
BARCELONA – Newcomer Day
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ICANN63 | Barcelona, Spain

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Satellites up there.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I picture my head with like waves of Internet going to the phone.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Somebody told me a cloud once.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The Internet is a lot like plumbing, it's always moving.

VINT CERF: Those people don't have any idea where the internet came from, and it doesn't matter. They don't need to. It's sort of like asking who invented the ballpoint pen or the flush toilet or the zipper. These are all things that we just use every day and we don't even think about the fact that one day, somebody invented them.

So the Internet is just like that. Many years ago, in the early 1970s, my partner, Bob Kahn and I began working on the design of what we now call the Internet. It was a result of another experiment called the ARPANET, which stood for Advanced Research Projects Agency Network. It was a defense department research project.

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.

Paul Baran was trying to figure out how to build a communication system that might actually survive a nuclear attack. So he had this idea of breaking messages up into blocks and sending them as fast as possible in every possible direction through the mesh network. So we built what eventually became a nationwide experimental packet network. And it worked.

VINT CERF: Is anybody in charge of the internet?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: The government controls it.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Elves. Obviously elves.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The people who control the Wi-If, because then no Wi-If, no Internet. T-Mobile, Xfinity.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Bill Gates.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Bill Gates.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Bill Gates. Right?

VINT CERF: The honest answer is, well, nobody. And maybe another answer is everybody. The real answer is that the Internet is made up of an incredibly large number of independently operated networks. What's interesting about the system is that it's fully distributed, there's no central control that's deciding how packets are routed or where pieces of network are built, or even who interconnects with whom. These are all business decisions that are made independently by the operators.

They are all motivated to assure that there is end-to-end connectivity of every part of the network, because the utility in the net is any device can communicate with any other device, just like you want to be able to make phone calls to any other telephone in the world.

There's nothing like this that's ever been built before. And the idea that what you know might be useful to somebody else or vice versa is a very powerful motivator for sharing information. By the way, that's how science gets done. People share information.

So this is an opportunity for people to think of new applications, maybe program them as apps on a mobile phone, maybe become part of the continued growth of the infrastructure of the network to bring it to people who don't have access to it yet. Or just make use of it on a day-to-day basis.

You can't escape from contact with the Internet, so why not get to know it and use it?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Everybody take your seats. We’re going to start promptly on time. So in two minutes. Okay. Good morning, everybody, and welcome to ICANN 63. My name is Deborah Escalera. I am program manager for Public Responsibility Support Department. I also manage the NextGen program and newcomers’ day along with the information booth. I’ll be your host today along with Siranush Vardanyan who is the fellowship program manager, who I’m sure you’re familiar with.

So let’s get started. Our goal for today is that you leave today fully more informed and you have the tools and resources for a successful week. And that is our main goal. We’re going to have a lot of good speakers today. Ask questions, do not be afraid to raise your hand. There are no stupid questions. Everybody’s new. You may feel confused by the acronyms and all the information that’s going to be coming to you today. Please do not feel like there’s any stupid questions. You may feel a little bit overwhelmed.

We’re going to have an hour and a half at the morning, we’re going to take a break at lunch for an hour and a half, then we’ll return for another hour and a half and end at 3:00. So we’re going to get started right away. We have a lot of people coming so we have a very tight schedule. And we’re going to start with a few words from our office of ombudsman.

HERB WAYE: Good morning, bonjour, buenos dias. My name is Herb Waye, I’m the ombudsman for ICANN. My role is fairly unique in the ecosystem. I

report directly to the board. I represent the community and act as an intermediary between disputes that happen in the community, between community members, between the community and members of the organization, ICANN Org, and in any instances of unfairness or actions or inactions that may or may not have been taken by the organization, the board or leadership in the community that create unfairness.

So that's my official role. I also have a responsibility to enforce acceptable behavior. ICANN has an expected standards of behavior, and it also has a community anti-harassment policy that both fall under my purview.

And I'm here more to speak about that today, because as newcomers and fellows who are coming to your first ICANN meetings, meeting people that have been here for years, coming to meetings, some for decades, it's a very unique, multicultural, diverse, beautiful representation of basically people from all over the world.

But when you get a large group of people, thousands and thousands of people together from different cultures, different regions, representing people from every corner of the world and then throw in a little bit of alcohol in the evenings at your social events, a newness to travel, an excitement of being away from home and being with new people, things can happen that are inappropriate, that are unwelcome, that may be deemed as abusive, discriminatory or outright harassment, or at the extreme, sexual harassment.

And it's very important as newcomers and people new to – maybe to world travel, this may be your first trip away from home, that things, inappropriate sometimes, happen when you get a large group of people together in a n environment that's so diverse.

It's important, I think, for you as a starting point to familiarize yourselves with the ICANN expected standards of behavior and the ICANN community anti-harassment policy. It will help you to get an idea of the types of behavior that are unacceptable, but also the importance of treating other people and being expected to treat – to be personally treated with respect and professionalism.

And if an incident occurs that you either observe or that you are a victim of, of somebody being inappropriate, discriminatory, acting in a harassing way or ultimately sexually harassing you, that it is critical that you report that immediately, because it is not tolerated by myself, by the organization or the community.

And there are people that you can go to to discuss this. Any of the leaders in the community, you can come to Deborah, you can come to Siranush, you can come to myself, or anybody else that you feel comfortable speaking with to get the message up to myself so that I can take appropriate action.

There have been – not several, but there have been incidents in the past, they've been dealt with, and we're, as an organization, trying to work hard to make this a safe and secure and pleasant environment for everybody.

So that's just a little bit of a heads up. Get to know those two policies and feel safe in reporting any incidents that you do observe or that you may unfortunately be a victim of.

As I said, in a multicultural, diverse environment like this, it's important that everybody respect the diversity, respect each other and act professionally. That's what we're here for, we're here to work on the Internet with people from the Internet and make the Internet better for everybody. This is your beginning in hopefully a long journey with this fascinating and beautiful organization and community called ICANN.

So, if there are any questions that you may have about anything along the lines that I've spoken with or my role in the community, please ask. If not, I won't take any more of your time, and I wish you all a very pleasant week.

I hope you get out and see a little bit of Barcelona. I've managed to squeak out in the evenings for some very nice meals so far, and the people and the scenery is just beyond beautiful. And it looks like the weather's turning out nicely too, so make the most of your trip, be safe, be respectful to each other, and expect nothing less in return. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Thank you. Okay, Siranush is going to talk to us very quickly about our housekeeping rules for the day.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Hi, everyone. As Deborah said, I'm Siranush, and I'm working with fellows. We had a chance to welcome NextGeners and fellows separately, but I would like to welcome all newcomers again. Welcome to ICANN. Welcome. If this is your first ICANN meeting, I hope you will enjoy it. And there are a couple of things I would like you to know.

This session will be recorded, it will be transcribed, and it is translated. So please, if English is not your native language, we have translation for this session, and you can take headsets, so you can feel comfortable by understanding everything what is being told here.

So we encourage you to keep your phones and computers off if possible, or at least muted for the entire newcomers session. And we of course encourage you to come and ask questions to the presenters and feel free to come to take the mic. Before you take it, please introduce yourself at the beginning and tell about your affiliation, and then ask your question.

And meanwhile, you can take also the pictures of the names, fix the names of presenters, and if you need to talk to them later during the week, please go to the information booth on the ground floor and try to find them, ask our booth leads how you can find those people. So feel free to go and ask your questions there as well.

With that, we will now start bringing you to the ICANN multi-stakeholder model. So what does it mean and what communities are there? And we want to start with Heather Forrest. Yes, please. Welcome Heather Forrest who is the chair of Generic Name Supporting Organization. Heather.

HEATHER FORREST:

Thank you. Thank you, Siranush. Welcome to everyone, welcome to ICANN. If this is your first meeting, particularly a warm welcome to you. I understand that it can be fairly overwhelming. Many people in the hallways. And you'll find that in fact today is but a small number of the people who'll be in the hallways tomorrow when the meeting officially commences.

As I said, my name is Heather Forrest, I am the chair of the Generic Name Supporting Organization or GNSO. You see on the slide here that the GNSO is a body that is made up of representatives from all sorts of communities, all of them tied together by a single unifying factor. That single unifying factor is generic top-level domains, or gTLDs. That's dot-com, and now the more than 1000 other generic top-level domains that you see on the Internet.

What we do not control in the GNSO is ccTLDs, country code top-level domains. So from your home countries, in my home country, Australia, it's dot-AU, Japan, dot-JP, UK, dot-UK, Canada, dot-CA and so on and so forth. We do not have any control or oversight over those. We are responsible for all policy development, all of the rules in respect of generic top-level domains.

So I have left the GNSO council room to come see you here today. We are in session all day today, and again formally on Wednesday to develop our work in ongoing projects that we call policy development processes, or PDPs. You'll hear many acronyms over the course of the week.

Our work happens through a PDP, a policy development process. In order to participate in a GNSO policy development process, and we currently have four going on, one in relation to rights protection mechanisms, one in relation to new top-level domains, so adding to dot-com and the space., one in relation to the names of organizations, international, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs, and one in relation to lookup service and a fundamental technical protocol of the Internet that we call WHOIS.

Those four different policy development processes, anyone can participate in those. You don't have to be a member of the GNSO, we open that up to the community. Even those who are not regularly participating in ICANN, we ask that you come and have a say in our policy development process. That's what makes that process as informative and inclusive as possible.

Membership within the GNSO follows the structure that you see here on the slide. You'll see that we are divided into what we call stakeholder groups. Those stakeholder groups broadly coalesce around particular types of interest.

You'll see that there is a commercial stakeholder group that encapsulates three different types of commercial interest that encapsulates three different types of commercial interest. One of them is businesses, the second one is intellectual property, and the third one is ISPs, Internet service providers and connectivity providers.

The second group is noncommercial. If I take one end of the spectrum and then the other on this diagram, the second group is noncommercial

stakeholders. That includes nonprofits, that includes noncommercial activities, and here with me today I'm delighted to say Martin Silva Valent, my colleague from the GNSO, is here. It may be that I have to slip out the room, so Martin might ask questions for you or answer questions for you as those arise.

The other two groups within the GNSO, it's important to note these come from what we call in ICANN the contracted parties. These are the companies, the businesses, the entities that are entered into contracts with ICANN to provide us with the Internet. These are folks who run what we call the registries and the registrars, the operators of dot-com, dot-net, dot-org, dot-lawyer, dot-melbourne and so on, and the registrars who sell domain names in those various registries.

Mostly, the representatives in the GNSO from those two stakeholder groups are working already within the domain name system. They work with a registry or a registrar. It's not necessarily the case for the other side of the GNSO, which we call the noncontracted side, from which Martin and I come from.

So I'm a member of the Intellectual Property Constituency, I'm an IP lawyer by training, and we have a very broad, diverse set of skills in the GNSO, so we tend to be – if I let you in on a bit of an insight here – a community that very seldom has as single unifying position. Everyone is afraid to ask, everyone would like to know but generally afraid to ask what is the GNSO's position on this particular issue. Because we are such a broad and diverse community, it's very hard for the GNSO to have a single unifying position.

Although I am the chair of the GNSO, I'm not really able to speak on behalf of the GNSO, simply because we represent such a diverse set of interests. So what I will normally say when asked for what is the GNSO's position on a particular issue is, "Well, this particular stakeholder group feels this and that particular stakeholder group feels that, and maybe these are the points that we coalesce on."

So we are maybe the ones that have the reputation within ICANN of being the busiest in terms of workload. We have, as I say, four policy development processes underway. These take up a very considerable amount of time and energy of the GNSO. That said, we are also very open in our work. As I say, I encourage you to check out our PDPs. You'll find them on the schedule this week.

We're also almost always open door in the GNSO room. You'll find the door just down the hallway. Out the door to the right I believe it is. You'll see the big sign that says GNSO. We're sitting in the room all day today, we're back in session on Wednesday as the GNSO council, the formal governing body of the GNSO.

I encourage you to walk in the room. Listen to our discussions, hear what we have to say. We're currently working on a fantastic program. We just finished up the discussion a few minutes before I walked in the room on how to make improvements. As ICANN expands, as we have more people that join the community, how do we onboard you into our policy development processes? How do we get you involved more quickly? How do we become more transparent and accountable in our work?

So that, I encourage you, let's say, with that spirit – we've only just been discussing that – please come down, check us out. I am sitting at the top of the table and hopefully easy to find. Siranush normally knows how to find me. If I have any time, I'll sit in the booth later this week. By all means, yeah, stop me in the hallway. I might look like I'm very speedily getting from one place to the next, but please don't be afraid to stop, introduce yourself, say hello.

