
ABU DHABI – ccNSO Technical Working Group
Sunday, October 29, 2017 – 09:00 to 10:15 GST
ICANN60 | Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: This is October 28th, Capital Suite 14, ccNSO Technical Working Group.

EBERHARD LISSE: Okay, good morning. For the record, Technical Working Group Face to Face Meeting in Abu Dhabi. Present are Erwin Lansing, Jacques Latour, Peter Jansen, who is not a member of the group, Eberhard Lisse, Robert -- Martin Lejeune, [inaudible], Ondrej Filip, Jay Daley, Nigel Roberts.

There's two participants in this group who are not a member of this group, they are more than welcome and they're most welcome to join this group by sending an email to the ccTLD secretariat and they will more or less automatically be joined. We have this meeting once -- for the newcomers or non-members, we have this meeting once every ICANN Meeting before the tech day and we go through the agenda and we talk about what we can do on the next meeting usually, however it is more a talk because we depend on the speakers who come to

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.

the meetings to find speakers who are willing to come to the meetings to find speakers that can present.

I forgot, of course Kimberly Carlson is also present, my mistake. Can you go to the first slide, please? Let's go to the agenda. I had actually for the first time in a long while enough topics three weeks before the deadline, so we then saw that we have a lot of IDN topics. I switched the topics around a little bit to keep the people in the rooms. If we put all IDN topics on one thing, the people who want to listen to IDN will leave or come and go, so I tried to make it attractive that people are staying.

I have met the Saudi's yesterday, they have sent a presentation and they are there. They have proposed two or three topics. I found DNSSEC is always an interesting topic so that was a given. We have heard the .tr telling us about the DDOS; when was it? Two or three meetings ago, and [inaudible] who is presenting, it's an older thing, they have changed the presenter but they will be presenting a follow up on what happened. They had a sever attack two years ago and they gave us an interesting presentation, and it's quite good that they come and volunteer for a follow up.

Then Dmitry Burkov is going to talk about some complicated IDN addressing and emails which I don't understand. Then the Saudi's are going to talk about their DNS infrastructure, then we

have lunch. Then Francisco Arias is going to speak about the RDAP pilot. My understanding is that the newer version of Coca tools, which we run, supports this, so I'm quite interested in this from my own perspective.

On the other end is the European Data Protection Regulation, so we might want to be not too hasty to join this, but it's probably a good thing to talk about how does this affect non-European registries.

Good morning. This is actually a closed meeting, you are more than welcome to stay, you may be surprised and bored. You're more than welcome to join, there is no restrictions, it's just that you might be surprised at the topics and the boredom. You're welcome to stay, but the topic is very specific, you may be in the wrong room, but you're more than welcome to stay. It's a face to face, you are more than welcome to join. Can we have your name for the tape? Excellent, you're welcome.

It's usually closed, but we always have let anybody join because it's -- no, no, no, no, you are welcome and you will also participate, that's not the point. Membership is not even required.

We have another DNS operation from the region. Francisco Arias will then speak about the [inaudible] test; that's the emergency

registration of last resort, registry of last resorts or something, what is it?

JAY DALEY: Just to explain, this is the agenda for the tech session tomorrow that we're talking through, so we're planning that.

EBERHARD LISSE: Then, I'm not sure whether the order of the Root Canary presentation from [inaudible] versus the KSK rollover delay presentation from ICANN should be in this order. The Root Canary is probably measurements to assess the impact and the rollover delay is because why they have stopped the rollover. I don't know which order we should have, I will speak with Jaap when I see him, and with Roy, and then we'll put it in the order that the two want.

JAY DALEY: You know more about the Root Canary project, don't you? No, okay, cause I've hear of it from Cristian; it's a joint work between SIDN and the university here.

EBERHARD LISSE: I will speak with both of them and then they can choose which order they want to do it.

JAY DALEY: I don't think they're strongly related in that way.

