

**Transcription ICANN London
Civil Society in ICANN and Internet Governance
Friday 20 June 2014**

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William Drake: Good afternoon, everybody. We're going to be getting started in just a second. So folks who aren't seated can be seated, that'd be really great.

We especially wanted to have civil society folks who are not involved in ICANN at the table if we could have but the table is sort of (unintelligible) are there any open spaces anywhere or if you guys want to maybe grab over there or something? Anyway we'll try to talk through the back of our heads as well.

I'm Bill Drake. Yes, you're waving at me for a reason? Oh, okay. Just being very friendly. Okay. Well I'm Bill Drake and I'm the Chair of the Non Commercial Users Constituency in ICANN which is a civil society coalition within the GNSO. You'll hear a little bit about acronyms from us. And this is my partner Jean-Jacques Sahel from the ICANN staff, Vice President for Stakeholder Engagement, Europe.

And this is the first of a series of efforts to do a little more outreach and community engagement. We have not historically in the civil society coalition that works within GNSO, worked with the staff to try to reach out to people in the community when we've visited different countries and so on. And this is - now we're trying to start to do that. We did a Webinar with Chris and some folks from the DC office a few days ago that had 40 people from around the

world on it. And now this is our maiden voyage, our first effort to do something like this.

So let me introduce Jean-Jacques Sahel to give you a little background. And I just want to say if there are any civil society folks here who are not involved in ICANN, we have like spiffy little brochures I'd like to give you, if you're interested, they're here. I can pass them around. And there's a - this is simply the list of people who responded, RSVP'd to our email invite.

Obviously a lot of other people here as well, if your name's not on it, sorry. It doesn't mean, you know, you're not excluded, just who RSVP'd.

Jean-Jacques.

Jean-Jacques Sahel: So, hi everyone. So I just wanted to give you a bit of context as to why we're doing this and why we're hoping to do more of this and better and also just quickly outline the sort of key items that we'd like to cover this afternoon.

Basically, you know, civil society has been present in ICANN since its beginning but as ICANN globalizes, it reaches out both geographically but it also wants to get - make sure there is as diverse as possible across all stakeholder groups. So we want to talk to businesses, for instance, who are not yet involved in ICANN.

We want to talk to NGOs and then just generally civil society consumer groups who are not yet involved in ICANN both to explain how ICANN works, what is ICANN, what it does, why it should matter for these groups and how to participate. And if you want to participate great, and if you don't, well at least you'll know a bit more about what we do here as a community.

In terms of - and so hopefully after today those who are new to ICANN will have a much better understanding and they'll also have had the opportunity to meet a lot of the civil society groups from NCUC to NPOC to many others

who are involved in ICANN at its policymaking or decision making. And hopefully you can work with us going forward. And we hope to have more of these engagements with the civil society around the world really.

So in terms of what we'd like to just look at so we've got from now until about quarter past six for discussions. At quarter past six we can continue discussions except that we will have drinks arriving and after that I'm sure we can discuss even more, probably all night for some of you. So I'd like to just do - I know there's quite a few of us but I think it'll be helpful if we can be extremely quick and just say our name and organization just so we get a feel for who's around.

Then we'd like to touch on basically sort of the - talk a bit about the Internet governance ecosystem and our (unintelligible) role within it, touch on the ICANN's current drive to globalize and to be increasingly more diverse and inclusive and then we move on to focusing a bit more on civil society and why engagement in ICANN and general Internet governance processes is important for public interest advocates.

And then we'll talk about moving from there to how civil society works within ICANN structures and how you can get involved. Then we'll finish with a quick overview of the week of meetings that's starting pretty much today in London in what is the 50th meeting of ICANN. It doesn't mean that ICANN is 50 years old, it just means that we have a lot of meetings and perhaps had them for 15 years.

Yeah, and basically I should stress we have a few slides but just to give an idea of things but what we would really like to have is a dialogue, a discussion.

We have a lot of people who are extremely experienced in this room who will be able to give you a lot of really good insight and I count on them to jump in constructively and gratefully - I think that's how we're terming this - during the

session. And for all of you who are newbies to ICANN or relatively newbies please, please do ask questions; do not feel embarrassed to raise your hand.

So as I said we'll do a quick tour de table. Just names and organization if you can very quickly. So we'll start with Avri please on this side, we'll do a (unintelligible) agenda. Thanks.

Avri Doria: Avri Doria, an independent analyst and I'm addicted to ICANN.

Gabrielle Guillemin: Gabrielle Guillemin, Article 19.

(Javier Ruiz): (Javier Ruiz), Open Rights Group.

Matthew Shears: Matthew Shears, Center for Democracy and Technology.

Juan Carlos Zuniga: Juan Carlos Zuniga, InterDigital and IETF.

(Ron Bunn): (Ron Bunn). I'm an IT manager and a member of the public.

Brunella Longo: Brunella Longo, information management advisor, and I'm starting something here called For Open Data Assurance.

(Ibihad Blocker): (Ibihad Blocker), I run a small Web-hosting company in Germany.

Peter Noorlander: Peter Noorlander, I'm with the Media Legal Defense Initiative.

Woman: (Unintelligible) with Global (unintelligible) and this is my second ICANN meeting.

Adam Peake: Adam Peake with Glocom and I'm another ICANN addict.

(Kristo Helas): (Kristo Helas) from Electronic Frontiers Finland and also some commercial connections (unintelligible) noncommercial.

Roy Balleste: Roy Balleste, St. Thomas University, USA.

(Sherif): (Sherif) with Amnesty International.

John Gillespie: John Gillespie with Amnesty International.

Bill Drake: Bill Drake, University of Zurich and NCUC.

Jean-Jacques Sahel: Jean-Jacques Sahel with ICANN.

Jeannie Ellers: I'm Jeannie Ellers with ICANN.

Sebastian Bachollet: Sebastian Bachollet, member of the ICANN Board.

Michael Yakushev: Michael Yakushev, VP ICANN Eastern Europe.

Woman: (Unintelligible) cyber security research from (unintelligible) Germany.

Gus Hosein: I'm Gus Hosein from Privacy International with my colleague (Alex Uzedek).

(Jan Hintz): (Jan Hintz) from (College) University here in the UK.

Wolfgang Kleinwachter: I'm Wolfgang Kleinwachter from the University of Aarhus and member of the ICANN Board.

(Larry Martinez): I'm (Larry Martinez), (unintelligible) California State University.

David Souter: David Souter from ICT Development Associates and the London School of Economics.

Ellen Strickland: Ellen Strickland from Internet New Zealand and the University of Queensland.

Chris Mondini: I'm Chris Mondini with ICANN.

Klaus Stoll: Klaus Stoll, Global Knowledge Partnership, NPOC and also addicted.

William Drake: We also have people around the back, do you have a mic?

((Crosstalk))

Edmon Chung: Yeah, Edmon Chung here from Internet Society Hong Kong.

(Chris): I'm (Chris) (unintelligible) policy advisor for (unintelligible).

Man: (Unintelligible).

Mike Gerstein: I'm Mike Gerstein with the Community Informatics Network.

Paul Mitchell: Paul Mitchell, Microsoft.

Woman: (Unintelligible).

(Katie Lucas): I'm (Katie Lucas). I'm affiliated at the moment recently with (unintelligible) EFS.

Man: (Unintelligible) South Korea.

Chris Dillon: Chris Dillon, University College London.

Man: (Unintelligible) Society.

Man: (Unintelligible) CGIBR.

Carlos Alfons: Hi, Carlos Alfonso from the Institute of Technology and Society at (unintelligible).

Woman: (Unintelligible) ICANN staff.

Rob Hogarth: Rob Hogarth, ICANN staff.

