
MONTREAL – Newcomer Day
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ICANN66 | Montréal, Canada

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Okay, good morning everybody and welcome to ICANN66. I hope you're all excited to be here this morning, give yourself an applause. My name is Deborah Escalera, I manage the NextGen Program and the Newcomer Program, along with Siranush Vardanyan, who manages the Fellowship Program as well. We're here today to give you a little bit of an education and prepare you for the week ahead, so we're hoping that you leave here today with a little bit of knowledge and hopefully not too confused.

We have a lot of presenters coming today 10 minutes at a time, please don't feel like you have to take notes and remember anything. I mean, please remember things, but don't feel like you have to memorize everything because the deck will be embedded in the schedule and everything is being recorded, so you can go on to the website and see everything once again. If there is a presenter that you find that you want to make contact with after the session today at the end of the day, please come to Siranush and I, and we can put you in touch with that person or if there's an area of interest to you, we can also put you in touch with anybody in the ICANN community that we're able to.

Two things that I want to tell you; as a newcomer, please feel free to ask questions, raise your hand, introduce yourself to anybody who you feel like you want to speak to. Do not feel afraid, you are welcome in

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this community. I want to remind you if you have not gotten the blue newcomer button at the registration desk, please go back and get that, because we want to make sure that you're identified as a newcomer.

One more thing I wanted to make mention about is, at the opening ceremony, the master of ceremonies, Chris Mondini, will be asking those of you who are newcomers to please stand up; it's going to be here in this room. So he's going to ask anybody who is new to ICANN, please stand up. When he does that at the opening ceremony, please do stand up and identify yourself.

We're doing things a little bit different today, Siranush will be the MC for the morning half and after lunch, I will be the MC. I'm going to hand it over to Siranush and she will take over for the morning half. Welcome again.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:

Thank you, Deborah, and good morning everyone. As Deborah said, I am Siranush Vardanyan, I'm managing the Fellowship Program. Those who had been yesterday at our fellowship networking social event, I hope you enjoyed it, didn't have too much to drink, but now you are full of energy and today we'll have a lot of sessions, presenters coming, a lot of information. So, take your pace, don't try to remember everything and before going to our first presenter, just a couple of housekeeping.

Please note that all our sessions here in ICANN are being recorded, transcribed, translated, and that is why when you come to the mic, speak slowly, clearly, for the interpreters to interpret in the best way, state your name and your country. Please, all your phones and computers off for today's session. I don't think you will need them during this period.

And as Deborah said, we encourage you to ask questions and don't be shy, come to the mic, state your name, your country and ask your question. If we don't have enough time for you to ask questions to our presenters, please come to us, we will take record of your question, and make sure you get the answer. With that, I would like to give the floor to our first presenter today to talk about ICANN Mission, Dennis Chang, who will introduce himself and tell what is he doing in ICANN.

DENNIS CHANG:

Good morning everyone, my name is Dennis Chang, I am GDD Programs Director and my main function at ICANN is policy implementation. What that means is that community, you all, volunteers, come together and make policy for the internet, the DNS system. Once you do and our Board approves those policies, then I and my colleagues and another set of volunteers come together to implement those policies and we put together an implementation plan and we publish it for public comment for anyone around the world to comment on - is this a good idea? Are we doing it the right way? Completely transparent and open for everyone to participate.

And this is what I love about ICANN, because the way the internet is, is the way ICANN is. Who owns ICANN? Now you've heard who owns the internet, nobody and everybody. Who owns ICANN? What is ICANN? Let's think about this, why are you here? Because you're interested in internet, DNS, the policies that affect all the computer users, right? Us, me, my mother who's 83 years old and communicates with people in different countries through using the internet and video chat. How is that possible? Because there are countless people in the background, a lot of volunteers, who care about the internet and protect the internet from being taken over by any one entity. So, what do we do at ICANN, and what is ICANN? When we say ICANN we mean really, all of us. In other words, you are ICANN, I am ICANN, right? Let's go to the next slide, and one more.

So, we talk about, ICANN community and when we say ICANN community, we mean those volunteers sitting right here, you guys are ICANN community. We try to talk about ICANN in three parts there is the Board of Directors that is selected from various groups to sit and make decisions for ICANN, and also there is the ICANN organization which are us, we're on the staff of ICANN Organization and we do the work behind the scenes to facilitate the community coming together and making decisions about what ICANN overall should do. This is what ICANN is, completely transparent, public, open to all.

As I was passing the hallway, the people who are working in this facility local attendance, are asking me about ICANN and I'm free to share, and I said this is what it is. You can go downstairs and register now and get a badge, it's completely free, right? How many

organizations and conferences like this do you know that is open to the public to anyone and it costs you nothing to come and join. This is a wonderful thing. I have never, in my long career I have done a lot of things.

I'm a computer engineer by training from UCLA the birthplace of internet, I'm proud to say, like Vint, and Steve Crocker, and [inaudible], where we originated, and then I worked a long time as an aviation engineer producing flight controls, missile guidance systems, satellite controls, and a lot of high tech work. Then I did a couple of startup companies related to internet and now I'm here serving all of you in my staff capacity.

But the reason that I'm asked to come and speak to you first, is because of my enthusiasm for ICANN. I have been with ICANN now about eight years and I originally came to ICANN because they needed someone to produce a program, designed a program called AfricaSupport to help the developing nations, which is a worthwhile cause, I thought, and then once I got into it, I realized what this was, really, we all kind of took it for granted that internet works right?

Nobody really worries about but then we have to remember now that all of you know, there are countless volunteers who work very, very hard to make it work and continue to make it work. This is a wonderful thing. In my thinking if you have faith in humanity and if you believe that this could work not because somebody is forcing us to, but because we all believe this is a good thing, then you should participate and volunteer even more.

There's lots of ways, I spoke to you about the public comment, you can go online, I have one open for Red Cross organization. Red Cross organization does important work and we want to protect their identifiers their names, so we have published those names and say we want these names to be protected for the Red Cross, do you agree? If you do, then you should comment, it's out there right now.

Now there's countless working groups that you can participate too. I am running another policy implementation team called Registration Data Policy and what that is, is a balancing of what information should be published to public when somebody registers a domain name. How do you counterbalance the privacy concerns with the right to know who's behind those registrations?

This is not as easy as it sounds, and often there's conflicting or diverse opinions, but the wonderful thing about ICANN is that people come together and talk about this, sometimes over a very long time, over a year, to come to a agreement of what to do and this is where I invite you all as newcomers and next time you come, you will no longer be newcomers, but I charge you to be the ambassadors, as you should be and then welcome the rest of people out there to the ICANN community, because this only works because of volunteers. Thank you very much.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Dennis. Any questions to Dennis? Can we take one or two questions, Dennis? I know you're running out of time.

DENNIS CHANG: Is there someone? Okay, and just feel free to stop me, I'll be here the whole week, if you see me walking by, stop me and ask me questions. I'm on the business side, so I know how ICANN's revenue or funding is generated and you probably wonder who's paying my salary and who funded you to fly here if some of you have been funded, it's a very interesting question and it's fascinating how these things work. So, I would love to talk to you more about that, but I don't have time, but I'll take a couple questions.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: And we will also share his email address with you, as well, but go ahead.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: That was actually my question. How do you decide who sits on the ICANN Board, who decided that you have your position, and ICANN runs various initiatives? Who elects ICANN? Is it appointed? How does it work?

DENNIS CHANG: Great question, and often, if you are not sure default to the community. Where does COs come from? They get hired by the Board. Okay, where do Board members come from? They get elected by the volunteer groups? Where do the volunteer groups come from? You, you join the volunteer group, you can join them and you can

participate and be active and nominate yourself as to be an elected person to be on the Board.

There are many people, there's actually about a handful of people from the Fellowship program who started as a newcomer sitting right here, just like you, who have over the years volunteered in a working group and ended up as a Board member. Our Vice Chair is from our Fellowship program. It's a wonderful program and I'm grateful that that you guys are participating. So, the answer is, again, who? That's correct. I'll take one more.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER:

Thank you for your information, your presentation, sorry. I have a question regarding what the next step if we are newcomers and first time fellow, how can we be ambassadors? Thank you.

DENNIS CHANG:

I think the question is now that you're sitting here what do you do next to get really involved and engaged? Working groups, okay? Talk to people around you about working groups. Working groups are people come together to think about and design our future on a specific topic. For example, I mentioned Red Cross names. When we started, I did a call for volunteers, that's public, anybody can join me in my team to think about the Red Cross names. If that's something interesting to you, you should just say, okay, I'm interested. You send an email with expression of interest and you join. Nobody's, far from it.

So, answer, join working groups, there are many of them and they're desperately looking for people with new ideas, but also people with no ideas.

This may sound strange because internet like everything we do, it has to be balanced we cannot just have engineers, we cannot just have lawyers, we cannot just have politicians, we cannot just have business people for profit, we cannot just have a nonprofit organization representative we need experts in fields, but we also need just an end user perspective. How does this internet work for you if you're just a user? Somebody has to make the decision, what language should we use, what script should we use? How long should the email be? Who should maintain this domain names? Lots of decisions to make and ever changing, just like the internet, there is no end. So, join the working group. Thank you very much.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Dennis, thank you very much, and thank you for your time coming here. With that, I would like to give the floor to the ICANN team member from Government Relations, Nigel, who will talk about ICANN and internet governance in general, just briefly.

NIGEL HICKSON: Very briefly. Well, good morning, is it a Sunday after all. My name is Nigel Hickson, I work for Government Engagement, which is a team at ICANN. I think some of you heard me speak very briefly yesterday morning and I told you what Government Engagement do. So, we're a

team at ICANN that engages with governments, it's in the in the title, very simple at ICANN, and we also engage with the wider internet governance community, so we engage at the IGF, we engage in the OECD, we engage at the UN, we engage at the ITU, and a whole range of different international and regional bodies. Why do we do this? Why does ICANN engage?

You are here as part now of the ICANN community, you've heard what ICANN does, you've heard about our mission, you've heard about our vision, you've heard about our passion in ICANN for a multistakeholder process, for an open internet, for an open, secure, interoperable internet, you've heard all about this, and some of you will have heard also talk about our strategic plan, about our operating plan, about our financial plan, and what ICANN wants to do. We say it very clearly in our vision and in our mission, that we want to be a champion for the open secure and interoperable internet and the domain name system. And to do that, we have all these working groups, we have the policy development process, and we have the excellent constituencies that many of you will go to this week.

But we also have a wider remit and that wider remit is on the more global stage. It is to try and understand what is going on in international organizations and try and make sure that those international organizations, be it the UN, the ITU, or wherever, understand what we do. We as ICANN can't walk into the UN and say do this and do that.

We're not governments, we can't influence the global agenda, but we can say, please, when you are taking these decisions, when you are looking at these policies, when you are looking at these laws, when you are looking at these treaties, when you are looking at these conventions, understand about the domain name system, understand what ICANN does, understand the importance of having a single interoperable and secure internet.

That is something we can do as an organization, it's something which the community can do, as well, and it's something that you can do, as well, because we're all in this together, we're all part of the internet community. We have labels, we have names, some of us come from governments, some of us come from NGOS some of come from ccTLDs, we all have labels, but we share one passion, we share a passion that the internet could be a force for good for everyone.

We share a passion that the internet should be available to everyone, that it should be secure, that it should be open, that we can all rely on it, that we can send messages to our friends, our colleagues in any part of the world, where they reside. And that's something that we're passionate about in Government Engagement. We have our mission, our mission is the domain name system, but where we can help governments and international organizations understand the importance of maintaining the openness of the DNS and the internet in general, we will do that. So, it's fantastic to have the opportunity to speak to you. Go forward with the passion that you have, and have a great week. Thank you very much.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Nigel, thank you very much. Any questions to Nigel? We can take one, maybe one question?

MOHAMED YAZID AKANHO: Thank you, Siranush. My name is Yazid Akanho, ICANN66 Fellow, I'm coming from Benin in West Africa, I'm talking on my own. Question, I would like to know if the ICANN governance is like the United Nations governance, where some countries just say, "I oppose, I oppose, I oppose." Can you tell us a bit more about it? Thank you.

NIGEL HICKSON: I think there's two answers to your question. The ICANN governance that has been discussed with you and has been laid out by Dennis and other people is a complex bottom-up multistakeholder process of governance. As you've seen, we have a community, we have the organization, we have the Board. Ultimately, the Board has to take some decisions based on the advice that it gets through the policy development process and from the government advisory committee and other institutions, so the Board has to take some decisions, but it's a bottom-up process and no one has a veto at ICANN.

In a multistakeholder process, you don't have vetoes as such, you reach consensus sometimes, not everyone is always happy about consensus, but that's it, the bottom-up process. In the international area, of course ICANN has no, we're a nonprofit organization, our only

influence on the global stage at the UN or in the ITU or wherever we sit sometimes as observers, is being able to explain about the domain name system, being able to explain factually what we do and the importance of the open internet.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Nigel. I think we need to move to our next presenter, but Nigel is a fantastic person and is always open to listen to you and answer your questions, so please, whenever you see him in the corridors, ask your questions and even if now you want, he will go down so you may sit a bit and talk to him. But we'll go to our next presenter and it's a great pleasure to introduce you the Chair of Registrar Stakeholder Group, Graeme Bunton. Graeme, the floor is yours.

GRAEME BUNTON: Hello everyone, and good morning. My name is Graeme, I'm from a Canadian company called Tucows, we're out of Toronto, not Montreal, and I am the elected Chair of the registrar stakeholder group and I'm going to give you about six minutes or so on who registrars are and then hopefully we can take a few questions because I think I've only got 10 minutes total right? Right. So, first, welcome to Canada, if this is new for many of you, that's excellent and fun to have people in my home country, a little bit strange to be at an ICANN meeting in my own country. How many presentations have we had so far?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: You are the first from the community.

GRAEME BUNTON: Alright, so not a lot, okay. So, registrars, if we're talking about where we exist inside the DNS, there are registries, so these are the organizations like PIR who run dot org or VeriSign who run dot com and net. Then there are registrars and we purchase those domains from those registries, and then we sell them to registrants. So we're like a middle layer between the registries and people buying domain names. Registrars were created as like a market in I think about 1999, because it used to be that all domains essentially came from one place and so they created this middle layer of registrars to encourage competition and innovation in the DNS. And that I think has been reasonably successful over the past 20 years.

So, registrars come in four, I would say major flavors, retail, and that is registrars like GoDaddy, you might have heard of, they are the largest registrar on the planet, they sell direct to customers. There are wholesale registrars, this is companies like mine, where we sell to other companies who sell to registrants and there's some good reasons for that, being a registrar is often complicated, there's a lot of registries to talk to, there's a lot of regulatory overhead and ICANN compliance, and if you're small, it's much easier to just be, say, a reseller, rather than a full blown registrar.

There are brand or corporate registrars, these are companies that specialize in a very boutique service of registering, think of like a fancy

company domain name, so like sony.com has a lot of value, google.com, you have to be extremely careful with that domain name, you need lots of security around it, you need to make sure everything around it is working and so the registrars that specialize in those processes.

And then there's another one, the sort of type that I would call aftermarket, and these are registrars that specialize in serving people who think domain names have intrinsic value so that they can build portfolios of domain names to sell them to other people to auction them sometimes in bulk. So that's sort of the four main categories. I gave a presentation to the Board yesterday, so I have a bunch of stats collected that I can share. There are 2541 accredited registrars in the world, those actually belong to about 440 different companies.

So, there is one company that has 1200 of those 2500 accreditations, the next largest has about 479, so once you get through those first two, most of the rest just have a couple, or just one accreditation. So 440 real registrar entities out there, they exist in about 66 countries and they generate 35% of the revenue that ICANN gets, and that is all through an 18-cent registration fee for every gTLD year sold.

GoDaddy is the biggest, they are huge, and then my company is actually the next biggest, and then it's a pretty standard normal curve in the top 20, and then you get about under a million names under management, and then it gets quite small. So that 440 by the end of that long tail, those registrars are pretty little. The geographic distribution of us is not very even, the most registrars are in the United

States, China is next, and then Canada has quite a few and Germany, France, the UK, you know, sort of Western Europe has a bunch.