EBERHARD LISSE: I don't really know what they want to do, but I want to do it in the way that is most effective and that is most beneficial, so if one depends to some extent on the other, they can do it in whatever order they want. Then the .ue presentation, the host presentation, I don't know what they are going to talk about, but we usually give one to the locals, we always do one.

Then Jack has an interesting presentation about some non-directly DNS related stuff, home network registry, internet of things and toys for the boys, as my wife would say. Then we again have an IDN presentation, and this presentation is from Google about HSTS, I don't really know what that is. I looked into this but it's some addition to the https protocol or whatever it was. Wan suggested it, and if he suggested such an interesting topic, we usually take it; if one of us suggests an interesting topic and I don't hear objections, it's always accepted anyway.

Then the Chinese.cn, they wanted to bring a presentation about banded names in IDN and ASCII TLD's. In the beginning, we had a little bit of thought it might be a little bit too much like a marketing thing. We don't really mind a bit of marketing if the presentation is riveting, we have allowed this in the past, but after some internal discussion we put it at the end of the presentation in case it was overly long or overly short, nobody behind would be affected.

Then, closing remarks; I haven't seen Norm Ritchie. Norm Ritchie was recently appointed to the SSR2 review group because one of their members had to resign for conflict, she changed her job or something and that conflicted her out, and they wanted some facetime to basically tell us what they're doing and if we had had enough space, I would have sort of accommodated them before the last presentation but we were running out of time.

It's basically saying how this talked to us and so on, so Norm does the closing and then he can talk a little bit about that as well. What we usually do as far as for the newcomers is concerned, is the closing meeting is a summary. Jay for example, when he does it, gives a proposal for forward thinking stuff, what we can do about it, what was being done, and whoever wants to do it has its own way of doing it. Jacques.

JACQUES LATOUR: Norm is here, I've seen him, and as far as I know, SSR2 has been postponed as a [inaudible] or paused. I don't think they're going to give an update.

JAY DALEY: On SSR2, the person who left was Emily Taylor, and she left because ICANN changed the contract rules for people who contracted with ICANN, that meant that she can no longer participate as she was a contractor.

EBERHARD LISSE: She got conflicted out because of none of her doing.

JAY DALEY: Yeah, that's right. SSR2 is the Security and Stability Review, the five-year review that is required by the affirmation of commitment, and the board has – well, SSAC wrote to the board expressing some serious concerns about the direction SSR2 is going in, and the board has written to SSR2 saying to them that they should continue their engagement sessions and your scheduled face to face meetings on Friday, however all other work should be paused until they then address the series of issues given above. Norm may be very busy doing that or he

may have plenty of time, we don't know, but SSR2 is in some difficulty.

EBERHARD LISSE: If he is too busy, I volunteer you for the closing.

JAY DALEY: I think I'm in and out on Monday.

EBERHARD LISSE: Don't worry, we usually find somebody to close this, that's not the point. I'll put it like this, and maybe Norm is available to actually tells us what they heard about it and what the situation is, it's just that it was supposed to be a meet and greet, that we know who they are and know what they're doing, and so it's not more than a minute or two, and if you say the board has stopped the issue, it may be good to know the technical people that are involved here.

Any other comments to the presentations as shown on the agenda? If you maybe flip once in a while between the first page and the second page. Okay so, that's that. For the next meeting, it looks like it's going to remain in [inaudible], and I must confess that I had an email about the policy meeting in 2019, it's not going to be in [inaudible]. They were two rooms too little in our

venue, and they're not going to build any more rooms so I think 21 is probably not going to happen either.

But it's going to be in Puerto Rico. What I hear from the meeting directorate and from .pr is that no matter what, they're really, really serious about doing it. It also is going to be a good shot for the economy, there will be injected some funds into the economy, and also, we must make a sign we ran away for no good reason because of Zika and now we can't run away again for something that is not really affecting that venue and the hotel.

We've been in Puerto Rico, it's a very nice venue, it's a very nice place, it's very nice hotels, it's a very nice idea to drive around. I have some friends, some gynecologists who drove me around a little bit; maybe that is not so nice anymore, but it's very important to go there.