And welcome. If I can answer any questions, what I might do is turn over – Martin, if I may, because we're back in session in the council room. If I can turn it over to you. So any questions, I'll refer to my colleague, Martin, and tell you to enjoy your meeting.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Heather, and thank you for taking the time to be with us today. I understand you're very busy. Thank you. Are there any questions? Okay, we're going to hand it over to Nigel Hickson. He will talk to us about the ICANN mission and community. Nigel, you have three slides. [inaudible]

NIGEL HICKSON: Oh, I get a clicker, do I?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yes.

NIGEL HICKSON:

Thank you very much. Good morning. Now, I've often wondered why people sit at the back in these. Why don't you come forward? Feel part of the meeting. No, alright, you're sleeping at the back. I know. Right, okay.

My name's Nigel Hickson. I work for a team in ICANN called Government Engagement. I work out of Geneva in Switzerland. Anyone from Switzerland? I can't be rude about Switzerland then. Okay.

Really good to see you. So, ICANN. You've come to an ICANN meeting. Do you know what ICANN does? Do you care what ICANN does? Yeah? Yeah. Who's come across ICANN? Come on. When you told your parents or your friends or whoever you talked to – I'm not trying to suggest that you talked to anyone, but when you spoke to people and you said you were going to an ICANN meeting, did people say, "What? What's an ICANN meeting?" Or did they say, "Oh, yes, I know what ICANN is. Yeah, it's like Facebook." No one said that?

And did you explain what sort of things ICANN did and why you were going to an ICANN meeting? You tried? It's very difficult, isn't it? I go to lots of dinner parties – Well, I don't, actually, but I like saying I go to lots of dinner parties. And when people ask you what you do, and there's people around the room and they say, "I'm a lawyer and I'm an accountant, I'm an actor" or something, and I say, "I work for ICANN," and they go to the next person.

It's very odd. But we in ICANN have good fun. And I'm so pleased that you've come to this meeting, because once you're a newcomer and

you've come to ICANN, you will come again. It is complex. It is lots and lots of acronyms, lots and lots of words, lots and lots of expressions.

But fundamentally, ICANN is about people. It's about people coming together to further the evolution of the Internet. We don't like to think that ICANN owns the Internet. We don't manage the Internet, we're not in charge of content, but we have a role in the Internet. We are a multi-stakeholder community that has a role in the evolution of the Internet.

And that's very important. As you saw in that video as you came in this morning, Vint Cerf, many of you might have seen or read about Vint Cerf, one of the pioneers, one of the fathers of the Internet, and he was explaining what the internet means for ordinary individual people.

So the mission of ICANN is simply to put everyone in touch with each other. Fundamentally, the only value of the Internet, the only value of being able to use the Internet is that we connect with each other. we connect with business, we connect with government, we connect with civil society, we connect together.

And to connect together, you need a common structure. You need an addressing structure, you need names, you need numbers that we can all connect together. This is what ICANN does. It brings people together through the domain name system.

So the fundamental components – and you'll learn more about that this week, you'll learn so much more in the various tracks that you go to about how it all comes together, but we deal with names, we deal with domain names, we deal with the allocation of IP numbers in

conjunction with the regional Internet registries, the regional Internet registries that give out the IPv6 Internet numbers, Internet addresses and the IPv4 – you know, IPv4 has gone to IPv6, so the regional Internet registries have this incredibly important responsibility to give out this allocation of IP addresses which allow people to get on to the Internet.

We have a responsibility for some of the coordination of that, but it's the regional Internet registries that do that. We are responsible for the domain name system, and as you heard from Heather just now, generic top-level domains, the promotion of generic top-level domains, the management of generic top-level domains. The introduction of new generic top-level domains is something that ICANN is involved in, it's something that ICANN is passionate about and of course works on this. So, next slide.

In performing this mission – so this mission that ICANN has, why are we different from any other organization? Well, let's take number three first. Operating with efficiency and excellence in a fiscally – I can't even say that. It's a Sunday morning, isn't it? I mean, who talks about fiscal responsibility on a Sunday morning?

So, number three is just saying that ICANN has to be efficient, we have to excel in what we do. Number one is the important one, that we preserve and enhance the stability, security, resilience and openness of the domain name system and the Internet. This is fundamental. It's a lot of words perhaps, but it's fundamental.

The domain name system, generic top-level domains, country code domains, what is the use of a domain name if we don't have an open,

secure, single Internet? There is no use. If you have a domain name, you want people to come to it. Well, you don't always want people to come to it, but generally, you want people to come to it.

The evolution of the Internet only took place because it was a single Internet. If Mark Zuckerberg when he was dreaming up the evolution of social media, if he had had to confront 20 different Internets, he wouldn't have introduced his business model.

The business model of the Internet relies on a single, open Internet, and we must remember that, because we often hear talk about a Chinese Internet or a Russian Internet or a European Internet or a U.S. Internet. This is fallacy. That will not be the Internet. The Internet is singular and it's open, and that's how it must remain. And that's how it does remain through the involvement of all of you in the process.

So the final slide is about you, the ICANN community. We are all part of the community. We are all stakeholders in this community. The Internet belongs to everyone. The evolution of the Internet has to be something that involves everyone. It's not just governments. It's not just business. It's not just civil society. It's just not academics. It's all of us that contribute to the Internet through this bottom-up, multi-stakeholder process.

ICANN has a unique multi-stakeholder process. You'll hear a lot about this this week. You'll read a lot about the multi-stakeholder process. It is confusing. It is bureaucratic. It is difficult. It needs effort. It needs resources. Bottom-up processes are not trivial. They're not easy.

It's always so much easier for governments just to say, "Oh, let's not worry about the stakeholders, let's not worry about the business, let's not worry about civil society, let's just pass a law. That's the easy bit. But in ICANN, we're developing public policy from the bottom up. It is difficult, but the community is so important.

What Heather described to you as the policy development process takes commitment, it takes resources, it takes input from everyone. But at the end of the day, it succeeds in bringing together and introducing policies for the good of all. And you'll hear a lot more about the individual parts of the community and how it all comes together.

My role in ICANN is about Internet governance, it's about joining ICANN with all the other organizations for the benefit of the Internet. ICANN is part of the Internet governance ecosystem along with the Internet Society, which you'll hear also about, this wonderful organization, a bottom-up society of individuals committed to the openness of the Internet, with the regional Internet registries, with other parts of the technical community, with other international government organizations, the ITU, the OECD, the World Intellectual Property Organization. We work with these organizations to ensure that the evolution of the Internet benefits everyone. Thank you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much, Nigel. As usual, your inspirational speech is always lovely. So I would encourage all of you if you – not all of you, of course, at the same time, but if you find this person and would like to know more about Internet governance, talk to him please.

So, with that, we'll go further – yes. We have a question over there. Can you come up to the mic?

FLORENCE TOUPE:

Good morning, everybody. I'm Florence Toupe from Benine, and I'm a part of Africa 2.0. You just said that ICANN main responsibility is to connect people with each other. Maybe I did not understand really, but I did not see any Internet provider, the network, like Orange or [inaudible] something like that nowhere here. So, I don't know if ICANN do not deal with those operator or it's another part of [those things.]

And also, if you deal with them, how did you do, or what is your responsibility in terms of make the network – Internet very [accessible] for many people, if I can say that? Or if not, to increase the level or the quality of the services? Thank you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:

Thank you. I will give floor the second question also to Nigel. But for your first question, they are here but they are not newcomers to be in this session. So you can find them in the corridors. So, Nigel?

NIGEL HICKSON:

And you'll hear about the Business Constituency, I think, in a minute. So you'll hear about the different parts of ICANN and how indeed the Internet service providers have a group here and they do come and discuss these things.

But you're absolutely right. ICANN is part of this Internet ecosystem. We're not pretending that ICANN can solve all the problems of the Internet, and that's why we work with these other international organizations like the ITU for instance that do such good work in the regions in building connectivity through their broadband commission and other initiatives. But yes, there are lots of problems, there are lots of issues that have to be worked on by the whole community working together. And thank you for your interest in this.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much. Can I ask if Claudia and Jimson are here? I don't see them. Oh. Business Constituency representative is here, yes. Claudia, please.

CLAUDIA SELLI: Thank you very much, everybody, and you're giving me a quite difficult task this morning, following Nigel with such a passionate presentation. But I'm Claudia Selli, chair of the Business Constituency.

So we are one part of that community, and as you might have seen, we are of course the voice of the business users that rely upon a secure, stable and singular Internet to do our business. So mainly, we are businesses that trade and use the Internet as the main tool to do our businesses.

And of course, as you have heard from Nigel, ICANN is responsible for setting policy related to the domain name system, and of course, business also use and rely upon the domain name system to find

website for legitimate products, but also for services on the Internet itself.

The Business Constituency is quite active, I have to say. We are one of the constituencies that files a lot of comments to ICANN policies expressing our concerns and our – how we see things in order to protect the business, in order to make sure that the Internet is functioning, is secure and is stable. This is really our core priority, I would say.

We are a group of diverse, geographically diverse people, so we have a lot of representative also from developing countries and we're trying always to increase participation in our constituency because we really value the different point of views. We are very gender balanced. As you can see, I'm a woman, I'm chairing the group, but I also have other women colleagues that are quite engaged. So we really [value the diversity also point of view.]

I know that for all of you, it might be challenging when you first join this meeting, because you have, as Nigel said, a lot of acronyms and a lot of different rooms and discussions going on, and it's really difficult to understand what to follow or how to follow.

I was there as well, so don't be shy and just come up to us if you want to have an explanation or if you want to have a simple conversation. We are all here to help and to really help people be more engaged and join ICANN. So we really appreciate the fact that you're here, and we hope that you can continue being involved into ICANN. I have to say that once you're here, it's very difficult also to get out of the circle.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Claudia. I think you are not just simply chairing the group, you are chairing business group, which is much more inspirational. So, any questions to Claudia? If you want to learn more, you can find in the agenda the Business Constituency sessions, and you can go there and feel free to ask your questions. It's on Tuesday. So Tuesday, it's the constituency day. We'll come to the agenda, so we'll introduce you. Thank you very much.

There is no questions for Claudia for now, so we'll move forward with the next community, At-Large, which is one of the biggest because it represents internet end users. And with great pleasure, I would like to invite our colleagues in At-Large, the incoming chair, Maureen Hilyard, and Eduardo Diaz who represents North American region, so he's chair of North American regional At-Large structure. So, please. And they will be talking about their community and the priorities within their community which are on their table right now. Maureen.

MAUREEN HILYARD: Thank you very much for inviting us here today. It's really nice to be able to present what it is that we do within At-Large to the new community of people that we hope to get within ICANN, and we hope within At-Large.

First of all, I just want to refer you to how we're organized. I don't want to go into too much depth with regards to this because I want to leave that for Eduardo who's in charge of one of the regions, but it does –

what I'm going to be focusing on is that section at the end which is the ALAC, which is the actual advisory committee, of which at the end of this meeting, I will take over as the chair from Alan Greenberg from Canada.

And I must admit, it's very much an honor for me to be the chair incoming from a very small island in the Pacific called the Cook Islands. And [inaudible], but it's a real honor to be able to be here along with my colleagues from the Pacific and from the Asia Pacific region as well. Can I have the next slide?

Right, so this is an organogram that I actually produced as my introduction to At-Large. What it represents for me is a little bit of a visual explanation of who we are, who's in it, and what we do. The top section of course is the actual committee, consisting of the 15 members, three members from each of the regions.

Because this is my document, what I've actually done is I've listed the responsibilities that the At-Large committee already have in regards to some of the important activities that we're involved in at the moment, and you'll actually see something called ARIWG.

You will also – no doubt, you will have found out already that acronyms just abound within ICANN, but at the same time, that actually represents the At-Large Review Implementation Plan Working Group. Not something I could fit in that little space.

So, you'll see that every one of those members of the At-Large committee is actually involved in that particular working group

because it's a very important working group for us, because it's based on a review of At-Large that was done, that started about three years ago. We're only just getting into the implementation stage. We're just about ready to go into the next review which is due very soon.

One of the things in the blue section in the middle shows our leadership team. And traditionally, we used to have the At-Large representatives, we would take the cream of those different regions and join them up to the liaisons, our connections with the other constituencies within the ICANN community. And if we had anything to discuss that was important to getting our heads around a particular issue, we'd have a little talk and then we'd present it to the community, the At-Large, the ALAC committee plus the community.