There's probably about eight in all of Africa, three in South Africa two in Morocco, couple more, India has quite a few, and there are none in South America, there's not a single ICANN accredited registrar in South America, which is a real bummer, because having a local presence means that you can serve a market better, you can understand what your customers need you can offer services in their language and part of the reason that there isn't any, is because being a registrar is complicated, participating in this space is complicated, you're going to hear a lot about that today, and all that overhead makes it hard to operate. You also require a fair amount of scale.

If you would consider that, let's say, a generic domain name costs \$8 from the registry, you might sell it for \$2, you're making \$2 a year. If you want to pay an engineer to build and end run this system, you need about 40,000 domain names to make enough money to pay an engineer in most western markets, that would be kind of cheap, too. So, 40,000 names is a lot, you don't just start your registrar and all of a sudden you have 40,000 names, that takes some time to build up that scale and that would just be to pay one person.

So, it's a tricky space to get new entrance into and the community I think needs to do some more thinking about how to get more registrars up and running, especially in the Global South, because there's a real lack of registrars there. How am I doing on time? Maybe

I'll talk very briefly about my stakeholder group. So, that's the landscape of registrars in general.

Inside of ICANN, there is this registrar stakeholder group, we are inside the GNSO and we are one half of what's called the contracted party house. So, registries and registrars are the contracted party house inside the GNSO, these are all acronyms that will slowly make sense to you over the course of this week. We've got about 100 members, so about a quarter of all of the ICANN accredited registrars, but collectively we represent somewhere between and 85 and 90% of all of the domains registered, so we've got the vast majority of the market.

There's an interesting thing about registrars and we're businesses, but for most registrars their main business is not selling domain names, it's kind of hard to make a lot of money selling domain names. So, typically they're hosting companies, that was the most traditional thing. Sometimes they're companies selling other services, email, SSL, web-related services, and that is their real business and domain names are just an add-on, and typically a cost center with a whole bunch of regulatory overhead and so participating in ICANN is kind of interesting in that it's a cost for not your main business.

So, despite, members of the registrar stakeholder groups some of them are very large corporations some of them are quite small, I only have a single member of my stakeholder group whose full time job is this. It's not my full time job, either. I've got about 13 members that I would say do the majority of the work of developing policy within

ICANN, and that's because most people's businesses are doing other things and paying attention here is hard for them, they can't dedicate a lot of time and energy sending someone to ICANN meetings, as I'm sure you figured out is expensive and time consuming and it's really hard to get all the work done even when you are a business that sells lots of domain names. So we often find ourselves in the same spot as the rest of the community on making sure we've got enough resources to get stuff done. Yeah, let's stop there and if people have questions, I'm happy to take them.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Graeme. We'll take a couple questions. Fidy first and then you.

FIDYA SHABRINA: Thank you. My name is Fidy, I'm from Indonesia, speaking on my own behalf and I'm part of the fellowship. My question is how do you differentiate between the customers who are registrar customers and the customers who are the registries' customers? Does it varies like how big is the company or how are their geographical location, or is there anything else that --

GRAEME BUNTON: I think I missed the first bit of that. Could you give me the --

FIDYA SHABRINA: How do you differentiate between the customers that is your direct customers and the customers that should go to the registry because you cannot reach it directly to them.

GRAEME BUNTON: So, end users, people buying domain names, cannot buy from registries directly, you have to go to a registrar, and that is ICANN policy. There are some registries that also own a registrar, we would call that vertical integration, but there are still pretty clear rules about how you have to treat your own internal registrar compared to all the rest of the registrars in the market and that is every registry has to treat all registrars equally. So, people buying domain names can pick any registrar, you're going to get the exact same product at the end of the day, the interface might be kind of different, and the cost will be kind of different, because different registrars have different business models and different selling prices.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, and one more question.

ROLLA HAMZA: Rolla Hamza from Egypt, and ICANN Fellow. How do you maintain the competition between the large registrar and not to harm the smaller one, because there is competition between them, maybe they adopt a policy that may benefit for the large one, that may harm the small registrar. Thank you.

GRAEME BUNTON:

That question was about how do we maintain a reasonable competition in the space? It's a good question. I think it's really hard to compete on price, the economics are pretty simple in that you don't have a lot of room to sell domains for really cheaply and still make money, so there's only a finite amount of competition that can occur in that space, and so it's competing on other things, I think is more common, and those are the other services that you're selling around the domain name that are really how registrars compete with each other.

Do you have an excellent website builder, do you have a really great email product that you're offering alongside of this domain name, and I think that's how we see a lot of competition in the space. But you're right, all of that as is true in literally every other commercial endeavor, you know, the big guys with more resources have more resources to do such things.

Where I think smaller registrars and often resellers of registrars have an advantage is that they can target a specific segment so, real estate agents are a big one, where they're selling properties and so you can build a product that's got a really great platform for uploading some photos and registering a domain name and putting up a website for selling a house, or it's for a specific country or region, or ethnic group, or language, and that's where a large registrar especially ones like mine, GoDaddy, whoever, aren't really necessarily great at building custom products to target those segments and smaller, more

lightweight, more focused, with a better geographic presence, are going to do a much better job selling into those markets.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Graeme, thank you very much, and appreciate your time being here with us.

GRAEME BUNTON: I'm here all week, if you see me in the hallway, I'm probably running to a meeting, but say hello and if you have more questions, let me know.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, and with that, I would like to introduce you to two nice people who represent Business Constituency, Chair and Vice Chair for Business Constituency Claudia and Jimson, without further ado, the floor is yours.

CLAUDIA SELLI: Thank you very much everybody, my name is Claudia Selli, so as it was said, I'm the Chair of the Business Constituency, but in my daily job I work for AT&T, an American and global communication company. So, AT&T joined the BC around 20 years ago, while myself, I started to join the BC in 2014, so pretty new as an ICANN'er, In today's presentation, both myself and Jimson will introduce briefly, the mission of the BC, the membership of the BC, how we work, how you can join and of course we are here to take your questions.

So, first of all, the Business Constituency is one of the three constituencies within basically the commercial stakeholder group the CSG, which is we are also the non-contracted part of the house and we are part of the GNSO, so the Generic Name Supporting Organization. The mission of the Business Constituency is really to ensure that any policy that is adopted by ICANN is consistent with an internet that promotes first of all, end user confidence and trust because it is a secure place to conduct business, it's technically stable and secure, and then is also competitive in the services offered by registry and registrar and related services.

So, as far as our membership is concerned, I would say that the typical member of the BC is a company that used the internet to trade and do business online and in a wider broad ecommerce sense, we are typically also customer of companies that offer IP addresses or domain names, so that are part of the contracted part of the house and our membership also varies in the sense that we have small and medium sized enterprises, but also multinational companies and we are very geographically diverse, so we have members that belong to Europe as myself, as well as to Africa, but also we have a huge growth in Latin America and we are very proud of that, as well as we have a lot of members from the Us and North America generally.

We are also very representative of gender, in fact, in the leadership there's myself and two other ladies, which I'm very proud of and two men, but I would like Jimson, who's doing a great job for us to continue and talk about our membership and rest, also, of how we operate. Thank you.

JIMSON OLUFUYE:

Thank you very much, Claudia. Siranush and team, thank you for receiving us, and every one of you, thank you for being here, because if you were not here, we would not be here. There is an interesting song for that, but I'm not going to sing it this time, maybe another time. We are quite diverse in membership and I represent a small company called Contemporary Consulting in Abuja, I happen to be the CEO my name again is jimson Olufuye. We specialize in building data centers and helping clients mitigate security challenges. We also build customized software and we engage in capacity development.

We joined the BC in 2012. At first we didn't understand what's going on, what we need to do there. Well, they are doing this, let us just leave them. But our business on the internet and we felt that internet needs to be stable, so it is in our self interest for us to be engaged. And so since 2013 we've been actively engaged and in fact, we wanted to be the first organization in Africa to join the Business Consistency, we joined through the Africa Alliance, we started with six countries, now 32 countries in Africa, so we are really encouraging businesses to be a part of it.

This becomes much more relevant because October 1st, 2016, the US government relinquished oversight responsibility of the internet and divulged responsibility to the global community so that is the justification I placed before my colleagues and before you too, that if you are from Global South you need to take interest in what is going. We do have a charter in the BC as Claudia said, that incorporates vast

businesses, there are a million businesses out there that we represent that are customers of registries and the registrars, so we have the large companies, we have the medium companies.

We also have associations that represent businesses, and our membership is now truly diversified so they are all contained the charter takes care of everybody, so the charter gives room for executive committee, we have an executive committee and which Claudia is the Chair, and we also have other committees, like the credentials committee if you want to join, that committee is there to check your credentials to see if you qualify. For example, if you make revenue from businesses, registry or register, or registration of domain name up to over 30%, you will not be able to join in.

So, the registrars they have group in the GNSO why also those that add revenue when it comes to registration is minimal, maybe not more than 30% they can join it. So, if you websites if you do data centers, if you do cybersecurity, you could join us. So there is good room for you to be part of us. We also have the outreach committee, the outreach committee is responsible for reaching out, we do a lot of outreaches, and I give kudos to my colleagues in BC, we do vast outreaches all over the place, we have a good budget, about 60% of our annual budget is to reach out to other businesses around the world so it's a great privilege to talk to you.

We have membership now in all ICANN regions so we're quite diversified. So you can imagine, zero percent in 2012, now about 17% African membership in the BC. So we've seen membership from Asia,

in particular, so if you are from Asia and you are into small businesses, feel free, come in. In fact BC has good incentive for you to be part of it. We also have the finance committee, the finance committee is responsible for reviewing ICANN budget and also articulating the BC annual budget. So again, if you want to be a committee member feel free to go to our website it's right there on the screen, and join us and fill in the form, within 14 days we will surely get back to you, and be part of policy development. Thank you very much.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much. Any questions to our Business Constituency representatives? Please.

ELIZABETH OREMBO: Thank you so much for the good presentation. My name is Elizabeth Orembo from the Kenya ICT Action Network. I joined ICANN from the NextGen program and then I went to the fellowship program, this is my second time fellowship. Now my question is, most registrars in Kenya or in Africa are small businesses that should qualify to be in the BC and I see the DNS industry in our region also as struggling, maybe because of the business models or maybe because they are also not participating in this in this kind of discussions. So how can the BC work together with the group that has just talked to us right now in helping these small businesses, not just even in Africa, even in Asia.

JIMSON OLUFUYE:

That is a very, very good question, I think it's thought provoking and we to think about it, but we have a charter, a new charter approved in 2017 by the ICANN Board, the committee as a whole, and the rule is that if you make revenue from domain sales that is above 30%, then you need to consider joining the registrar people, because we have different interests in ICANN. But there has been a case made that, well, they are too small to join registrar, because they are not accredited, so those are the issues that we could take up. But the good thing is that a number of them they do other businesses like they do website design, support services, so you'll be able to aggregate your income and you see that your domain business is not more than 30%, feel free, we have membership from Uganda, from South Africa, Ghana, and so on and so forth.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:

Thank you, there was a question over there, but I don't know who raised his hand. Yes, please, Sarah.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER:

Thank you so much, I just had one question, how do you balance power for more powerful organizations working with lesser powerful organizations or less finance organizations to ensure that the bigger fishes don't overtake the direction of the constituency or the policy making?

CLAUDIA SELLI: Thank you very much for your very good question. I would say that every voice counts within the BC so it's up to the member really to speak up, engage, and be part of the constituency, because our position are made by rapporteur, so a person that is willing to draft a position paper, but then anyone can give comment, so every voice and every person is equal within the BC, there's no distinction between whatever organization you represent. In that respect, we try to advance the interests of everybody.

JIMSON OLUFUYE: If I may add to that, thank you Claudia. It is a wrong notion to think that it's just a big corporation that is directing everybody, no, no, no. Every voice counts. So, from developing countries, from south, we're all listening, we all discuss together, discuss our interests, so it is balanced.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Siranush, I just wanted to remind everybody, as newcomers, we want to make sure that you state your first and last name, where you're from and if you happen to be a NextGen, who that person was, or if you're a fellow or a newcomer, make sure, because we need that for the record, and we want everybody to know who you are. Thank you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: So, the question will be in Spanish, please put on your headsets.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Good morning my name is [inaudible], this is my second year in ICANN conference, this is my first time as a fellow, but I'm speaking for myself. I will do the question in Spanish so if you can do the translation.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Another reminder, tomorrow at the open ceremony, you might want to grab a headset because there will be people speaking in French and other languages if you do not speak French or other languages, it's a good idea to have the headset so that you can follow along. I mean, it will be displayed on the screen, as well.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: My question is about interests in the BC. In the case of companies such as AT&T, what interests are you defending, or what type of interests are you seeking to be associated to different kinds of policies in terms of companies such as AT&T or other smaller companies, maybe. So, what are those interests that you are seeking in these kinds of large companies such as AT&T and others like Facebook or Google, or others?

CLAUDIA SELLI: Thank you for the question, I am going to continue in English. For AT&T of course, and certainly I think that other companies are very similar. For us, the main key issue is really the security and stability of the internet. Without that, we cannot operate. Plus, trust form the

consumer side is really important. Because if consumers don't trust the internet, we cannot operate, we cannot deliver services. So for us it's really the fundamental issue.

And then we follow through this priority all the policies are being developed within ICANN that these remain our really key priority. I would say for others, as well, like Facebook and Google and others have similar priority. I can talk also to, I think, similar priorities also for small and medium sized enterprise. It's really one of the key mission BC and we would stand by that.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you Claudia, and thank you Jimson. I think we're running out of time. If there is anything else, please approach these people here. With that, thank you very much and appreciate your time.

CLAUDIA SELLI: I just wanted to say if you questions please reach out to us, and if you see us in the corridors just stop us. We have newsletter that Jimson has left for you to take.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yes, there is a newsletter here or it's in the booth. Okay, so if you are interested to learn more about BC, please take this newsletter here. Thank you very much. With that, I would like to invite our next speaker, who is one of two Vice Chairs in GNSO Council, Pam Little,

who will actually tell us what is GNSO, so we'll learn a new abbreviation here. Pam, the floor is yours.

PAM LITTLE:

Hello everyone, my name is Pam Little. I am one of the GNSO Council Vice Chairs from the contract party house, I will come to that in a minute, what that means. So for now, I'm delighted to be here with you. Once upon a time, I was one of you, 10 years ago. So at that time I actually came to know ICANN as staff, so I joined ICANN in 2009, so this 2019 and I've been to most ICANN meetings over the last 10 years, so maybe this is your first for most of you, but I don't remember, I really lost count which one, probably around 30.

So, welcome you all once again and so today I will give you a very high level overview of one of the very important, I wouldn't dare say it's the most important, but it definitely is the most fun, I believe, of the structures within ICANN. So that's called the GNSO, we call it GNSO and you may not be familiar with the acronym, so the full name is Generic Names Supporting Organization, so this is one of the three supporting organizations within ICANN, and why GNSO is important, in my view, is where all these activities are taking place in terms of policy development within ICANN.

But there are really two structures here, or more than two structures. If you look at this slide that staff has kindly prepared, you see the GNSO as the overarching structure, but within the GNSO there are other substructures. The first one you'll see is the GNSO Council,

where they are 21 members representing those different stakeholder groups or constituencies on the Council.

Then you've got those four stakeholder groups, can you see the next line down in the chat, you've got the commercial stakeholder group, you've got the registry stakeholder group, registrar stakeholder group and Non Commercial Stakeholder Groups. I appreciate Staff may have intended to show you the full names of these different stakeholder groups because they help you understand what they are and who the members are really representing what interests, but you can see they are actually two houses within the GNSO Council.