And Annette, one of my colleagues from Namibia, is involved in TV white space, in setting up internet over TV white space, unused space. He is trying to do this in Namibia from a development aspect, but some response agencies have contracted the company that he works for to do this in the US Virgin Islands in Puerto Rico, and also, he was in St. Martin and he was saying that St. Martin had really no technical problems,

some router got wet they just had to replace the routers, but the cabling was totally intact, nothing happened to it.

The infrastructure was not affected as badly and that their DNS servers are in Liechtenstein anyway, in Luxemburg anyway, so they were not really technically affected; .pr was not so much affected because they have ample redundancy. One of their data centers went down for lack of diesel, but the other data center was in place and they have got redundancy all over, so they were not affected.

And as my colleague went to Puerto Rico, I'm thinking of asking him whether he is interested in coming again and my company would fund his trip and give us a presentation about TV white space and internet over TV white space. This is probably for developing countries, a very interesting idea and also for emergency responses such as this, and especially since it was in the same location and they have communicated with Pablo Rodriguez, it might be an interesting presentation. Jay.

JAY DALEY:

.uk do a lot on TV white space work as well, so you could ask them maybe.

EBERHARD LISSE: He happens to be a UK Namibian citizen. I will speak with Makala [inaudible] and then we can maybe get them together, but he's actually travelling to these places. He's done work in Rwanda, he's done work in Greece with the refugee camps, setting up infrastructures there. We have always had presentations that were interesting and a little bit out of the direct route, and I remember professor Moreno giving us a presentation in Senegal about watermarking videos, which I was a little bit concerned about in the beginning or in Puerto Rico, but it was the most interesting presentation I've heard in a long while.

You can water my papers easily, but moving pictures to watermark and to make sure that they cannot be tampered with is an interesting concept, and he gave us a very good presentation. So I'm thinking something out of the box might be helpful in case this happens to other places that we just have an idea about it. Internet of things.

JACQUES LATOUR: The thing I'm presenting it's just an idea around setting up a framework for secure home networking. The IETF is working on the home registry or the home IP address space, home.arpa and all that. I think it's up to ccTLD's to build a solution for IoT to create secure home networks that are relevant on domain

names. There's a lot of action, so the SSAC is working on IOT security framework, there's a lot of direction, a lot of people are trying to do different things to secure IoT, but there's no real go forward strategy.

So maybe we can do a little bit more there, the idea I'm working on is good for ccTLD's because I make ccTLD relevant in the future of IoT. If something like this works and it's something we build and make for the future, then we have relevance. So maybe part of this would be other people that come up with innovation around this could present, how to make this thing work.

EBERHARD LISSE: My point being, that's a direction in which we will go actively soliciting presentations for future meetings.

NIGEL ROBERTS: I wanted to run an idea, I've mentioned it briefly to you before, and get a reaction, not necessarily for Puerto Rico, but for a possible future meeting; and it's a bit more light hearted than the usual presentations, and would take perhaps slightly longer, but I wanted to ask people here what they thought of the idea of a technical pub quiz. You guys know what a pub quiz is in England?

It's kind of a social event, it's just an excuse to get people together in teams of between four and six, and it's like a TV game show really, but in this case the questions would not be about general knowledge, they'd be about technical things, they'd be about different levels of technical things, so everybody who could be invited would feel part of it and somebody at least could answer some of the questions. Some of the questions might be very obscure and require extreme knowledge, and at the end of the day you get a mix of me.

JAY DALEY: I vote we put Nigel in charge of arranging a technical team quiz then, everyone agree? Great, thank you.

EBERHARD LISSE: And that doesn't mean we have approved the technical quiz, but if we do one, you can organize it.

JAY DALEY: I was actually on the basis of he who propose it [inaudible] was actually proposing it, but it doesn't mean I'm going to run the questions past you because I'm expecting you to participate.

