
ICANN81 | AGM – ccNSO: Welcome Session
Tuesday, November 12, 2024 – 9:00 to 10:00 TRT

CLAUDIA RUIZ:

Hello, and welcome to the ccNSO members meeting welcome session. My name is Claudia Ruiz and I, along with my colleague, Susie Johnson, are the participation managers for this session. Please note this session is being recorded and is governed by the ICANN Expected Standards of Behavior and the ICANN Community Anti-Harassment Policy.

During this session, questions or comments submitted in chat will be read aloud if put in the proper form as noted. Interpretation for this session will include English, Spanish, French, and Arabic. If you would like to speak during this session, please raise your hand in Zoom. When called upon, virtual participants will be given permission to unmute in Zoom, onsite participants will use a physical microphone to speak.

Please state your name for the record and the language you will speak if speaking a language other than English and speak at a reasonable pace. Thank you. And with that, I will now hand the floor over to Alejandra Reynoso, chair of the ccNSO. Thank you.

ALEJANDRA REYNOSO:

This is Alejandra speaking. Thank you, Claudia, and welcome all to the ccNSO members meetings in this lovely city of Istanbul. I hope you had a good time arriving here yesterday in the local host reception and the concert. I hope you enjoyed it.

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

Today we will walk through what we will do in this session. There will be some session highlights on the work that MPC has done for the week today. Everton Rodrigues is the chair of the MPC, and he apologizes for not being able to be here, but he's not feeling very well. We will have an update from the ICANN Wiki, then a PTI update by Kim, and then we will talk a little bit about the introduction of ccTLD financial contributions review.

May I have the next slide, please? So regarding the ccNSO meetings, first here is a map showing the distribution of the membership of the MPC. As you can see, it's a very nice and tight group, well diversely spread and they have all work to prepare what comes following. So, next slide, please.

So this is the schedule that we have for the following two days. We will have session prepared by the IGLC, we will have some prepared by the DASC on the DNS abuse, policy GAC analysis, and we end with the meeting with the Board. And on Wednesday, we would have Q&A with council candidates and Board candidates and two ccTLD news sessions, ending on Thursday with the ccNSO Council meeting. The sessions you see in blue are the, ICANN general sessions for all of us. And now I will go a little bit into detail on the sessions. Next slide, please.

So today as I told you, the Internet Governance Liaison Committee prepared a session with the title, Engaging with the GDC: Insights for ccTLDs in the WSIS+20 Process. This will be chaired by Annalise

Williams, and we will have Manal Ismail, Jorge Cancio, Peter Koch, Demi Getschko and Yuri Takamatsu to talk about it.

Then we will have the latest news from the DNS Abuse Standing Committee with session chair Nick Wenban-Smith. And also addressing the topic will be Olga Cavalli, Bruce Tonkin, Angela Matlapeng and Sion Lloyd.

For the Policy GAC Analysis Working Group update, it'll be chaired by Jordan Carter, and we finish the day with a joint session with the ccNSO and the ICANN Board. And after that, we will have a very nice ccNSO cocktail. Thank you to auDA and Nominote. So if you're registered, please you can find your ticket to the cocktail with our secretariat in the back of the room at the coffee break.

Next slide, please. On Wednesday, we have the Q&A session with the council candidates. This session will be chaired by Barack Otieno. It is interesting to note that we do have two candidates for the Asia Pacific region and for the Latin American and the Caribbean region. And for Africa, Europe, and North America, we have only one candidate. So be there, ready to ask your questions to all candidates.

Next slide, please. Within the same block, we will split it a bit with the Board seat, 12 candidates, again, chaired by Barack. And the two candidates are Byron Holland and Nick Wenban-Smith. So again, be ready and prepared to ask your burning questions to the Board candidates.

Next, please. We will end our Wednesday day with two blocks of ccTLD news sessions. The first part will be chaired by Yuri Takamatsu, and we will include presentations from .tr, .bn, .ke, and .au.