The two in the middle the registry stakeholder group and the registrar stakeholder groups are what we call as the contract party house within the GNSO Council. The other two on the outside the commercial and Non Commercial Stakeholder Groups, are what's known as a Non-Contracted Party House within the council and the distinction is pretty simple. The contract parties house, i.e. the registries and registrars, have contract with ICANN.

Registry has the registry agreement with ICANN, registrars have the registrar accreditation agreement with ICANN, therefore we are bound by those terms and conditions, we means registrars and registries, and I come from one of the registrars, Alibaba in China, so we are bound by those contracts, but the Non Commercial Stakeholder Group and commercial stakeholder group they have no contract, contractual relationship with ICANN so they call it the Non-Contracted Party House.

But you can see the registry and registrar groups do not have constituencies within the group, but the other groups do, and you can see them there and they represent different interests, and this is the really the essence of the GNSO and ICANN as a whole. We come together, representing different interests, different perspective, and we have different cultural backgrounds and from different regions to participate in this forum to develop policies as it relates to generic top level domains. So, that's a very important aspect of this.

Bear in mind, the policies the GNSO develops only govern generic top level domains but in the world of domain names they are ccTLD domain name like .cn, .de, .whatever the two letter country code. Those ccTLD registry operators, they usually are subject to or run in country by their own bodies or not for profit organization or private organization, but they are subject to the national laws, they are not subject to ICANN's contracts. So the policy the GNSO makes or recommends to the ICANN Board only governs the gTLD domain names. So that's a very important distinction.

If I may, I just want to briefly cover if Staff can maybe skip to Slide 39, I would like to show you how the Council actually works. Is it possible to go to that? As I said earlier, it's important to bear in mind there is this GNSO overarching structure and there's GNSO Council. The role of the GNSO is to develop policy recommendations and those recommendations will come to the GNSO Council and the Council would then vote to approve or adopt those recommendations that are made by the community represented by different stakeholder groups or whoever is participating in the policy development working group.

Those policies developed by the community or policy recommendations developed by the community will come before the Council, the Council has very formal process to approve or not approve those policy recommendations. And once those policy recommendations are approved by the Council the Council would then send those policy recommendations on to the ICANN Board and the ICANN Board again has process to approve or adopt those recommendations and once the ICANN Board adopts those policy recommendations then it goes to ICANN Org, the organization, to write them up into policy language and they will become so called consensus policy that become binding on the registries and registrars.

In other words, if you have a new consensus policy and once that new consensus policy becomes effective, registry and registrar would have to make sure their operations, their process comply with these new requirements in this new policy. I want to show you this chart because I feel it is important for you to know this chart to me shows how the Council operates and these different seats of different stakeholder groups have on the Council and how the Council makes decisions.

You can see there are different numbers of seats allocated to different stakeholder groups and there is a very deliberate design of this by house structure. I mentioned earlier about the contract parties house versus a noncontract party house, you can see the seats they have on the Council are different. And why that is important, for certain things the Council makes decision and certain things have to be up for vote through motion, and when there is a motion for vote, the default

position is usually by simple majority, means if they are 21 members and half of them voted for a motion, then that motion will carry.

But there are certain things that are very important, would require a GNSO supermajority and GNSO supermajority is very important, I didn't know this until I was on the Council. The GNSO supermajority means the voting threshold means two thirds of each house, that will be one way to count as a supermajority. The other one is three quarters of one house and a majority of the other house. So this sounds very daunting and complicated, but I just want to share with you there are certain things that the Council and the community takes seriously and requires this very high threshold and you can see the seats allocation and how hard it is to actually have a motion to reach that very high threshold to carry.

For example, I'm not sure whether you heard of the ongoing work that is called the Expedited Policy Development Process for the domain registration data, that's ongoing. For the Council to initiate such a process called EPDP, Expedited Policy Development Process, that required a supermajority, so it was hard work to make sure everyone is on board to support such an effort, to kick off such an effort. So that's what I wanted to share with you. The other thing I want to share with you about this, have I run out of time?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yeah, if you want to take some questions.

PAM LITTLE: Okay, on the Council we have very diverse composition and in the stakeholder groups there are also certain requirements to encourage the group that each group send different background different diverse composition of members to the Council. So I'm hoping one day I'll see you either volunteering in the PDP working group or maybe join the Council as one of my colleagues. So with that, sorry for rushing through, there's so much to learn about the Council and the GNSO, and I'm still learning, just like you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much, Pam. I think it's very important for this group to participate in some GNSO sessions or Council sessions so they will see how it works. When do you hold your Council session and if it is open?

PAM LITTLE: It is open, all Council meetings are open to the public, we actually are just having a working session conflict we are meeting in different room and our mailing list is open as well if you wish to follow our work please subscribe to the mailing list, you can see what we are talking about or what we're working on.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much. Any important question to Pam for now? Just brief, 20 seconds.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Okay, hello, my name is [inaudible] and this is my first time to be here and the basic question is you talked about the EPDP, right? The question I had was I heard some people talking about the differentiation of the legal person and the natural person inside the EPDP and they said it was important, but I wasn't able to get it for the moment when I attended yesterday, so I wanted explanation about that issue, please. Thank you.

PAM LITTLE: Thank you for the question, I'm afraid I'm not an expert on GDPR or the EPDP, but I'll be very brief. I think the distinction is because the GDPR only protects personal data, and within ICANN when we are in a policy working group there are some different views about whether a legal person, a legal person obviously won't be protected, the data of that legal person won't be protected under the GDPR.

The difficulty is with the WHOIS structure at the moment, some people are concerned, like, even if it's the legal person, some of the information or contact information of the legal person as a registrant may still contain personally identifiable data, therefore, should be protected. So can we just make a bold distinction to say if personal data if the registrant is a natural person then the contact information should be protected or redacted, but if the registrant is a legal person, then they are not protected they should be open to the public. So that's the debate or discussion within the group at the moment. Thank you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Pam, thank you very much. And with that, appreciate your time, thank you for coming.

PAM LITTLE: Thank you everybody, have fun.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Your applause to our presenter, please. Are you tired? One hour to the break, okay? We'll survive, right? Okay. So we'll move now to the Non Commercial Stakeholder Group, and we'll talk about what this group is doing in ICANN and first we will give the floor to the Chair of not for profit operational concerns constituency which is known as NPOC. Joan Kerr; Joan, the floor is yours.

JOAN KERR: Thank you very much. So, you've learned all there is to know about ICANN from GNSO, right? No? Alright, I'm so happy whenever I hear other presentations because in ICANN you always learn something. I've been involved in ICANN for a few years and I'm still learning so it's always ongoing. So, my name is Joan Kerr, the Chair for NPOC, have been the Chair for the last two and a half years. What is NPOC? We're part of the GNSO, so you've learned a lot about the GNSO, so I won't address that so much, but we're in the Non Commercial Stakeholder Group and you'll hear the Chairs speak about that as well. And so in

the nonstakeholder group are two constituencies, and Bruna is here to talk about hers, and I will talk about mine.

As you heard, it's a not for profit organization constituency. Our mission, which was created about eight years ago, was to specifically address the concerns that not for profit have in their operations, so not the whole idea of policies, but operational concerns. So what does that mean? Because a lot of people don't know what that means. So when you think about a not for profit, they have a mission and their mission is to go out there and engage people and educate people about whatever their work is, advocacy, humanitarian, whatever if their domain doesn't work and the domain system is impacting on that, that affects them and so we addressed those issues.

So our platforms are the following: Domain name fraud, intellectual property abuse, privacy, security stability and resiliency, and the transparent registration and continued use of ownership of the domain name. So I'll give you an example, I'll share this particular example with you. In 2005 I had a high impact name, one day we tried to renew it and the next day we woke up and it was never renewed because we never got a response from the registrar. The next day it was a totally new site, stolen from us. This happens all the time.

Now at that time there was no protection, I didn't know where to go, and so that was one of the things why I kind of looked around to see what protection there was but, but the thing was that happens all the time in not for profits. They're so busy doing their work that they

don't actually maintain their domain names and it's usually a volunteer that does it it's, all kinds of legal and volunteer issues. So, that's one thing.

Now those issues have been addressed by ICANN, for example through the noncommercial work a registrar has to give you a three month warning that your name needs to be renewed which didn't happen at that time and there's a redemption time that even if after the three months it didn't go through, that you still can, the original owner of the name has the first access to it. So I think that it's very important that the noncommercial saw that as an issue and work at it - you have to make sure that I know the time because I'll talk forever, as you know - yes, okay.

So one of the questions we keep getting asked is how are we different than the noncommercial user constituency and so I'll address our side and Bruna can address the other side. So we've been talking a lot about that at the NPOC. And if it's okay, just to take a second and introduce Ore who is our amazing, amazing secretary from NPOC, we're so blessed to have her, honestly, and I talked her into it. So, the difference between what NPOC does and what NCUC does. NPOC, you must be a registered organization in your country, a legally registered organization, because of course NCUC has individuals and you can be non affiliated but you have to be a legal entity. So that's one distinction to become a member.

Now you can participate, but to become a member and to have operational concerns, you have to have the legal status as well as a

website, because that's the only way it's going to be relevant. So that's a distinctive difference. I also brought some flyers for you if you're interested in knowing some more, because we've got things like a lot of outreach we're going forward, every month we're doing educational seminars and those are fantastic to get introduced to ICANN as well as the DNS, as well as NPOC.

If I could just have a show of hands, how many people here are involved in a not for profit? Alright, so, if you come and see me, you can get a button, I'll give you a button, and pick up a flyer, so please come and I won't have the buttons here, so it's your job to come and find me, okay? And if I don't see it with a button I'm going to complain.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Joan. Any questions? We can take one question, briefly. If not, then Joan we'll wait for you at the NPOC session. There's one. Please, the question will be in Spanish.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Don't forget to introduce yourself this time. Gabriel.

GABRIEL JIMENEZ: Yes, my name is Gabriel Jimenez, I am a fellow, second year in ICANN as well, first as a NextGen and now as a fellow. I'll do a question in English for everyone, it's just a quick question. If the registrars are not

contracted with ICANN, do they have to follow ICANN policies, such as the three months warning that you mentioned before?

JOAN KERR:

So, the question is if a registrar is not contracted by ICANN do they still have to follow the three month policy, is that what you're asking? Yeah, so, I don't represent the registrars, I don't know how the registrar agreement is, but all registrars the registries are contracted by ICANN and so it's the registry, which is the owner of the domain name, is responsible for the policy, so they would have to ensure that their registrar follow that policy, so I would say yes, but not every registrar is ICANN, but they should be. I'm not sure I know of a registrar that isn't. So, yes, all registrars follow the same policy.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:

Thank you, Joan, and thank you for your time. Please take the opportunity, go and participate and see what is NPOC's table at ICANN66. With that, I would like to introduce our next presenter with great pleasure, as she is one of the bright fellows who is now Chair of NCUC which is Non-Commercial Users Constituency, Bruna, the floor is yours.

BRUNA MARTINS:

Hi everyone, nice to see a packed room and a lot of new faces here. Hello, my name is Bruna, thank you for the introduction for an invitation once again, Deborah and Siranush. As Siranush told you, I

am the Chair of the Non-Commercial Users Constituency. We like to call the NCUC one of the many, but I would say one of the main places for civil society at ICANN and why do I say that? It's because NCUC as part of the GNSO the Generic Names Supporting Organization, we are the voice of civil society and nonprofits around the policies that would shape the generic names delegation and how we use generic names around the world.

So the history of NCUC dates back to 1998, 1999, so I guess we've been around for almost 20 years now. Back in the day, ICANN was still figuring out how it was organized and then they came up with the structure called the DNSO, so Domain Name Supporting Organization. And at the DNSO we had representations for ccTLDs, we had representations for registries and registrars of ccTLDs but at the time we did not have a place for nonprofits and for civil society and civil liberties defenders.

So we had a lot of academics around ICANN but we didn't have a proper place for that sort of representation. So that's when NCC with another name came in place and then after that, in 2003, in one of the greatest ICANN bylaw reviews, we turned out to be NCUC, the home for civil society and academia around ICANN. Obviously our mission is kind of attained and linked to the fact that we want to ensure some balances into those policies. So we tend to advocate for consumer protection, we tend to advocate for privacy and also for other balances around this community.

Nowadays I guess NCUC is around 900 members from all across the world, so we have people From Latin America from North America from Europe, we have literally members from everywhere and in terms of governance, we are divided our, our internal governance, the leadership team has one representative for each of the areas so, one for LAC, one for Africa, I see two of them right here so Ben and Franco, if you can say hi, just raise your hand, these are representatives for Africa, Benjamin is representative for Africa and Franco is the representative for Latin America. We constituted this sort of leadership team as focal points for the regions. So, if you are interested in joining NCUC or if you are interested in learning a little bit more of how civil society works around ICANN, feel free to reach out to them, they are your focal points for the regions.

I don't see the others, but we also have Michael Karanicolas for North America, we have Louise Marie for Europe, and we also have Mili Semlani for the APAC region. Just to keep it brief, NCUC is advocating to try to develop the policies around GNSO, it is important to mention that as part of the Generic Name Supporting Organization our work is more focused into the generic names development and PDPs so we have representations across the subsequent procedures we have representations across the EPDP and we work very much with our stakeholder group which Stephanie will talk a little bit about very soon and helping build those policies. So I'll keep it simple and limit here just so we can get questions.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Bruna, any questions here for Bruna? Yes, the question is over there, please, and meanwhile, Stephanie can I invite you here?

JAEWON SON: Hi, I'm Jaewon from Korea and I'm the NextGen ambassador here. Before that I was NextGen and fellow in Kobe and I'll be a fellow in Cancun. So my question is since you are representing the NomCom users, but I believe some of among the NomCom user might have some other interests with company emphasize, so how do you divide those people who are kind of commercial at the same time, or something like that?

BRUNA MARTINS: I don't think I got the question right, but you're asking about how do we ensure that there is no maybe conflict of interest and how do we separate the commercial from the non commercial interests? Okay.

So, I think you guys are going to hear about this as well, but GNSO is divided into other boxes so inside it we have what is called the NCPH, which is the noncontracted, party house, and we are within the Non-Contracted Party House. And as a stakeholder group, Stephanie will talk a little bit about it, we are the Non Commercial Stakeholder Group, that meaning we only allow membership from individuals and from organizations that are working on the field of advancing this sort of topic that we're working at.

So, if you're interested in becoming a member, you can just file the form for NCUC and in that form you have to explain your interest and how your nonprofit or your work in the field has been helping shape those policies and have been walking in that sense. So, that will be the way of separating for now, but we are always taking a look on this, it's not a capture, but how complicated it can be for representing different interests and we all know that we have different hats in our lives so tends to be a continuous work.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Bruna, and I would like to go to introduce our next presenter and meanwhile if you have any questions you will ask the questions to those two beautiful ladies. So with that, I would like to introduce the Chair of the Non Commercial Stakeholder Group, Stephanie Perrin, just to tell about the this group, what you're doing and what is the structure and the main topics on your table for ICANN66.

STEPHANIE PERRIN: Thanks very much, good idea to turn the mic on, I guess. I am the Chair this year of the noncommercial stakeholders group. The noncommercial stakeholders group was founded under a slightly different name basically about 19 years ago because two of our members Milton Mueller from Georgia Tech and Kathy Kleiman who's an attorney working for small smaller groups and individuals fighting for domain name fairness, they recognized that ICANN structure didn't

seem to allow for representation for the simple end user, so they started an organization that would represent noncommercial users.

Now you might say, well doesn't ALAC represent the end user, and yes, they do, but they don't differentiate as to what kind of end user you are, so there's business and intellectual property interest at ALAC, which is fine, they're an advisory committee that represents all end users, we in the Non Commercial Stakeholder Group, we fight for policy issues that protect the individual and NGOs. Gradually the organization created the two constituencies whom you have heard from.

Now basically our role as members of the GNSO Council, we send six Councilors as the noncommercial stakeholders group that's not divided by constituency and we elect them to represent the interests of the end user and what are the interests of the end user? Well, as part of our charter we insist that people adhere to our promotion of privacy, freedom of expression, human rights more broadly, and the affordability of having a domain name for individual people. And basically all of those ICTs for development goals are part of our mandate.