What I've done this time is I've actually brought in the regional leaders so that what we've produced now is an ALT Plus. So it's the traditional ALT plus the regional leaders, so that we can actually get some grass roots information. The regional leaders, their members' feedback to any of the decisions that we make are actually coming from the community itself. Tell me when five minutes is up, because I've got to [go, I think.] Okay.

This is just a representation of how it is that we go about making our – undertake the policy thing. There's actually a [flashier] version that's coming out next month. This is a bit boring. But it really just sort of says what the process is. It's pretty basic. We get things, we bring it together and we talk about it, bla bla.

And then we basically get – the whole point is though that we get the community, it's not just the ALAC, it's everyone within the At-Large is involved in that particular discussion about what is important to the end users. We represent the end users. What is important about that particular issue to the end users, and what can we recommend the board as to how the policies that they actually develop incorporates what's important to us?

So, I'm going to pass it on now to – where is he? Oh. Sorry.

EDUARDO DIAZ:

Hello. Thank you for having me today. My name is Eduardo Diaz. I was born in Puerto Rico, now I actually live in Puerto Rico. So I'm going to tell you a little bit about this, and if you're going to take out of something very important from what I'm going to say is you're going to remember me and you're going to be – once you go back home, think about this organization, because we are all end users. And this is the organization that provides advice into the policy process in ICANN, bringing the interest of the end users. Okay? Because we are all end users. And we look at policy and we provide that input into that policy process. And I think Maureen explained some of that.

Anyhow, this is the way we are organized, and ALAC is the organization that provides advice here in ICANN. RALOs, which is regional At-Large organizations, which are divided in these five regions that ICANN is divided. And I represent the one from North America which includes United States, Canada and Puerto Rico.

And what we do is we have members which are individual members, just like you and me, that participate in these organizations, and we have organizational members which are like the one that I am, I am from the Internet Society of Puerto Rico is the organization. I belong to this regional organization.

So we have both. We have organizations that participate with us and individual members just like you and me and to her people. And what we do is we do engagement, we do events in our regions to tell other people about ICANN, and every RALO does the same thing in a different way depending which region they're coming from. And what we're trying to do is the same thing we're trying to do here, get interested with ICANN.

This is a very important organization to be in. There are things done here that affect the Internet globally. And if you want to make changes and bring this user input into this process, this is the organization to be.

So, how many people, after I talk, are going to be in this organization? Well, alright. You know, we should have a cahoot after this thing and make a quiz about all this. Thank you so much for hearing me.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Thank you, Maureen and Eduardo for being here today. I want to remind everybody that all of the slides that you're seeing today will be posted on the website embedded in the schedule, so you can access all these slides and download them and have them for yourself. Also,

there's coffee and water back there in the corner, way back, so feel free to get up and help yourself at any time.

So next, we have Ricardo Patara to speak to us on ASO AC. And can you give us the full name of those – Address Supporting Organization, it's there on the screen. And please, feel free to ask questions. We've only had one question all day, so please raise your hands.

RICARDO PATARA:

Okay, thank you. Good morning. My name is Ricardo Patara, I'm one of the members of the ASO AC. ASO stands for Address Supporting Organization, one of the support organizations inside ICANN. [inaudible] I might say we are the second N in ICANN name, it's number, we deal with – as Nigel mentioned, all the IP addressing and ASNs.

This organization, at least the AC of the ASO, is composed by 15 members selected by regional international registries, and on this slide, I'll highlight what this RIR or regional Internet registries are. These are the five RIRs on the globe.

[In what respects to] Internet numbers distribution, we are divided in five. We have to your far left the African Internet registry, AFRINIC, then we have Asia Pacific Internet registry, APNIC, ARIN is taking care of North America and some islands in the Caribbean region. We also have Latin American Internet registry, LACNIC. I come from Brazil, I'm part of LACNIC. And we also have RIPE NCC taking care of Europe [in this function] to distribute IP addresses and ASNs.

Just to come back a little bit to the previous one, as I mentioned, we are 15, three from each of five RIRs. Two of those three are elected by the community inside of each RIR, and the other one is appointed by the RIR board.

A great part of our work is done inside RIRs. One of the functions of the RIRs is to distribute in the registry IP numbers and ASNs, but also to provide a space for policy development, so policy that RIRs put in place to distribute the IP addresses and ASN inside of each region, but also global policies, and this is the part of ASO AC inside ICANN.

One of the main functions of the ASO AC is to help on the development of the global policies. So these global policies are policies that instruct IANA or PTI how to distribute Internet resources to RIR for further distribution to ISPs and end users inside each region. Next one. Yes, next one.

And this is how global policy development happens. First, if someone, anyone have an issue with policies already in place or a new issue, a new necessity, they can propose a policy, a global policy in this case.

We have people inside of ASO AC to help with this process. Each year inside ASO AC, we select five people to work as a policy facilitator. So these are the people trying to help others to come up with global policy proposals, but also take a look at each RIR process to see if they have any policy being discussed or proposed inside each RIR so that they help with requirements and to clearly identify that specific policies can be classified as a global policy.

Once it's reviewed, this other process come in place, which is the actual discussion or development for the process. And as I mentioned, each policy should be discussed inside of each RIR, so we do not discuss policies inside ICANN, all the policies regarding IP and ASNs distributions are discussed inside each RIR. So this policy proposal should be discussed in each of the five RIRs, and once it's approved in each five RIR, we have a global policy proposal that can move to the next step. Next slide, please.

And the next step is once it's approved, and the next step is once it's approved, discussed, ASO AC has the responsibility to [inaudible] policy proposal inside ICANN. So we advise the ICANN board about this policy, and if it's implemented, we instruct IANA how to deal with this new policy.

But also, we have another responsibility, is to nominate two persons to ICANN board, so seats nine and ten are elected, selected by the ASO AC. And also advise ICANN board in matters and subjects related to IP and ASN numbers. That's it. If anyone has questions.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Any questions? Who can tell me what is ASO AC? Yes, Address Supporting Organization Advisory –

RICARDO PATARA: Does she get something?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Council. So, no questions? With that, thank you, Ricardo. Thank you very much for coming. Deb?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Next, we have Giovanni Seppia.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Giovanni is representing ccNSO, which is another acronym, stands for Country Code Name Supporting Organization.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Okay. You knew that. You don't get anything.

GIOVANNI SEPPIA: Thank you. Okay. Thanks, everybody. It's a big audience, so I'm here to speak about the ccNSO. I have about ten minutes. So, do you know – just to sense the level of knowledge – and you may get something – the difference between generic top-level domains and country code top-level domains? Yes? All familiar? Yes? Who wants to say that? Okay, no, you already answered. Someone else? Nobody suddenly? Okay, you say it. Please. I jump. I'm still able to do that.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I didn't expect that. Actually, they always have two letters in them and they represent the countries.

GIOVANNI SEPPIA: It's a good start. Okay. More? Okay, I have ten minutes, otherwise they kill me. So –

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So the country codes, they are run within the country. The top-level domains which they are not country codes, they are run through ICANN, at least from the explanation. The first explanation was really that much.

GIOVANNI SEPPIA: Okay. Not bad. Yes, so country codes, they are extensions representing countries, and so we have dot-ES for Spain. We have there a sort of geographical representation of country codes, and you see they're represented by volume of registrations, like dot-CN, China, is one of the largest at present in the world.

Country codes, for your information, they account for about 30% of the total volume of the top-level domain registrations. So at the end of Q2 2018, there were about 338 million registered top-level domains, and about 30-40% of them, including IDNs, they were registered under national extensions.

And the one you said is a good point, because indeed, country codes are responsible for their own policies. So there is not an ICANN body in charge of policies like for the generic top-level domains but the policies are decided at national level through also multi-stakeholder processes, but those multi-stakeholder processes are managed at the local and national level. Next slide, please.

The ccNSO is one of the last constituencies created within ICANN. The first meetings of the ccNSO date back to 2004, 2005, and is the constituency putting together and representing the country code top-level domains in ICANN.

The membership is open to all country code top-level domain managers, and as soon as there is going to be a final and consolidated policy for internationalized domain names, the membership of the ccNSO will be also open to IDN ccTLDs as well.

The ccNSO works on a consensus basis, and – next slide, please – the ccNSO works mainly via working groups and via a council. During the ICANN meeting, there are two full days dedicated to membership issues to discuss in high-level matters, but also, there is a tech day for really those who are dealing with technical matters within country code top-level domains.

You can attend the meetings of the ccNSO, because they are open, including the meetings of the working groups. Like immediately after – a few hours after this newcomer day, there is a meeting of the ccNSO Strategy and Operating Plan Committee, and that is open to anybody who likes to attend the meeting. Next slide, please.

So, there are quite a lot of work and policy processes where the ccNSO is involved. There are not only those processes linked to the recent changes in the ICANN.org and IANA PTI, but also, there are very specific topics relating to country code top-level domain management.

One of the most interesting ones is the retirement of ccTLDs. There is a policy session about this policy development process. What is the retirement of a ccTLD? In the past, there were countries around the world that stopped to exist because they got fragmented into other countries. And one of the most recent example for Europe is Yugoslavia case.

And so there is going to be a policy development process to decide how to manage those situations when a country to which a specific extension is assigned, and under that extension, there are domain names registered, what should be the policy and procedure to be followed for that extension in the future, if there's going to be like a gradual phase out of the domain names assigned under that extension or if there's immediate revocation. What is going to be the process to be followed by ICANN and by the country code top-level domains? There's also an interesting discussion that is ongoing and is the use of emoji in domain names. The ccNSO is also part of that discussion. Next slide, please.

This is the ccNSO schedule at the ICANN 63 meeting. Today, there are working groups and committee meetings. Tomorrow is the tech day all day. Tuesday and Wednesday are the member meetings, which as I said, you can attend as well. And everything, including the agenda, all the documents, slides is available under ccNSO.icann.org. We have also Twitter and Facebook feeds. Next slide, please.

So, just in case you do not have a headache yet, this is a very easy to catch slide that shows the world of ICANN and PTI, ICANN Org and PTI,

and where ccNSO is currently positioned is one of the supporting organizations, and as I said, is one of the latest supporting organizations, if we go back in time, that started to work. Next slide, please.

The ccNSO has a council, it is made of 18 councilors. They are appointed by region, but also, there are some councilors that are appointed by the Nominating Committee of ICANN. And again, there is one of the most interesting elements of our work, is that there is a great exchange of best practices.

So whenever we meet, there is a great exchange of what we are doing in an open and transparent way, the way we manage a local situation. And in many cases, we have seen that those best practices are really shared and also circulated so that whatever may be done in Latin America, sometimes, thanks to what is done in Latin America is also done by a country code in another part of the world because that was really a best practice to adopt and follow.

There is an important thing to say about country code, even if it's not on the slides. The country code top-level domains, they take advantage not only of the ccNSO but also of the regional country code organizations.

So there are four regional country code organizations that are like umbrella organizations for the different country codes. There is one for Europe, one for Africa, one for Latin America and one for Asia. And they meet regularly.

Those are not open, meetings are for members and observers. But also, there's a good moment during those country code regional organizations to, again, share best practice and learn what we do from speaking openly about our policies and processes.

And I forgot to introduce myself because – small detail. I work for dot-EU, dot-EU is for the European Union, is the country code that was created by the European Union, European Commission in 2000, 2001. And we started being operational in 2006

And we are a sort of hybrid country code because to be a country code, you must be in the so-called ISO 3166 list, so only those extensions, those codes that are listed in this list can become country code extension. And the dot-EU is in ISO 3166 list extended, so it's in a special list, and that is the list to which the European Commission referred to when they wanted to create the dot-EU top-level domain.

That's it. I think I pretty much finished. I don't know if this bad lady has questions for you about what I said. If she doesn't give you anything, don't answer.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Giovanni.

GIOVANNI SEPPIA: You're welcome.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: We appreciate you being here with us today.

GIOVANNI SEPPIA: Any question, I'm happy to answer.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Yes. Are there any questions? Okay, we have one over here.

GIOVANNI SEPPIA: Was one there. There's more?

JOAO PEDRO DAMAS MARTINS: So, hello. My name is Joao Pedro, I'm from Portugal. I'm with NextGen. My question is, you mentioned that country codes, they have an individual way of doing policies, and my question is also about you have different kind of country code responsables. Are they the governments, are they individuals?

I know that for some – for instance, dot-PT, it's for-profit organization. And what are the challenges to deal with not-for-profit, for-profit? And you mentioned consensus. What are the main challenges to reach consensus with these kind of different interests? Thank you.