Next slide, please. And the second ccTLD news session will be chaired by Guðrun Poulsen, and it will include presentations from .sc, .uc, .co, and .tw. As you see, we have a very nice spread and variety of presentations. These two sessions are usually our most popular ones, so do not miss them.

Next slide, please. Please be aware that after each session, we will ask for you to provide feedback on this session. So be ready with your phones to read a QR code at the end and fill a small survey. And at the end of the ICANN meeting, there will be a satisfaction survey that we do each time. This is super helpful for the MPC to be able to prepare the content that you want to have here. So if anything, it's of interest to you to be included in the agenda, please fill the survey so we are sure that it is there.

Next slide, please. Please, if you want to read more about the sessions, have a summary of them, here you can find more information in this QR code. We will leave it there for some seconds so you can grab it, and maybe it'll be posted on the chat so it's easier for people to access it.

Next slide, please. And here we are, these sessions agenda. And now we have here Mark Datysgeld to talk about the ICANN Wiki. Hi, Mark, are you ready?

MARK DATYSGELD:

Thank you so much for the kindness of receiving me. I'm Mark Datysgeld, you might know me from the GNSO Council, but I'm termed out in that. So my new focus is ICANN Wiki, more specifically revitalizing ICANN Wiki.

For those of you who don't know this website, which you should enter right now, icannwiki.org, it is a resource that gathers information that's neutral and impartial about the entire ICANN community, its processes and everything that has to do with the Internet Governance board. And in particular, we decided to start with ccTLDs because we thought this is a resource that was really worth cataloging. So if you go into icannwiki.org, which I suggest very strongly that you do, you'll see that right on the main page, we have a link for the ccTLD category, and we updated over 300 ccTLD articles now.

But the thing is, this is the baseline. We did the updates, normalizing everything, getting everything into order, but now we need your help to complete these articles. We really would like to see all of you working on this with us to bring your histories, to bring your interesting points, things of relevance that you think the internet governance community should know. Because one of the advantages of this Wiki is that it's actually been around for over 20 years, and the SEO of the pages are very high. So that information then becomes very accessible, it comes up in many searches, and we think this is something that would be very beneficial.

So again, I would like to emphasize that we have done this thinking about having a good baseline that you can work out of, and please join

us, icannwiki.org. And I'm super available to talk to any of you, and we also used to have a lot of help and still have help from Olga Cavalli. Thank you so much, she was a supporter for the longest time of the project.

Now, back again a personal supporter, so please feel free to ask us about an information. And with that, I thank you for your kindness for receiving me. Please join, just request an account, super easy. It'll be approved very fast, and let's work together. If you have any questions, feel free to reach out to me. And that's it for now. Thank you so much.

ALEJANDRA REYNOSO:

Well, thank you, Mark, for the update. May I remind our presenter to speak more slowly, because we do have interpretation, and they're doing an amazing job, but we don't want to burn them just at the beginning of the day. So with that, now we move to the IANA update for the ccNSO with Kim Davies. So Kim, the floor is yours.

KIM DAVIES:

Thank you so much. Hello everyone. I have a lot of updates and a very short presentation window. So I'm gonna go through this relatively quickly, although I will speak slowly. But I'll skip some of the detail. If any of this is particularly interesting to you and you want some more detail, please don't hesitate to reach out to me or my team that are here, Amy Creamer, our Operations Director, is in the back of the room. We're happy to go through this later this week where you have interest in the topics.

Next slide, please. The first update I wanted to give you is an important operational update for the root zone key signing key. For those not familiar with this, this is the cryptographic key that essentially secures the entire DNS. All trust in domain names starts with this key and then it's transitive down through this key. It's something that IANA manages as part of our functions, and we're making an important change to it. Next slide, please.