The previous question was a very good one, how do we differentiate? It's very difficult because globally sometimes NGOs are funded by government, that doesn't mean they're bad and there's often a bias against government in some quarters, particularly here in North America, somehow we don't trust government, at least south of the border, so we do categorize our membership applications to make

sure that people are indeed either representing themselves or representing a true NGO that is promoting those values.

So basically it's our values upon which we differentiate and we are in fact at this meeting discussing an ethics code that I hope will put more flesh around the bones. Those values are encased in our charter but I think a little more due diligence might be a good thing, we will debate that.

We do have free and open debate, some would say little too fierce, and in fact culturally there's some differences in how comfortable people are and the kind of combat that goes on in our stakeholder group, but we hope that our members will get used to this and get ready for what I would describe as North American style argument on these fundamental issues. Our members are passionate about the issues for which we fight and we try to staff with people who have some expertise, all of the different policy development processes that are active at ICANN.

One particular one that I've been active in the whole time I've been at ICANN is the policy development surrounding WHOIS and a replacement for the WHOIS directory. Has anybody talked about this before? Yeah? No, okay, it's kind of sucking the life out of us and I don't mean to put off any of you newcomers who might want to join us but be aware that there's a lot of work and volunteering to fight for these interests.

Right now we are putting in two meetings a week, two hours per meeting with a steady flood of documents to read so it's not for the faint of heart, believe me, it's a lot of work and the same is true for the SubPro policy development processes which is short for Subsequent Procedures. they're working very strenuously to figure out what we need to fix on the Subsequent Procedures for the new gTLD registrations and a lot of this stuff is pretty arcane, it will take you a while to get your feet wet I'm understanding it.

One of the projects that we've been working on, and we work closely, Bruna has been working with me and with Louise on this, we're trying to figure out better ways to engage newcomers so if you have any feedback, please don't hesitate to stop us and give us your feedback, because bringing people who want to engage, who are passionate about these issues, up to the level where they feel comfortable to raise their flag and say something at a meeting, that's a struggle.

I've worked in this area for many, many years and I'm extremely comfortable in privacy but not necessarily in some of the issues. Nonetheless, being rather old, I'm undeterred, I'll say something anyway, but a lot of people lack that confidence and we want to get people up to a level where they can participate confidently. So any tips you have we'd love to hear them. That's about enough from me.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: We have a couple of questions.

AKSHAY BROOTA:

Hello, my name is Akshay, I'm a NextGen at ICANN66, I come from Colorado, USA. So, as you mentioned about the affordability of domain names for end users, how do you regulate the registrars to make sure that they don't overcharge the end users and to make sure that these domain names are affordable. How do you regulate the registrars?

STEPHANIE PERRIN:

I'm afraid there's a terrible echo in this room, and that does not go well for the rest of the week because, boy, I had trouble hearing you. But I gather the question is about how do we keep domain names affordable? Excellent question. One of our members has just actually appealed a decision the Electronic Frontier Foundation has asked for a reconsideration of ICANN's decision on releasing price controls on .org, .org, of course, being the favorite designation for NGOs, and I know they tried to launch NGO, but I think it fizzled, I think .org is still the domain name of choice or the string of choice.

So that's the kind of thing that we try to do. We try to comment on all of these matters, and we get on committees and fight them. But clearly, we lost on that one and if the reconsideration doesn't go through then we've got a problem, I think.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:

Thank you, Stephanie, and we'll take the last question over here.

ALEX LEVIT: Thank you, Alex Levit from Dynadot, Toronto. A followup question, what is the appeal process? Let's say you get a decision from various entities within ICANN, you don't like it, what do you do about it?

STEPHANIE PERRIN: Well, there is the Request for Reconsideration. There is public comment process for every policy document that comes out of the PDPs. One of our duties of course is to make sure that our comments that we put in get factored into the analysis of the public comments and hopefully influence the final report, that doesn't necessarily happen. There used to be a procedure for reply comments where we would studiously put in reply comments because, of course, the final lobbying effort for everybody is the final comment on the final report. Unfortunately, in my view, that procedure was dropped. So there's really not much of an appeal mechanism once the final report is out.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much, and with that, thank you ladies for your time and coming here, appreciate. With that, I would like to introduce our next group who is here, Eduardo Diaz and Marita Moll from At-Large who will tell about what is At-Large and how you can be a part of At-Large. Eduardo, the floor is yours.

EDUARDO DIAZ: Thank you very much, I am going to start in Spanish. If you'd like to wear your headphones, but then I'm going to switch into English. My

name is Eduardo Diaz, I am coming from Puerto Rico. I think there are some Puerto Rico representatives here in your group. I have been working and participating in ALAC since 2007.

Oh, they didn't get the headsets, don't worry, I can say it in English. Anyway, while they get their things, I'm going to say the same in English that I was saying in Spanish. My name is Eduardo Diaz I have been engaged with ICANN since 2007 in this organization, as we have seen how it has grown. So I just wanted to introduce myself, I'm going to let her introduce herself, and then we will talk about this.

MARITA MOLL:

Welcome to Montreal, welcome to Canada. There is a song in Quebec that says my country is not my country, but it's winter, so we don't have any snow right now, outside but if you stay a couple weeks you might be able to see snow. And this will make your experience better in Canada.

I am Marita Moll At-Large advisory committee, and we come from all over the world. And so, you know, there's a Spanish and French and we try to make everybody really feel comfortable in this community that we call ICANN. You can see on the screen there all the parts of the regions that we're representing. We have groups in all of these regions to which anybody can register, belong. We have individual members we have group members call At-Large structures, and we use these structures to get down to the community level and find out what it is

people really want to see happen at ICANN and how we can grow this structure and make sure it remains multistakeholder.

EDUARDO DIAZ:

Thank you, Marita. And I also want to mention that as you see, we are an advice structure, we don't provide with the policy, we do participate in the PDP policy development process, and if you see we have people from all over the world we are divided by region and the idea behind this is that we can bring the interests of the end user and those can be people that buy DNSes and people that do not buy DNSes, but they use the internet and whatever we do here, it affects them.

So what we do is since we are divided by region, specific regions have different issues with the internet and all of this is brought into here and the idea is that we bring that interest into the process so we can when there are discussions about policy we bring this interest in the policy if we believe there's something that should be done, or should not be done, because at the end it will affect the end user. It's not all only on one side. So it is the most global organization within ICANN in the sense we represent lots of people I mean we represent them, we bring in the interest or representation here into the ALAC.

MARITA MOLL:

Right, we don't want to say we represent four billion people, because that's impossible, but we try to speak for the interests of those people who don't have any other voice and you know if it's a

multistakeholder system, those people have to be there, as well. We've got all the other constituencies here and if you're not sure where you fit in, take a very good look at all the different spots, you will find a place to fit in. It took me two years and a few ICANN meetings, until I really decided where I should fit into this system. And I love this stuff NCSG is doing, Stephanie is a great friend of mine and we're interested in the same things.

But me, I'm more of a community organizer. I like to get down to the grassroots I like to talk to the people and tell them why this is important and why they should be involved. And so that's why I thought for me At-Large was the best place, at least to be for a while where you don't have to stay where you start here, you can move around and people encourage you to move around, but as I say, take your time and take a look around. If you're like me, a person who really likes to get down to the grassroots and talk to people and grow the community in that way, At-Large might be a good place for you to be.

EDUARDO DIAZ:

My name is Eduardo, so if you look me around, you know, stop me and I can tell you more details about the structure. Being an advisory committee and representing these interests, you can be anywhere. So this is a good structure to start with within ICANN to get your way around it and then decide if you wanted to stay here, you want to focus only on DNS, and things like that. So, just stop me and I will help you, I will tell you more about it, and I'm easy to find. Marita.

MARITA MOLL:

We're not following our slides. But, you know, that's okay, because we're really trying to convey here an idea, a feeling. We're involved in the policy process, but we're not part of the GNSO which you would have heard about already. We can be involved, if we want to, in working groups and I am involved in one of the working groups that is talking about what kind of rules apply to Geographic Names, for example, some people might have heard of the dispute about .amazon. The dispute about .amazon, I think that's really a thing people on the grassroots can relate to and in fact, they do. So I got involved in that particular working group about the geographic names decisions and rules.

So you can be involved in policy, even if you're a member of ALAC, of At-Large, but when it comes to the structure of the organization, we're the ones who will respond to whatever reports whatever decisions are made on those issues in those work groups. So I certainly feel like I'm part of all of this process. I don't feel sidelined in any way. And there's a lot of work to do.

We also get involved in things that are not specifically policy process. If you're technically oriented, you can also be involved, there's plenty of room for people who are really technical, those people are highly valued here. And in fact, everyone's highly valued, because we're always desperately looking for more people to work on the many issues that that go on around here.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you. Any questions? Just one or two, yes please, here, Sarah.

KUSHAGRA BHARGAVA: Thank you, I'm Kush. I'm a NextGen member and I come from University of Southern California in Los Angeles. My concern is about some malicious nodes that are on the internet, which are used by the internet users to artificially increase their online social influence. For example, you buy YouTube views or Instagram followers.

So how is that affecting the masses, because this kind of artificial behavior which is being supported by some black market services on the domain name system, these affect the recommendation systems on ecommerce websites or the YouTube recommendation system. So my question is ALAC being the voice of the internet users, has ALAC been able to propose any solution in the PDP regarding this kind of issue?

MARITA MOLL: I'm not totally familiar with the particular issue that you're talking about, but I think it might be about content. Is this about content? I can barely see you. Because, if it's about content, we don't do that here.

KUSHAGRA BHARGAVA: Yeah, right. So how is that related because there are some domain names which are being taken which promote this kind of behavior that eventually affect the content on the internet. So my question is, can we have a check on these kind of companies or these kind of third parties which are acquiring these domain names?

EDUARDO DIAZ: So, if you're talking about DNS and problems about DNS, yes, surely we get involved with that. Again, there is a policy already in place. So we have to work around that. If not, then there are ways that you can promote new policies or change in policies there needs to be and it can come from ALAC or anybody that participated in ICANN. I don't know if that answers your question.

MARITA MOLL: And I'll just add to that that you're at a good ICANN meeting because that is a major topic here and in the next few days you're going to hear a lot about that sort of stuff.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much, and with that, I would like to thank you for coming here at the At-Large community, and I hope that starting from tomorrow At-Large is holding their ATLAS III which is the ATLAS Summit. So you may go and join for some of the sessions, but they have a huge group of delegates who are coming for this summit and I'm sure we'll hear the outcomes of that summit soon. Thank you very

much. Thank you, Eduardo and Marita. Thank you, At-Large team. With that, I would like to go and continue our today's presentation so, tired? Maybe stretch, five minutes, two minutes? Okay, five minutes. But don't run away. [AUDIO BREAK]

Thank you very much for coming back, and I would like to give the floor to ICANN Staff member who represents North America and managing North America region from global stakeholder engagement team, Joe Catapano, to take the floor and tell us about the engagement in North America. Joe, the floor is yours.

JOE CATAPANO:

Thanks very much, Siranush, and thank you all for having me. It's great to be here. I apologize in advance, I'm sort of losing my voice a little bit, but I'll try and enunciate as best I can. I have been with ICANN for a little over six years, managing the North America region, which I'm sure by now you know is the US, Canada and some of the island territories there.

So as far as engagement in the region is concerned, the cornerstone of our engagement is the regional stakeholder engagement plan. And this is a two year plan that is was developed by the community and supported by the North America GSE team or Global Stakeholder Engagement team, which is myself and my boss Chris Mondini who is the VP of stakeholder engagement for the North America region, you may have met him already, and if you haven't, hopefully he'll drop by in some of your sessions, so you can talk to him, as well.

The engagement plan, as I said, is a two year plan. So we're currently under the FY2019, FY2020 plan, and that began in July 01, 2018, and it will go until June 30, 2020. So what we'll do probably sometime this spring is begin another community process to develop a new plan for for FY21 and FY22. But for now, we'll just talk about the plan we're under now. So the plan is based on the ICANN global strategic plan, kind of overall plan that's developed for the organization and you'll see on the white squares on this slide are the overall goals for the strategic plan for ICANN as a whole.

So, build awareness and grow, diversify the multi stakeholder base and the volunteer pipeline, grow the knowledge base of current and potential ICANN stakeholders, and grow stakeholder support and active participation in ICANN. Our goals as a region cascade down from those global goals. So here you'll see ours are strengthen partnerships and expand outreach, focus on issue based engagement with improved content messaging, and support enhanced mentorship and onboarding.

So if we move to the next slide you'll see our objectives that support the goals. So under strengthening partnerships, we have certain measurements we use to evaluate all these objectives. So we talked about number of partnerships and events. So in terms of partnerships we have a host of partnerships across sectors. So for instance, for the business sector we partner a lot with local chambers of commerce and economic clubs to do outreach. In the civil society space we partner with a lot of advocacy organizations that focus on issues that are important to that community. We have some technical associations

and clubs. We work with our office of the CTO at ICANN to make outreach to those folks. Universities, we do a lot of speaking engagements at universities and try and get ICANN content into the curriculum. So that is another aspect of that.

I should mention the end user, at the At-Large community we partner with a lot of the At-Large structures to put on webinars and different events to support engagement and outreach. So in terms of just a snapshot of some of our events, we're at more than 100 events that we've either attended supported or posted for the calendar year and we will refresh that number as things come in probably in about January this year. Under issue based engagement, we take a look at stakeholders that join working groups and review teams and we're happy to see in the region according to our numbers, as of a couple of months ago about 42% of folks in working groups are from North America and for review teams, North Americans compose about 17%.

We have measurements for communication, such as our newsletters and blogs and webinars, as I mentioned some of our most popular vehicles for getting the word out. For enhanced mentorship certainly we work with Siranush and other members of the public responsibility team to work with the fellows and the NextGen folks on different outreach vehicles, be they webinars or, as I said, speaking at a university or partnering with a student club or something like that, to try and get that pipeline up and going.

We also do trainings, most recently we did one for registrars that are not currently part of the ICANN space, to get them a little more

familiar with what ICANN does and how they can be more involved. So that's just kind of a snapshot of that. And I think the main message I want you to come away with today as far as regional engagement is concerned is that we want your involvement. We want you to participate beyond this meeting. So hopefully this gives you a good baseline and a good launch pad to be involved. And certainly if you're from the North America region, you have a good opportunity to get involved in our processes for building engagement in the years to come.

I just threw up some of the ways to be involved, certainly I think from Siranush Vardanyan and Deborah, you've heard about ICANN Learn. That's a great leaping off point to get a baseline of knowledge in there. Subscribe to our newsletter. If you go to the ICANN website under news and media, there will be a link to global newsletters.

That's where you can find the North American newsletter, you can subscribe to it, that's our main communication vehicle with the community. That's where we'll post our information about how you can be involved in the development of the FY21 and FY22 engagement plan. And of course we have all the other news on all our events and things of that nature in there. So we encourage you to sign up for that. Attend an event in North America or the region that you reside in. there's an engagement calendar at the homepage of the ICANN website, I think it's on the right hand side.

So if you go there you can check out an event and you can learn more. Participate in a community group as either a participant or an

observer. If you go to ICANN.org/community, certainly, you're going to do a lot of that by engaging with the community here at the meeting, but in terms of after the meeting, that's a great way to get involved. So we look forward to seeing you around here and to be involved in our engagement activities. Thank you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Joe, thank you very much. And thank you for this interesting introduction and the ways how newcomers can get engaged into the activities. And with that, I would like to introduce you to our last two presenters before we go for the break. So the first group will be THTE Security And Stability Advisory Group and the Chair and Vice-Chair of this group are Rod and Julia. So, we call them SSAC. So this is a new abbreviation for you to learn. Rod, the floor is yours.