Man: (Unintelligible) ICANN staff.

Man: (Unintelligible).

(Alex): (Alex) (unintelligible) international.

Woman: (Unintelligible).

Ephraim Kenyanito: Ephraim Kenyanito, accessnow.org.

Milton Mueller: Hoping to avoid that. Milton Mueller who needs no introduction, Syracuse University, Internet Governance Project.

Man: (Unintelligible). Thanks, moderator of the 1net mailing list. Thanks.

Jean-Jacques Sahel: Okay. So just a few words then. To give you a very brief overview, because we don't have much time and we'll be happy to go in a lot of detail later. But I think we can do that through questions of what Internet governance ecosystem looks like (unintelligible).

William Drake: Next, next.

Jean-Jacques Sahel: Yeah, there we go. We've got a lot of infographics at ICANN. They're hand-drawn by our CEO as you can see. Now it might look a little bit complicated.

The point is that we've got this wonderful resource, the Internet, more than 40,000 networks interacting with each other; close to, well, getting close to 3

billion users already connected and we're talking about - well some companies are talking about the fact that there could be upwards of 50 billion connected devices by 2020. So our world is truly becoming interconnected in more ways than one.

How does this work behind the scenes? Well, we have a - so far, well the Internet became public about 25 years ago. And it evolved, one could say, organically and mainly through multistakeholder models of governance. What that means is that basically you have a discussion starting at, you know, above the globe there, a couple of people talking, starting a proposal, for instance, when all sorts of people come together to discuss what would be the best way to look at this or that issue whether it's a standard or a public policy issue or a technical protocol or parameter then there are a number of fora where those issues are being discussed and policies agreed then it's coordinated with various other groups that touch on similar issues and gets implemented and then there's some sort of compliance.

This is trying to represent what is - it's not - might not be completely complex process but it's - it's got of course a number of layers underneath. Now where ICANN fits in all that it's - ICANN is just one of the organizations in this ecosystem.

For instance, in the standards world a lot of the standards that underlie the Internet are developed by something called the Internet Engineering Taskforce which is also based on multistakeholder model, very much open and transparent. It's a lot of engineers coming together to agree standards and produce standards on a consensual basis.

You've got the World Wide Web Consortium, for instance, which develops Web standards such as, for instance, accessibility guidelines and moves on to a number of other bodies whether they're at national level or regional levels such as some of the regional Internet registries or global level like IETF or indeed ICANN.

So within all that what does ICANN do? So our name is Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers. I know a lot of people want to stop me because they've got their own version of all this and (unintelligible) in a minute.

So we're the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and what that means is basically if you think about a lot of - all the people around the room know this better than I do but in short to connect - if you're an end point of the Internet, to turn it in one way if you were to connect a user, if you want to go to a particular site you'll have to identify them through a particular address. And this address is either a number or it can be a name.

Since we're in the UK we can focus in particular on Mr. - or Sir Tim Berners-Lee who put together the World Wide Web which basically enabled us to enter a series of letters rather than have to type various numbers that form an actual address or something that we human beings can more easily remember, for instance if we want to type ICANN.org it's far easier than remember a string of numbers which are 257. etcetera, etcetera.

And basically what we do at ICANN, in a very simple form, is maintain the overall high level director for these domain names and numbers. Again, you know, we could go on for a while detailing all that but I thought that was a useful - well I hope that sort of - in a simple manner explains how it fits.

Which - so, yes please. So if we go in more detail looking at ICANN and how it works - a bit of formatting issue. It is a community-driven policy like many of the other processes that deal with the Internet these days.

What that means is that in fact it's not ICANN as a - as the corporation itself which takes decisions, it's actually the communities that form ICANN as a system, if you will, we're an ecosystem within the larger Internet governance ecosystem.

In practice people like Jeannie and I are simply here to support the community and (unintelligible) and implement those decisions as relevant. So we will hear - is that a question - no.

We will hear more about that especially as we focus on civil society and how it works and you will see more detail how the community can instigate matters, start a discussion and then how it can go on to taking a decision and then bringing it up to decision making and implementation.

The point is that, as you will see on the following slides, this is a collaborative way of governance. This is supposed to be all bottom up. It comes from the base, from, in our particular case, users and civil society groups all the way up to the wider structure of ICANN, gets corroborated with the other stakeholder groups and then an overall decision is taken if it needs to go up to the high level.

So yes is this (unintelligible).

William Drake: If you would like to.

Jean-Jacques Sahel: Yeah, maybe we can go into that.

William Drake: And then can we go to the next slide? Oh, okay well so the point that Jean-Jacques is making obviously the ICANN process is an interesting one in that it brings together all the diverse elements of the business environment that are engaged in Internet issues, the suppliers, the registries and the registrars of domain names as well as the corporate users, business users, intellectual property interests, Internet service providers and many others, governments, etcetera.

And on the civil society side you've got a number of different entities. It actually confuses a lot of people when we talk to folks outside ICANN about where exactly is civil society within the ICANN sphere.

There's basically a sort of three elements I guess you could say - or two main elements. One is we have within the GNSO - the Generic Name Supporting Organization - which sets community policy for generic top level domains.

The Non Commercial Stakeholder Group - the Non Commercial - can we go to the next slide? The Non Commercial Stakeholder Group is one of four large groupings that, together, have representation in the GNSO Council, which coordinates the policy process and adopts policy decisions after consultation with all the different elements of the community.

Within the - you see there's four stakeholder groups there. Okay? Within the Non Commercial Stakeholder Group there's two constituencies, NCUC, which is me; Klaus at the end there is from the Non Profit Operational Concerns constituency, which is a newer constituency. We together work together in the Non Commercial Stakeholder Group to represent civil society in the GNSO policy space and related issues.

Then there's also - this is a - the GNSO is a Supporting Organization that can actually make policies, etcetera, that go to the Board with certain restrictions, the Board should adopt them and make them legal.

There is also something that ICANN called Advisory Committees and within that context you've got a Government Advisory Committee and an At Large Advisory Committee. And the At Large Advisory Committee has representatives both of civil society and the private sector in it who are involved as end users. And what it does is provides advice to the Board.

So the point is that to make a long story short civil society within ICANN exists in several different spaces. There's a space that's dealing as an -

playing an advisory role, giving the Board advice on a broad range of issues and then there's the space that's concerned with making policy on generic top level domains and that's us; that's the folks who organize this even today with Jean-Jacques.

Okay, could you go to the next slide?

((Crosstalk))

William Drake: Oh go back two slides, what did you want to say?

Jean-Jacques Sahel: Yeah, that one just to give - we skipped that one. This is the broader picture of how ICANN works. So once you've gone through the GNSO Council, which is represented here in green, as you can see, your decisions can go up to the level of Board of Directors.

And as you can see there's a compilation of other groups that come from other perspectives that give the recommendations or advice to the Board. So it's, for instance, if you move to the blue thing the Regional Internet Registries, so there's once such organization for each of the big regions of the world.

So in Europe, for instance, it's (unintelligible), right? And one of the big functions that these guys do is basically that they help allocate regionally the IP addresses that we use for the Internet. So for those that are not familiar with addresses you might have heard actually recently in the press that we've run out or we're running out fast of the old generation of IP addresses, called IP version 4 moving on to IP version 6.

And those organizations work regionally and in coordination with the other regions within ICANN to make sure basically that we've got enough addresses so that the Internet can continue to grow. So that for instance if we start having things like Internet of things where devices get their own IP

addresses we don't run out too quickly and the Internet can continue to scale and grow fast enough and wherever it needs to.

And then we move on to the ccNSO, the sort of purple circle. That's the country code registries so in the UK it's an organization called Nominet which manages dotUK; in France it's an organization called Afnic or dotFR, etcetera, etcetera. You go around the world and you've got dozens and dozens of those. They've got their own particular issues to think about to come together about.