So, the important change is we're changing it only for the second time ever. We started signing the root zone with DNS SEC in 2010. We first changed the key in 2018, and we are now planning to do it again. The first rollover went pretty well. A rollover is what it's called to change the key. But it went well after two years of active community engagement to make sure system operators, network operators, anyone who might be impacted, knew that this was happening. It went so well that we've essentially wanted to repeat the same process every three years.

Unfortunately, three years after 2018 was the COVID pandemic, and we felt that we were not in a position to do the rollover due to the circumstances. But this year, we've started the process again. So earlier this year, we created that new key we're going to use. We won't actually use it until 2026 as you can see on the timeline. That gives us a two-year propagation period. And during this time is when software vendors need to update to use the new key, network operators need to update the configuration, and we can do outreach associated with that.

Next slide, please. So the new key is available now. If you are just the typical end user of the internet or you use internet software that just

has the defaults, you probably don't actually need to do anything. Those that really need to act are the actual vendors that build the software and those that have complex networks where they've customized their network configurations, things like that.

One important milestone is starting 11th of January. An automatic update mechanism will start happening in the DNS. So this is a time where we will be monitoring and the network operations community needs to be monitoring for any adverse impacts that the key change that starts automatically updating on the 11th of January might cause some unintended side effects. Next slide, please.

Next thing I wanted to bring to this group was the news that we now have multifactor authentication support for root zone management. This means that you as ccTLD managers can log into your account and add an additional factor of protection. Here we use the IETF standard TOTP protocol. You're probably familiar with this. Like Google Authenticator is an example of this. It's a rolling six-digit code that changes every 30 seconds. It's easy to add when you add yourself to support multifactor authentication. When you induct your device, you're also given some recovery codes. You should save them in a very safe place so that should you lose your mobile phone or wherever you've put your authenticator app, that you have options available to restore access. If however you lose your recovery codes, you will then have to reprove your identity with IANA staff to get access back to your account.

Next slide, please. Now, in tandem with this, and those that have heard my presentations recently, this will come as no surprise. We needed to do some changes with the way we manage our customer identity. Fundamentally, we don't actually know who all of our customers are. So if we don't know who you are and you've lost your username and password, we're not in a position to restore access because we're not capable of working at who you are. This is largely down to the use of roll accounts in the past where IANA wasn't supplied with the name of an individual, but just, perhaps a job title, sometimes a department name, sometimes something even more vague than that.

And with that information, we're not capable of definitively identifying that that person is actually representative of that function. So we've been embarking on a program for a while now to seek to establish the natural identity of all of our customers. And by knowing that the person, not the role, that means that should you have a credential loss, should you need to reestablish trust with us, it becomes a much more available proposition, let's put it that way.

Now, this customer identity program is optional for the moment, but we are requiring it to enable multifactor authentication. Simply put, if you lose your multifactor, if you lose those recovery codes, we need to have some mechanism of establishing who you are to give access back.

The way we're doing this is using a third-party provider that specializes in this. You never give your ID directly to IANA staff, we don't see it. You give it to a third-party provider, this company works with things like airline, stuff like that, online boarding, check-in where they see your

passport, that kind of thing. They will validate it against government records, et cetera. They do a lividity check to look at you on a web camera to make sure you're a real person. And then they vouch for your identity to IANA. And we only record that vouch, not the actual identity document.

Next slide, please. Another thing we've rolled out is an API that is much more fulsome than the sort of interim API we had in the past. This is based on feedback from some of our largest customers who wanted some additional functionality in the API. That is now live. The most notable thing I wanted to share with you today is there's an operational test and evaluation environment. This means that the software developers inside your organizations can test their code as much as they want against an environment like a sandbox that won't actually affect your TLD. This can give you confidence that your code works so that you when you submit it to production, it's gonna work as expected.