GIOVANNI SEPPIA: Thank you, Pedro. It's a very good question. Indeed, at global level, there is a variety of models. Could be for-profit or extremely commercial organization, could be not-for-profit. At present, according

to the latest statistics, about 44-46% of the country code top-level domain managers are still managed by not-for-profit organizations.

That is because they're still linked to the academic world, and that's because of the origins of the Internet, that Internet was brought into many countries by universities and academics. And that is how also the country code was created, was created by being assigned to an academic or a university.

It sometimes is not so easy to find consensus and to find a common view between those who have very commercial interest and those who have more, let's say, institutional profile or not-for-profit status.

As I said, there is quite a strong dialog in the community, so these kind of, let's say, organizational aspects, they are, let's say, secondary at some point because the interest is to always look for the, let's say, value for the end user, for the stakeholders at local level.

So let's say that whenever there is an issue, the priority is given to make sure that the interests of the stakeholders at local level are taken into account and preserved when decision is made. Of course, there are also very borderline cases where those interests were not very much taken into account, but those are exceptions.

MOHAMMED YOUSIF:

Hello, good morning. My name is Mohammed Yousif, I'm from Sudan, an ICANN fellow. My question is since you said – I have a specific question for you and a general question. The first question is, dot-EU,

you said you're running dot-EU. So, what will happen to UK companies that are registered under the dot-EU? I was just wondering about this.

And is there any – this is the second question – structure of how these different working groups and constituencies, like advisory groups, as to how they interact with each other in case there is an overlap between the ccNSO or the GNSO? Because there are sometimes instances where you can find the ccNSO speaks about when a country retires, they cannot change – [the change of their strings,] and then when you go to the GNSO, you find that an applicant or country cannot change a string. So, how these different working groups interact with each other in case there is an overlap? Thank you.

GIOVANNI SEPPIA:

Thank you so much. Those are two very tricky questions. To answer the first one, what's going to be of dot-EU domain names registered by UK residents, including companies. So, as you know, there's been a referendum in England and there's been a vote in favor of leaving the European Union, and one of our eligibility criteria is that to have the right to have a dot-EU domain name, you must be a resident in the European Union Territory throughout the registration period, which means that at the moment UK will withdraw from the European Union, we will have to revoke the domain names assigned to UK residents.

This has been the input we have received from the European Commission, and the European Commission at the end of March this year, they published a notice to the stakeholders informing us, the registry, the registrars and all the end users that we should revoke the

domain names assigned to UK residents either on 30 March next year in case of hard Brexit, there's no deal between the EU and the UK, or 1st of January, 2021 in case there is a deal. So, that's the future of domain names assigned to UK residents for dot-EU.

To answer your second point, which is extremely interesting, yes, you're right, there have been times, and there are still some situations where the policies and the approaches adopted in the ccNSO, they are quite different from the GNSO, and I can give you an example of internationalized domain names where the evaluation for the GNSO, especially during the last gTLD round, has been quite soft while in the IDN ccTLDs, the, let's say, application of the confusing similarity concept has been quite strict.

So there have been some frictions. ICANN staff is working on trying to find a consistent approach. Sometimes, it takes longer, I must say, than what you can think. But there is always an effort made at ICANN level and made by the different constituencies to find common grounds, to have common policies and procedures.

And yes, these things can come up at any time. But again, the community, especially the GNSO and ccTLD community, are quite – they work together in a very cooperative way to sort out these kind of things. Thank you. Oh, two more? Wow.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

I think we have time for just one more question. And then please keep in mind if you have any questions that have not been answered here

today, if we run out of time, you can send an e-mail to engagement@icann.org.

GIOVANNI SEPPIA: I'm the lucky one.

UALAN CAMPBELL-SMITH: Hi. My name's Ualan. I'm from the UK, so thanks for your question about Brexit. I was just wondering, I've read before that dot-TK, Tokelau, is like the biggest or third biggest country domain name, but when you had your map, I saw China was big, India was big, and I couldn't see dot-TK. So I was just wondering why that is.

GIOVANNI SEPPIA: Can we go back to the map, please? The map, that was, I think, the second slide of the ccNSO. Yes. So, in our ccTLD environment, as I said, there are some borderline cases. And TK is a borderline case, because there have been – there are some country codes that are managed a bit differently than having total management at local level.

They've been managed by large corporations, and dot-TK is one of them, like dot-TV for instance until recent years. I think that the map takes into account only those TLDs that are effectively managed at local level and has excluded those who are managed by large corporation. And therefore, they are not really serving – I mean, they are both serving the local community, but mainly they are serving the international market of top-level domains. And dot-TK is one of them.

So I think that what you see in the map is a good representation of how the country codes are distributed on the basis of data. You have to take into account that some of the country codes, they do not publish statistics in a public way, and therefore it's sometimes difficult to find the real numbers. Some others, they do publish the statistics, but some of these, like in TK, the numbers might be bigger than what they are at a local level, while this one is taking into account mainly the local level. Thank you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Giovanni.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you so much for being with us today. We are going to move on to our next speaker. But again, if you have questions that you want to ask, please send an e-mail to engagement@icann.org and we will make sure that it gets answered. Siranush, you want to introduce Bruna?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yes. With that, I would like to introduce another community leader, and it is a unique honor for me to introduce her as an incoming new chair for Noncommercial Users Constituency. I have a pride of introducing her because she's a fellow, and now she's chairing that community. So with that, Bruna Santos, the incoming chair for NCUC, who will talk about their community.

BRUNA SANTUS: Thanks. Hi, everyone. Good morning. If you guys don't mind, I'm going to sit down because I'm a little nervous and I'm truly afraid of falling down the stage. So I don't want to start the morning like –

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: [inaudible]

BRUNA SANTOS: Yeah. So, hi again. My name is Bruna. I am from Brazil, and I am the chair of the Noncommercial Users Constituency, but my presentation here is going to focus on two of the ICANN groups, which are the Noncommercial Stakeholder Group, the NCSG, and also NCUC which is the constituency that I chair, that I'm the incoming chair of. So I'm learning my way through this stuff just like you guys a little bit. And it's a pleasure to be here because I was a fellow, as Siranush said, in the Copenhagen meeting, so around a year and a half ago. So it wasn't that much time.

Going to our subjects, NCUC and NCSG are both one of the places in which civil society can engage at ICANN. And when we talk about civil society here, you have like these options. And other than these two, you also have At-Large.

And the main differences between us is that as you guys can see, both NCSG and NCUC are inside the Generic Name Supporting Organization. So we [get to go through] the noncommercial point of view and all of

our [inaudible] inside the policy development processes that GNSO often takes on.

So we have been advocating for issues such as privacy, freedom of expression, transparency, and everything else you guys can think of that can be related to – to consumer trust as well that can be related to domain names.

A little bit about this group. NCUC is the constituency – as I said, we have a sister constituency called Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns. NPOC is going to be here later on, Joan, the chair, is also giving a presentation, so I'm not going to touch upon that.

And NCUC has been around ICANN ever since I guess 2000 or 1999. We had a different [and bigger] name before, but then the mission was pretty much the same, advocating for noncommercial interests inside all the domain name policies of generic names [inaudible].

And we have – organization-wise, both of our groups, they have little intricacies. NCUC has a sort of administrative board. So we have one chair and five elected executive committee representatives. So we have one for each major region in the world. We have one for Latin America, North America, Africa, and I'm forgetting – no, not Middle East. APAC and [Europe.] So we have five, one for each.

And one of our [AC] I guess is in the room, Louise might be around, or if not, if you guys are fellows, you might know her as well. So this is how NCUC sort of organizes its administrative stuff. And when you consider

NCSG, we have a little more differences, because NCSG is the place in which we get to discuss policy, like hands-on.

So NCSG has a policy committee, which is a group that helps us collect and draft some public comments from all of the different calls that GNSO often opens. The last one we got or at least that I got to contribute with was the new gTLD subsequent procedures public comment, which was like a new set of rules for generic names, the new calls that they're opening for these new generics.

And then what happens is that if you're a member of NCSG, you can volunteer to this comment and then you get to be the penholder and you get to start drafting. And then once you drafted the whole thing, you put it through the whole stakeholder group, and then the members will get to go through and review your comment, and also the policy committee will have the final word on saying whether or not this is appropriate, and also to submit it to the GNSO council and PDPs.

So they're both interesting places to be, because if you're more active at the NCSG level, you get to do more of the policy talk, and also on NCUC, we kind of do the same but we sort of form the thoughts and ideas around – the issues all over the community to better develop these comments.

And I'm thinking of whatever else is worth mentioning to you guys, but I guess we have also – other than the policy committee, NCSG also has an executive committee and a finance committee, so we all get to discuss the differences, areas and how we can better fund our policies

and better fund our participations all over the IG community and especially ICANN.

Let me think. Yeah, so going to more hands-on, how can you join both groups, we accept both organizations and individual applications. You can be a member of both as well, you can be only an NCSG member or you can be a member of NCSG and NCUC, or you can be an individual member of NCSG and then be an organizational member of NCUC. We offer all of these possibilities.

And if you guys are interested in joining us, I'm going to leave more time [if you would] like to have a conversation on this. But if you guys are interested in joining us, you can just go to ncuc.org, and right there, there is a tab, one of the tabs that – it's "Get engaged" or "Get involved," and then you'll get to see the membership application.

It's not that big, you just have to explain your interests on working and helping and volunteering with this part of the ICANN community, and how you are interested in noncommercial subjects and policies. And yeah, I guess this is it for now.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Are there any questions for Bruna? Anyone? No? Okay, thank you so much for being here. Of course, you had no reason to be nervous.

BRUNA SANTOS: Thank you very much, Deborah.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Is Paul here? Paul? I don't see you. Oh, there he is. Okay. Next, we have Paul Diaz, and he's going to speak to us about Registries Stakeholder Group.

PAUL DIAZ: Good morning, all. My name is Paul Diaz, I am the – do you have an echo?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: No.

PAUL DIAZ: Okay. I am the chair of the Registries Stakeholder Group. In fact, I am the outgoing chair. I've been chair for the last three years. This ICANN meeting will be my last. Unfortunately, my successor, my colleague, Donna Austin couldn't be with us. She's currently vice chair of the GNSO council. That last slide we had is probably a good one to put back up just to point to, if we can do that. You can put that one with the GNSO just to put everything in order. Donna will succeed me moving forward.

Been in the room for the last couple of minutes so heard the previous – the last two presentations. The Registries Stakeholder Group or RySG – you see there in the middle – we are the grouping of ICANN-accredited registry operators. Similar to the registrars, our channel partners. We are often referred to as the contracted parties, and that simply means that we have agreements, contracts with ICANN.

To become a member of the Registries Stakeholder Group, it is required that you have signed a contract with ICANN. We don't allow or have general members of the community within our group, but necessarily, we are part of GNSO, and we work very closely with all the various constituent groups you see there.

The stakeholder group as a whole, just a quick background, originally, there were – or prior to 2012, there were perhaps 20 gTLDs. Giovanni mentioned earlier the country codes. We're the generic, the grouping of generic TLD operators.

After the introduction or the start of the new gTLD round, our membership has grown from 20 to about 100 and represents the operators of all the largest gTLDs in the world. I work for Public Interest Registry, the dot-org operator, so we're the third largest with 10.3 million names under management, but the stakeholder group runs the gamut.

VeriSign, obviously the largest, lots of folks in-between, and then new operators that could have just a few hundred or even a thousand names under management. Really not sure what would be most useful, so happy to open questions, answer any questions you all have. I'm not always intrigued by the newcomer group because experiences run the range, usually very well-educated folks. I hate to go over stuff that you already know, but if there are any questions about what registries or doing or how we fit in, happy to answer.

Okay, it looks like we do have a question.

ANASTASIA SENDREA: Anastasia Sendrea with NextGen from Moldova. They said there are no stupid questions, so I'm going to try my luck. About publicregistry.org, as far as I understood, that's what the Internet Society does. Could you shed a bit more light about the function of the Internet Society besides – I understand that it also administers dot-org. Maybe that's not the right verb. Yeah, but also, the Internet Society as an organization on top of that. Thank you.

PAUL DIAZ: Sure. So, Public Interest Registry is a creation of Internet Society. We are both not-for-profit organizations under the U.S. tax law. Internet Society is effectively our only member or single shareholder, so in practice, Public Interest Registry runs org on the day-to-day business.

Because we're not-for-profit, all of our profits go up to the Internet Society, and it's a quite substantial number. You can find it in the annual reports that are provided. It's measured in the tens of millions of dollars. Because we're not-for-profit doesn't mean there are no profits involved. It's a function of scale.