And sometimes they come together with an agreement that doesn't need to go out to the wider community and (unintelligible) within a community then they bring it up to the Board and to the other organizations for feedback. And that goes on and on for the various other organizations whether it's the security groups that provide advice, you've got the root servers.

We can go in detail on that as we move on. This is just an overview - a technical group. I mentioned already the Internet Engineering Task Force which focuses on some of the key standards protocols and parameters that make the Internet work. And then the Governmental Advisory Committee this is where of course the governmental voice comes in to give advice to the Board on public policy issues.

That's a very quick overview of the structure of ICANN and basically how the voices of those various communities feed into the wider organization and set up that we have this collaborative governance and decision making.

William Drake: Thanks, Jean-Jacques. So we're in the green ball, like he's telling you, and if we can continue on then past that slide, continue to the next one, please, and then one more. So, all right, just to tell you a little bit about the Non Commercial Users Constituency, that has worked with Jean-Jacques in organizing this.

We were created in 1999 to ensure representation of non commercial users and the protection of non commercial uses in spaces on the Internet in what is - was initially and is still somewhat a very busy dominated organization.

We have 357 members from 81 countries including 95 organizations and 262 individuals. Two-thirds of our members are from outside the United States. And we hold elections for our various positions and help to elect representatives to the GNSO Council which coordinates the policy process. Next slide please.

And in our early years we tended to focus a lot on freedom of expression issues, privacy, access to knowledge and particular questions of trademark protection and whether they were in the view of civil society a little excessive, diversity in consumer choice.

In recent years our agenda has expanded a lot as the role of ICANN and the larger ecosystem has grown and as our membership has grown we've gotten much more involved in a broader view of human rights as it relates to names and numbers space development and the broad range of issues around global Internet governance.

Next (unintelligible). No...

((Crosstalk))

William Drake: Thank you. And just to say that we are involved in then - and this is how people can get engaged in doing stuff in ICANN. We are involved in the GNSO Council and in the working groups of the GNSO that are involved in the policy development process. This is a key thing to recognize.

If you're involved as a civil society activist in a United Nations entity, very often global Internet governance or other process you're providing some input to governments making the decisions.

Here we're actually voting members of the policy making process alongside the various industry factions. That means of course that we have to make a lot of compromises, we don't win all the time, we don't expect to win but we're often able to influence things around the edges.

And I think this is important point. We file comments in public comment periods, we lobby within the GNSO, in ICANN more generally, we organize conferences. So those are the kinds of activities we're engaged in. And just, you know, that needs to be said before we move on.

So I just wanted to tell you that, to conclude, we will be meeting on Tuesday if anybody is interested, for 3.5 hours to be talking about a range of different issues that are going on in this meeting including accountability, the role of ICANN in the ecosystem, and there's one more slide, and we will be having a visit from the US government Ambassador Danny Sepulveda, Larry Strickling the Assistant Secretary of Commerce and then a number of other people from the US government will come over and visit with us.

So that's what we're doing on Tuesday and we'd very much welcome your participation. That will be a much more intensive-focused conversation than we can have here. This is just a brief overview.

Plus also there's the - as I mentioned there's the Non Profit Operational Constituency which - Concerns constituency which was originally very much focused around intellectual properties, now has a broader approach. Klaus is involved with them. Do you want to say a word about what you're doing?

((Crosstalk))

Klaus Stoll: Oh yes, definitely. Thank you very much for giving me the chance. Yes, the NPOC is the youngest constituency. We only exist since 2011. And we think - see things as slightly different. We made a strategic decision in NPOC that

we - that we really feel, and some people are getting fed up with telling me that story, but we feel like the Internet is a country where 99% of the population doesn't know that Internet governance even exists.

And before we can be - have any legitimacy in Internet governance we have to reach down in the end users and into the NGOs and work with them on the general knowledge of Internet government before we can go on. And that also - and please allow me to step forward with that sense to say why should NGOs involve with Internet governance?

Why should you, with this conglomerate, with this cacophony of organizations and things quite simply for three or four simple reasons. The first one you have to get your voices heard. You all want to get your voices heard in that sense that you want to get your message out.

The second thing it's you need to get your voice heard actually how that instrument, the Internet, is run. The third one is very simple, also, about security and privacy. We don't have to mention it, things are going wrong and if you don't say anything things go in exactly the opposite direction. But also in NPOC we have a third thing is quite simply economic development.

Internet governance is about economic development. NGOs, end users is about economic development. And we have to look at it how can we use this Internet - this Internet governance to guarantee economic development deep down in developing country but also here. Otherwise this doesn't work.

And, yeah, if you want to talk about this there is more to say.

Jean-Jacques Sahel: So basically we had outlined the sort of things we wanted to discuss today. And, Klaus, thank you for basically taking on - us onto the open discussion effectively. And what would be useful to focus on now and get both some questions for and also some input from people around the room is the importance of ICANN's policy for public interest (unintelligible) and Klaus

has started to tell us why it's important to get involved when you're a concerned user or a civil society group.

So I'll just - so that's sort of the third bullet and then we can - later on we can talk in a bit more detail about how it'll work in detail. But let's focus on why it's important. So - and generally any questions may - from the floor from people or for whom this is all a bit new. So anyone who wants to comment - add to that.

William Drake: Otherwise why don't we proceed in the - oh okay yes. We have an order - we have some people to make some comments.

Man: Yeah just - very, very briefly so how is the - in general the participation of (unintelligible) finance because that's one of the questions that we have.

William Drake: In the case of the GNSO ICANN provides travel assistance for three people from each of the two constituencies within NCSG to attend meetings. We rotate those around. There's also support for the six elected councilors so that's right there, 12 people who get support to go to meetings.

Then there are people who participate in other kinds of bodies who also get funded. And then we also, in NCUC's case we raise our own money and we fund some of our members directly and so on. And then other people have funding from their home organizations, etcetera.

So typically in any given meeting we probably have about, you know, 30-something people who - 30, 40 maybe who show up from around the world to participate. And we get new people cycling all the time which is good.

Jean-Jacques Sahel: And on top of that I think it's probably worth mentioning the fellowship program at ICANN.

William Drake: Yes.

Jean-Jacques Sahel: Which is something that a lot of students but also some civil society (unintelligible) or academics take part in. In particular and that's the opportunity again to come to ICANN to have a - to an ICANN meeting to have a dedicated program for the week as well as take part in the - any of the meetings that are of interest so there's that program they can look forward to. So it's usually - you usually need to apply about three, four months before the next ICANN meeting. We can tell you more afterwards. That's another way of participating.

William Drake: So what we thought we could do to try to stimulate conversation we asked some folks in advance to just make brief comments. We wanted to have for each topic somebody who's already involved in ICANN and somebody who's not really involved in ICANN who might ask us some tough questions and say well, you know, why the hell should we be here? Who cares? How do you do this so on and so forth. So that was sort of our hope for how we would move this conversation forward and then we would open it up to a broader discussion.

And one of the topics that a lot of people expressed interest in the current context because there's so much going on, is this first one; the role - the changing Internet governance environment and ICANN's role in it. Because often this is a subject of some misunderstanding and so on.

So I thought maybe we could ask Adam, for example, who's been involved for many years, to say a word briefly to get us started or (Leah). Okay, whichever you would like to go.

(Leah): Yes, thanks Bill. I understand that there are a number of people in this room who are - have been in this field for ages and who have actually come up with - including come up with the definition of Internet governance so it's a bit daunting talking about Internet governance in front of them.

But I also understand that there a number of people who have not been engaged so I think it's important to kind of to get a broader context to see how this all fits.