Next slide, please. Another thing we've rolled out is an RDAP server at rdap.iana.org. Now this server supports a large number of different resources that we manage, the root zone, .int, .arpa IP address allocations, et cetera, et cetera. But we are initially rolling out just four .int because one particular reason is we notice that if we add a RDAP entry for the root in the bootstrap file, which is how RDAP clients work, suddenly, most clients start sending every single RDAP query to IANA servers and not to your TLD level servers when it's for a subordinate domain.

This is not the intended behavior, I would argue it's not compliant with the RFC, but it is what clients are doing. So we have a little bit of work to do to establish who the offenders are, get code fixed, et cetera, before we actually add that entry. But once that's in there, you'll be able to look up your particular TLD with RDAP and find your ccTLD manager name, et cetera in the RDAP entry.

By the way, if you support RDAP for your ccTLD, don't forget that you need to list that RDAP server with IANA for it to work. IANA publishes again this file called the bootstrap registry, and in the bootstrap registry are the entries that enable an RDAP client to work. Next slide, please.

Now that we've deployed some of those critical features in the root zone management system, our developers are now looking at the next items on our roadmap. Some of the things that are coming up next, firstly is evolving our technical checks, particularly the ability to dismiss low priority technical issues. Right now, all technical check issues are treated the same. If you have a technical check issue that you can't resolve, you need to talk to IANA staff to get it resolved. We will hopefully soon allow you to dismiss low priority issues yourself.

So in the web interface, you can click saying, I understand this issue, I accept it, without needing to talk to IANA staff. We intend to evolve our authorization policies based on additional feedback from our customers, and particularly with respect to how we manage KSK rollovers. And this is, to be clear, rollovers for the TLD, not for the root zone. We intend to expand our offering for multifactor authentication to add support for pass keys. We also have a lot of work to do

implementing some of the policies that are coming out right now. Firstly, we have the variant policies coming out of both the GNSO and the ccNSO. And we have a new policy relating to name collision assessment that we need to implement for the next round of new gTLDs.

Next slide, please. Another main area of focus, a project that is active right now is we're redesigning our website. We have a design agency supporting us in this effort. We also have ICANN's user experience staff working with us on this as well. The IANA website needs a bit of attention, it hasn't had a fundamental redesign in almost 20 years. And in our assessment, it's a very data-centric website, we have a lot of data to offer.

A lot of that data's not easy to find, so a big focus of it is bringing the data forward, making it more accessible, modern navigation, modern design, better data navigation. We actually have a lot of data we don't publish, but we have. So also working out how to surface some of the data that we have that is not already available, and that includes in machine readable formats. So people can download our data in more ways and then perform analysis or integration with their own purposes.

Next slide, please. Finally, I wanted to talk to you about strategic planning. We had a session about this yesterday. I hope some of you were able to attend. Essentially, [00:24:04 - inaudible] strategy for IANA, and we're looking for feedback from the community on what our priorities should be. We do have a draft strategic plan, it will be put for

public comment in the next few weeks, and we would encourage you to read that and provide your feedback in that effort. Next slide, please.

Lastly, I know there's a lot of consultation happening and a lot of us, but we do an annual survey about community as well, and it is that time of year. Every year we keep making the survey shorter and shorter and shorter to make it easy on you to fill out. I encourage you to whip out your phone and take a photo right now if you can to fill it out. It's really critical feedback for us to evaluate our community sentiment.

And this particular survey is focused on how we engage with you, these kinds of presentations I'm giving you now. We would like your feedback so we can evolve that to better meet the needs that you have so that you're not listening to these kinds of presentations and saying, well, that's not interesting, and we can tailor and target our future engagement to what best serves the community. With that, thank you very much. I appreciate the time.

ALEJANDRA REYNOSO:

Thank you very much, Kim, for the update. I do see we have one question in the chat, and can we have- please, Claudia, read it out loud?

CLAUDIA RUIZ:

Yes. One moment. It says, "Is IANA planning to transfer to blockchain technology and how will it influence the present DNS system?"