And those – our surplus that goes up to Internet Society is a major, probably the major component of their budget that enables them to do the work the Internet Society does in its chapters all around the world.

And it would be kind of weird for me to really explain what Internet Society does, but hopefully, you're all aware. They have chapters across the globe, major presence in both North America where we are, outside

of Washington D.C., in Virginia, as well as in Geneva, and then there are chapters in countries, sometimes multiple chapters within a country. But they cover the globe, and they are doing many different works with a key focus on assuring a secure, stable Internet that is free and open to all.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Any more questions? Oh, there's one over here.

SHARON ZIAI: Hi, I'm Sharon Ziai from CIRA. Sorry. This may be a stupid question, but I've got to ask. What's the difference between the Registries Stakeholder Group and the ccTLDs? I'm trying to understand that, because to me, it sounds similar.

PAUL DIAZ: In some ways, it is similar. And the key here, it's GNSO, Generic Name Supporting Organization. CC, Country Code, and so that's the G versus CC, the countries versus the ones that can be used anywhere and with no requirements.

Generics – well, that's not even fair – not completely accurate. The country codes often have eligibility requirements attached with them. Typically, you're a citizen of the country. Generics, for the most part, are open to anybody around the world.

And within the ICANN structure and organizations, we fall within the generic side. So that's the key. G versus CC. We are on the G side.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Any more questions? Okay, if that's all, as a reminder, once again, if you come up with any further questions for Paul, please e-mail us at engagement@icann.org. Thank you, Paul, for your time today.

PAUL DIAZ: Pleasure. Thank you all.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. So, with that – Siranush, can we take a break? We're going to take a break for an hour and a half, and I just want to remind you, please come back at 1:30. We're going to start on time. If any of you are interested in the At-Large group, they left some business cards here on stage, so you can come and pick one up.

So you're welcome to go to lunch now and come back at 1:30. We'll see you back here. Thank you.

Newcomers, there's some water bottles up here. Everybody can take one each. Those are our giveaways for the newcomers.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Kids react to technology. This episode, old computers.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Today, you are reacting to this.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: What is this? What is that?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: A computer?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh, it's an old computer.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It looks cool. I like pressing buttons.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's huge. It's very huge.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: If you don't have a desk, where do you put this?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This is very [inaudible]

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Question time.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So it is an old computer.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: From the late 1970s or early '80s. What do you think of it just from looking at it?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Kind of like those old televisions that are like very boxy.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Go ahead, turn it on.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Nothing's happening.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So you turned the monitor on. Where else might an "on" switch be?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hello.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: How do I do this?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's in the back.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh. I see where it is.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Why does it have to make so much noise?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: And there's nothing on the screen.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Doesn't look anything like what we have now.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Apps, games, websites, everything. But this thing right here has nothing.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Go ahead and try to do something on the computer.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Nothing's happening.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: How do I do this?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You can't do anything or even type until you hit a reset button that's on the computer.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Reset.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's very tedious.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's like preflight checks kind of.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: That is too many steps.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: How do you, like, do anything?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Maybe press shift. Okay, that didn't do anything.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Where's the mouse?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Everything is just done with the keyboard.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: What?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Okay, now –

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: [inaudible]

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Okay.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I'm going to write my name. It doesn't matter.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Are there any programs on it?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You have to type into the keyboard to get it to do anything.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So if I type in games and hit return... Error.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Error.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This computer is an error.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: How do you go on the Internet?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: What?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I'm pretty sure Timothy Berners-Lee didn't create it yet.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: There was no Internet back then.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: What? How do you, like, look up homework?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You go to the library.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Who wants to do that?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So computers back then could only do limited things. For example, you can do math, type documents and code, but that's about it.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Are you serious?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: That's mind-blowing.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: That was the peak of technology. Now it seems kind of worthless.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Well, it's kind of good because it was kind of the first technology, but computers today are kind of better.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Let's do some math. Go ahead, type in a math problem.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: 2+2. [Didn't say anything.]

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: When you just type numbers out, the computer doesn't know what you want it to do. It just sees the numbers. You need to give it a command to let it know, "Hey, I'm about to give you numbers."

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Answer the math problem.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: That doesn't make any sense.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You have to give some sort of command and then type in what you want it to do?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This would be the hardest thing in the world.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So what you need to do is you have to type the word "print" first.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: That has nothing to do with print.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I don't get how you have to put "print." Nothing prints out.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Print. Return. Oh, it did it. I feel so proud of myself.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Finally. Took 1000 years.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I don't get it. and I also don't get the 1970s.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The person who was using this a long time ago must have a lot of codes right next to them.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I don't want to do this anymore.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So besides the computer, there's something else next to it.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: These things.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Do you have any idea what those things are?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's a [paper and pencil.]

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Power source?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: External disc drives.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: They're actually used for this.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: A CD?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's a CD case.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: A floppy disc.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh, a floppy disc. It's like a flash drive.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: They actually call that a floppy disc.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh, yes, it is floppy.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: That big computer has no hard drive on it.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: That's horrible.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Then why is it so big?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So floppy discs were used to store data. Floppy discs could also come with programs on them. The one you're holding has a version of DOS.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Dots?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You know what DOS is?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I think it could be somebody's last name.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Do you want to play a game on the computer?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Could you grab the floppy disc, please? Go ahead, put it in.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: How do I put this in?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh, is the lid shut?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Turn it around. Other way.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It doesn't, like, suck it in?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Shut it.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This isn't working.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: [inaudible]

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Print.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Try it.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Disc. Return. It said zero.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I don't like this computer. I really don't.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: If the computer was already on and you put in the disc, you have to turn the computer off and turn it back on.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh my gosh.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: [inaudible] crazy.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes. It worked.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Okay, let me help you. No.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I don't like it.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It works at least.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I think the game broke.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The game messed up.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Do I have to pay for it?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Too much pixilation.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Game over.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's green, which makes it look ugly.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: At least it's better than Flappy Birds.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So every computer, even today, has something called a processor inside of it, and depending on how good your processor is is how powerful the machine is. You would need at least 850 of those computers to equal the single power of this one small phone.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: What?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: How can they do that?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Technology is awesome.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Look at how humanity has used their intellect. Pretty awesome.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Truth.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So finally, would you want one of these today?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Sort of. It's pretty cool.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It can do really nothing.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I have better things, so why would I want this?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Three decades ago, I would love to have this. But now, this is just a foot stool.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You wouldn't use it?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No. The games are boring, [the stuff] is boring, and the whole thing is boring.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Thanks for watching this technological episode of Kids React.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Leave a comment on which technology we should react to next.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Bye. Return. Error? What?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, everybody. Welcome back from lunch. I hope you enjoyed that video. I think it's pretty hilarious, myself. How many of you actually remember that type of computer? I definitely do. It's pretty funny. Okay, so we have some giveaways for you today. Just take one, it's an ICANN water bottle. They're located up here next to the stage, so you can take one on your way out or whenever you want to grab one. Is Graeme here? There you are. Okay, so we're going to introduce our first speaker coming back, Graeme Bunton.

GRAEME BUNTON: Shall I? Hey, everybody. Following lunch is a tough order. Everybody's going to be a little sleepy. I'll try and be a little vibrant. So my name is Graeme Bunton, I work for a company called Tucows, and I'm also the chair of the Registrar Stakeholder Group. Have we had more of these introductions already?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Yes.

GRAEME BUNTON: Okay. So, the registrars are one half of the contracted party house inside the GNSO, and registrars are the businesses that link registrants, people purchasing domain names or acquiring domain names, and the registries which provide them.

Registrars come in a number of shapes and forms, I would say. Probably many of you are familiar with the biggest one, which is GoDaddy. They're the largest registrar in the world. And that's a retail registrar, so they're selling domain names to the general public. Anybody who wants to go and register a domain name can go to GoDaddy and they can buy one.

My company is a wholesale domain registrar, which means we mostly sell to hosting companies and ISPs, and other companies who specialize in something else, often webhosting, but don't want to become an accredited registrar themselves.

The reason they might want to do that is because there's considerable overhead in being an accredited registrar. You need to come to ICANN meetings and pay attention to policy and implement all those systems and connect to all the different registries. And so wholesale registrars like mine exist to do all that for other people.

There's also corporate registrars, and these are registrars that specialize in sort of high-security domain registration. So if you're a big brand like Google or Facebook or Amazon, you don't want your domains just anywhere, you want them at a registrar that's very secure and safe and controlled. And so they specialize in that sort of thing.

And then there's also brand protection registrars who specialize in understanding the domain name space and protecting brands for their customers.

Sort of one of the – that's funny, the slide is kind of wrong. Registrar Stakeholder Group is the RrSG. Registries Stakeholder Group is the RySG.

So one of the sort of interesting things about registrars that most people don't understand is that with a couple of exceptions, most registrars don't actually make most of their money or their primary business is not actually selling domain names.

For the most part, what they're doing is providing other services, often things like webhosting to their customers, and domains are an add-on. And it makes the space kind of interesting for us because it's a bunch of

work and we have to pay attention to this, but it's not actually generally a primary driver of revenue for all of our companies.

Typically, it often can be a loss leader so that people will sell domains for cheaper than cost to get people to buy the other services like e-mail and webhosting or whatever.

One of the other fun bits, and you see this more in the wholesale space, is there are people selling domain names that specialize in a particular vertical. That could be something like real estate where they're really good at selling domain names to real estate agents and real estate corporations, for people selling houses so that you're buying a domain name because you're selling 220 Toronto Street or something like that. And that allows people to specialize and get into a market and serve it really well without having to accept all of the overhead of operating in the ICANN space.

We've got about 100 members inside the Registrar Stakeholder Group from registrars all over the world. Although it is primarily U.S., Canadian and European registrars, there are a few from Asia. I don't believe we have any members currently from Latin America, and only a few from Africa. And then there is an increasing number in Asia Pacific.

Registrars that aren't necessarily members – because you don't have to be a member of the Registrar Stakeholder Group to be an ICANN-accredited registrar – of the ICANN-accredited registrar, there's about 2000 unique ICANN accreditations. Those tend to belong to a number of families. So I think there's about 5-600 unique registrar families.

So my company owns three. We have Tucows, we also own a brand called Enom, we also have a brand called EPAG. And some of that – all of those we got through acquisition, so we bought those to her companies.

There's a couple companies that have hundreds of accreditations, and they use that for a funny mechanism that's hard to describe, but to capture names as they're dropping off the expiry stream. Although we're going to see, I think, as technology changes, less and less of that over time.

So there's about 500 families, only about 100 are members. Those gaps are mostly in Asia, and then they tend to be smaller who aren't members. And that's typically because participating in ICANN is expensive and time consuming. You need to be able to afford to send someone to an ICANN meeting like myself, and if you're a small, one- or two-person shop that runs a hosting company, it is sort of unsustainable for you.

You can think about it in monetary terms, and this is may be a little crass, but most people make somewhere between a \$1 or \$5 on a registration. So someone buys a new domain name and you might make an actual dollar off that.

So even, say, it's two, to send someone to three ICANN meetings a year is going to cost you, between hotel rooms and flights and stuff like that all around the world, something like between \$6-10,000 a year. So you need to be able to just have 6000 registrations sort of purely dedicated

to participating in that space. And unless you have scale as a large registrar, that's really hard to do.

So one of the things that we try and make sure is that people have resources and as much opportunity to participate inside our stakeholder group as possible. So we make sure to do a lot of reach out, a lot of education, and lower that barrier to participation as much as possible. Because that, we think, is important that we represent as diverse a community of registrars as we can.

Part of that is just difficult. Like I was saying in Latin America, there are a few registrars, but they tend to belong to westerners who have moved to the Caribbean for tax purposes. But there aren't, to my knowledge, any ICANN-accredited registrars left in Latin America.

There's a number there that still exists, but they primarily sell ccTLDs and therefore don't need to participate in the generic name space.

I feel like that's a pretty good overview of sort of who we are and what our makeup is. You know, we come to these meetings primarily concerned around the rules and regulations around how domains work, how do transfers work. We want to change those policies or implement new policies to make those processes easier and better for our registrants and easier and better for our businesses.

At this meeting, at the past couple and probably for the next one or two, the EPDP and GDPR is extremely important to us right now, and that's because it is registrars that collect and hold all of our registrant data.

And previously, we had to publish in public WHOIS. But now, for the most part, it's all redacted.