EBERHARD LISSE: If we do this, we can set it up for the last hour of the meeting, and if there's attrition, there is attrition, and what I don't like is having attrition before a proper presentation; but if we have a pop quiz which is sort of voluntary, we can always put at the end, and if people want to participate they can, if they don't they fizzle out and we can put the questions up over the screen anyways so that if the noise in the room is very loud it's not a problem.

JAY DALEY: Yeah, thanks, Eberhard. There's another cunning plan to this as well, you read my mind when you suggested having it in the last hour. If we can get some kind of support from somebody we could do what some other meetings do and in the last hour break out some refreshments and that will encourage people to stay for the other presentations leading up to it.

EBERHARD LISSE: We can also come up with a little prize or something. Any other good ideas for future meetings?

What are you guys doing about the implementation of the data protection regulation? European registries like .nl, and .be and .eu are not really affected because they just do whatever their governments tell them to do as far as the law is concerned. My

government has no position on this. Now, what do I do in Namibia? What do you do in Canada? What are you doing in New Zealand about this?

JAY DALEY:

I think so many people are talking about GDPR that I don't think we should as well. I think we should declare ourselves a GDPR free zone.

EBERHARD LISSE:

I'm interested in -- we all are going to have to implement it at least for the registrants that are Europeans, and I would like to know from a technical aspect how we are going to go about it. What are the concepts that people are using it, how are people doing it that have to implement it or that are implementing it?

I'm not saying whether that is a good idea or whether Europe or somebody else should exercise control over foreign companies in foreign countries, I'm just interested in the technical aspect from this because we're probably not getting around to become a GDPR free zone. Nigel?

NIGEL ROBERTS:

Taking off my technical hat and putting on my legal hat for a change. There's so much fear, uncertainty and doubt in the

European community about GDPR, what it means, what we will have to do, what it will mean in terms of consent or not applying for consent and things like this; until there is a common view of what technical things need to be implemented, I think we just need to keep a watching brief.

I think it's a very important subject, I'm glad you raised it, but the GDPR is not a regulation of something we can go implement and how do you implement it; it's more a question of finding out what it means for the privacy of things like Whois and so on, and then implementing it.

EBERHARD LISSE:

My son has taken up law school in Maastricht, in the Netherlands in an international program, and I learned from him recently that the Netherlands is a monist state with regards to EU regulations, he mentioned this under terms of another EU regulation. In other words, this regulations and directives are implemented in the Netherlands more or less immediately and are out of the box without much fuss.

It would be interesting to hear in these European countries where these things are implemented, how the registries are going about this. Not necessarily to say, "Oh, it's a bad thing whether we should be doing it or not," that's not our brief, but I

would be interested because it's probably going to happen to me, to hear ideas on what people that have to do it are doing about it.

JAY DALEY:

On Thursday at 10:30, there is a cross community session on GDPR, it's at the same time as the open data session, which I'm presenting at, so you have to come to mine, but if you can send somebody else to that one, it's a good idea. You must have a lawyer somewhere.

EBERHARD LISSE:

Unfortunately, I have to leave on Thursday before that time, so I can't even vice-chair the meeting of the PDP working group in the afternoon. I thought I'd bring this to our attention that people can start thinking about it. We take the presentation topics in anyway, more or less ad-hoc if people volunteer to give a presentation, and if it's relevant to technical aspect we usually accept it. I thought I'd bring this up so that people can start thinking about it. Jacques?

JACQUES LATOUR:

I volunteer to make some GDPR free zone stickers.

EBERHARD LISSE: For you home office or what? Any other brilliant suggestions on other topics for future meetings?

NIGEL ROBERTS: I have a comment about Jacques since he's volunteering. Why don't you volunteer to engage with the policy makers in the EU?

EBERHARD LISSE: It's GDPR free here. The point is that train has left the building. I'm not interested in arguing how we should do it, I'm interested in the message that the people who have to do it are doing it. What information their lawyers have told them they must make available or they can make available, and how are they doing this. Are they doing this on a query based, geolocation based? In other words, if you query from within Europe, you don't get it; if you get -- are they going to make it on the basis of residence of the contact that you query with a table or that kind of things? If others have to implement it, especially smaller registries that we have some ideas on who to do this.