KIM DAVIES: Thank you for the question. We have no active plans to transition to blockchain technology. I mean, we continue to monitor the landscape, the technology, the developments, and if we identify an opportunity to use new technologies, whatever they might be, we'll certainly explore it and discuss it with the community. But at this time, we've not seen a use case that would benefit our operations. Thank you.

CLAUDIA RUIZ: Okay. And we have a hand up from Olga.

OLGA CAVALLI: Thank you very much. I'm always slow to finding how to raise my hand. This is Olga Cavalli. I am a NomCom appointed to the ccNSO. I have a question to Mark and also to Kim. I will start with Kim.

Kim, you showed at the beginning of your presentation a slide with the kind of a ceremony for the key sign, and could you give us more details about that, if it's open to the community, how to participate and when does it happen?

And for Mark, could you give us some details on how to register into [00:27:11 - OCA]. I saw my information is quite not updated, so I should do that. So if you can give us some details about how to do that. Thank you very much.

KIM DAVIES: Thanks for the question. So what you see on the photos on this slide is depictions photos of key signing ceremonies. The way we administer

this cryptographic key is quite unusual for this space. Most organizations that manage cryptographic keys keep them very secret. They have secret events inside their companies that no one gets to see. But when we were designing this system in light of ICANN's mission to be open to the community and have multi-stakeholder in input, we design these ceremonies that we conduct to be sort of radically transparent.

We make as much as possible visible and we encourage participation. So typically, these ceremonies happen every three months, four times a year. The ceremonies involve bringing security experts to monitor the ceremonies. These security experts participate in various different roles. And we also stream these ceremonies on YouTube, so they're very available to watch. We also have additional seats available just for people that have a general interest.

We have a web form on our website where you can apply to attend the ceremony, and when we have seats available, we invite those that have expressed an interest to participate in person. So as many people as we can fit in these rooms where we do the ceremonies, we welcome community participation. And I'll just finally say that those security experts that I mentioned, they're drawn from the community as well.

So we really encourage those that have an expertise in security, it doesn't have to be cryptographic security, it can be other forms of security, that want to play a more active role in these ceremonies. You might have heard of like the seven keys to the internet as a common thing that said that these seven key holders, if you're interested in a role

like that, we're also looking for statements of interest in filling those kinds of roles. Thank you.

MARK DATYSGELD:

I'll speak slowly. So thank you for the question, Olga. As you might see, ICANN Wiki is also a repository of people from internet governance, it has many profiles. And over the years, many people might have registered, but they don't even remember exactly. But the information is there and it ranks pretty high on search engine searches. So pretty good to update that with new positions and where you are right now and what's going on.

So when you enter the website, there's a big request and account here. And the only problem is we are fighting a lot of bots. I don't know why they care so much about our website, but they do unfortunately. So we have to approve accounts manually, but it's super easy, it's super fast. You can go in there and it's a lower barrier to just update your own personal article, say more or less where you're going, because especially when people go to ICANN events and conventions, they will check there to see who the person speaking is.

So might be a lower barrier of entry. And in August case, maybe your profile is from the Buenos Aires meeting in ICANN55 from Sao Paulo. Oh, wow. So that's 10 years of please bring it up to speed, it would be a pleasure to maintain the article. Thank you very much.

ALEJANDRA REYNOSO: Well, thank you. We need to move on now to our next item in our session. Now we are going to talk about the topic of reviewing the guideline on ccTLD financial contributions. These guidelines says that we need to review it every five years, and six years have passed, so we are due to do this review. And to put everyone up to speed, I will hand the floor now to Byron.

BYRON HOLLAND: Thanks for the introduction, Alejandra. It's great to be here on Tuesday morning to talk about financial contributions. As the former ccNSO Finance Working Group chair, I wanted to provide an opportunity to remind people of how we got to where we are today and how we got to some of the guidelines between ICANN and the ccNSO vis-a-vis our financial contributions. And as I prepared for this, I have to say it was a little bit of a walk down memory lane.