And so the rules around that are extremely important to us. We have huge liabilities in Europe around disclosing that data. The GDPR, as I'm sure everybody's heard that acronym this week. I'm sure you're going to hear it a lot. There are fines in there for improper use of data, and those fines are, I think, 20 million euros or 4% of gross revenue. And those are terrifying.

We all have to manage our liabilities and risks, and we're all businesses, so that's an important thing to us. So holding that data and making sure that we're being careful with it, respectful of our registrants, complying with law, is a very big deal. And so you'll hear a lot at this meeting about that, and that's probably the number one issue for us. So that's my four-minute "what's a registrar."

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Graeme. Is there any question? Yes, please. Please take a mic.

JANOS SZURDI: Hi. I'm Janos Szurdi, a PhD student, and my question is related to your comment on selling domains is not the primary income for most registrars, and for this reason, you offer discounted registrations. But it has been shown that a lower registration price leads to a higher abuse.

So the question is if you do this, you offer a discounted registration price, do you observe a higher abuse rate? Especially for registrars who do this, like GoDaddy has as first year \$1 per domain registration.

GRAEME BUNTON:

Thank you. That's a good question. I don't have a study at the top of my head about that particular issue, but generally, you're correct that there tends to be more abuse in low-cost TLDs. And there are a few registrars that I think specialize in selling into that market. Most of the larger guys and most of the people who – people I should say who participate in the ICANN space don't typically do that.

And even GoDaddy is pretty explicit that that first year might be cheap and they're doing that to get people to buy e-mail and webhosting and other stuff, but the subsequent year renewals are more expensive, and that tends to weed out some of the issues that you see.

But there is an interesting problem there. and dealing with abuse is expensive. Like I said, a domain you might make a dollar on or you're selling it at a loss, as soon as you have an abuse complaint, as soon as myself or any of our compliance staff need to look at a domain for any issue, just have to look at it, we will never make money on that domain name. It will forever cost us money because that time is just more expensive that we would ever make on those renewals. So it's generally not good business, I find, to sell into that market.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:

We'll take one more question over there.

TARUN TAUNK: Hi. [inaudible] Tarun Taunk, I am from India. [I just want to – I know it's a silly] question. Who decided the prices of domain? Because these prices started from \$1 to thousands of dollars. Who decided the prices from domain to domain?

GRAEME BUNTON: So, domain prices are set at a wholesale level by the registry, so the registry will sell you the domains for their cost. For most registries, they can set that however they want, with the exception of VeriSign.

And so they can decide how they want to build their registry business. So they might want something generic like dot-xyz, they have a relatively low cost because they just want everybody to use it for whatever they want.

Some of them are more expensive because they're not trying to appeal to a mass market. They might be trying to appeal to a specific vertical or a specific industry or a specific people. And those might cost \$100 or \$200. That is generally up to the registry.

There's another whole business that is what's called the aftermarket, which is where people buy lots of domain names that they think have value, and then they can choose to sell them however they like.

So people might hold a large portfolio of domain names, and those domain names are worth whatever someone is willing to pay. It could

be \$20, it could be \$20,000. I think the most expensive domain ever purchased was over \$1 million.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you. No more questions? Okay, one there.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE It's really a follow-up question on your comment. So, isn't that a gap that should be addressed by ICANN in some sort? Because for instance, one could buy plenty of domain names, or perhaps all of the domain names you can imagine, and just use it as bargaining chip for everybody that wants to use the service. Isn't that way of doing denial of service?

GRAEME BUNTON: Good question. Gently controversial, and I should probably be careful in how I answer that. I think in general, the market solves that problem, that for someone holding a large portfolio of domain names, they still have to make money, and if no one's buying them, they have a problem.

I also think that the introduction of new gTLDs in the past – oh, god, how long has it been? Five years? Introduced so much more supply into the market that that's less an issue, that there are domains available. And we see this in our registrations where people are building businesses and brands around great new gTLDs and people have lots of opportunity there.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Graeme.

GRAEME BUNTON: You're welcome.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you very much for your time coming here and talking about your community to our newcomers. So we will go now for another –

GRAEME BUNTON: Just – thank you. I appreciate the time. I hope that was helpful, and if people see me in the hallways and you have another question, feel free to come up and we can chat.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you. And now it's time to learn another new acronym, which is NPOC, which stands for Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency. And with great pleasure, I would like to introduce the chair of NPOC, Joan Kerr. Joann, the floor is yours.

JOAN KERR: Great. Thank you, Siranush, and thank you for having me. I have ten minutes, so I'm going to tell you what I'm going to do in ten minutes. And if you have any other suggestions, you can let me know.

I'm going to tell you a little bit about NPOC, what it is, and answer some questions. And I'd like to also share a story with you. And before I begin,

I'd also like to acknowledge that we have some of our executive committee members here. If you guys could stand up. You thought you came for nothing, did you?

So we have [inaudible] Juan and Raoul. So if you do see them, feel free to speak to them. And so you guys also have work to do. I'd like you to, if it's okay, because I'm kind of bossy, so if you could all just give yourselves a great hand of applause, because we have something in common with you. We are the newest members of the GNSO, the Generic Name Supporting Organization. So we'd like to applaud each other.

That was the lowest I've ever had. So because of that, I'm going to give you guys a test at the end. Okay, so let's tell you a little bit about NPOC. As Siranush said, it is the Not-for-Profit Operations Concerns Constituency. It is part of the Noncommercial Stakeholder Group, which I think you heard a little bit earlier.

And so that group is broken up, that stakeholder group has two constituency. One is the NCUC, and ours, which is the NPOC. And so we can go this way or this way. So it's a GNSO stakeholder group and NPOC, to give you a sense of how it works.

NPOC was specifically chartered about six years ago to address operational concerns in not-for-profits. What does that mean? Well, we address things like – so anything that an organization will have to deal with in order to operate. So they're affected by DNS abuse, domain name system abuse, having transparency in registering their name,

privacy issues, intellectual property abuse, and continued ownership of their domain names.

Now, I'm not really going to go through a lot of those, but those are the things that actually affect how not-for-profits do their missions. And if any of those things happen, it can affect how they operate. So what we do, we take a role in being the voice of the not-for-profits in ICANN to help policies to help those organizations.

So how do you become a member of NPOC? We get asked this all the time. How are we different from NCUC, the noncommercial user group? And one specific difference with us is that you must be a registered organization in your country.

So the other stakeholder group – constituency deals with any individual or an organization that's not necessarily registered. So for example, you could be a civil society organization or an ad hoc group or just an association. But with us, you have to be a registered not-for-profit or nongovernment organization. So that's sort of the big difference. And you have to have a mission that would be affected.

So why would someone join NPOC? First of all, I want to ask, how many organizations' representatives are here? Just one organization? So everyone is just an individual? You are as well. Well, so I'm speaking to two people is what I'm hearing.

Anyway, we would love for you to join, but also, you have to learn about what it is. So again, you must be a not-for-profit, and we're taking a role in educating individuals and organizations from their organizations to

learn about how they can help not-for-profits in their regions. So that's how you would become involved.

So, how the membership works is you have to go through the stakeholder group and join them first, and check off whether or not you want to be on the organization. That's just how it works. We don't make the rules, we just follow them.

So three ways you can become involved is you become a member, you can join a working group, and you can and then we educate you to become part of, as they call it, the ICANN ecosystem. How many times have you heard that terminology today? Did they hear that word?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: A lot.

JOAN KERR: Yes. So that's sort of a quick overview of what NPOC is. I'm just going to share a quick story with you to demonstrate the power of what an organization being involved in NPOC – in ICANN is significant.

In 2004, I was involved with an organization that was a high impact organization, and the traffic was superbly high. And I wasn't involved in ICANN or any of Internet governance or anything like that, I was just a community person. And the registrar refused to renew our name. We kept sending e-mails, and six months into it, three months, no response.

The day after it expired, a new website was erected. Oh my god, so we lost the website, we lost 60 country members across the world. The website won the Civil Society Award, so we lost all of that content. At the time, of course, we didn't know anything about – we were just a community organization. We lost every single thing. All the links to the UN, all the links to the countries, all the links to – everything.

And I was a lead of that project. I was so devastated, never mind embarrassing. I mean it was beyond embarrassing. But the point was I didn't know where to go or who to call, and so I started to research how do you do this, where do people go if this happens.

And so when I got involved in ICANN, this is part of what the education does, it educates you on what you can do. but more than that, it makes policies to protect things like that from happening. So that's sort of the power of it. So that's a quick overview, so I'll take some questions.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Joan. Any questions to Joan? Yes, please.

THANH NGUYEN: Thank you for your presentation. I am Thanh Nguyen from Vietnam. In Vietnam, ten years ago, I worked for VIETNIC, so I can understand about how to deal with [inaudible] domain names registration. And my question is related to the intellectual property, how to use domain name system between country to country.

For example, in Vietnam, I registered a new domain name. How I can protect my IP, intellectual property in another country? Because if another country has some company or some people they want to use my brand name, they can make the DNS [inaudible] and they can make abuse. And I want to know, based on your study, have any method or way to protect domain name system between country to country?

JOAN KERR: You guys want to answer that?

RAOUL PLOMMER Maybe somebody can correct me, but I believe that – well, there's a system called UDRP which is to do with trademarks, and UDPR is really the process of forcing other people to respect your trademark. So you can get your domain name that is [infringing] your intellectual property in as quickly as in 45 days using that process. But I think you need to own the trademark first.

JOAN KERR: Yeah. That's more of a trademark question. But yeah, there are protection against it. Yes.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you. Any other questions?

JOAN KERR: [That's kind of a loaded question.]

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: No? If not, then I would like to thank Joan, you and your team to be here. Thanks for coming, and if you see these people in the corridors and are interested to go there, on Tuesday is a constituency day, so I assume you will be holding some sessions Tuesday.

JOAN KERR: Yes. 10:30 in room 113.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: So 10:30 in room 113 if you're interested to go and hear. Thank you.

JOAN KERR: 10:30, 113.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Let's move forward. So only one hour left for us. Just –

JOAN KERR: Thank you for having me.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yes. Thank you very much. A bit of patience from your side, and I would like to introduce – so in ICANN Org, we have Global Stakeholder Engagement team, and today as we are in Europe, in Barcelona, I would like to invite our Global Stakeholder Engagement team from Europe. Jean-Jacques Sahel, he's a director of our Brussels office and managing

the Global Stakeholder Engagement team in Europe. And Gabriella Schitteck. So please.

JEAN-JACQUES SAHEL:

Thank you, and welcome to Barcelona. I'm rehearsing this. I'm supposed to say welcome to Barcelona about 50 times this week, including tomorrow morning at the opening ceremony, which I hope many of you will attend. It should be quite fun. And that's from 8:30 in the morning, but it's worth coming to. I hope it won't be too early.

So, what do we do? Global Stakeholder Engagement, it's not a term that's used very widely. But basically, what it means is that as you can see on the slide, our job, which is shared in fact with Siranush and Deborah because we're in a sister team, is to engage with people like you, to raise awareness about ICANN, to make people understand what is our role, what we do, and why you as an individual, you as the employee of an organization, for instance you might want to take part in ICANN.

So from this awareness raising, we then take people to the next level, or we try to, by building capacity, by organizing things like trainings, webinars, etc. so that people become more proficient, more comfortable in ICANN's policymaking. And so for instance if we take your example, we start with a fellowship, raise awareness, and then hopefully, the next stage is that you will become involved little by little in one of the ICANN stakeholder groups, either as an end user or as a business or as a technical expert, and we will help you in your first steps

in ICANN so that you become an active participant in developing policy in ICANN or in coordinating technical matters.

It's very important for us that we have diverse and active participation in ICANN. This is the lifeblood of what ICANN does. It's a community of volunteers. And so we need to move from people that have a vague understanding of ICANN to people that gradually become very impactful. And I think every single one of you, depending on who you are, your background, your interests, you have a place in ICANN potentially.

We want to be there with you to help you grow to become an active participant. So our team in Europe covers actually – if we just go back maybe to the previous slide just to show. Thank you.

So I'm managing director for the Europe region, which goes from Iceland to Vladivostok. It's quite a big region with about 800 million people in there, and many of them Internet users. The team that Gabriella and I are part of, we've got about 40 countries which basically cover – the split is about halfway through that European region that you see here. So we stop our work at the eastern border of the EU, and when our colleague, Alexandra Kulikova, who you'll meet hopefully later in the week, takes care of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, etc., and Central Asia going eastwards.