Coca is looking at this so that there will be some switches in Coca tools that you can flip if you want to or have to implement it, but the Technical Working Group has always had a good mix of beginner, intermediate and advance topics, and we always had the idea to try and help smaller and medium registries in

particular. This is probably going to affect us and I thought it was something that we can raise at least on this forum, to stunt people who are implementers to think about it. Any other interesting ideas for future meetings?

JAY DALEY:

There was a few days ago, I noticed something about DNSSEC private keys being vulnerable to -- from the public data you could deduce the private key, and based on how the key was generated, some systems apparently were vulnerable to that. I haven't looked into it yet, but it would be probably something that somebody should care about.

EBERHARD LISSE:

Thank you very much for volunteering to do this, or you get somebody -- you don't have to do it yourself if you get somebody or you know somebody that wants to present about it, just let us know. This is a topic that I think would be extremely interesting.

JAY DALEY:

I have many private keys to test.

EBERHARD LISSE: But if you know somebody, if you don't want to do it yourself, you're more than welcome obviously.

JAY DALEY: Let me say remind me, because otherwise -- I have some other projects.

EBERHARD LISSE: Kimberly, can you make a note of remind me that I should remind him, please? Erwin?

ERWIN LANSING: Have you talked with the people from Open Intel from the University Trent in Holland? I don't think they usually have ICANN conferences, they have a lot of data from -- they have the zone file for several ccTLD's and gTLD's and then do a lot queries for the second level domains for known records, [inaudible] so DNS, .ca, whatever. He has a lot of public keys, they looked into them and didn't find anyone which was vulnerable.

JAY DALEY: So, what you're saying is that none of the live DNSSEC keys that are seen on the internet today seem to be venerable? That

would be also very good to know, probably. You know these people? Maybe we should invite them.

EBERHARD LISSE:

We have had people from the University of Trent to present. If they wanted to, Barcelona is not that far away, and that reduces the travel costs. I'm quite sure that the Caribbean is not an inconvenient. I for one am going to fly from Puerto Rico through Coração back home. I'm quite sure that presenters from a Dutch University wouldn't mind a day or two doing some at the University of Coração or Aruba at the same rush.

The point is affordability often because we haven't really had a budget yet, so we are still working on this. That's another thing that I wanted to talk about. I really am trying to encourage ICANN to have a budget for us in the way that we can afford a presenter once in a while to say, "Okay, no problem, here's an economic ticket, here is a hotel bill and here's a bit of a per diem."

Large TLD's have in the past also assisted and I know that .nl has collaboration with Trent I think, and Trent have presented and they found a way to London and they found a way to other -- Barcelona is easy because it's close by, it's not that expensive,

and if a hotel is an issue, we'll figure this out. Since the day before yesterday, it's Spain, not Catalonia.

I'm not going to ask whether it's safe to go there because -- the point is, if you raise this issue some people in ICANN are probably going to respond to it. This is a good idea; if Erwin gets Robert into contact with them and then they can look at this.

JAY DALEY: And for the record, I'm not a member of this group, I think, but I'll be happy to look as an external expert.

EBERHARD LISSE: No, even worse, volunteer. Good, that's an interesting topic. Anything else, any other ideas? Jay?

JAY DALEY: Two of us are now SSAC members, Jacques and I, and three, Ondrej, sorry, we're two new members. I thought we might have some -- I'm not sure I can volunteer to do this with the time, but it would be nice if we could have some at better talk from SSAC at the technical work group at the tech day about some of the more technical things that SSAC is doing just to understand those a bit better.

There was a simple one about the problem with emoji's and that can be dealt with in one slide, but there are some more complex ones there as well.