ROD RASMUSSEN: Thank you, we do very much enjoy this session every ICANN, and get a chance to talk about SSR issues, security, stability and resiliency. The SSAC was created to advise ICANN the Board, in particular, but also the ICANN community around these types of issues. When it comes to primarily the identifiers of the internet, which is ICANN's remit, but also in looking at the overall system, the overall internet ecosystem, how those things may affect the domain name system, the addressing routing systems, et cetera, with the primary focus of ICANN being on the DNS end the naming systems.

So it's a group of technical experts with various backgrounds in things like routing and DNS operations, registry register operations, security, cybersecurity types of backgrounds, and then everything from messaging to protocols, IETF involvement, et cetera. So try and bring together a diverse set of technical backgrounds to the group.

There's currently 38 SSAC members. They are officially appointed by the Board to a three year term and typically it renews as long as they're contributing to the efforts that we do. So, on a regular basis we look at various security topics that are emerging threats, trends, et cetera, that may be affecting the namespace or the ICANN community in general and try and get a handle on those issues and provide reports about them advice to the Board or to other parts of the organization or even to outside parties around dealing with some of these things. And those can range from very broad topics like one of the earliest things that SSAC did was talk about IP address moving, which turned into a document that was also picked up within the ITF world and became a BCP or Best Common Practice.

Two things are very specific around registry registrar protections of their customers and their networks, and things like that. So, it ranges across several topic areas. We'll pick up a topic from our own kind of bringing in ideas from our own members and what's going on in the landscape and we will also answer questions directly typically from the Board, although sometimes other SOs and ACs within ICANN will pose a question to us, that we may take up as a topic and provide either something in a public comment or in a formal report.

We have, over the years, put out 106 formal reports and we also do a correspondence series, which is a fairly new way of cataloging some of our reactions to things or advisories, less detailed topic areas and providing advice to the to the ICANN community. We're always looking to expand our capabilities both technically, geographically in other diversity areas. One of our goals in the near term, we actually have just gone through our review processes as an organization, which ICANN does on a regular basis, and one of our goals is to increase that diversity.

So we're always looking for people with the deep technical background, usually in the more senior type of position at this point to bring a new perspective into SSAC, so we're always looking for folks from around the world to do that and we have a application process for that. Our members are appointed by the Board, we actually have an inbound application process where our own membership committee will look at candidates and then recommend them for membership and then the Board then will typically ratify whatever the SSAC itself has determined would be the appropriate person to join.

We're currently looking at many issues around current topics. You may have heard about DNS abuse issues. We just started work party on that. We're also looking at DOH and DOT, DNS over HTTPS and DNS over TLS, which are very hot topics in the technical space right now with some broad implications for how domain name resolution is done in the DNS itself and have also several other areas that we're studying and have interest in.

And then we've also published recently a paper on the impacts of IOT, the Internet of Things on the DNS ecosystem, which came out last summer. If you have interest in the IOT space, that might be something for you to take a look at because it's written for a broad audience to be able to understand the impact of the issues while still getting into some of the more technical details of the issues. So that's SSAC. I assume you wanted to have some time for questions?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much, Rod. Are there any questions? Yes, please.

ROCÍO DE LA FUENTE: Hello, thank you for your presentation, I'm Rocío de la Fuente from Argentina. I'm an ICANN66 fellow. I would like to ask you if you could explain the process of how the SSAC gets involved in the policy development process that are carried out within ICANN, I mean the SSAC.

ROD RASMUSSEN: Right, so how do we get involved in the policy making process? Okay, thanks, just want to make sure I got that right. Typically, we're not directly involved as an organization in like the GNSO policy making process. There are notable exceptions to that right now we have two official members of the EPDP that's looking at access to domain registration data, but that's fairly unique. Our individual members will typically, based on their interests and their background, be parts of

PDPs that are occurring in various parts of ICANN. We do take part in some of the public comments that are put out for request by various other organizations, SSAC will get together and provide a constituency input to that.

And then, of course, our main way that we participate in the processes, call it policy process or what have you, is through our reports and sometimes those recommendations will be policy recommendations that will direct at hopefully the right place and we'll make recommendations to the Board typically on implementation issues and technical issues. Some of those recommendations may be redirected by the Board to the appropriate policymaking body. So there's multiple ways. But we don't as an organization put an official representative into a policy., we don't do that.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you, Rod. Benjamin?

BENJAMIN AKINMOYEJE: Good morning, thank you for the presentation. My name is Benjamin Akinmoyeje and I'm from Nigeria, ICANN66 fellow. I speak in my personal capacity. So my question to SSAC is how do you come about the trending topics, the issues you pick up, are they more from the industry or is there any way that they are closely linked to academic research and in the research, what scientific process do you go through? I'm in academics right now, so I just want to know if your

reports are influenced by industry practice or trends or you do some academic findings that make you look at issues as threats.

ROD RASMUSSEN:

Okay, so basically how do we come up with topics and how do we do our work and research et cetera. So, the topics will vary. Oftentimes, and we've actually done some research on this just for our own tracking, about half the topics we end up taking come from the specific requests from the Board or the community for us to comment or provide input on something, so that's about half of what we do.

The other half comes internally and that will either be because one of our members or small group of our members have an interest in looking at something they have a concern about, they will bring that to the entire SSAC, we will then prioritize that work based on availability of people with that expertise, what we're working on currently, and how relevant the threat is and what kind of timing, and that's all kind of done by feel. We've actually recently just completed, or are in the process of completing a kind of a holistic look at the entire DNS in internet infrastructure and ecosystem for prioritizing security threats to help us actually pick topics.

We're finding that a lot of the topics we've picked were already ones that were raised high, but we have exposed a few issues where we may undertake new studies as a result of that, so we've introduced more of a kind of scientific method there. As far as research goes we typically rely on things that other people have already done. We will rely

heavily upon academic research, of course. And then depending on the topic area, we may be looking at something that's more of a best practices thing, it's done by industry for like protecting users or something like that.

And then, in some cases, we do actually use research fellows and other resources that ICANN provides to do original research, but that's a little more rare. Right now we have what's called the end cap and name collision analysis project, which is a big thing, which ICANN has actually funded right now a contractor to go out and do original research to provide us input that we can then take an assess and provide a report back on. So there's a variety of ways, as you might imagine.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much, and thank you Rod and Julia for coming here. Do you have any public open session at ICANN66?

ROD RASMUSSEN: It's tomorrow, Monday, at I believe 3 pm local time. It's on calendar. Open session.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Open session so everybody can come and participate.

ROD RASMUSSEN: Yes, and Julie is just confirming that time, real quickly, but that is open to everybody and we will go over all the current open items, things we're considering, and we'd love to have questions. So if you have more questions, 513D.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: 513D tomorrow, 3:15. So if you are interested to learn about security and stability advisory committee that's the place to go tomorrow. Thank you very much. Yes, Deborah?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: As a reminder, if you have not downloaded the ICANN app to your phone, please do so, just search for ICANN meeting. And that's a really easy way as a newcomer to keep track of all the sessions and it's just very handy to have on your phone.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank you for your participation and with great pleasure, I would like to give the floor to our last presenter before break, Lars who will introduce us Root Server System Advisory Committee which we call RSSAC. Lars?

LARS-JOHAN LIMAN: I have exactly four minutes between you and your lunch.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: No, you have 10 minutes.

LARS-JOHAN LIMAN: I'm just kidding. Thank you for having me. I am one of the longstanding members of the Root Server System Advisory Committee. My day job is to work for a company called Netnod and my role is to lead the work with operating one of the root server installations. The Root Server System Advisory Committee was created as an original part of ICANN when it was founded and it has a very narrow scope as opposed to the security and stability advisory committee.

RSSAC has a much smaller remit and we only focus on the root server system, the system of servers that provide DNS service for the root zone, and possible impacts that it can receive from various things happening on the internet, including, ICANN policy decisions and so on. So what we do is we create advice primarily for the ICANN Board, but also for the general ICANN community and that can tie into the policy development processes. And also for the general internet community.

So if we find something that we need help with, for instance, the IETF Internet Engineering Task Force, that we see a need to change the specification for the DNS protocol, we will issue advice to the IETF for that and whether they take the advice, we don't know, but we will hope they do it.

So, next slide please. The Root Server System Advisory Committee is very small, it has only 12 members and officially voting members, and they are appointed by the 12 organizations that perform the root service for the DNS. For each one of these 12 members, there's also an alternate and among them two Co-Chairs are appointed and currently that's Brad Verd from VeriSign and Fred Baker from the Internet System Consortium, ISC.

In addition to those we also have a good number of liaisons going in various directions, the internet architecture board, the IANA function from ICANN, two small groups, I'm sorry, the root zone maintainer, that's not a small group, that's actually an organization, or a function performed by Verisign the function that actually edits the content, the technical content that we provide on the service. And we also have a liaison from SSAC that you just listened to.

And then we have outgoing liaisons to the Board nominating committee and here are the two small organizations that are a result of the IANA transition that happened a couple years ago, the Root Zone Evaluation Review Committee and the Customer Standing Committee. These are in relation again to the IANA and the production of the root zone changing the data. Because that's where the root server operator sits and the root servers take over. Once the root zone is generated, it's specified from IANA, it's generated by Verisign under contract and then it's made available to the root server operators who pick it up and publish it on their servers.

We also have some support staff, of course. The most important part here is actually at the bottom of this slide these 12, say 24 with liaisons maybe 30-ish members. It's not a big group and sometimes we have some heavy work we need to do, we do research, we need to write papers documents. We need to have discussions in a wider audience than just the root server operators, we need input from other communities and so on.

And our way to do that is to create what we called the caucus, which is a large group of some 80 to 100 members, volunteers who are subject matter experts who helped us in all these deliberations and also in doing the work. And that's a very open group, we welcome new members. We have a good number of members from a large variety of regions and communities to help us with that work. If you're interested in that, please come and talk to me afterwards. But that's where the major part of the heavy lifting of the work happens in the caucus and the caucus is receiving a little too little attention in this community in the ICANN circles. Because they are very important to us.

Next slide please. So, what's going on in RSSAC right now? The really big thing for us is evolving the root server governance model. Right now today, there is no process for replacing an organization that operates a root server. There hasn't been one for 20 years. So if you back up 20 years in time, you will still find the same organizations operating the root servers as back then, in 1998.

The process that did exist back then, his name was John Pastel, I'm sorry, but he died. And there was no other process and no one has dared to look at this problem because it's been very politically infected, but eventually we decided it within RSSAC that no one else is doing it, it has to be done, so we'll have to open this can of worms and start working. That has led to a proposal to the Board where we have a discussion platform. But in RSSAC we looked at a problem and said that we probably need to deal with these and these matters in order to bring this forward.

And now we know which pieces we need to discuss. So we went to the Board and said would you please create a cross community working group for this where we can have input from all the other constituencies in ICANN and have a wider discussion about how to move this forward. And that's where we are right now, they are they are creating this the cross community working group. It hasn't started to work yet.

Other things on our list are a threat indication narrative. We were asked by the Board to create additional description of what we see as a threat to the root server system and that was recently published, and we have a research work party looking into what we call modern resolver behavior. The resolvers are the client side of the DNS that reach out to the root servers. So we need to understand how they work and function.

In order to understand how we can provide a service to them in a good way. That's software that keeps changing with how the internet

changes and be modernized and so on. So we need to, you know, have, have a look at this, to see how is this going on today. And on the more boring side we're implementing review recommendations, we of course as all the ICANN subgroups we undergo periodic reviews. So that's one thing. And we're also changing our Chair model.

RSSAC has been a bit of a black sheep in the community, I shouldn't say that, but we're slightly different than all the others. We don't have a Chair and Vice Chair. We have two Co-Chairs on equal level. But that doesn't function well with how the entire ICANN administration works. So we decided to adapt and we are now going to the classic model with the Chair and Vice Chair. The last slide please, which is just a quick list. RSSAC has over the years received some criticism for being a closed group and with very little insight, we've taken that criticism very much to our heart so the RSSAC you will meet today is not the RSSAC you met 5 or 10 years ago.

Today our meetings here at ICANN are open, unless there is some specific issue we need to discuss which is a security threat or something, that's not going on at all so our meetings are open. There was a meeting just before lunch here in the room next to us and we will continue after lunch. You're most welcome to attend this service. We do publish documents minutes from workshops and meetings. And we also do regular meetings with the other constituency groups here to inform and exchange ideas and see what's going on.

We also have tutorials at the ICANN meetings. If you are interested in how the root server system works and what else like this, please come

and attend our tutorials. They're usually run twice during the meeting. If have questions for RSSAC, please use the mail address on the last line there. We will do our best to respond. And as always, we are here, please come and talk to us, you will find me in the corridors come stop me and just spit out your questions, I will be happy to answer if I can.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you Lars, thank you very much. Any questions for Lars? Okay, Yazid.

MOHAMED YAZID AKANHO: Thank you, my name is Yazid, I'm coming from Benin, ICANN66 fellow. My question is how does RSSAC manage the KSK 2017 which had to be updated in 2017, but hadn't. How did you manage that with the community and with even ICANN Organization?

LARS-JOHAN LIMAN: How did we handle the KSK rollover?

MOHAMED YAZID AKANHO: Not The rollover itself but the time came that the rollover couldn't happen because of some issues. But how technical you managed this with the ICANN organization in the community? That was my question.

LARS-JOHAN LIMAN:

Okay, I'll try to answer, how did we handle from a technical standpoint the rollover and the fact that it didn't happen as first planned, and then did happen. Well, of course, RSSAC was much involved, but actually another side of the root server operators was even more heavily involved and that's the root server operations group. That's not an ICANN body, that's not even not a body, that's just the group of root server operators who come together and cooperate to make the service work well. That group of people, which to some extent overlaps with the RSSAC individuals. I sit in both, but I turn my hat around.

That group of people and RSSAC, both of them were in very close cooperation with IANA, with the root zone maintainer who does the change, which is VeriSign, and also with the OCTO, the Office of the CTO of ICANN, because they have a lot of very, very truthful DNS people. And in that cooperation. it was noted by ICANN staff who did a lot of research into this that they were afraid that some of the clients these resolvers would not be able to follow. So it was actually from their side that this was cancelled the first time to do more research to do more reach out to the people who operate these things. And the second time around a year later, we all agreed that yes, we can go ahead with this. So this was a very close cooperation with all the involved parties.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:

Thank you, Lars. Thank you very much. With that, I would like to thank you for taking time coming here and we are now going for

break. Please make sure you are back in 50 minutes so 1:25 we all expect to see you back here for another one and half hour session, 1:25, the timing at night, went one hour back, so it's still 12:30, so please come back by 1:25. Thank you very much.

[END OF FIRST PART]

[START OF SECOND PART]

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay everybody, welcome back from lunch. I hope you enjoyed that video. I've seen it several times and I still think it's hilarious. I've actually used to work on one of those, many years ago. I'm sure none of you have, you're all pretty young in this room. Okay, we're going to start our second half. We're going to Nick Wenban-Smith with ccNSO and we're going to go ahead and start his -- do you want to come out here, or are you going to stay up there? [AUDIO BREAK]

NICK WENBAN-SMITH: Oh, that's fine. Thank you. So, do I need to stand up on the stage when this massive room has got a handful of you here? But yeah, I certainly remember the days of five and a quarter inch floppy disks, so. But we're all newcomers once. So, what I was going to talk to you about is the ccNSO. So, if you're observant, you will notice that some top level domains are like .org, or .quebec, they're three letters or more, and some, like .co, which is run by CIRA, are two letters. And the

two letter domains are country codes, all the two letter country codes are outside of the gTLD policy process and these are treated as sovereign assets of each country and we make our own policies.

So, when it comes to the ccNSO, which is the country codes names supporting organization, it's quite different and distinct from other parts of ICANN. It's actually the best part of ICANN, it's properly inclusive and massively geographically diverse, so it has proper representation which you don't find in very many other parts of ICANN. It's an absolutely brilliant part of the structure, part of the community. So, the ccNSO is for the countries who have ccTLDs and it's specifically the organization.