As I said I was - this is my second ICANN meeting. I participated in the one in Singapore so I'm kind of a late bloomer in that sense. But - I empathize with people who find it difficult perhaps to engage with all the acronyms and to engage with the community who has been involved for a while. And coming from an angle of being interested in particular issues rather than - that are broader than technical issues that ICANN is dealing with primarily I thought that I would kind of give an overview of how that relates to the ICANN - within the broader ecosystem. That wasn't really a proper sentence but bear with me.

So just in thinking about what we're talking about here and what we're talking about when we're talking about Internet governance I think it's just important to have that idea of how broad and complex the term is and what it encompasses. And it's so many different activities and it includes from coordinating and developing technical standards from managing critical infrastructure but also it's about decision making on issues such as privacy, such as copyright, such as cyber security. And all these things are interlinked.

But if we start from that basic broad definition it becomes clearer, as Jean-Jacques so aptly explained at the beginning that we are dealing with a distributed network of various forms and actors that are all involved in pushing this forward.

And that reflects I guess how the Internet works but also how it's developed. And apart from having this variety of fora, it's important to have in mind that a number of factors are involved and different stakeholders so it's not just governments, it's not just the technical community, it's civil society and private sector very importantly as well.

So thinking about how this is changing and this is kind of where we are, right, and the question of this kind of heading was rapidly changing ecosystem. So how is this actually changing and perhaps it will be useful than going back to - and I'm not going to talk about this for very long but 10 years ago the term kind of became - came to prominence, right?

That's where the - during this world Summit of the information society, this was the point where the definition of Internet governance was established alongside some basic principles about how the Internet should be managed and why is this important.

And when we think about what the main issues are that are on the agenda at the moment about how - what to do with the governance - with the Internet governance ecosystem it's interesting to look at the issues and the questions that were there on the table at the time.

And, I mean, I wasn't there but looking at what is the main sticking points were for a number of people who wanted (unintelligible) back then and we're saying this is not (unintelligible), this system currently doesn't allow us to deal with a number of important issues. It's dominated by the US corporate interests.

And the solutions that were proposed then it's absolutely fascinating to see how much has not changed and in looking at kind of these discussions that happened back then in 2003 and 2005 in Geneva and Tunis, it must be - especially for people who were there at the time it must be a baffling experience.

However, not everything has remained the same. And one thing that is very different is the context. The number of users that are now using the Internet, the implications of its management and use in terms of - in social, political and economic terms, have radically changed the nature of the debate which has now become much more politicized.

We have a number of new or - of perhaps - well not new actors but I wanted to say governments who were not traditionally involved as much in the management of the Internet governance, they are now very much aware of what's happening.

((Crosstalk))

Woman: I don't want to stop your flow.

((Crosstalk))

William Drake: No, we do want to be interactive...

((Crosstalk))

Woman: (Unintelligible) I was thinking (unintelligible) and I was wondering if the Board of Directors at ICANN has also proactive or active role, go chasing for bodies in the civil society or getting (unintelligible) or whatever type of community that can bring in or complement, integrate (unintelligible).

For instance what were the convention on cyber crime so the Budapest Convention on cyber crime. What relation the ICANN governance has with this type of institutional and international initiative? That is quite concrete in terms of (unintelligible) and informational agreement.

And so on and so forth. I mean, there are so many bodies all around the world dealing with Internet governance. Some different perspectives, you know, stakeholders interest that would be brilliant to understand how do you work actively to go and engage with them.

William Drake: You've asked a number of very interesting questions and I wonder if one of our community members can answer them? Perhaps like Adam.

((Crosstalk))

William Drake: Or Tatyana. Or Tatyana.

((Crosstalk))

William Drake: Okay, but we don't want to talk about Budapest per se. Her question was about the interaction, the Board, how ICANN engages with the larger environment and that is the topic that we wanted to get to here. Maybe Adam can address? Go ahead.

(Leah): Yeah, I mean, I was just coming to my grand finale.

((Crosstalk))

William Drake: Rock the house.

(Leah): So just quickly to wrap up because it will segue into what Adam was going to say about NETmundial which I think is really important to emphasize. And I think all these things are interrelated in the ways of linking them.

So basically - and kind of why we're talking about this and why this has become - why NETmundial and happened so it's not just the kind of number of users and the implications but it's also in terms of recent developments over the last couple of years starting with the Arab Spring and all the way down to the Edward Snowden revelations last year. I think that's very important because that has kind of triggered new things. And I think that including something - I think the IANA transition although it was in the making for a long time. But it has come - unlocked something I think. So I'll stop there. Thank you.

((Crosstalk))

Adam Peake: Thank you. Yeah, let's see what I can - what confusion I can add to all of this. I wanted to move on to NETmundial which I think many people would know is an important event that occurred in April of this year. And if you don't know about it then just Google the thing.

NETmundial was a meeting in April that took place in Brazil. And it was really inspired I think coming out of this concern over the post-Snowden world to a certain extent but also some of sort of ICANN and the technical communities growing importance or recognition of their growing importance in the evolving Internet (Leah) has described.

And concerns over a potential fragmentation of the Internet, not just in terms of post Snowden, did we have to start avoiding the United States in terms of architecture but also a fragmentation in terms of the institutional arrangements that are going on.

And ICANN was particularly involved in the creation and the impetus to start NETmundial. It began with Fadi going - Fadi Chehade, the ICANN CEO and President, going down to Brazil and encouraging Brazil to host this meeting and finding a very welcoming environment there.

We have someone from CGIBR here, the multistakeholder body from Brazil. And they really set up and ran this conference; a very hastily organized meeting but I think all the same extremely inclusive or as inclusive and open as it could be.

And the idea was to examine a whole range of issues around Internet governance and what stakeholders were interested in. For those again of - and many (unintelligible) a series of calls for contributions and in those I think we saw a range of points of view about - from all stakeholders on what the issues were that were important to them.

As we thought about the outcome documents then the things that particularly interest me, and I think are relevant to civil society are the outcomes around human rights principles and for those of you who are human rights related organizations it would be interesting to look at those and how would you sharpen those and make them more relevant and how could we use them ongoing in the future.

And very importantly a set of issues around Internet governance processes, how should Internet governance itself be conducted. ICANN is quite interesting in that sense if you look at the document it talks about issues such as - and I will go and have a quick look at it so I should get it right - first of all multistakeholderism and how we consider that - how we think about multistakeholder as the beginning of a definition but also thinking that Internet governance processes should be open and participative, transparent, accountable, inclusive, equitable, distributed and various ideas along those lines.

And I think if you look at ICANN it's actually doing rather well in many ways. It's probably one of the most advanced institutions when you look down that list. However, we are all extremely concerned about those issues and we're saying that ICANN is not doing well enough.

The issue this week, and for the following year, is accountability. ICANN is pretty accountable when you compare it to many other institutions. It is very inclusive; it is very transparent but we want it to be better. And that is the role that I think civil society in particular has and should drive. So that is something that I think the NCUC and NPOC in particular are interested in and the Board members who come from ICANN.

The other topic from NETmundial particularly was that Internet governance should begin at the national level. That is where we can have the most influence. We tend to work here at the national level in ICANN. But as institutions, as individual organizations, we should be looking how we can

influence national policy and then taking that and allowing that to grow into international policymaking I suppose.

Other people here know about other events far better than me post NETmundial. We've had issues going on into UN systems of underneath ECOSOC, CSTD, which I can't remember what it stands for, the post-(WISUS) plus 10.

And I think what we've seen after NETmundial is something of a polarization now with countries in particular that are not particularly pro-multistakeholder, not particularly bottom up in their nature are pushing back and demanding support for more multilateral and intergovernmental processes.