EBERHARD LISSE:

The way this works is, you suggest a topic and a presenter, or the presenter volunteers, and then if we hear no objections, it finds its way on the agenda, and I think this is an interesting thing. We have had IETF, when they contacted us, we occasionally contact them whether they've got something. Sometimes they have a presenter available or attending anyway who is then giving us sort of a standing -- we have a standing offer for them and same thing we'll have a standing offer for SSAC if you have got an interesting topic; and if there is a presenter from SSAC who wants to give us a presentation just let us know in time and it will find its way on the agenda.

The way we deal with this is basically we have volunteers and I then put it on the group, and if I hear one or two affirmatives it's on, and in the absence of an objection, it's usually also on. I have rarely had an opportunity where I had to reject presentations on a time basis. Once in a while, maybe twice every meeting, we find that the content is not appropriate or not interesting for us, especially with the .cn presentation we had to sort of tell them the direction that they proposed was probably

not exactly what we are geared to and then they modified their presentation accordingly, I hope.

NIGEL ROBERTS: If any of you gentlemen and ladies have any suggestions for possible pub quiz questions, send them to me by email. I'm going to draw from all sources.

EBERHARD LISSE: Erwin?

ERWIN LANSING: Still not sure where I'm going next year, to what conference, but I can probably talk about how we try to combat abuse of domain names by looking at the registrant information because that's in our law, like you have to have your real name as registrant, so for the daily citizens and companies we looked them up in the databases, and for the rest of the world we do an assessment of is it real or not, and try to determine if we take them out for secondary screening.

EBERHARD LISSE: On record I would like to have automated processes to look at -- in the Netherlands, you can look from the postal code and two

letters what street it is. I can't remember how to write the street of where my son is residing, but I know it's 6221VX Maastricht, and that will reach -- if I write it to him, the postman will give it to him.

In the UK it's similar; from the codes that they have, you can check whether the address is correct. In Germany you can do this also, 52074 Aachen [inaudible] of 28 is the address where I would be residing if I'm in Germany, and if I say I'm [inaudible] 57, it's a different postal code.

What I'm trying to get at in my epic breath is to say is there a way of looking at the registrant provided data, whether it's actually correct. Whether it's Disneyworld 77 or something, whether this exists, whether the address given is actually -- whether there is typing errors on it, on the PO code and things like this.

We require correct data, we require a serviceable address of the admin contact; it's not within the law, but it's a policy unchanged for well over 20 years. And as far as subsidiarity is concerned, this decision is made locally, in other words by my company or by Danish law or by Belgium law or by Dutch law or by SIDN or by the registry in practice.

The question is, once we have made this decision, for example how would be implement it, it leads us back to the data

protection regulation if it comes into place or when it comes into place. Your Danish law says you must have correct information but it doesn't say you must display it to everybody.

ERWIN LANSING: Yes, we do, both; we have to have correct information and we have to make it publicly available unless other regulations forbids it.

EBERHARD LISSE: Okay, so the new regulation would then interfere with that. I'm just wondering one way for example for us, we would probably go and block this according to a table, but fix it is so so that if it's open from a certain IP address, for example the Namibian police would get certain -- they tell us we come from those IP addresses, and then they can have access to it and read the data without having us -- to avoid manual intervention.

But with 4500 domain names, one registration a day, we could do active screening or secondary screening, but then we have to employ somebody and pay somebody which cuts into cost. In a registry that has 5,000,000 names, or 60 like in Germany, 5,000,000 in the Netherlands, cost is not so much an issue, but then it's too much of an effort, how many registrations you have to be? 1,000 2,000, or renewals and so on; it just becomes a

schlep to do it, so where do we find algorithms that can assist there, which ones to screen or somebody has to actually look? What are you doing on that?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: We're looking at registrant data when they first sign up, and afterwards we're checking it in [inaudible].

EBERHARD LISSE: Automatically or manually?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: We check it automatically and we act on it manually.

EBERHARD LISSE: So, secondary screening. Your computer runs through, it says, "This looks okay, it's fine; this doesn't look okay, somebody must have a look at it." Jay?