And so we organized webinars, as I mentioned. We organized trainings in person. We go to conferences like national Internet governance forums for instance or other Internet conferences that might be taking place around the region, either as speakers or to organize those

meetings to help local communities organize multi-stakeholder events discussing internet policy, discussing Internet governance, discussing ICANN matters at local level and make the link between the local and the global discussions on Internet issues.

So maybe, I don't know, Gabby, do you want to say which countries maybe you're in and the sort of things you've got coming up?

GABRIELLA SCHITTEK:

Yeah. Hello, everyone. I'm responsible for central eastern Europe plus the Nordics, and I can just tell you when I was employed for this position, especially the central eastern European region was totally underrepresented within ICANN. So this is one of my absolutely biggest tasks, to get people aware and start coming to ICANN meetings and start getting engaged.

I remember one of my first months, an ICANN colleague came over to me, and I'm based in Warsaw, and we met with a professor who was actually teaching about ICANN. First, he was very surprised that I reached out to him, and then he met with us, and then he said, "You know, this is so weird to me, because we think that ICANN is this magical unicorn that no one can touch, and you want to talk to me?"

So this is one of the things I'm trying to overcome. We actually have a face, we're here to listen to you, we want your input, and it's very important to get all regions involved and active. Everyone. So, that's my main task.

What's upcoming, for instance, I'm working a little bit on trying to kick off IGFs in my region. There is one upcoming in Poland, we're working on one in Hungary now, we're trying to do small regional events where we try to inform about ICANN, what we're doing, and that you're welcome and how you can participate.

JEAN-JACQUES SAHEL:

Thank you. So, if you stay in touch with us, I think through the fellowship team, you'll get some updates, but let's maybe just look at a couple of things you could do this week if I can – yes, that's it. That's the last one. Just to flag a couple of things just for information. I know you've been given lots of information, but a few other events happening this week that you could find interesting.

Tomorrow, there's a lot. I know you've heard there's this high-level government meeting. One of them is – I think could be helpful. I'm not a techy, but I think it would be quite helpful even though it's got a technical focus. It's what we call the ISPCP. Actually, does anyone remember from the slides you saw this morning what ISPCP stands for? Okay, I think I've heard a few. You know. You've got it.

So the ISP is the telecom component of ICANN, if you want, that are organizing an outreach event. There's going to be discussions between people like the chief technology officer of ICANN and the chief technology officer of Telefonica, which is the largest telecom company in Spain, about the future needs of networks.

You know, when you think about 5G, when you think about the Internet of Things, we're going to need networks that are much more robust, which can help with mobility, which have got less latency, and so we're going to talk about what the network operators or telecom operators are expecting to see over the next five to ten years in terms of network needs.

A number of – billions of users are going to be added to the network, billions of devices from your teapot to your fridge, to your car, that are going to be attached to the networks. And whether there's a link to the DNS, how the DNS, domain name system, and what we do at ICANN can evolve to cope with the needs of the networks, how ICANN can help the further growth of the Internet. So that could be a really interesting event for those of you interested. That's going to take place just outside of the venue, at the massive auditorium of Telefonica just nearby.

Then you've got the IGF of Spain, the National Internet Governance Forum, and that's going to celebrate its tenth anniversary next week. Well, when I say next week, I don't mean – I mean in ten days' time, and they're going to have a sort of celebratory event here at ICANN 63 on Tuesday.

For those of you in particular who are from Europe, you might be interested to come and meet many of the other European stakeholders on Wednesday afternoon.

We'll have a short session where we'll talk about outreach and generally exchange on matters that are important to European stakeholders, and there's also a really interesting conference about what we call the geo

TLDs, so for instance, dot-madrid was launched this week, we've got dot-paris, dot-london, all that. They're becoming quite an important part of the domain name system, and so we'll have a whole afternoon talking about geo TLDs on Wednesday.

So just a few highlights for you to think about for this week to come. So I hope you enjoy already your stay today, and good luck for the week. Do not hesitate to speak to us with any question during the week.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you. Are there any questions for the regional team?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Before we go for the question, I also would like to introduce another representative from the European team, Andrea Beccalli. If you would like to say a couple of words before taking the question.

ANDREA BECCALLI: Thank you. Buenos dias. It feels like I'm speaking in a stadium, I can hear my echo here. Yeah, it's a large room. So congratulations again for making it to this program, and welcome to Barcelona, welcome to ICANN 63.

As my colleagues, and I think as Siranush and Deborah told you, we really look forward to having you here. You are the next generation, you are the fresh blood to the ICANN community. And we also see you as key partners in our work to engage.

So you are here, you are quite engaged, but we need your help to spread this engagement across your networks, across your peers, whether it be at school or the workplace. And so see us as your buddy to help you doing that.

So you can be an agent of change, and we will help you for that to help us spread the importance of getting involved into ICANN. I recognize some faces that have been doing the School of Internet Governance this past week in Barcelona, and we talked a lot how now more than ever, it's important to [look under the lead] of this thing called the Internet, that we take it for granted, that we think it works by itself, but it's not. It's a very complex machine that's cool. It's a machine that is not only made by the computers but by people, and the policies are made by the people.

ICANN is an example on how a universal global tool can be governed in a different way. It's a small example, it's a key example because without it, we won't have the Internet, but it gives some lead, some ideas on how maybe we can tackle some of the major challenges of today's Internet.

I share this editorial by the New York Times. Early last week, there was openly speaking about the splinternet and how the Internet is nowadays more and more divided into three major regions. When I was reading this article, there was another article about the report of the U.N. panel on climate change.

What is the link between the two? Well, the article about the climate change said that all the forecasts about the climate change that we

thought was impacting our planet and our lives and society was forecasted for the next 100 years, but new modeling, new data show that actually, already in 2040, we may see some very dramatic changes.

And so the article said these are – us, all of us are the last generation that maybe can do something. And then I was thinking, you know what? Maybe we are the last generation that also can do something to preserve the Internet as we experience – as we know it.

Some of us take the Internet for granted because they were born the Internet. Some of us that's a little bit older but not that much. Now, we do remember a day when you would go to a phone booth and call your mom with a coin, or if you wanted to meet your friends, you would ring the doorbell, or if you want to meet girls or boys, we'll go to a bar. You wouldn't use an app to do that.

We take these things as a marvelous development of the technology, and we liked it, and we let the technology lead. We didn't think about how this technology works. Do we have a role in how – the way it's governed?

Now that the problems are coming up, I think we have to tackle this question. We have to answer this question to find a solution. You won't find a solution to many of these major issues about privacy, access, freedom of expression in ICANN. You won't. You won't decide whether fake news is something that has to be [regretted] or not.

But what you will find here is some [inaudible] on how to do that in a different way, in a way that hasn't been done before. This is an ongoing

experiment, and like the Internet has been an ongoing experiment, it's been very successful.

But nobody guarantees that this success will continue for the next five years. And in Internet times, five years is lightyears. So this is the time where you really should stop and say, "I think we as a collective human beings, we did something great, something amazing, but we have to ensure that we continue still for the next generation, even better than what we have seen."

I think the last two or three years have been an eyeopener on the dark side of the Internet. So ICANN is small, but it's very unique. There is no other place where you can have a direct impact on how the Internet works and will develop.

So you are here, you're ready to engage, but bring about – be kind of an evangelist to your peers and to your colleagues and say, "Look, you know what? The thing that you use that you call the Internet, well, it works this way and there is an organization that helps coordinate this domain name system," and you may organize a conference through your school or a seminar or drinks with your peers at the workplace.

And feel free to come to us and say, "Andrea, Jean-Jacques, Gabby, would you be able to come along?" I work for ICANN in Europe. I mostly cover southern Europe. But our team is spread around the five continents, and we make ourselves available. We make ourselves available also online. I did some webinars in Italy for instance and it was great to see the interest of all [those issues].

I can go on for hours. So if you don't stop me –

DEBORAH ESCALERA: We have a question here.

ANDREA BECCALLI: Please.

It's good, because you kind of predicted what I was asking. And in a sense, I think you already talked about a part of it, but my question is how we as newcomers, and in specific, young people can be involved and can be part of the GSE. What would be our role? Would be interacting or helping or being part of it? That's kind of my – it's kind of specific or practical answer that I was looking for. Thank you.

ANDREA BECCALLI: I can give you quite a few practical examples, but for instance, just behind you, I recognize one person who was very helpful in the Southeastern European Dialog on Internet Governance, and helping to organize this multi-stakeholder meeting in – that was in April, wasn't it? May. Thank you.

So, that could be at the local level. You might know a few people locally who are interested in the Internet. Each of them will have their own networks and friends, maybe links to the governments, maybe links to some of the techies, maybe links to some of the businesspeople. Get in

touch with us, and we'll help you maybe organize a talk or organize even a full-day event depending on how big it is. You've got an idea for an example.

OLIANA SULA:

[inaudible]. Hello, everyone. I'm Oliana Sula. I'm a fellow, I'm from Albania. Actually, we tried to – we organized – I don't like to use the word "tried" because it happened. Our national IGF this year in March. It was the 29th of March. But the process went through too many struggles.

To be honest, I have organized different conferences and events in an academic setting, and even if our system is very bureaucratic – and it is as it is, I don't want to comment. But I don't know, I feel that for Internet governance issues, outreach is – we should have more like external support by organizations like you.

And maybe Albania is a very small country and, okay, it is interesting, but not maybe interesting even for the region itself. And how to deal with the support for you and how to make outreach even more wider in our community.

Because outreach is not just, "Okay, we are local people, we should make our outreach in our community in the country," but in these kind of countries, we need more like kind of external support and more visibility. And I guess your team maybe can help us in this situation to have more outreach.

JEAN-JACQUES SAHEL: Yes, we'd very much like to. And for Albania, I think it's very important that local communities drive the process themselves, but we have been involved in many around, so we know how it's been done elsewhere, so we can give you good examples. We can bring in external speakers.

So for Albania for instance, I know that dot-AL has sent its first representative, I think, to ICANN for the first time. He's in the ccNSO room somewhere. I know in the past we've had people from the government. So we know some of these people, and maybe we can help bring people together like that.

So that's a very good example, and when you can look beyond and say, well, Albania is part of southeastern Europe, we've got a sub-regional IGF, SEEDIG, which is actually pretty active, so you've got that link here. That's exactly the sort of thing we can do. So that's some examples. And don't hesitate to grab us during the week if you have any ideas along those lines. We'd very much help. These are just two examples. There are many other ways. So yeah, thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you so much for being here. And again, if you didn't have a chance to ask a question of our regional team member, e-mail us at engagement@icann.org. And we need to move on. Thank you so much for being here.

GABRIELLA SCHITTEK: Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: We have our next presenters here in the room to speak on our Government Advisory Committee. Karel Douglas and Julia Charvolen.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Julia.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Julia Charvolen.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Please. Wherever you feel comfortable.

KAREL DOUGLAS: Okay. Hello. Hi. Good day, everybody. My name is Karel Douglas, and we have Julia Charvolen as well from the GAC. I'm going to stand. The others were standing, so why not? And just hearing the last conversation, before we get into the presentation, it's so exciting.

I was a fellow, and as a past fellow from 2013, I think that's when I first came to ICANN, so that just gives you an idea that if you're a fellow, I understand some of these issues that you're asking, how to get involved. You want to be part of the ecosystem. And there's a lot of things you can do.

But I'll come to that. I simply said that to have you understand that fellows are seen as a critical component of ICANN. They are seen in

many regards as the future of ICANN, the young blood. If not young, young at heart, that energy that you would bring to the table.

So in my case, I came as a fellow in 2013. Siranush will tell you. And through that process, I am now in the GAC. So that gives you an idea. And many others like myself who have found themselves in different constituencies, maybe NCUC and NPOC and so forth.

So there are different avenues. But getting involved I've recognized as one of the biggest issues. But let me now digress. So we have a presentation to present for GAC. So if you don't know, the GAC stands for the Governmental Advisory Committee. It's yet another body in the ICANN ecosystem. It's another advisory committee – [and there are] SOs as well – that form part of the multi-stakeholder system that gives advice.

So officially, the GAC provides advice on public policy issues, particularly on interactions with policies and national laws or international agreements. So, what happens in reality is that we would have an issue or ICANN has an issue, and the GAC, where the governments sit, would deliberate on those issues and provide advice to ICANN on that. That is it in a nutshell.

So the membership – just one second. [inaudible].

JULIA CHARVOLEN:

178.

KAREL DOUGLAS:

Right. So, okay, just to give you an idea of – right, so actually, Julia just corrected me. So we had 178 members. Those are member countries and also NGOs such as Red Cross or the United Nations and so forth. So not just countries. So [there are] observers and countries. So we have 179 members. We just had a new member join, which is Laos.