We don't call ourselves registry operators, like the commercial operators, we call ourselves the managers of the country codes, because we see ourselves as the trustee for the country of the country code. So, we don't own it as such, we look after it for our community. So, we have ccTLD managers, they're entitled to be a member of the ccNSO. The ccNSO has 172 members out of the total number of ccTLDs, which is about 240. So, pretty much 75% of ccTLDs are members of the ccNSO.

There's an interesting thing here, I mean, it's pretty advanced, but IDN stands for internationalized domain name, so these are non-Latin scripts. And under a really ironically named fast-track process, we have actually just created a fast-track IDN ccTLD and a Greek alphabet for the EU domain. It took ten years under the fast-track process. So, IDN ccTLDs are not part of the ccNSO, but actually many of us who

operate a ccTLD, which has a non-Latin script will also be part of the ccNSO anyway.

So, there's a whole policy process around what to do about the internationalized domain name ccTLDs. So, we operate through consensus, you can see pictures of us holding up green cards. I have my green card in my bag. But actually it's more about best practice sharing and technical cooperation, because we don't particularly compete with each other, we are actually, operate in our own nations and I don't particularly compete for business with the Dutch registry, or the French registry, or the .us registry.

And typically, you'll find that ccTLDs, they've got specific rule linking them with their country and their community. So, for example, .ca domain name, they have to have some association with Canada, some sort of presence, a nexus requirement, which is quite distinct and they're all very different across the world. But we do, therefore, have a lot of technical cooperation in terms of matters of common interest, say, disaster planning, recovery, best practice in terms of technical operation, and we cooperate on policy areas. So, you can see you have global policies.

So, some interesting facets. So, for example, the extent to which a gTLD is allowed to be geographic in nature, that's something the ccTLDs are very interested in. And so we've help in establishing a rule that you can't have a gTLD, which is the same as a country name, because it's too confusing with the ccTLDs. So, that's not allowed. Similarly, for things like country and territory names. So, you can have

domain names like .quebec, is a good example, but you have to go through a process with the government of Quebec to allow that to be created. You just can't create it if you feel like it. So, it's a very different, sort of, area from a lot of other parts of ICANN.

We have a number of working groups. So, a good example of some of these working groups, working groups and study groups. In gTLDs, they have to follow ICANN rules. ccTLDs, they don't follow ICANN rules. So, we have some ccTLDs, for example, Western Samoa, the .ws, and it allows emojis in their domain names at the second level. So you can have, like, I was going to get my daughter, my surname is Wenban-Smith, so I was going to get my daughter, it's like, Emily heart dog at, you know, .ws or something as her name. So, that's quite interesting, but it causes technical issues which are out of sync.

We have our member meeting days, so two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, where we go through our updates from all of our community members and their various of administration and other housekeeping. And then, lots of best practice sharing, lots of technical cooperation across our cc community. Tomorrow we have a Tech Day, which is specifically for the techies to all get together and share best practices. And they take turns to give presentations and, actually, it's a very popular and well received part of our meeting.

Participation, it's extremely open, you don't even need to be a member of the ccNSO. We have a huge number of different people coming along, dropping in and dropping out. So, I very much encourage you to have a look into the ccNSO room, because it's super

nice, interesting, and very inclusive. So, I mean, I'll probably leave this for you to absorb, because I won't try to explain all of the things here. But retirement is an interesting question. When you have which is created, say South Sudan was created, and it went through the UN approval process and got recognized as a new country.

So, we have established processes and procedures to set up a new country code, and they chose .ss, so there is now a .ss ccTLD. When a country doesn't exist anymore, that process is not defined. There is no process for it, so Yugoslavia doesn't exist anymore, the .yu doesn't exist anymore, but there's a number of component countries, like Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia.

So, that process of dissolution and creation of new ones is what that policy is looking at, and it's super interesting. You think, "Well, countries are countries and they don't really change." It turns out there's a lot of examples of countries changing. So, the most recent one is the Dutch Antilles, which is a group of three islands and they have now become, Curacao, Sint Maarten, and all of these things and that means a change in the component, which means the country code is different; and, changing that is not a, sort of, five minute operation. So, that's the sort of thing we look at in terms of policy.

There's a huge number of resources; we have our website, we have open meeting agendas, we can see. We have support staff and secretariat, ICANN staff, permanent staff who look after us and are excellent. And so, there's lots of people, if you have questions about anything country code related, then plenty of resources here. We are

within this structure, one of the supporting organizations, you can see down in the bottom right. SOs, there are three SOs, country codes are just one of those.

And there's all the other acronyms, alphabet soup, which you probably have become a bit more familiar with now. And we are run by councilors, so we have elections within the five ICANN regions, Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe, Latin and Caribbean, North America. So, I'm one of the elected councilors for the European region, no jokes about Brexit please. And so, there's 15 councilors, three from each of the five regions, and we have three NomCom appointed. As you can see, we're a council, but we don't, kind of, tell people what to do so much, because it's much more inclusive and discuss more than that. So, it's much more coordination than anything else. I think that's part of my time now, so any questions?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Yeah, are there any questions for Nick? Okay. Thank you.

NICK WENBAN-SMITH: Did I give you that? I don't remember doing that. Take it away.

ALAA SHARIF: Good afternoon. My name is Alaa Sharif, I'm from the .ly registry, Libya. And my question is regarding the ccTLD managers. Who does ICANN consider the manager? The individual listed as an administrative contact or the sponsoring organization itself?

NICK WENBAN-SMITH: So, I'm the general council for my company, so I'll give you a lawyerly answer. The lawyer's answer is the manager is the person listed in the IANA database as being the manager. So, typically, it is an organization, so my organization is a UK non-profit, that's listed as the manager for the ccTLD. That's quite a common situation, but in some countries it's a government department. In some very old cases, it's possibly an individual, but I don't think there's any more of those left. So, it's defined by what's in the IANA database as the country manager.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, one more question?

MARIA JULIANA LOPERA: Hi, my name is Maria Juliana Lopera. I'm an ICANN66 fellow and I would like to ask you, in order of what you just answered; what kind of role can governments behind the ccTLDs can play in to this council, into the work that this council has been doing?

NICK WENBAN-SMITH: So, it's a good question. Quite often, speaking personally, I have excellent contacts and relationship with my domestic government. Because, in terms of domestic policy, we want the country code policy to be 100% aligned with our government's domestic priorities. But for us, the government isn't the sole stakeholder, we represent all of the

community. So, that's civil society, and business, and other rights groups, so you're one of our stakeholders, but you're clearly one of our important stakeholders.

And it depends from country to country. Some countries have a much more, I would say, muscular approach to internet regulation, and so, the governments there have a stronger role. It's decided at a national level. Other countries, like the USA, famously has a hands-off approach in terms of how they do it. So, it's up to each country and each community to decide how they do it and it's very varied. Unlike the gTLDs, which are quite set and they all have to follow ICANN prescribed policies, it's extremely diverse and there's not one, sort of, unique solution.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Okay, thank you so much for being with us today. And if you have further questions for Nick, I can put you in contact with him, and if you see him in the halls you can harass him. Okay, next we're going to go to Pua Hunter with the governmental advisory committee. Pua.

PUA HUNTER:

Thank you very much, Deborah. I'm here with Julia Charvolen, she's the GAC support for the GAC, representing ICANN. Thank you, Siranush, for inviting us and good day to all of you here, fellows. I was once a fellow too and I've had some great times as a fellow and I hope you, too, are having a good time at this meeting. Okay, so, the GAC. The GAC is an advisory committee and this is created under the ICANN

bylaws. And the GAC provides advice, and communicates issues and views to the ICANN board on public policy aspects of ICANN's responsibilities regarding the internet domain name systems, DNS.

And please note, the GAC is not a decision-making body. You can see on the slide, there's an email, the GAC-staff@ICANN.org. So the work of the GAC is supported by ICANN's GAC support team of five hard working people, and Julia here is one of the GAC support team. So, the GAC support team assists the GAC in all its work, ranging from updating the GAC membership, facilitating the leadership elections and meetings, and assisting with the drafting of working documents and briefings, and disseminating these on a timely basis to GAC members, as well as coordinating and supporting the efforts of the GAC working groups.

You will also see here the membership of the GAC. So, to date, there are 173 government and 36 observers in the GAC. I think many of you here have a GAC representative nominated by your respective country. You could also be affiliated with an intergovernmental organization under the observer status. And I see my colleague among you, Suada, she is also the GAC representative from Bosnia, and she is also a co-chair of one of the GAC working groups.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

And a fellow.

PUA HUNTER:

And now a fellow, yes. So, the GAC leadership is chaired by Manal Ismail from Egypt, and she's assisted, currently, by four vice-chairs from Senegal, Canada, Argentina, and Niue. I must take the opportunity to apologize to Deborah for not sending an updated slide. The vice-chairs have a term of, sorry, the chair has a term of two years, renewable once. And Manal served her first three years already, from 2017 to 2019, and she was reappointed to a second term of another two more years, ending in March, 2021. The vice-chairs have a term of one year and may be reelected, however, vice-chairs may not serve for more than two consecutive terms.

Currently the chair is, the vice-chair, the GAC, sorry, is undergoing an election of five vice-chairs. The election was triggered because there were seven nominations, with only five seats for vice-chairs. The five successful candidates will commence their term in March, 2020. The seven countries represented are: Qatar, Cook Islands, Argentina, Canada, Burkina Faso, China, and Sweden. And so, there are eight working groups in the GAC, there were six and there's two more new ones.

So, we have the public safety working group. We have the working group to examine the protection of geographic names in any further expansions of generic top-level domains. We have the working group to examine the GAC's participation in NomCom. We have the human rights and international law, which Suada is a co-chair of. We have the board/GAC interaction group, and, the famous underserved regions working group.

And lastly, we have the two new working groups, which is the GAC operating principles evolution and also the GAC focal group on subsequent rounds of new generic top-level domains. I don't want to go into the individual mandates and work plans, but these can be found on the GAC website at the top right there, <https://gac.icann.org>. So, on the last box there, GAC members who are involved in the various work of the GAC can participate and contribute at an early stage in ICANN's policy development processes while ensuring consistency with laws and public interests.

And as an advisory committee, the GAC has the opportunity, stemming from its various work tracks, provides directly to the ICANN board on public policy aspects of the internet domain name system. And the GAC works on the basis of seeking consensus among its membership where consensus is understood to mean the practice of adopting decisions by general agreement in the absence of any formal objection.

Where consensus is not possible, the chair shall convey the full range of views expressed by members to the ICANN board. GAC advice is delivered in a written communication, where the specific advice is clearly not marked as such, has a clearly stated proposal for actions by the board, and explains the underlying rationale for its advice. The GAC advice is provided in accordance with the GAC operating principles and is duly considered, accepted, or rejected by the board in accordance with Section 12.2(a)(x) and (xi) of the ICANN bylaws. Questions?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Are there any questions for Pua?

ARIANE NAKPOKOU: Hi, my name is Ariane and I am from Canada. My question is, where are the members of GAC from? Are they ccTLD managers, or are they people working for public institutions, like a ministry or something?

PUA HUNTER: The GAC members are nominated by their countries, so it's normally from government, but there are GAC members from non-governmental organizations. It's a decision made by the country.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, we'll have time for one more question before we move on to our next speaker. Go ahead.

SUADA HADZOVIC: I would like just to ask you -- Suada Hadzovic from Bosnia and Herzegovina, ICANN Fellow 66, GAC member too. I just would like to ask you, is it true that one time, writing of a communique was still five o'clock in the morning in Beijing? I heard some story about that, so I would like to ask you, is it true? So, just, it is good for all newcomers to hear how important our work is in GAC. Thank you.

PUA HUNTER: Thank you very much, Suada. Yes, the GAC, I'm not saying yes to that question in terms of until five o'clock in the morning, I'm just saying the GAC works 'til late when it comes to drafting their communique. I think the latest I know about was not five o'clock in the morning, but close to midnight or slightly over midnight during the Dublin meeting. And also, there was another one in Marrakesh in 2016 where it went up to 11 o'clock at night. Thank you, Suada.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, very quickly, because we're running a little bit behind.

YAZID AKANHO: Yes, no problem. Yazid Akanho from Benin, ICANN66 fellow. Is there a period for sitting for each GAC member? Is it two years, three years, or what? I'm asking the question because we have seen some cases where the representative of that government is no more relevant as a representative. Is there any process to replace him?

PUA HUNTER: Thank you. Very good question indeed. No. There's no term allocated, it's dependent on the country that nominated the GAC representative. So, I've been a GAC member since my first meeting in 2009. Yes, so, thank you for the question.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, thank you very much. We'd like to thank Pua and Julia for being here today. Thank you so much. Okay, we're going to move on to our next presenter, Brian Winterfeldt with the Intellectual Property Constituency. Brian.

BRIAN WINTERFELDT: Thank you so much. Welcome, everyone. Thank you for coming to ICANN66. I am currently chair of the Intellectual Property Constituency. I am finishing up my second one-year term. So, each chair holds a position for one year and we hold elections every year for a new chair. The Intellectual Property Constituency's role at ICANN is to bring forward the interests of intellectual property owners on a global basis to the ICANN policy development process.

We do this work through working with the different working groups, putting in public comments, liaising with other parts of the community, providing advice to the ICANN board. We are really in a minority position, I would say, in a way, because we're bringing forward the interests of, kind of, a very discreet group of intellectual property owners. We're very often trying to find common ground with the contracted parties, a lot of times, who, you know, see things from a very different perspective than us, and also, with the non-commercial part of ICANN, which often has very different views. So, it is challenging work that we do, but something we love and definitely enjoy.

There are a number of policy issues that are a priority right now for the Intellectual Property Constituency. I'd say first and foremost, we are focused on the work to build a framework for uniform access to WHOIS data that was previously freely and readily available prior to GDPR and the compliance efforts that went into effect last year. There is an expedited policy development process that's going on right now that's in its second phase, that's focused specifically on this issue of getting access to WHOIS data.

Gaining access to that data is very important, not just to intellectual property owners who are going after bad actors on the internet and infringers, but also to law enforcement, and governments, and other people who are going after bad actors on the internet. So, I think it's important and I know we look forward to working with our colleagues to find solutions. I think we're making a lot of progress in the expedited policy development process, which is great.

We're also very focused on subsequent procedures work that's ongoing. There was a prior round of new gTLDs that opened and closed a number of years ago, we're looking at a future round, some new gTLDs, and there are a number of studies that were committed to be completed prior to the next round. So, we're very engaged in that work to make sure that intellectual property owners' interests are represented and incorporated into those policies and reviews that are being developed and underway. In addition, there's currently a review right now going on of all the rights protection mechanisms.

Rights protection mechanisms are the mechanisms that are developed to help intellectual property owners in the domain name system to be able to protect their rights, and they're all up for review, including the UDRP, which is an administrative proceeding that allows you to object to the registration of a domain name that you feel is infringing on your intellectual property rights. The UDRP has just celebrated its 20th anniversary, it has never been reviewed before, which is kind of unheard of in the ICANN world.

Typically, things are reviewed on, kind of, a regular basis. It's really important to the IPC that the UDRP remain a very powerful tool to protect intellectual property rights in the domain name systems. So, we're going to be working hard as the review of all the mechanisms goes on and the UDRP one is coming up, that's something we're really focused on making sure stays strong for intellectual property owners. That is just, kind of, very briefly, who we are, what we do, what our priority focuses are. I am very happy to answer any questions that you all might have.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, questions for Brian? Okay.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Alex from [inaudible], Canada. How was the GDRP interact with individual countries' intellectual property regimes in terms of disputes and trademark disputes, things like that? Let's say there's an order

from Canada saying, “This IP belongs to this company,” how do you deal with that?

BRIAN WINTERFELDT:

So, let’s see, how to answer that question. So, first of all, it’s GDPR and it is European law that applies, not globally, it actually only applies to things with a nexus to EU. The way that it’s really intersected here at ICANN, with the work that we do, is that the ICANN organization and the contracted parties are hold all of this data that includes personal information, which includes residence and people with a nexus to the EU. So, the challenge for the organization was to figure out how to put a compliance program in place that will allow the org and the contracted parties to be in compliance with GDPR.