JAY DALEY: What I would be really interested in is the checks that other people make, the details of them. For example, one of the checks we look for is a fully numeric registrant name, cause that's clearly not possible. Another one we look for is where the

address contains the same word in all or as many fields are filled in, except one field. Another one we look for is the end/a private or some other text being the only text given in a field, in that way. We have a sequence of those tests.

The other thing we look for is where the city is in New Zealand, we check the country code as well; if the city is not in New Zealand, we don't, obviously. So, I'd be really interested in understanding those, we could possibly then just work on a common list, a wiki of them or things that we do and things that we find useful because I'm always happy to steal other people's good ideas, and I need to find out what other people's good ideas are to steal them.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: You have to make a distinction between correct addresses and coherent addresses as they call them. It's not because an address is coherent that it is correct. We used to have in the past Mickey Mouse, and the Mickey Mouse Street, and Mickey Mouse Town, and Mickey Mouse Country; these are gone. Now you will find addresses that the street, the house number, the postal code, the city and the country code and the province potentially are one coherent thing in a sense that a postal mail service will actually be able to deliver a physical letter or package to it but it

doesn't necessarily mean that it is actually the person that actually is living there actually is the owner of the domain name.

Since years now, we already are checking fully automatic the coherence of the address, which in some cases is still an indication that the bad guys slipped and didn't do their homework, and went on the internet and found a real address, but mostly it's people just typing in their address and making a mistake. The next step should be how can we now automate that the owner is actually the owner; short of calling that person that is living there and asking them, "Are you actually the owner of this domain name," there is not much that you can do, I think. That's a very time intensive and very costly affair.

EBERHARD LISSE:

Coherency checks would be a good first step for many of the smaller ccTLD's because we've got nothing. If we get -- most of us run it on a SQL database, so you can have external -- you're replicating this anyways, so you can runs these queries on a regular basis on the replicated database to look which ones need to be looked at on the main system manually, and therefore what he says may be repository of what people use in different countries. If I know what you're using, I can put this into my thing; if the domain registrant has a .be as a country code, we can use your things.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Actually, we were lazy if you would call it like that, or maybe because we don't have the knowhow that the postal offices have and we're actually using third parties that actually have that knowhow. The average mail delivery company that delivers European wide in our case, actually has all that knowhow and they have made that knowhow available in the form of third part API's.

There are a zillion of them that actually allow you to give them an address and they will tell you it's either correct, they can deliver a postal package, yes or no, and that's what we're using. We don't have any own rules like Jay has invented because we don't think it's worth our while, we'll just shoot the address to the third party and they'll tell us with a confidence level and a sense of how confident are we that we can deliver a package to that address; and they will even come up with changes saying this might need postage code not complete correct like the Dutch postal code where they add letters for you and that sort of thing.

It's what typically is marketed as cleansing services for -- you have shitloads of addresses and you want to clean them up, but you can use it in the other way around to detect if you have anomalies in your addresses or incorrectness in your addresses.

EBERHARD LISSE: Obviously, there is a cost involved and for small ccTLD's that have maybe five or six Belgian registrations that is probably not going to be cost effective, but I would be interested in what rules people are applying, especially by countries, because many of us small registries exist because we also have copyright protection registrations from overseas and there is good to have this cleaned up if we know what is going on. Nigel?

NIGEL ROBERTS: We did a lot of work on this some years ago. Did a presentation in Tech Day in Brussels, if you remember. I wanted to just mention something following on from what you said, which is relating to .uk. Now, we don't speak for .uk, we're [inaudible], but I was involved in a legal case about a year ago where because .uk is doing quite sophisticated checks, they're checking addresses, they're also checking the existence of the person on publicly available databases such as the electoral register and credit control registers.