So there's a new country that just joined, and they're going to be part and parcel of the process. So they are now going to have a voice. That country is now going to have a voice in the GAC, so they will be at the table making policy decisions for the future of the Internet.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

[inaudible]

KAREL DOUGLES:

So it's represented by national governments, as I said, multinational governmental organizations and treaty organizations. If we go across the leadership – tell me if I'm missing anything, because I don't have my notes.

So the leadership of the GAC, just like any other body, there is a leadership. We have the chairman who currently is Manal, a very competent leader. [inaudible] five vice chairs. Well, currently, they're from Niue, which is one of the smallest states, Senegal, Peru, China, and France.

And that is actually going to change. We recently had elections, and over the next meeting, we're going to – Canada and Argentina are going to replace Senegal and China.

So the thing with the vice chairs, they're meant to be representative of the geographic areas of the world as far as possible, and the diversity that ICANN is.

So I'm going to pause here. Well, I'm going to [have] Julia take over the next two parts.

JULIA CHARVOLEN:

Thank you, Karel. So, as you can see on the slide, the importance for the GAC to be part of ICANN is it will enable them to contribute in an early stage in ICANN's policy development process. And it's an opportunity for them to provide advice to the ICANN board, which is really a very important aspect.

And the GAC has been actually being quite active, and mostly with the GAC Public Safety Working Group. They focused on ICANN policies and procedures that implicate safety to the public. It's the most active GAC working group currently, and they've been hardly working on GDPR matters.

We also have the geo names working group, the NomCom, and the BGRI. BGRI actually has been meeting like an hour ago, and that is about matters really on what is the definition of an advice, and a lot of possible amendments to the GAC operating principles and internal work with the board.

You also have the Human Rights & International Law and the GAC Underserved Regions Working Group. And for the GAC Underserved Regions Working Group, they focus on regions that are underserved by the DNS, and they have worked – for like this past year, they have had workshops internationally, and there will be a report that will be provided to the GAC, actually, that is on Tuesday morning about the state of those workshops and what has been done throughout the year.

I'm happy if you have any questions, or anything to add, Karel.

KAREL DOUGLAS:

Nothing. Yeah, that basically covers what the GAC is. If there are any questions, I think that might be the best way to go. So if anybody has any questions, we'll be very happy to take them.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Any questions? No questions? Okay. Oh, go ahead, Julia.

JULIA CHARVOLEN:

I just wanted to add something that maybe of your interest. There's the high-level governmental meeting tomorrow. It's an all-day meeting divided in four sessions. All the information is available on the GAC website that is actually on the slide right now.

And it's really an opportunity for governments and high-level delegations to interact with ICANN and on public policy issues and very important topics. So I strongly invite you to, I would say attend, but remotely because we're expecting almost 100 delegations. But it's

going to be very interesting, and you'll have all the information on the GAC website.

KAREL DOUGLAS: Yeah. Can I – just as far as attending the regular GAC sessions, you're more than welcome. It is an excellent opportunity.

JENNIFER BRYCE: [inaudible] and the orange ones are organizational reviews. They're all in slightly different phases of the process at the moment. Like I said, the ATRT3 one is just about to kick off, whereas the Competition, Consumer Trust and Consumer Choice review has actually just published its final report a few weeks ago. So if you're interested in that, that's available.

The SSR2 is the Security, Stability and Resiliency of the Domain Name System Review. That's currently ongoing, and in fact, I just came from their face-to-face meeting. They're doing an engagement session tomorrow morning, I think 9:45, just after the welcome ceremony, and where they are interested in hearing from community members.

I know you're newcomers, so you might want to come along and see how those kind of engagement sessions work. And then that RDS WHOIS2 review which is looking at the RDS. I don't know really too much about that one, so sorry about that.

So those are carried out, I should say, by volunteers in the community. So they are members of the ICANN multi-stakeholder community that have specific skills or perhaps interests in the areas of the review, and

so the SOs and ACs select who participate in the review teams. They're up to 21 volunteers.

The organizational review on the other hand are carried out by independent examiners. So it's a third party independent from ICANN whom is responsible for carrying out the review. They kind of operate in similar but different ways in that they all at the end of the review produce a report of recommendations and how either the SOs and ACs or the specific area of the specific reviews – how ICANN might improve its processes in those areas or how the SOs and ACs might improve how they're engaging with the community or perhaps how they're doing their work on the day-to-day.

So I think – I know that was a lot of information and I covered it really quickly, and some things I don't know. Like I said, the RDS review, I don't know a huge amount about that one. But there – all the information if you go to ICANN reviews, just google it, there's a homepage that comes up and you can find out more information, you can dive in, read the reports if you're interested in them.

Each review always publishes a draft report as well, and that's kind of one of the most important times for our community members to get involved. All the reviews are – you're able to share your input to them. If you have any comments or suggestions, the review teams or independent examiners are always open to hearing those things, and they need to incorporate the feedback into their report or explain why they're not incorporating the feedback into their report.

There's a number of engagement sessions at ICANN 63 and other ICANN meetings. We always have engagement sessions so keep an eye out for them and come along, and you're always welcome to have your say.

So I can open the floor to questions. If anybody has any questions, I'll try my best to answer them. If not, that's all I have.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Okay. Thanks, Jennifer. Are there any questions for Jennifer? Okay, thank you so much. And again, if you have any questions in the future, you can e-mail us at engagement@icann.org. I know I've been saying that a lot, but I want you to remember that e-mail address.

Okay, I'm going to hand it over to Dustin at the ICANN Wiki. And you may have not noticed his booth, because right when you walk in the convention center, it's directly to the left. We're kind of hidden. Our information booth is there, and the ICANN Wiki booth is right next to it. So, Dustin.

DUSTIN PHILLIPS:

Thank you, Deborah. I'm Dustin Phillips with ICANN Wiki, as she mentioned. There's two things that I'd like to talk about. One is what ICANN Wiki can do to help you, and then I'll talk about what you can do to help ICANN Wiki.

So, what we do is we provide a neutral, collaboratively developed, informative resource that helps newcomers and people that have been involved for years understand and navigate their way through ICANN,

whether it's the acronyms or the people or the organizations or the numerous working groups and reviews and all the stuff that you've already heard about. You can always go to ICANN Wiki and find a general overview of what that is.

And we have a number of fun activities and fun, engaging pieces. Like if you'd go back to the last slide, we have a quick guide which provides a primer that will catch you up to speed on a few of the big issues at this meeting, and we also add a little bit of flare and fun to it with different animations of different community members.

Bottom right there is Claudio who was just up here two presentations before me, and – so you can come by the booth and get one of those, and we do also make caricatures for community members, and part of the tradeoff here is that you come to the booth and you create an account on ICANN Wiki, and you create a profile on yourself so that people in the community can kind of get to know each other and understand who's working on what to just improve collaboration among and within these different working groups and different constituencies.

So what can you do for ICANN wiki? Well, this is a community-built resource. It's not us necessarily sitting there writing all of this content by ourselves. It's people like you and people that have been here for years that contribute information about themselves as well as the working groups that they're involved in, the programs that they're a part of.

And this Tuesday from 9:00 AM to 10:15, you can swing on by the ICANN Wiki edit-a-thon, learn how to use it as a resource and learn how to contribute to it so that the people that come after you will still have a fresh, useful and informative resource.

And for those of you that attend and join us, we will have a reception later that evening at a lovely little hole in the wall bar on La Rambla. Sol I hope to see you all there. It'll be a great time, both editing and after that. So that's all I have. If you have any questions, you can meet me down at the booth, or you can e-mail me at dustin@icannwiki.com.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Okay. Thank you. Oh, careful. Okay, so we're going to move on because we're running short on time. Our next presenter is Betsy Andrews, and she's going to talk to you about ICANN Learn.

BETSY ANDREWS:

Hello. You're almost there. You're almost through. My name is Betsy Andrews, and I have the pleasure of working in the Public Responsibility Support Department alongside my lovely colleagues here, Siranush and Deborah. And one of my several responsibilities is to manage our free online learning platform which we call ICANN Learn because we are very funny.

And those of you who are involved in the fellowship program or involved in NextGen will already be exposed to ICANN Learn. If you're not, we invite you to check it out. It's learn.icann.org. And you have to

create a username and a password and you get in there, and there's all kinds of courses available to teach you about ICANN.

So it's free, you can learn about ICANN groups and processes. There are discussion areas in most courses, it's a good place to ask questions because we can put you in touch with experts who'll know the answers to your questions. And it's also a good place to get to know some of your fellow community members.

But there's a flipside of it too, and that is that it's a resource that exists for the community. So if you're involved in a group and you're working on onboarding materials, you're welcome to create an ICANN Learn course. Or if you are involved in some kind of discussion and you think that there should be some additional materials to help people come to grips with what's going on with this key issue, ICANN Learn could be a place for that kind of materials and training as well.

So while I want you to go there because I want you to learn things, I also want you to go there and think about ways that you might be able to contribute to the ICANN community. And possibly, ICANN learn is one of the resources that you would use to do that.

And – am I also to mention the history project?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: [No.]

BETSY ANDREWS: No? Okay. Alright, that's it. ICANN Learn. Thanks.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thanks, Betsy.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Betsy, and as you said, we're almost there. So, I will tell you a bit what to expect during the entire week. I'm not going to read all the sessions for you, I hope you have seen the agenda, but would like to highlight a couple of them.

So on Monday, we have high-level government meeting, and you saw the GAC representative has here the HLGGM orange document telling that. And you will see a lot, because we have 235 delegates here from 99 countries. So you can imagine what will be happening here tomorrow.

And there is another outreach session in NCUC, Noncommercial Users Stakeholder Community, and At-Large, the end users. So they will be holding their joint outreach session, so come there, learn more.

There is also the ISPCP outreach event, the Internet service providers event, which will be not in this venue but just is front as Jean-Jacques mentioned to you.

Tuesday is a constituency day, so those of you who have specific sector of interest, that community will be holding the entire day their meetings, so you can go find out more about what they are discussing about their important issues for each community.

And I would suggest not to stick to one community but try to change the community. So try to spend some time with each community to find out a bit of each if this is your first ICANN meeting so you will at least have an idea who is doing what.

So on Wednesday, there are a couple of sessions. There is an entire day also joint meeting of ICANN board with different constituencies here. This is the day when we are holding DNSSEC workshop, so this is for those who are newcomers, beginners. So this is very helpful to understand how it works. So please go and spend time there.

Wednesday, we will be holding our gala dinner, and on Monday and Tuesday, the tickets for the gala dinner actually will be provided on, I think, table seven if I'm not mistaken. But you will find it, the local host booth on this floor. So they will be giving out tickets for gala dinner. So Wednesday, this is the day to celebrate ICANN 63.

And on Thursday – so we'll have two board meetings during this week. One is on Monday and one is on Thursday, so please come to those board meetings and see how ICANN board works with the community and how community addresses different issues by addressing them to the board.

So please come there, and you will enjoy, I think. I'm sure. And on that day, we are the luckiest one here to celebrate ICANN 20 years anniversary. So we'll be holding a session, special session on ICANN at 20 years. So please come there. There'll be nice memory going back what happened 20 years ago and where we are now.

This will be followed up by the celebration cocktail party for our community. So please enjoy the entire week, and looking forward to seeing you in the sessions, in the corridors, during networking events. So please enjoy ICANN 63. With that, I'm giving the floor to Deborah to tell the final word, and I would like again to thank you for your patience to stay here with us the entire day. So thank you. And Deborah, please.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Okay, everybody. So when the meeting ends, what do you do? Okay, so we want you to contact your local stakeholder engagement team, and those were the people that were here, Jean-Jacques, your regional team members, and find the events near you.

Also, go to our website and sign up for the mailing list for all the groups that may interest you. That's the best way to stay involved. And that way, you can participate in the ICANN meetings and join the mailing list, and you'll find out about all those events that are taking place in your region. Next.

Stay engaged. E-mail us, I'm at ICANN NextGen and the fellows. Keep an eye on the website and keep an eye on things – the goings on. This, you can find a media card at the information booth. All this information is on that media card, and then on the flipside, there's a website for all of the acronyms.

I encourage you to pick up a media card at the information booth. It has all of this information on it, and then the acronym website on the back end. So thank you, everybody, for being with us today. We really

enjoyed your company. Please pick up an ICANN water bottle on your way out. I do not want to ship them all the way back to Los Angeles. And thank you, and have a fantastic week.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: This is a takeaway for your patience.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Yes.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]