So, the decision was made, essentially, to apply the requirements of GDPR on a global scale and to not try and parse out whether or not people actually are in the EU or have a nexus to the EU that would require GDPR to be applied. Essentially, because the DNS is so broad and is so global, I think the idea was that it would just be impractical or very difficult to try and really figure out exactly where people are. Even if you could do that on a moving forward basis, there is a real challenge in how you would do that, kind of, on a retrospective basis for millions and millions of domain names that are already registered.

So, the main way the GDPR is kind of intersected with intellectual property interests here at ICANN, is that this compliance scheme, which is obviously neat and very easily implementable for contracted

parties has left us without access to really important data about who are behind websites or domain names when they're infringers made it much more difficult to do our work.

So we are, again, trying to work very hard to figure out how to put some kind of uniform access solution and we're working very closely with our colleagues and contracted parties and the non-commercial stakeholder group to find solutions. There are lots of other ways the GDPR kind of intersects with intellectual property rights, potentially, but as far as what the IPC is focused on, that's really the main way.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Okay, sir, we had one more over here.

ALAA SHARIF:

Alaa Sharif from Libya, again, from the ly registry. As the representative of a ccTLD that is open to outside registrations from outside of our country, we get a lot of requests and applications to register trademarked domains by non-affiliated third parties, people who don't have rights to register that domain. My question is, are there procedures I can take to preemptively, to prevent this from happening, or do I have to wait until the registration is made in bad faith and then take action? Thank you.

BRIAN WINTERFELDT:

So, typically, the way the system works is that people are able to register and then it's really up to the intellectual property holder or

the brand owner, in the case of trademark rights, to move forward and make a determination whether their rights are being infringed. It's very difficult, about trademarks, it's that they are tied, the rights are tied to use and to particular jurisdictions.

And so, just because someone has trademark rights in one part of the world, it doesn't mean that it wouldn't be legitimate for them to register that trademark in your particular region. So, it is sort of complicated, I would definitely be happy to talk to you about, sort of, best practices from IP perspective and things you might want to, policies or things you might want to think about having in place. I would love to have that conversation.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you, Brian, so much for being with us today. Okay, I'd like to introduce our next presenter, Donna Austin with the Registries Stakeholder Group.

DONNA AUSTIN: Thank you. Can you hear me okay? I'm very conscious that you guys are sitting in a really, really dark room, and apparently, it's raining outside, just in case you were wondering, yeah. My name is Donna Austin, I'm the chair of the Registries Stakeholder Group. I've been around ICANN for about 16 years in a number of different roles. I started out with the Australian government, supporting the GAC as the secretary, so many years ago. I did work with ICANN for a period of

time and I've been with Neustar, who's our registry operator and a back-end registry provider for about the last six years.

I did a couple of terms on the GNSO council and I've been in this role since this time last year, so about 12 months. So, the registry stakeholders' group, so we're basically the organization within the ICANN construct that looks up the issues of interest of gTLD registry operators. gTLD registry operators are distinct from ccTLD registry operators, primarily because we have a contract with ICANN.

And obviously, it's a contract, so we have obligations that we need to uphold on both sides. Part of that contract also means that we provide face to ICANN. So, every registry operator that has a contract with ICANN also has an obligation to pay ICANN fees. So, currently, if you have a look at the ICANN budget, registry operators are responsible for about 62% of ICANN's budget, which is paid through our fees. I don't know if you've had Graeme from the registrars, yet, but the registrars pretty much make up the rest of it.

Let's see if I can -- Sorry. So, the membership within the Registries Stakeholder Group, we have about 85 members at the moment that represent 700, not new gTLDs, 700 distinct TLDs. To be a member of the Registries Stakeholder Group, you actually have to have a registry agreement signed with ICANN. So, it's not open to anyone with just an interest in the business to come and join. We do have a restriction in membership that you must have signed a contract with ICANN.

Membership currently is, we have 33 from North America, 35 from Europe, 12 from Asia-Australia Pacific region, two from Latin America-Caribbean, and one from Africa. So, as you can see, one of the challenges that we have might be perceived as diversity, but I guess the representation we have actually represents those registry operators throughout the world.

I gave a presentation to the board yesterday and Graeme actually gave one as well, which is something that hasn't been done for quite some period of time, and in part it was education for the board about what a registry operator does and some of the issues and hurdles we face. So, one of the things you may hear, I know when there's discussions about the subsequent procedures and the new gTLD program, there's a perception that the new gTLD program from 2012 wasn't successful, because the way that most folks measure success is in the domains under management of a registry operator.

And what we found, as a result of the new gTLD program, is that isn't the only success indicator anymore. So, if you think about .com, .com actually holds, it's not quite 50%, I think they hold about 30% of the market. ccTLDs hold about 50% of the market, and ccTLDs don't have, as I think Nick was going through, they don't have any contractual obligation with ICANN.

So, they set their own policies within country, we have to abide by consensus policies that are developed within ICANN. And when a registry operator signs up to an agreement, some of those consensus policies already exist, others may come in the future through the

GNSO policy development process. So, that's where the consensus policy piece comes in. So, that's pretty important, in terms of the predictability to our contract, in that we know that there are some consensus policies already, there may be consensus policies in the future.

But something that you may hear referenced is, within the ICANN bylaws, it actually outlines what consensus policies can and can't be, made or the subject of, and we refer to that as the picket fence, and that provides us with some, you know, business certainty and predictability. So that, for example, ICANN can't regulate, or there can't be any consensus policy process on price, on price of domain names, so that's outside of what we would call the picket fence.

So that's, you know, pretty important to our business operations, to know that while we agree to policies that might be defined in the future, at least we know what the scope of those would be. So, just back to indicators of success of new gTLDs, so a lot of it now, what's happened with the introduction of 1200 plus new gTLDs is that there's a number of different business models that are out there.

So, you know, you're seeing a lot of the gTLD registries that are trying to target their market, so they had, like, .club is specifically going after registrants that, you know, are club related. And .art is going after, trying to do, you know, have arrangements with museums, artists, and things that actually fit within a defined sector. .design is doing the same things, so there's a number of different business models out

there, whereas TLD registries in the past have been a, kind of, single entity business.

We've also seen a number of the big players come into the ICANN. So, Google and Amazon are what we refer to as portfolio TLD holders, so they have maybe 50 plus TLDs that they applied for in the previous round, and they're being quite deliberate in the way that they roll out their TLDs, they're doing a lot of research and innovation before they actually release their TLDs. So, Google has .app, and .new is one that they recently released. And Amazon has .dot.

So, what we're seeing is a new way of doing business, but one of the rubs that we're finding is that the way that people think about the businesses is still in the traditional sense of, you know, VeriSign selling a lot of domain names, you know, and being profitable in that way, whereas with the new gTLD program, things are more, the TLDs have become more targeted in the audience they are trying to reach.

But doing that within the constraints of the traditional sense of what a gTLD does is creating some friction, so we're -- Part of the conversation I had with the board yesterday is, "We need to think about some of the constraints that are currently in place that may be inhibiting, you know, innovation that hoped to be one of the realized outcomes of the new gTLD program." Yeah, questions from anyone?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Questions for Donna, anyone?

DONNA AUSTIN: Okay, thanks everybody. Thanks, Siranush.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Donna, for being here. Okay, we're going to move on to Wolf-Ulrich with ISPCPs. Do you want to hold the clicker? Or do you want me to advance them?

WOLF-ULRICH KNOBEN: Yes, thank you very much. Thanks to Deborah, and thanks, Siranush, for being here. Thank you very much to give me the opportunity to give a short presentation. I understand this is a newcomer day, isn't it? So, these people, most are newcomers, most of them. I think so. So, what I mean is, you are not only a newcomer, but you are the future of ICANN, maybe in the organization or in the community, the ICANN community.

So, this is very important, because we need you. We need you throughout all the constituencies, throughout all the structures within ICANN, because we need, really, fresh blood to help us and to understand policy processes, and to engage actively in what we are doing. So, what I'm trying is, well, to advertise for my point of view that you may join us if you are related to an ISP or to any kind of ISP

business and we are hoping you could join us, this is an invitation to join us.

Next slide please. While you have seen many charts, I think, organizational charts, you're overloaded with that. This just shows you we are one of the constituencies within the GNSO and within the so-called commercial stakeholder group, which is a part of the so-called non-commercial, non-contracted parties housed within the GNSO. So, that is a relatively complicated structure, but you may have heard about that already, and we the so-called internet service providers and connectivity providers are one part of this structure. What are we doing?

Next slide please. If you would like to join us, there is no contractual relationship to ICANN, so we are belonging to the non-contracted parties, us here. So, there is no need to have any contract with ICANN, but there is a need to have some business related to internet service provision. And that means that [inaudible] internet service providers, they operate the internet backbone networks, like, for example, big telecoms and or they provide access to the internet and related services to end users.

So, that is the focal point on that, providing access to the internet, either in form of technical issues, or in form of service related to the internet. So, if you fulfill these requirements, you can send us a request for membership and we will deal with that and so on. So, members include big telecos, as I said, for example, in British

TeleCom, Orange in France, [inaudible] telco associations, and we have to rely on membership from the so-called internet exchanges.

Big ones are the DE-CIX in Germany, where I am with, and some other IX nodes all over the world. And mainly, since, for small ISPs, it may be hard to participate and to invest money for participating in the ICANN environment. So, they may rely on associations which they may have in their countries and then they are participating in the big associations. At the time being, 35 members, including associations. We are, several ISPs are behind.

Next slide. So, these are the major issues of interest for us, which we dealt with, either in the past, or ongoing items, so WHOIS policies is a never-ending story with the EPDP, so we are relying, we are working on this as well.

IP addressing is one of our focuses, including the question, transformation of IPv4 to IPv6. Names collision, basically this regards the implementation of new gTLDs, that these names are resolved all over the entire internet network. And those are the technical issues we are dealing with. Others are, service security aspects, so, we have to deal with.

For the future, we are following the development of new identifiers technologies, like, DNS over http, for example. And we are in close contact with the ICANN technology side as well, for this purpose. In addition, first, the evolution of the ICANN model is an item which is

important for the entire organization and we are also dealing with that.

Next slide, please. What can we offer you if you join us? You will get a chance to dive into the work, the ICANN work, through the working groups. This is a bottom up process in ICANN and these are the important entities which are dealing with ICANN policies itself and developing the ICANN policies. We are filling two seats on the GNSO council, which is a chance for every member of the ISPCP community. And we have, together within the commercial stakeholder group, together with the other constituencies, IPC and business constituency, filling one board seat. And in addition, we will also be filling one seat on the NomCom. So, committees, drafting teams, these are the teams where the work is going to be done and it needs, as I said before, it needs new, fresh blood for that.

Next one. That's it? Thank you very much and there is an address on this, the secretariat where you can send, if you are interested and you get in contact with us, you can also contact me directly through that address.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Do we have any questions for Wolf?

WOLF-ULRICH KNOBEN: Yes, please.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Any questions from new people this time? Thank you.

AKSHAY BROOTA: Thank you. My name is Akshay I'm a NextGen at ICANN66. My question is that, in developing nations, IPv6 addressing option is very slow, still, the major reason being that not many people have the required skillset for the migration from IPv4 addresses to IPv6 addresses. So, in that prospect, what is ICANN doing to help developing nations to have a good transition from IPv4 to IPv6? Thank you.

WOLF-ULRICH KNOBEN: Thank you very much for this question. Yeah, what is ICANN doing, really? ICANN, years ago, when it came up that, you know, the address space coming to an end on IPv4, so they had hard work on that, how to deal with that and how to come up with IPv6. But after that, I have to say, with the implementation I have seen low engagement and that's an item which we are discussing in our constituency, right now, how we can push this ahead, better. So, I understand you, this one point, from the educational point of view, there's a point to be covered.

The other thing is, it's not just in the developing countries, implementation is easy. The penetration of IPv6 is relatively low, it's, in other countries, the same, you know, and it depends on economic aspects, for example, and, well, somebody pushing their hand. So,

we're trying. So, if you, I understood that, so we are the body to do that.

DEBROAH ESCALERA: Is there anyone who has not asked a question today, who would like to ask a question?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: My question is almost similar to the previous one, but related to DNSSEC also, is almost the same thing. The second point is, I've seen DOA, DOH and DOA, is it a typo on the presentation, or DOA? I know DOH and DOT.

WOLF-ULRICH KNOBEN: No. No, no. DOA is different, it's digital objects architecture. It means, you know, this is an acronym, so. So, yeah.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Ah, okay. Okay, fine. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay.

WOLF-ULRICH KNOBEN: Okay, thank you. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you, Wolf for being with us today. Thank you for your time. Okay, next we have Jennifer Bryce, who's going to speak to us about ICANN reviews. Jennifer.

JENNIFER BRYCE: Hi, everyone, thank you for having me. My name's Jennifer Bryce and I work for ICANN organization. I work for the function, that, facilitates the reviews at ICANN, of which there are two categories. We have specific reviews and we have organizational reviews. And the purpose of the reviews is to help make sure that ICANN stays accountable to the multi-stakeholder community, which is yourselves, and hopefully you'll get a chance to get involved with reviews at some point throughout your time with ICANN. The organizational reviews, they review the supporting organizations and advisory committees.

I think you probably heard quite a bit about today, they make sure that those SOs and ACs are effective and functioning in the best way possible. Those are undertaken by independent examiners; therefore, they're contracted external parties that there's a budget for. And they usually take one year and the purpose of the review is to produce a set of recommendations for how those SOs and ACs may be improved. And then, ICANN, once those recommendations are accepted by the board, implements the recommendations.

Specific reviews are carried out by teams of volunteers from the community. So, the SOs and ACs all get a chance to nominate people

who have expressed an interest in participating in the review. There's up to 21 review team members who can be on the review team, and these specific reviews look at topics such as, competition, consumer trust and consumer choice, security, stability, and resiliency, and ICANN's accountability and transparency. There are others, but this is, you know, I don't want to bore you with those.

So, the ones that are actually ongoing at this time, in terms of the reviews that are being conducted are the SSR2 review, which is the security, stability, and resiliency, and the accountability and transparency review. And both of those are specific reviews that, the review teams are here at ICANN66, they've been having meetings the past couple of days to progress with their work. Both of those teams are actually in the process of developing draft recommendations as to how ICANN can improve in the specific areas that they're looking at.

So, both of them are having engagement sessions. SSR2 actually is today, I think, at 5 p.m. You're, obviously, very welcome to go and listen to that one. The accountability and transparency review team are having their engagement session on Thursday, I believe it's right after lunchtime. And as newcomers, that might be a good one to go and listen to, because it's a bit more accessible, unless you're a particularly techy SSR person.

So, at the moment, as I said, those two reviews are ongoing. The other reviews are in the implementation stage, so, or the recommendations have not yet been accepted by the board. So, the process is, the review teams conduct the review, they make recommendations, the

public, the report goes out for public comment, and the community gets a chance to share comments and, again, you would be welcome to participate in any public comment processes.

Then, the review team then incorporates comments from the community and produces a final report, or in the case of organizational reviews, it would be the independent examiner. That is then published and the board accepts the recommendations or says why they would not accept the recommendations. And then, as I said, ICANN implements the recommendations and the reviews take place every five years.

So, the next organizational reviews will take place, I believe the next one is the GNSO review, which I think kicks off in 2023. So, there's a bit of time before that one, but the review implementation will be ongoing. It's all transparent and available on the ICANN website, your best place to go, is just type in ICANN in any search engine, just, 'ICANN reviews,' there's our home page there.

It gives you a lot of background information about the review process, how you can get involved in the reviews, and they're actually mandated by ICANN's bylaws. They are written into the bylaws as something that ICANN has to do, and particularly, at this meeting, ICANN66, there's going to be some discussions about how we can streamline the review process and prioritize recommendations.