There were a series of domain names, about 20 of them, that were selling fake copyrighted goods, big style from China, and they were registered perfectly coherently to a registrant not too far from us, in Ipswich, who is an ex shall we say tech guy who

worked for, shall we say, the more secret parts of the telephone company in years gone by, retired gentleman. He didn't even know his name was on this, they picked his name from somewhere and they registered the domain names in this real person's name, at this real home address in order to pass these checks; and he got sued, he got sued by this big American law firm.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: We got a similar experience where we actually called somebody up and they fell out of the sky saying, "What's a domain name?" Same thing, you go on the internet, you find a valid address with a valid person's name, and that's donkey, and that's it.

EBERHARD LISSE: That point is it's a matter of scale. If we at least weed out some of the crap, determined criminals will find always ways around it and it's always a catch-up game. I would like to just know what other people are doing, maybe such a wiki idea or somewhere and put these rules, and maybe we could have like a policy engine, you can plug this in and use this. Erwin?

ERWIN LANSING: I was just going to say that there is also a question of speed, so what we do right now is to actually send a physical letter confirming the order of the new domain name and then wait for it to come back and then we take the domain name. What we're seeing right now is that people are a few weeks later sending an email from Australia saying, "I didn't order that domain name." There is a big operation doing this in many people's names.

EBERHARD LISSE: The problem is they want to have their registration, they want to have it now. They had six months to set up their business, but they want to have their registration within a minute, they want it now. The idea of contact -- and when you talk to the individuals, they don't know anything about it. I don't understand how this works. We find that if we get the registrar registering a domain name on a company's name, contact the domain name, then it doesn't reach the registrant, it doesn't reach the right person, they don't know what to do, they don't click, they don't want to respond to it, so it causes delays.

There's nothing wrong with registering perfectly legitimate domain names that are being paid for in my view. Then we can still look at cleaning up the data; for example in our registry the policy is the data must be correct and we can then do secondary screening and our registrars have become relatively accustomed to

cleaning up the data; when we tell them, “This is incorrect, please clean this up,” they do that.

It’s not so much a matter of criminal conduct because our registration prices are a little bit higher than others, so they don’t use our domains so much, and we will never get the -- .tk and .ml are the ones that are by the same Dutch company doing this, I’m afraid to say. They’ve got millions of registrations and there is nothing -- but I’m interested in if smaller ccTLD’s want to have a look at cleaning up the data, what they can do, what others are doing and how they’re doing it, or rather what mechanisms they’re using?

If I get a deal with a Belgium company that says, “Okay, you have got 10 queries per month free, we’ll do them free as a matter of thing,” we have very free registrations from Belgium, we have once in a while; if we could plug this in automatically they will talk to them and it’s okay, that would be helpful for many of us.

But if we, for example, know what New Zealand uses, that we can plug this in as a default that if somebody tries to register names that fit this pattern, at least we [inaudible]. On the mailing list of people who have got interesting things and people who are not on the mailing list are more than welcome to send

an email to ask me to put them on the mailing list, which makes them members. Jacques?

JACQUES LATOUR: I'm just curious around the room, if you have any registrar using privacy services? Cause you can buy privacy services from a registrar and then they register a domain with -- the registrant is the registrar and it's all hidden from us.

EBERHARD LISSE: No, we don't allow this.

JAY DALEY: We don't allow it either.

NIGEL ROBERTS: We have a slightly different view in that we have a very strong thing in our terms and conditions which says, if your name is on the registration, it's your domain. You can use a privacy service, not that you need to because we don't publish very much on the Whois, but you can use a privacy service but then the privacy service owns that domain, and if you use a dodgy privacy service, they can keep your domain and we won't interfere, you have to take them to court wherever you live.

EBERHARD LISSE: Alright, anything else? Good, thank you very much, especially our guests.

JAY DALEY: Can we ask guests to give their names to Kim please, so that we can --

EBERHARD LISSE: The ones we haven't mentioned. The ones at the table are listed, could you just put your names so that we can put you on the attendance list? Thank you very much and see you in Puerto Rico.

UNSOWN SPEAKER: See you Monday first, then Puerto Rico.

EBERHARD LISSE: The hotel in Puerto Rico is still working and taking tourists as of the 1st of December, I think, so it's no drama.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]