But as some of you who've been around the ccNSO while might remember since the creation of ICANN in 1999, the financial contributions of ccTLDs to ICANN has often, shall I say, sparked some dynamic discussions within the TLD community and between the ccTLD community and others, including of course, ICANN Org.

A significant turning point in these discussions occurred in 2010 at the ICANN37 meeting in Nairobi, when then ICANN's CEO, Rod Beckstrom suggested ccTLDs needed to increase their financial contributions quite substantially to ICANN. Yes, he definitely created some sparks in that moment. A figure of \$10 to \$12 million, US dollars was suggested as a possible target were about 17% of ICANN's total expenses at the time.

In response to that development, the ccNSO formed the finance working group in November, 2010, and I was appointed to the role of chair of that working group. The working group set up to do two things. The first was to determine the amounts ICANN spent that could be actually attributed to ccTLDs. And the second was to review potential models for determining the financial contributions of individual ccTLDs.

Over the next two years, we collaborated closely with the ccNSO community and ICANN Org. The process for developing the recommended regime was quite rigorous, very open, and certainly inclusive. The working group met 11 times and updated the ccNSO at every meeting, and held two webinars for the wider ccTLD community.

We also surveyed ccNSO members about the aspects of ICANN's operations that were seen to be of specific value to the ccTLD community and the resources ccTLDs spent on ICANN. These discussions led to the development of a conceptual value exchange model, which today may seem ordinary, but at the time, seemed quite revolutionary. And Xavier will speak a little bit more about that in a moment. This approach was really centered around the principle that ICANN and ccTLDs had a reciprocal relationship. It wasn't just a one-way relationship. And while ccTLDs certainly receive benefits from ICANN, such as the great support we get here from the ICANN staff and team that support us, ICANN also receive material benefits from ccTLDs.

For example, the ccNSO community really exemplifies the success of the multi-stakeholder form of internet governance, which benefits the

wider community overall. And under this value exchange model, ICANN provided detailed financial information, which the working group over time and working with ICANN, found to be reasonable. Ultimately, the overall financial benefit to the ccTLD community by ICANN was estimated at \$3.5 million per year, compared to, at that time, the \$1.8 million that ccTLDs were actually contributing to ICANN in that year, 2012, 2013.

So just to restate that, we and the working group agreed that ICANN was providing about \$3.5 million worth of services, and we, the community, were paying ICANN \$1.8. With the development of this model and the estimate, the question left was, how best do we determine each individual ccTLDs contribution? And all the working group members at that time agreed that any recommendation to the ccTLD community needed to recognize that all ccTLD contributions would remain voluntary. And this really recognized the sovereign nature of ccTLDs in relation to ICANN.

The working group determined that a voluntary banded model was going to be the fairest approach, and this model ties the range of domain names under management to a suggested voluntary contribution. For example, if you're in the band that has between 500,000 and 1 million domain names, the suggested voluntary contribution was \$25,000, US. The model means that all ccTLDs are asked to make a contribution regardless of their size, as they all benefit from their relationship with ICANN. That said, the working group's proposal was that there should also be flexibility to address individual circumstances.

In November, 2013, ICANN's next CEO after Rod Beckstrom, Fadi Chehadé, sent me a letter in my capacity as Chair, recognizing the key progress made on this issue and highlighting the reciprocity that I referenced earlier. Shortly after, the working group sent its report to the ccNSO Council, which detailed the proposed value exchange model and associated guidelines. And the resolution was unanimously passed by council at ICANN48 in Buenos Aires, reflecting the community's widespread support for and commitment to that approach. The ccNSO also agreed that the community would strive towards jointly reaching this estimate under the new model.

Following an agreement to review the model and its results every five years, a review took place in 2018, and that process was really about streamlining the invoicing process. I'll pause here and ask Xavier to speak further on the specifics of the model adopted in 2013, and also to provide a bit of a look ahead. Thanks for the opportunity to revisit the important work of that time and a stroll down memory lane.