So again within ICANN we are looking at something of the - a very good example of this improved model of multistakeholder decision making. We can actually try and use it to something of an experiment to try and get it right here. And as we do so we can influence other processes as well.

I think that's all I will say. Thanks.

Jean-Jacques Sahel: Yeah, I'd like to make sure we answer that question somehow and (unintelligible) three or four or five questions together. And just on (unintelligible) there are several members of civil society that are basically - sit on the Board so each off the main community groups actually nominate Board members. We can come back on the detail but I'll, yeah, there's one listening to me very intently. No it's not Klaus...

William Drake: Not Klaus.

Jean-Jacques Sahel: ...maybe next time around. There are a couple of others. And in terms of interactions and reaching out to civil society where not only do we have civil society obviously involved and feeding its voice up and hopefully we can even improve the way that it feeds its voice and gets its voice heard but

increasingly we want to reach out to people who are not yet involved in ICANN. There are (unintelligible) some of the people in this room and this is one of the pilot events for that sort of engagement so we hope to do more.

Tatyana, did you want to say something? No, no, that's fine. I know...

((Crosstalk))

Jean-Jacques Sahel: Thank you. Klaus, please.

Klaus Stoll: Yeah, also trying to answer your question directly. I'm sorry I'm repeating myself again in the seminar three days ago for the NGOs somebody asked a very similar question and I said, look, the thing is very simple. You get the Board you deserve. If civil society doesn't engage, doesn't get involved in ICANN, doesn't know that it all about and put the effort in you can't expect to have people in there who are talking for you.

And for example I'm extremely, extremely proud to have somebody like Wolfgang Kleinwachter on the Board, I mean, that's something. Yeah.

Okay on the other hand just let's maybe go a little bit deeper in there. Look, ICANN is about names and numbers. And the ICANN Board did an extremely good job over the past years for the safe and stable Internet. I think no organization could do something better than that.

What ICANN is doing at the moment is to learn to be names, numbers and people. And it's having a very hard time to get used to the people and the Board is also learning the hard way to do it but they're on their way and just simply need help.

And again, if - I don't think we have any reasons to complain. We have reasons to get involved and engage and if then something goes wrong then we have the right to complain.

William Drake: I think that he made an important point that has to be emphasized. ICANN does names and numbers; that's its core business. ICANN the organization and ICANN the community have played a role in some of these larger Internet governance activities trying to stimulate support, things like that, but fundamentally we're focused here on the names and numbers aspect. That's the key thing to recognize.

In terms of the Board also, the interaction with the Board is very open. We meet with the Board for an hour at every meeting in a formal meeting there's 100, 150 people in the room, and we ask questions and so on. Many of us know Board members. The Board is very democratic and it interacts with us. So one thing that has to be borne in mind here, it's a very open environment for dialogue and debate and opportunities for lobbying and influencing people.

We have a couple other people who are waving at me and wanted to say something things. Milton and Avri, just real quick and then Matt.

Milton Mueller: (Unintelligible). Okay so when people are trying to get other people interested in ICANN there's typically two mistakes they make and both of them have been made at this meeting. The first thing is to lead with the organizational structure. Oh my God. You look at circles and boxes and arrows and everybody's eyes start to glaze over. So let's set that aside.

The other thing is to talk about the big issues of Internet governance which it is true - or much more interesting but as Bill and Klaus were just saying, is not really what ICANN does except as kind of an instance of multistakeholder governance.

So here's what I want to do. I think the interesting things about ICANN are the issues, the policy issues that we actually make decisions about. So how

many of the civil society groups here are interested in privacy issues or data protection issues? Raise your hand.

Okay so for all of you what's going on in ICANN right now are two very important things. First of all we're completely revising the Whois, the directory system for registration of domain names. We're making it searchable, we're trying to build some kind of tiered access into it. We're dealing with all of these data protection issues on a global scale.

So we really need expertise. We need people to get involved in the nitty-gritty details of these working groups and help us advocate privacy values in these working groups.

Registrar data - registrars now are required by ICANN contracts to retain data. And in Irish registrar just got an exemption from that, so there's all these issues about the way ICANN regulations intersect with national regulations so that's privacy.

How many of the civil society groups here are interested in freedom of expression issues? Okay so ICANN actually deals with that, not in a sense that they regulate content but rights to names - the names that people claim over the use of names, the rights that they claim frequently conflict with freedom of expression claims that other people might have.

So just to use a deliberately divisive and controversial example, Amazon wanted to have a top level domain dotAmazon. And some people in Latin America thought no, they shouldn't do that; why should a big American corporation have this name? And Amazon said, "But, hey, it's a trademark and what the heck, why can't we use this name just like anybody else could?"

So that's an example - only one of many examples of how domain name issues intersect with freedom of expression issues. Global governance, something very important is happening at ICANN which hasn't been

mentioned yet and that is the detachment of ICANN from the US government. Can we actually have a truly multi-stakeholder system which is not sort of controls at the top by a government?

So we're trying to figure out a way to do that. The US government is trying to let go. There are all kinds of pressures to stop it from doing that coming from the US. And there are also a lot of dissension about how it should happen. So that's something that you might want to get involved in if you're interested in democratic, bottom up, private sector led, whatever your ideological take on global governance you want to look at what's happening with IANA.

The final thing is economic development. How many of you are interested in that especially from a developing country point of view? So admittedly domain name industry is a very small part of the world Internet economy but, you know, if you don't have a domain name industry in your country - or let's put it this way, if you do have one you're industry is going to be learning about the Internet and establishing an economic beachhead on the Internet that will, you know, spread expertise throughout your economy.

And so we want to make sure that the conditions for entry into the market for domain names are free, open, fair, accessible and that they stimulate economic development of the Internet in these countries.

So that's my take on why this stuff is interesting.

William Drake: Thank you, Milton. That's actually where we were going. So the criticism that we weren't there yet is very useful. Avri.

Avri Doria: Thanks. I just wanted to make one quick point which is listening to what Milton has had is a direct route to getting very involved and actually becoming an addict.

There is a way to participate. In other words - and it can be frightening to sort of say get involved in all these groups can do that. There is another way to participate and that's every single one of these policy development projects have a rights impact analysis required as part of that documentation. The people that need to do that are actually not the ones that are here that are addicted; it's those of you that are outside actually doing stuff that can lead to these lands that we thought and actually give us.

So while I truly encourage people to get involved even if you don't want to get heavily involved that rights impact analysis on everything we do is an essential piece that we spent years getting into the process and don't really have enough energy or whatever to actually get it done properly.

William Drake: Great. Thank you, Avri. Matt.

Matthew Shears: Yeah thanks, Bill. A couple of things. This is my second ICANN meeting. I went to Beijing as well. And before that I've been in the Internet governance space for a long time and I assiduously avoided going to ICANN meetings because for the many reason that people often complain about ICANN meetings. However, I went to the Beijing meeting and I have to say that I was impressed.

I know there are many flaws with the ICANN processes and people want to make a lot of changes and it needs to evolve. But I have to say I was impressed with the openness, the transparency and the processes, etcetera.

Which leads me to an important point, and Adam touched upon it. I am involved a lot in Internet governance with a lot of others around this table. The multistakeholder model, you know, it's almost got to be a mantra now where it kind of - the eyes glaze over when we say multistakeholder blah, blah, blah.

But actually it's under threat. I and others here have just been through the (WISUS) plus 10 review process. At every opportunity there was some very vocal governments who were trying to remove the word "multistakeholder" from the text.

So we need to cherish this multistakeholder model and we need to - and I'm saying this as a representative of an organization that's outside ICANN. But truly we need to cherish this model because there aren't many models that are multistakeholder like ICANN. And this is with the caveat of course that it needs to be improved but we do need to work hard at it and need to cherish it.