As you can see, there's quite a few reviews and they all come with a small to large number of recommendations, depending on which

team or independent examiner produces the report. So, ICANN is thinking about, as well with the board and the community, how we can streamline the process, because it's a burden on community in terms of time. It costs a lot of money, sometimes, to implement the recommendations, and so, you'll probably hear a lot of those discussions taking place this week, the first of which, I think, is tomorrow, in this room. So, I know I covered a lot of information and apologies if it was information overload. I tried to kind of cover the highlights, but do let me know if you have questions, I'm happy to answer.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Any questions for Jennifer?

ABDEALI HATIM SAHERWALA: My name is Abdeali, I'm from Toronto and I'm the NextGen person, like one of the people. I just wanted to know if you do need have experience in order to help out with the review, like, of that specific committee? So, do I need to be part of the security committee in order to, maybe, review them?

JENNIFER BRYCE: Thank you for your question. So, you do not need to be part of any committee to be part of the review team. Review team members are nominated by the SOs and ACs, and so, any applicants, you would select which SO or AC you wish to be recommended by, and then that

team would look at your application against all the other ones and go from there. So, no, you do not need to be, obviously it helps to have the knowledge, but we do have people who are new to the ICANN community who have joined review teams and have given very useful input, because they have a slightly fresh, fresh perspectives, so.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you. Any other questions? Okay, thank you, Jennifer for being with us. We appreciate your time.

JENNIFER BRYCE: Thanks, everyone.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, our next presenter is Ray King from ICANNWiki. Some of you met him yesterday at the Wiki-edit-athon. Ray.

RAY KING: Thanks, Deb. Yeah, so, back in 2005, you know, I was still pretty new to ICANN and had a couple people that I was working with who were as well and we were both new to ICANN and also wiki enthusiasts. We were just really enthralled with what Wikipedia was doing and we also had this mindset that, that working in public is kind of a good way to drive initiatives forward.

So, as we decided that, as we were learning about the different acronyms, meeting different people, learning about the companies in

this space, learning about the different working groups and constituencies, and things like that, that, you know, it was hard to keep this all in our heads, so we started ICANNWiki.

And we said, “Let’s just, as we learn things, let’s just document and let’s connect. You meet someone, they’re on this constituency, let’s make a page for the person, make a page for the constituency, connect them, and over time, try and create a body of information which would help us remember what we had learned and, at the same time, invite other people to join that process.

So, when more people edit and improve the information, then it becomes a more valuable resource for everybody. ICANNWiki is not and has never been part of ICANN. So, I want to make it clear that they’re totally, it’s independent. ICANN actually has sponsored us in the past, which is great, as well as other companies to keep the servers going and some of the other activities we do, which we’re super grateful for, but they’re separate entities. Oh, great. Wikis are cool because they change the paradigm from what you’d normally think when you publish something on the web, you write something, you say, “Is it right?”, you publish it.

And in a wiki environment, we don’t worry so much if things are perfect the first time through, we just go ahead and put the information up, the best we know, so publish it first, edit afterwards. So, we have this saying that, “Assume good faith, assume that everyone you’re working with is trying to accomplish the same thing that we are, which is to make an amazing resource together. Be a

builder, so, don't be afraid to hit the edit button." It does turn out that with wikis, it's like a thousand to one in terms of, like, readership versus editors. But don't be afraid. Change is cheap, hit the edit button.

If you see an article on the ICANNWiki and a word is misspelled, help fix it. If you see that an article can be linked to another, go ahead and link that article. And over time, every article is like a pearl, it gets honed and becomes better and better. So, we say, "Radical trust is something that is kind of inherent." A question we get a lot is, "What if the information is not correct? What if someone just edits it five minutes before I read it?" And it's true, but that's the way wikis work and you can't, it's like, it's never, it's always a work in progress, there's always room for improvement. And again, over time the information gets even more and more useful.

So, anyway, these are our core values and we do hold an edit-a-thon at every ICANN meeting. So, I recognize some faces here. We had the edit-a-thon actually yesterday, and there we helped people get online, get a user account, and do some basic edits, just to get kind of a sense of how to get started. The project really does need volunteers, it's entirely a volunteer thing; it's actually organized under a non-profit 501(c)(3) and it exists entirely based on everyone working together.

So, we really implore you to come, help us make ICANNWiki better. During, if you weren't at the edit-a-thon, on the main page there is a button called 'Getting started' and if you click on that link, there are the steps. Here's how to get an account, you actually have to apply for

an account, because we try and make sure it's, that we don't get too much outside spam, because spam is really an issue for wikis. So, ask for an account, we'll approve it within a day, and then it goes through, like, "Here's how to make an edit. Here's what a good article looks like."

One nice thing is that anytime you want to create an article, you don't know how to do something, you can just look at another article that is doing the thing you want it to do and just say, "Edit," and it will show you how that article was built, you can just cut and paste different pieces. So, it's kind of fun; it's like Lego. Anyway, I'm not sure how much time I have left, but I'll ask for any questions.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Do we have any questions?

RAY KING: Okay, yes. Any questions?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Any questions for Ray?

RAY KING: I'm offering 1,000 thank you's. Yeah. Go for it, here.

ROLLA HAMZA: For the record, Rolla Hamza from Egypt. I'm an ICANN fellow. I wonder how do you update that topic space from meeting to meeting? Are there updates for those topics so that we are going to EPDP so we have the recent position for this topic? It is updated? Okay, thank you.

RAY KING: It's a wiki, so, basically, everyone, anyone who wants to, can update it. But no one's responsible to do it, so if there's a new term that becomes relevant, then feel free to go make an article with that term, or feel free to link it to a related topic. But you don't have to do all the work; you don't have to say to yourself, "Oh, I've got to write this giant, complete article," and it becomes a bunch of work.

You could say, "Hey, this is a new acronym," and you could write one sentence and say, "This means this, and it came into being at ICANN66 in Montreal," and over time, as more people edit it, it becomes a bigger, more blown up article. That's the way it works. No one's, no one person is responsible for, like, you know, publishing information, it's designed to be a community resource, built by the community for the community. Good?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, we have time for one more question, in the far corner.

AUSTIN BOLLINGER: Hi, my name is Austin Bollinger, I'm here from Michigan in the United States on behalf of NextGen. I like the idea of the wiki, but I'm curious if there's ever been the idea of, like, creating a discussion forum? I know that there's a lot more communication that can happen that way, so more people get involved and communicate and -- I know that there are mailing lists, but I feel like, you know, listserves, mailing lists, it's a little bit old, where I think forums are slightly an advancement of that and you get a lot of the same functionality, but it's just more engaging, I think, in communication. So, has there ever been any idea of launching a forum in addition to the wiki?

RAY KING: It's a good question and the short answer is no. I think that forums are great, I think blogs are great, and there's different mediums that serve different purposes. The idea with the wiki is that it's designed to refactor, start from the bottom, so when many people touch the article, you end up with a shorter, better, more concise, more complete article. And I think that a blog, and a forum, has a different purpose and function where you want to see everyone's different opinion. It's just a different way to create information and we don't feel like we can do more than one thing well, basically. So, we're the wiki people.

AUSTIN BOLLINGER: Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you, Ray, for being here. If you have more questions for Ray you can find him in the hallway or I can give you his email address and you can...

RAY KING: Ray@icannwiki.org.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: That's pretty easy. Okay. Thank you so much for being with us, we appreciate your time. Okay, next we have Betsy Andrews who's going to speak to us about ICANN Learn. Betsy.

BETSY ANDREWS: Thank you, Deborah. Hi! Still awake? Still with us? Still learning about ICANN? Good. My name is Betsy and I work for ICANN. I'm on the same team with Deborah and Siranush; this is our fearless leader Ergys here. And one of the things I am in charge of is the online learning platform that we have here for the ICANN community; it's called ICANN Learn, because we're really punny. And you can find it at learn.icann.org. It's free, you don't have to pay to take any of the courses that are on it. You can learn about ICANN groups and processes, and in response to Austin's question earlier, many of the courses have discussion forums underneath them.

So, if you're taking a course on a particular topic, there's an opportunity to have a discussion about that topic underneath, not just with the other learners who are learning about the same topic, but

also, if something's not clear, and you ask a question, those of us who work in the background on the learning platform will find an expert who has an answer to that question. So, that's actually pretty cool on the online learning platform as well. Pretty cool tool.

So, where do you start? I think the best place to start is with introduction to ICANN, it's a really good overview of the groups, touching on some of the detailed topics that you've gone over today. So, if you couldn't hold all of that in your brain after four hours, then -- Was it four hours? It was a lot of hours. After hearing all those details, if you need a review, the introduction to ICANN course is a great place to go. And even better, it's available in seven languages. So, whatever language you're most comfortable learning in, there's probably one close to you.

Speaking of languages, the platform itself has 30 different languages for the interface. So, even though we only offer courses in the UN languages, as we have the fabulous translation available, interpretation, excuse me, available to you today, here, you can set the interface to something that's more specific to you and the language you're most comfortable with. So, you would do that by scrolling down to the bottom, there's a little globe, and then you just choose from the list which language you want.

Another course that is very popular is the visual guide to the history of the internet. And that gives you a nice overview of, sort of, where we are and when ICANN entered the picture, and it helps, sort of, spur the

discussion of where we're going and why internet governance policy is important.

Another really good one to look at is a series of webinars put on by our At-Large group, they have a capacity building subgroup and they've done these webinars for three or four years on different topics, and it's a really great deep-dive to go back and learn about some of the timely reviews that have happened, like Jennifer was telling you about, and other major events in ICANN history, like the transition, IANA stewardship transition.

There are several webinars that are very informative on there about that. And those are available in French, Spanish, and English. And then, finally, if you prefer to learn in French, we have a wonderful history course put together by our esteemed community member, Professor Aziz Halali, and it's on the history and evolution of internet governance, so I would encourage you to seek that out if you are a French speaker.

That's it for ICANN Learn, I think you'll love it. If you have any questions about it or suggestions, please, definitely get in touch us. You can email icannlearn@icann.org or you can just grab me in the hallway and we can talk about it. Further learning, this, you're going to receive this deck, so you'll be able to follow all of these hyperlinks, you don't need to write them down, but we have a newcomer webpage that can take you to a bunch of different, wonderful places you want to go to learn about things. It'll give you the hyperlink to ICANN Learn, of course the NextGen and the fellowship programs,

many of you are participating in those and you can find more information about them there.

There's a great acronym tool that can help, I know when I first came to ICANN, I was a bit overwhelmed by the terms that I wasn't familiar with. So, I just started writing them all down and you can actually, then, go to this tool and start looking them up, and then with some repetition, the context helps. I would say that recently we have gotten a bit better, both community members and staff, and the board, in fact, trying to say out the words that we're talking about and not just run-on with acronyms.

But I would say too, feel free to stop somebody and ask them and say, "I'm sorry, I don't remember what NCUC means," or whatever, and they'll say, "That's the non-commercial users constituency," and they'll spell things out for you. So, definitely don't be afraid to ask, because everybody's been in that position before. The different communities, you can follow that link for that. The policy page can be super helpful if you're trying to figure out who you want to get in touch with. Technical functions, again, and then also, there's a slide share site that has a bunch of historic ICANN presentations that might help you as you're learning more about ICANN.

So, this is just a brief overview of some tools that you can use to learn more about ICANN, and really, to put today in context, it's been a nice overview until you get used to a lot of these topics, but don't feel like you have to hold everything in your head all at once, because we do

have a lot of great resources such as these that you can go to, to reinforce what you're learning.

And also, we're fairly nice, so you could just ask us and we'll try to help elucidate the various topics you're interested in and also try to help introduce you to people who specialize in the things that you're interested in, because we love that you're here and we want you to participate in making internet governance policy.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Betsy. Okay, so that was our last presenter, the most fabulous one. I'm just going to go quickly over -- Oh, did you have a question for Betsy? Okay, go ahead.

JOAO PEDRO: Hi, everyone, João Pedro, from Portugal, I'm a NextGen ambassador. I'd just like you to make a few points, if you could, to the other initiatives that ICANN Learn also endorses, for instance, I'm a member of the youth IGF movement, and I think that would be something that would be interesting to share as well, because the ICANN community interacts with different initiatives and the ICANN Learn is a good platform to share those initiatives as well.

BETSY ANDREWS: Thank you for your question. And I think, the youth IGF is actually two steps ahead of us, because they're actually working on a course just

now that will be on ICANN Learn, both in English and in French. So, it will be a good outlet to, sort of, cross some of our interests.

There's another thing in Asia-Pacific internet governance program that goes on in August that's held every year, and they use ICANN Learn as well for some prerequisite criteria and the discussion's always really healthy on that. So, we do have some cross-over that happens on ICANN Learn and we're expanding the courses that are on offer all the time. We're focused on learning about the ICANN environment, the ICANN ecosystem.

Also, focused on some technical aspects of what's going on, those are some -- there's some courses on there now, basic cybersecurity, and there's going to be a DNS fundamentals course that we've worked really hard on that I think you'll find super useful. And then, there's a third category of courses as well, and that's building skills, building your capacity to participate in developing internet governance policy.

So, these will be things like, how to hold effective meetings, and how to listen actively, and things like unconscious bias that we're all subject to. So, it's a really great opportunity for you to learn some more skills that are free and to bring you together with other people in the ICANN community. Thank you for your question.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Okay, thank you so much. Okay. Let's just wrap up. We just want to continue to encourage you to visit the engagement booth. There's going to be a lot of good dynamic speakers there this week, you'll

want to check-in every day to see when those people are going to be there. You want to check-in and find out who's going to be there. They're going to be tweeting out their schedule to see when they're going to be there. You can ask me and I have the schedule, I can send you the link and let you know when there's going to be speakers there, so you can go and listen to them. It's open 8:30 to 18:30 every day, it's still open until 18:30 today.

There are some notable sessions, I won't go through every single one of them, but just to let you know, let's see what's left today. There's public interest framework at 17:00, that's tomorrow, Monday. So, just take a look at this, I'm, again, not going to through all of this, but this deck is already on the website. So, if you click on today's date and look at the newcomer session, you can just go into the deck and take a look at these notable sessions. Okay, let's look at Tuesday. ccNSO meetings, is that open? So, Constituency Day, and there's joint meetings morning and afternoon. So, I know there's a lot going on here that you guys might be interested in.

Okay, Wednesday, GNSO, cross community, board, SSAC, and ICANN board and ALAC. So, you want to make sure that the meetings that you're going to say 'open.' If there's a 'c' next to it, that means closed, do not go to those meetings. Make sure all the meetings you attend must be open meetings.

And Thursday's a pretty light day. Want to make sure, again, do not go to any closed meetings. Today I'd like to invite you to the NextGen five-year anniversary celebration, it's at the 511 foyer that's just

around the corner, and that's at 6:30. Siranush, did you have anything else?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: No, just to highlight that there will be two board meetings during this week, please take your time to participate at those board meetings. And a reminder, one more time, that tomorrow all newcomers will be asked to stand up at the opening ceremony, so please be there. And also, there will be one Q and A session with executive, ICANN executive, so please be there and see the way how this is happening at ICANN and what kind of questions people are asking.

And with that, just thank you for your patience for today. I hope there were a lot of information which you found very interesting. I suppose that probably you don't remember them all, but this slide deck is available for you and this session also has been recorded, transcribed, so you -- has been recorded only, actually, we have a recording, it will be posted at this session link. So please take time to go back and review, digest this information. With that I also would like to thank our tech team and our interpreters to be with us the whole day and your applauds too, to this guy. And thank my colleague Deborah for being with me.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: And thank you, Siranush. These are also some actions you can take after the meeting and if you are signed up as a newcomer, I will be sending you an email, sending you some guidance what to do after the

meeting ends, how we sign up for mailing lists. NextGen, reminder, you have one mandatory meeting following this session, a choice of two. If you're confused about that, I have them printed out here, I can give you the list, okay?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Fellows, reminder, please stay with me here and we'll go, as there is a meeting here, so please follow me, we'll go outside there, I have some nice things to tell you. With that, see you tomorrow.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]