XAVIER CALVEZ:

Thank you, Byron. A quick preamble. Please provide a moral support to Bart because he's very stressed that I'm not going to be able to speak in six minutes, and I don't know why. So I'm gonna describe quickly the contribution model that Byron just mentioned. Any one of us could do it, Byron, Roelof, Bart, and I, as well as Leslie called at the time we're all together to develop that model in August, 2012 in Oxford.

Next slide, please. So, as Byron was highlighting, the fundamental principle of this model is to document existing mutual relationships.

And ICANN offers ccTLDs a number of benefits, the ccTLDs contribute to ICANN. There is a reciprocal relationship here. You see a number of different elements in there. I'm not gonna go in the details, and we'll talk a little bit more about that. But this was recognized by everyone as reasonable, logical benefits, contributions, support that each of us provide to each others.

Next slide, please. So we categorize those various benefits in three buckets. Specific shared global. Specific are those support that ICANN provides to the ccTLD community in a very specific and dedicated manner.

So, for example, the Policy Development Support team that you know, Bart and Claudia right here, are dedicated to supporting this community on an ongoing basis. So that's a very specific, clear, dedicated resource that is offered to the ccNSO participants.

Another example is the travel support that is offered to the ccNSO as well, which allows to pay for the trips of ccNSO participants to ICANN meetings. The next category are the "shared services". So imagine, I think the most simple example here is the ICANN meeting. We organize the ICANN meeting, we book a venue, a fraction of the space is offered to the ccNSO, and of course, a fraction of the space is offered to every other organization that participates to the ICANN meeting. So it's a shared resource that also benefits the ccTLD community. Another obvious one that is of particular meaning to all of you is the IANA services. It's fairly obvious the IANA services are offered to all the TLDs of which the ccTLD, along with the gTLD.

The global category of values are more "intangible." But in summary, the ccTLDs participation into the multi-stakeholder model strengthened that multi-stakeholder model, and ICANN's legitimacy. And imagine ICANN without the ccTLDs, it would not be a multi-stakeholder model, or it would not be a complete multi-stakeholder model, of course.

Reciprocally, ICANN provides to the ccTLDs individually and collectively a global platform to participate, to have visibility, but also to potentially influence internet governance. So there's a mutual benefit there.

Next slide. How do we measure in terms of dollars, because that was the purpose, these benefits and these values and these services? So the more global those categories are, the harder it is to measure and the more specific, the easier it is to measure from a cost standpoint.

Next slide, please. So the specific, fairly easy to measure, when we update the model that was developed in 2012 and 13 to today, these costs are about \$1.2 million. The shared costs, remember, it's ICANN meetings, it's IANA services, it's also the cost of the Board seats that the ccNSO elects to the ICANN Board, which is two seats out of 16 are all included in that shared bucket. What we also took into account in measurement of that shared bucket is at ICANN meetings, ICANN pays for the cost of the meeting.

But when there is a host, which most often is a ccTLD operator in the country where we operate, when we have the meeting, that host incurs a lot of costs. Ask Byron about Toronto meeting, et cetera, you all know that when you host, when you are the ccTLD in which there's an ICANN

meeting, you incur a lot of costs at the time of that meeting to have that meeting happen.

So we also took that into account to reduce the-- to take into account effectively the cost incurred by the CCs and balance the costs incurred by ICANN. In our model today, the shared cost of the ccNSO that we incur for the ccNSO is more than offset by this ccTLD host contribution. The global benefits, the more intangible benefits we had agreed at the time of developing this model that they are equivalent to each other, we are not able, didn't try to quantify them in dollars. The total level of that is effectively \$4.9 million of estimation of cost incurred by ICANN to benefit of the ccTLD community. Next slide, please.