Second point, Milton, thank you. And whoever has done this, this is wonderful, this little brochure thingy. Because I'll tell you the reason why people don't get involved in ICANN and I hear it a lot because we've been involved and contributed to the IANA discussions.

The reason why people don't get involved in ICANN, this came clearly through when I was trying to get civil society interested in the IANA issue was because they say, one, it's too complicated, it's too time consuming, they don't know how to engage and they really don't understand what it's all about or what the focus areas are and why it's a relevance. And this, completely endorsing what Milton said about boxes and arrows, this is incredibly valuable. Okay?

And the last point which is actually can I go to bullet 3 because I know you asked me to speak to bullet 3, is that okay?

((Crosstalk))

Adam Peake: All right, I'll wander on. The reason why we are - the reason why I'm here is because obviously because I support ICANN as a multistakeholder model but secondly because we're involved in the IANA process. We've made

contributions now to the consultation process. And this is one way of engaging. And this is where my question actually - I'm going to put it back to everyone else.

And I think you partially answered it with this but this is why should one become fully engaged in ICANN as a civil society organization when there are ways of contributing directly to those areas of particular interest to, in our case, the IANA transition or of particular interest to our organization.

So that I think is one of the challenges that the NCUC and others in civil society have to deal with is, you know, how do we get over this perception of this huge time suck lack of relevance and other things. And so that's, in a way, what I was going to say on that bullet anyway, Bill, so thanks.

William Drake: We don't have to proceed through this in a linear manner. I mean, this is just ideas to have as we have the conversation. And what we'd like to do actually is get as many of the folks who are here who are not normally part of the ICANN community who want to ask questions, anything you ever wanted to know about participating in ICANN and why it's worthwhile and so on and push those of us who are in the community to respond, that's what we were hoping would happen here. So yes.

Man: Sorry, Bill. This is an obvious, do you have a conscious outreach program?

William Drake: Say it again?

Man: A conscious outreach program?

William Drake: Yeah, you know, outreach is a concept that many of us in civil society jumped up and down about for years and only in the past few years with new leadership and so on they've actually hired a whole bunch of staff who built up this big community engagement process which we are now just beginning

to work together on doing this so we will continue to do this on a more ongoing basis.

That said, bodies like NPOC, NCUC and At Large, people are joining in any event. I mean, NCUC, you know, we have 357 members and they have nothing to do with ICANN staff; we did it without them. But now we're engaging together to try to increase that.

Somebody had their - yeah.

Jean-Jacques Sahel: In response to that, I think it's been extremely ad hoc up until now. You probably noticed that ICANN travels around the world. This is the 50th meeting that's been in different continents all the time. And you don't see a particularly good record of where we've been in terms of the membership but then sort of a cruise in these different organizations.

You'd hope that if you have a meeting in Durban and a meeting in Buenos Aires and a meeting in London that you're going to see membership of organizations - within the organizations sort of reflected later on.

And now that there are, and it has been very ad hoc, it's very difficult for volunteers to do outreach partly because we're working on all these other issues that are going on. But it does seem that we are dealing with the addition of staff; that it won't - it is actually now being planned that the meetings like this should result in new membership so you will see, yes, a much more conscious membership drive because it will be supported whereas in the past it wasn't and it's not easy for volunteers to do that kind of thing.

And we'll certainly learn for future engagements, if you've got good ideas - or just ideas, tell me afterwards. Milton, I got the message, no more org charts or certainly not at the beginning. Thank you.

Klaus, quick one...

((Crosstalk))

Klaus Stoll: Just very quickly. NPOC is involved in its own outreach program which just started which is called (unintelligible) and does it with other partners. Which brings me to a very important point what I liked on the NPOC outreach program is it's engaged with other constituencies. It's not just NGOs or NGOs, for example, civil society with business active with other sector going into things, which is very important for our sustainability.

And I think one of the (unintelligible) is the 3rd to the 6th of November here in Windsor Castle and St. George's house or something like that. Thank you.

William Drake: Gentlemen over here.

Man: Yes, thank you, Chair. I just wanted to comment that - or actually make a proposal that you might also want to consider changing the whole name of the NCUC because (unintelligible) based on commerciality is not (unintelligible) function anymore so you might want to consider something like global citizens or Cosmopolitan consistency instead because traditionally citizens have been like kind of assets of the nations and the future in the global governance will not (unintelligible) any more nation based.

So you should need to have instead of overlapping a kind of national citizens represented here have kind of highlights the need of have global citizens instead represented in the ICANN.

And that also brings to the second point of mind what was highlighted here that it's a question about how ICANN will globalize. And to be honest it's not about - or mainly about how ICANN will globalize, it's the question about how overall globalization of governance structures will form.

So ICANN is only part of the story so shouldn't consider only in how to globalize ICANN but how to relate its ongoing process of globalization of governance institutions, (unintelligible). Thank you.

William Drake: Almost post-modern. Okay, thank you very much. You know, I'm sitting here with back to all these people. Other folks behind us who would like to jump in on the conversation just (unintelligible).

((Crosstalk))

Man: ...really simple question.

William Drake: All right...

((Crosstalk))

Man: Yeah, I just wanted to follow up on something that you said (unintelligible) sorry, Adam, something that Adam said. You talked about engagement with national policies, can you elaborate on that a little bit more? So we're, you know, I take that ICANN has no powers of enforcement over national policies but what kind of consultant in the processes are there and what kind of influence can ICANN bring to bear on national policies that violate (unintelligible).

Adam Peake: No, it wasn't necessarily asking that ICANN would do that but that we as individuals in our organizations should work at the national level to try and do that and that Internet governance begins at the national level if you like.

We're just beginning a process in - I live and work in Japan and we are just beginning a process in Japan to try and start that. Japan is very supportive of international multistakeholder governance processes and not particularly interested in what happens at home domestically. There's no particular support for national level Internet governance so it's up to us to look

domestically as well as internationally. But it's not particularly about ICANN acting in that way.

((Crosstalk))

Man: (Unintelligible).

William Drake: Sometimes it works the other way, like for example a couple years ago we wrote to European data protection authorities and said, "Hey, are you aware of what ICANN is proposing with regard to some policies that impact the data protection?" And they were like, no.

And then they started getting engaged. So in fact in some ways we're able to draw national policy process in to help improve the global process. And I think these things feed back and forth.

((Crosstalk))

William Drake: Yes, Maria.

Man: I should make just a very quick point on this one that we would certainly benefit from multistakeholder policymaking at national level including in the European Union very much so including the European Commission, including a European (unintelligible) would be wonderful to see that happen. So maybe we can sort of learn from experiences here at a global level and instill that back into the national or regional processes. Sorry.

William Drake: Maria (unintelligible).

Maria Farrell: Well, hi. I'm Maria Farrell. I'm in the NCUC and the NCSG and I'm also in the open rights group. I want to answer Matt's question which is a very bread and butter question about the (unintelligible) and the level of impact you can have

in ICANN and why would NGOs are not already involved get involved especially when you can respond to broader comments on the IANA.

I would say, number one, please respond to public comments on the IANA and continue to do so. Number two, please respond and, you know, we can help with coordinating that but to public comment periods that we have on things like Whois, on privacy, on freedom of expression, etcetera.

And we could probably do a better job. And I say this is the - not massively effective chair of the Non Commercial Stakeholders Group policy committee, we can probably do a better job translating our issues to things that can, you know, help coordinate action.

