasts. I don't know if Sherwood is still here, but Review Enthusiasts tomorrow at 10:45. Middle East Strategy Going Forward. Is there anybody here who knows about the Middle East strategy or heard about it this morning? You two? So yes, okay. Definitely go and hear about that. Baher and Fahd are going to be there, they're going to talk a little bit about that, the Middle East Strategy Working Group will be talking about that.

Apparently, it's not optional for you two. So exploring the public interest within ICANN's remit. Nora and Lauren, I assume will also be there, as well. Public forum number one. This is the first meeting we're going to have two public forums. Public forum number one is going to be tomorrow. Come. If you have questions that you want to ask the ICANN Board, come and ask

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them. This is your meeting. You are the community. Come, talk to them. Hoo, seven minutes.

Tuesday is constituency day. Tuesday is a rough day for newcomers, not because we feed you to dragons or anything like that. Tuesday is a rough day for newcomers because there is a lot going on. This community talks to each other behind closed doors. They're not actually closed sessions, but they're in those rooms discussing, talking, going a little bit crazy with each other all day long, talking about things you may not understand.

Go, listen, see if there's something that interests you. Whose job sent them here? Yes, yes, okay. Go to the sessions that maybe your job wants you to go to, but if there's something that you're interested in outside of work, try and look at those, too, and see if there's something that maybe you're passionate about.

Me, I'm passionate about ICANN, I think it's great, but there are other things within this space that I am also passionate about. I like to go listen to those sessions, too, and see what else piques my interest. Maybe one day, if I don't work at ICANN anymore, I will want to stay in this community and that will be my avenue back in, and be able to say, "Look, this is where I want to stay. I love it here. This is my home.

Find your sector. Dennis is going to be tomorrow morning. Fellows, I'm sorry, you can't go. NextGen, I'm sorry, you can't go.

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Anybody not a fellow, not in NextGen, go see Dennis tomorrow morning. All of our RVPs or some of our RVPs are going to be there, they're going to be talking about how to find your sector within ICANN. It's a great session.

Starting at 8:30, the GNSO is going to be meeting with the Board. Always good sessions, the GAC's going to be meeting with the Board, SSAC, RSSAC, good times.

Oh, the GAC is meeting with the Board on Wednesday now. Sorry. My bad. Wednesday, GAC meets with the Board at 8:30. This is a standing-room-only session. Get there very, very early. IDNs, internationalized domain names, that's what Alireza was talking about. NomCom public meeting. We didn't talk much about the NomCom today, but that's who helps pick members of our Board.

And role of the Ombudsman post-transition. We met Chris LaHatte this morning or this afternoon. We should probably find out about that. NextGeners, your presentations. Wednesday, we should all go and support our Next Generation. African strategy looking ahead, who knows about the Africa strategy? Yes? Let's all go find out about that, as well.

Thursday, ICANN and IANA Operating Plan, Internet Governance, civil society people. We want to find out about implementing civil society engagement strategy. This is actually of great

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interest to me, as well, so you will probably see me there. And then the ICANN Public Board Meeting and Public Forum Number Two is happening on Thursday. If you didn't get all of your things said on tomorrow, come back and say them some more on Thursday.

Some networking choices, DNS Women's Breakfast tomorrow. New fellows, I'm sorry, you can't go. You have to come to the morning session. Old fellows, please go. Alumni, you're welcome to go. Monday, AFRALO Showcase and a goodbye to Fadi. Everybody is welcome. Tonight is the Ombudsman Reception. ICANN 55 Wrap Up cocktails on Thursday.

Every day, coffee breaks in the hallways, talk to people, get to know them, make new friends, see old friends. Have fun, this is not all about being crazy and not understanding ICANN. The best way to understand ICANN is to meet new people and network. They will help you. Go to the ICANN information booth, open Saturday till, that was yesterday, open from today until Tuesday from 8:00 to 6:00, Wednesday from 8:00 until 4:00. The ICANN wiki booth with Jackie and Dustin, who we met this morning, right next door.

Daily newsletter will be going out, get the ICANN 55 mobile app. Get the acronyms. When the meeting ends, contact me. Contact your stakeholder engagement team, find events near you, it's on

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our calendar on the ICANN website. Sign up to myICANN, join the ICANN community wiki, participate in all of the sessions online, if you can. If you can't come to another meeting, sign up for the webinars, sign up for the policy updates. Do everything you can to stay engaged after this meeting.

That's the best advice I can possibly give you. Because after this meeting is over, you're going to go home, you're going to unpack your overpacked suitcase of information that I just gave you, and you're going to wonder what to do with it. Go to the DPRD website, go to the newcomer webpage, go to ICANN Learn. Do absolutely everything you possibly can to stay engaged. That is the best piece of advice that I think most people have gotten. It's hard. It's not always easy. But continue on your journey, please. We want to see you back here.

However, if it's through the fellowship program, if it's through NextGen, however it is, we want to see you back. This is my favorite quote, I can't say it as well as its originator, but I'm going to try. ICANN cannot become a fortress. ICANN must become an oasis, a place that people see and come to because it works and because it makes sense and because it's efficient. That is the main message that we've heard today.

Our CEO said that, I'm going to cry again. But it's absolutely true. And we want all of you to come back. Thank you for joining us

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here today and I hope to see you all back in the future. Thank you. And thank you, Dennis, and thank you, Deborah, thank you, Hamza and Ovid, Braham, are you still here? Thank you.

**[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]**