So what have the ccTLDs contributed? Byron was talking about a little bit earlier. This recent past fiscal year, \$2.1 million was equivalent the year before. The average of the previous five years is about \$2.3 million, simply reflecting what Byron was illustrating a little bit before. And in 2018, we all worked together to improve the effectiveness of efficiency of the billing process. How do ccTLDs indicate their intention to contribute or not? And how do we then bill to the ccTLDs, this desired contribution. So that process was improved and helped, ensuring that everything works smoothly on that end. With that, I'm done.

ROELOF MEIJER:

So I can imagine that many of you in the room think where is this all leading to this kind of historic review of what we did a lot of years ago. But I think already Xavier has lift up a bit of the of what is hidden, and that is that we are not lifting up. The short version is that we are not

living up to our commitment, and there's a significant gap. I know that back in that time, quite a few of us actually raised their contribution to the level that came out of the recommendation model, but many of us didn't.

And one of the reasons I am here sitting here is because suddenly, as IDN is the ccTLD contributing the most to ICANN, and we are a large CC, that's for sure, but we are definitely not the largest and we are also not the richest. And even us, we have lowered our contribution from the level that we committed to because I think some of you will remember that when we had this whole discussion and we agreed on our commitment, that I said, okay, I'm one of the registries that will raise its financial contribution to the level that we commit to, but it's only condition that we all do.

So I don't want to be left as the one only that lives up to this commitment. And the funny thing is, or the sad thing is that at the moment that is the case. So my call is that if we agree on the model and we're going to review it and we commit to it, that we make sure that we live up to our commitment.

We need ICANN, we need the IANA services, a lot of things have improved over the years. Like Xavier mentioned, had the invoicing process. I remember I called it the \$200,000 email I had to send every year. That was an email asking ICANN to send me an invoice for \$200,000. If I didn't send the email, I wouldn't get the invoice. So there was an expensive mail. These days, we are getting the invoices, the

right amount is there, ICANN's financials are very transparent, so we can see where they're spending money on.

Through the SOPC, we have a significant influence on both the reporting as well as the budget. Well, my opinion is we need ICANN, we need the IANA services, we should live up to our commitment. And I know there are a lot of historic sentiments. The origin of those sentiments is a long, long time ago, so I wonder really if they should still play a role.

ALEJANDRA REYNOSO:

Well, thank you all, Byron, Xavier, and Roelof, for this freshen up of what happened so long time ago, and also in the last review of the guideline. As you see, we are due again to review it, and to, well, streamline even more. So please take this into account. We meet your active participation for this. Soon, this will go to council to approve a call for volunteers or to do the review of this guideline and be aware of that email and volunteer to make sure that we get this up and going.

Hopefully, if all goes well, we could have some results to present to the community again in the next ICANN meeting in Seattle and to see if the community agrees with the way that the review is going. And if so, hopefully we can finish it up by the next ICANN meeting in Prague. So that's to set up a timeline and the expectations of this work. So be aware of this. Thank you so much. With this, we are concluding this session, not before me asking first who is new today here in the ccNSO? First time here, can you please stand up. Welcome all.

Please give them a very huge applause. Thank you for standing up. Please if there's anything that we can help you to navigate this ccNSO meetings this week, anyone who didn't stand up is available to answer your questions. And with that, I do have some bitter-sweet news to share with you. There are some very highly appreciated members of the community that will now retire. And this might be their last ICANN meeting as active contributors. So they are Rosemary Sinclair from auDA, Jacques Latour from CIRA, and Leonid Todorov from APTLD. Are you in the room?

Thank you so, so much for all these years of good contributions. We really appreciate what you're doing here, and well, we'll look forward to celebrate with all of you tonight at the cocktail. So take the opportunity to reach out to these members and give them a warm goodbye. With this, we are now adjourning this session. Welcome to the ccNSO. Let's go for coffee break and come back in 30 minutes. Thank you.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]