But I think that's, you know, so in a way you can use those as a gateway drug to becoming addicted like Avri said or you can just really, really help us backstop a lot of the work that we're doing because - and this is not going to be a terribly motivating thing for you to hear but, you know, we typically, as the privacy advocates, are out numbered 3 to 1 or 4 to 1 and that's when we're doing really well.

And, you know, and when there are handpicked groups that are set up to decide on privacy issues like the Expert Working Group, which Milton referenced or an IP issue like the trademark clearinghouse 18 months ago we get one person in the room. There might be 25 people in the room and we've got 1 so it's really tough.

And so what I would say - so that's not massively motivating to hear maybe because it makes you think, well, what kind of impact can we have. But actually the impact you can really have is by, what's the word, amplifying the message that we're trying to deliver here and really helping us to channel it because one of the - to my mind, bizarre myths that has arisen about the Non Commercial Stakeholders Group within the GNSO is that we're not - that we're a small clique of people and we're not representative.

Now that is hilarious because we have the single broadest membership of any constituency in the GNSO. You know, in terms of developing country, active participation, not just names on a list. And, you know, we've got loads and loads of people. But, you know, I think you can really help us to, when we put our case to say, look, you know, at the moment we can now say we've got Article 19 behind us and they've written, you know, comments about that.

So I think, you know, use those opportunities for public comments as a gateway drug, if you want, but are, you know, to help us to amplify the message. And I think we can probably help a bit more in terms of the - helping to, you know, to get across to when is really useful to come in and what are the key issues that you could get involved in.

William Drake: You know, Maria mentioned the question of developing countries. And we have sitting over there hiding in the corner (Marilia) and (Anriette), two people from developing countries who have become very involved in Internet governance issues over the years and (Marilia) in particular is now on our policy committee.

I was wondering if either of you would want to speak to the interrelationship between ICANN issues and development considerations and the kinds of things that maybe some of the folks here might be interested or the lack of connection if you think that.

(Marilia): Thank you. Thank you very much, Bill, for the introduction. I just wanted first to respond as well to the comment that was made before about why getting involved here. And I see that there is very much a sense of complementarity between what we do here and people that are more involved in the UN and developing international regulation.

When we have a privacy issue being dealt with here that is being enforced all across the chain of registries and registrars to the end user it is something

that will pretty much affect everybody's life without awareness about it and we're being forced across jurisdictions and will have huge impact. And even sometimes if we don't have enough people here pushing back, overriding privacy regulations that have been approved nationally and internationally.

So pretty much I think that what happens here has possibility of impacting in people's lives much more directly and sometimes in a shorter timeframe if we compare to the UN purposes, for instance.

But of course we need frameworks and we need regulation even to be able to (unintelligible) back here and to show that there is European regulation that is international regulation being discussed.

So the two views I think they are complementary and being involved in Internet governance for many years I think that I have learned a lot and I am a better advocate in other (views) because I am participating here now, I have a much more sense of a broader view about the (unintelligible) issues and the implications with the policy development outside ICANN.

Just a brief comment about what was said before about being engaged. I was one of these people that when I first arrived in ICANN I was a little bit confused to see how the non commercial word is so much used as user mention before.

And I think that is - it is interesting because when we talk about civil society usually civil society is the broader label and non commercial interests are one of the interests among many others that civil society fosters.

And here I think that we need to understand that we are inside of operations and it's very, very important that we talk about non commercial interests and that we try to enforce in the policy development process other interests that are not driven by profits, that are not driven by markets but by the public interest, by human rights, for instance.

And another aspect that I think and (unintelligible) very much involved is trying to make the community understand that ICANN has a role in the broader ecosystem. It is a stewardship - the steward of a very important part of Internet development but in the other hand it has also a very important responsibility to move forward policies that are very much in tune with the public interest and with human rights.

And just to complement what Avri said before, I think that we have the sense that is very much complicated to get involved. I have been involved for a short time but there is very good information out there. The first thing that I would say that go to the Website because every single session is recorded and transcribed so if you get this information you'll get a pretty good view of what is going on here.

And start with a topic that you already are familiar with. If you work with privacy then start with privacy issues. Don't try to, you know, hold the whole bunch of things that are being discussed but every little aspect helps. And dig in; try to get involved into (unintelligible). There's the public comment open and just work together with other people in the community and write it - write it, start working in working groups.

Don't choose the working group that has a long history of so many papers or reports being written; choose the working group that is starting right now because, you know, you won't have that much load to catch up with. At least that's what I'm trying to do.

And so these are very simple things that I think can help people that are getting started in ICANN. Thank you.

((Crosstalk))

(Anriette): ...from APC from South Africa. Like Matt this is only my second ICANN meeting. I was at Durban. And I'm still not convinced that I need to participate more. But what I've come to learn is to really value those in civil society that are participating in this space. And the way in which those of us that participate in other spaces can learn from them and also interact with them and give them support.

So even if I'm not planning to be at the next ICANN meeting I definitely think it's important for civil society organizations in the broader communications sector to track ICANN and to engage.

I think for me the real challenge is - and maybe for others in civil society is - it's the question is ICANN's role in the IG ecosystem disproportionate to the issues it actually deals with. And to me the obvious answer is yes. You know, we heard that ICANN deals with names and numbers. We heard from Milton and I think very usefully looking at the fact that the way and how it deals with names and numbers has broader impact and impacts on various public policy issues and right issues.

But it's not coming at those issues from fairly narrow - from a narrow perspective. And so the question is if you are working on those issues at a broader level how much time should you invest in this space that deals with important issues like privacy and rights in a fairly narrow way.

I think the answer is - or I think the reason why it is important - and this adds I think to what Mat was saying about ICANN and multistakeholder processes in ICANN. I think we talk a lot about multistakeholder participation and policy processes at national level and at global level and at regional level and at sectoral level.

I think the relevance of ICANN is that it's actually doing it and therefore it's - it's an important space to analyze and to critique but also to participate in

because if you don't participate your analysis and your critique is not going to be particularly rich or valuable.

Because it is multistakeholder decision making at work. And I think that's really interesting and really important and very different from the space like the Internet governance forum where we talk about multistakeholder processes. And I think that's why NETmundial is so significant as well because it's yet another experiment in trying to come at an outcome through a multistakeholder process.

And then just to reflect on the developing country issue, I mean, it's always thrown in as a thought. It's a little bit like gender in development is developing countries in Internet governance. And what does it really mean?

I think for civil society it's particularly challenging because if you're looking at names and numbers, particularly names, if you are approaching it from a business opportunity level for developing countries that's a very specific area. It's very important. You need to look at national ecosystems; you need to look at ccTLDs; you need to look at costs around making applications.

So there are a whole range of issues that I think civil society organizations, particularly those working in rights and privacy, are not engaged in. And yet it's a really important area.

But I think the other challenge here is that the rights agenda and the developing country agenda and ICANN often can actually conflict. And where you see this at play for me certainly is at the GAC, the Governmental Advisory Committee level, where ICANN - and I'm talking about ICANN as an institution and ICANN leadership - is very concerned about increasing participation of governments.

And particularly developing country governments. Concerned about creating business opportunities for developing countries. But what does this mean for

civil society? What does this mean for civil society participation in those developing countries? To what extent is ICANN encouraging those governments that is giving more space in ICANN to be accountable at national level.

And does - I think Avri's point about rights impacts assessment is a really important and interesting one. And I'm not sure, you know, how ICANN would - or how what we do in ICANN would fair if we did that at all levels.

Because it often seems to me that governments are given space in a way that's actually quite disconnected from the rights agenda and from really making the stakeholder participation more equal. So I want to end - and I'm sure Bill is like annoyed that I'm not being more positive about it; I do think it's very important.

But I'd like the people who've been active to reflect particularly I think using Milton's examples of the areas and he outlined them really usefully, maybe share some victories and some defeats that you've seen in ICANN in the last few years for civil society. I would find that really helpful where you've had impact and where you feel you've not had impact.

And then my second question is, if we play in ICANN and try and have impact here assuming that this is a space that can impact outside and it is multistakeholder policy making at work, are there examples of how ICANN decisions have influenced broader policy making at a national level or at global level? And even if there aren't any to share yet, how do you see that playing out in the future?

William Drake: Thank you, (Anriette), that was actually very helpful. I did encourage you to be skeptical and critical in that as well. I mean, let's face it, civil society people are busy and everybody has big agendas. And you have to make tradeoffs, you have to decide is this something I want to allocate time to and how much can I allocate to it?

And - one point I would make is there are different levels of engagement one can have. We've got a lot of members who don't participate in working groups and ongoing activity and so on and so forth but they're on the ListServe, they follow the discussion. When something of particular interest happens to them they dive in and they participate more and then maybe they pull back and participate less.

It's a flexible thing. So let's just recognize for people who are doing development work and so on this might not seem as significant, if you're a human rights person and you're trying to get people out of jails for blogging or something this might seem less pressing to you than some other issues you work on. But again, there's different dimensions and some of them do directly touch on human rights issues. So yes.

Brunella Longo: I said I'm a newcomer - this is my first ICANN but I'm a - as my third business case for an Internet company in the last 20 years so I'm not so new after all. And I was wondering the possibility - my name is Brunella Longo, by the way. And the company or whatever will be I'm trying to start is called Open Data Assurance.

The critical point is how to get business people talking about governance assurance and criteria for sustainability of businesses in the long term escaping the commoditization of lots of issues.

I'll definitely take on board that Internet at global level means different things, different stages of development. I definitely take on board this. But in this most developer Internet economies we had to face a big issue of commoditization of businesses.

So I would like to ask William perhaps, since I understand he's the person most engaged with this, does it...

((Crosstalk))

Brunella Longo: Sorry, William - Drake.

((Crosstalk))

Brunella Longo: Oh you are William Drake. Who is this?

((Crosstalk))

Brunella Longo: Sorry, sorry for the confusion. So I would like to ask Wolfgang and maybe someone else as well, does it make sense (unintelligible) of non commercial interests - non commercial stakeholder interests anymore? Is there not a reflection - is an open question, does it make - because 20 years ago was definitely important; 15 years ago (unintelligible) that was still important.

Now, as I said, my first point is has GAC people from the business side informed with topics and matters that are not perceived immediately as business related whereas they are. What do you think about that?

Wolfgang Kleinwachter: That's a complicated question because...

((Crosstalk))

Wolfgang Kleinwachter: ...we all live with the history and, you know, these group has been - and named - these groups has been established and named 15 years ago when we were indeed in a different environment. And to the original plan of ICANN was to have a balance between the provider of the services and the user of the services.

This was seen as the representative of the At Large community. So but nobody in 1998, when the first draft of the bylaws was published, had an idea what an ICANN At Large member is; they had a membership advisory

committee (unintelligible) and they came out, you know, that every owner of an email address is a member of the Internet and then they organized global elections and then, you know, people will remember this.

So but the plan was to have a balance in the decision making between the provider and the user of the services and this was to serve understanding of a lot of groups that one side represents more or less the private sector, the business and the others, the civil society, the non commercial users, the man of the street.

So but over the years this has changed in different ways. And even within ICANN now we have the problem that we have the Non Commercial User Constituency and NPOC, which (unintelligible) as representative of civil society and we have the At Large Advisory Committee which organizes all the summits here with regional At Large organization and At Large structures.

And very often this is overlapping but, you know, for historical reasons we are in two different camps. So this is part of the confusion you mentioned in your first intervention that people have sometimes difficulties to understand where is my natural home.

There is no clear answer for that because the Internet is decentralized and so the governance structure is also decentralized. So you will not have just one single point; you have always very options. And this is difficult to understand because people normally want to have one telephone number; one guide to say okay this guy is responsible or ICANN, you know, criticize this guy. So but this is a very complex mechanism. The Internet is complex.

Brunella Longo: (Unintelligible) there are some things that are surprisingly at once. For instance the (VAT) change (unintelligible) from my perspective I started with this idea in 1995 - is a big governance change because it means that you are going to tax electronic transactions on the point of the consumer and (unintelligible) where people enjoy what they buy by the Internet.

And it makes no sense anymore where businesses are established. And this is coming soon from next October to (unintelligible) and with pilots starting in October. So I think the business side is (unintelligible) in the governance arena practices that also supported by rules that are immensely interesting also from non commercial perspective.

William Drake: We are intensely aware of what's going on in the business environment because they dominate ICANN and they have lots of outreach activities and so on and so forth. This is trying to cut out a little small space for the folks who are not doing business to talk about how preserving the public sphere of non commercial expression and ideas and so forth is an important objective and it's relative - relevant to people who work in a variety of different civil society environments.

And so I take your point, there's a lot going on in the business community that's complementary and we interact very extensively with them around those kinds of issues.

I wonder if we...

((Crosstalk))

Jean-Jacques Sahel: Avri and then another...

William Drake: Did Avri have her hand up? Sure, go.

((Crosstalk))

Avri Doria: Thank you. I actually wanted to make two quick points. One of them is another aspect of the business and non commercial is that in a lot of the world it's really difficult to tell which is which sometimes. So I think when

we're looking at the global dimensions of that in a lot of developing economies there is no real room for - so that ends up.

I wanted to answer the question on what impacts we've had slightly. In terms of some big world changing impact - in terms of remembering what percentage we are of the ICANN body there are a lot of things in many of the privacy aspects, in many now we're looking at how to change the rules about proxies, there's the whole notion of having a rights impact analysis that are due to the work that's been doing by the NCSG including both of its constituencies.

So I think that the impact that is has is more and, you know, this is perhaps not the most positive thing to say is things aren't as bad as they could have been if we hadn't been here.

William Drake: Absolutely.

((Crosstalk))

Jean-Jacques Sahel: We've got a question here and then (unintelligible).

Man: So I have a doubt, as you probably saw I'm a first-timer here. And as I mentioned in the beginning I am coming here mainly from the IETF so from the technical community where we have been dealing with these privacy issues for a while. I also happen to participate in (unintelligible) and we are actually working with these two organizations on dealing with issues about privacy, WiFi addresses, etcetera very actively.

However, I'm also a citizen of the world; I work in Canada and, you know, I've studied here in the UK and I'm Mexican so I've also participated helping some government drafting laws, etcetera.

And I have done this in the past mainly through ISCO where, for instance, we participated at the past IETF (unintelligible) and other people that I recognize here we were at the parliament hearing that we had where we were trying to raise the issues that we see from the technical point of view. Similarly, ISOC Mexico has done a lot of commenting on the recent law of telecommunications that was proposed and pushed back fortunately in Mexico.

And I'm coming here to try to figure out what is the best way ICANN has a good impact or help an organization that is also working on this. I understand my expertise is mainly technical but I still don't understand 100% the relationship between this group and ISOC, for instance.

Even though I see individuals here that I know for a fact that are ISOC members and of course it was shown in the slide that IETF has some official relationship with ICANN and IETF works under the umbrella of ISOC I'm wondering if there's a - or if there's an official collaboration between these two organizations or are they uncoordinated or if there's a better way to make them work in - basically in orchestration and so that both can represent the multistakeholder voice in all these issues...

((Crosstalk))

William Drake: There are ISOC chapters that are member organizations within NCUC and probably NPOC too and also on the At Large side. So that's one thing. There's many individual members who are the same but we don't have an institutionalized collaboration in any direct sense.

((Crosstalk))

Wolfgang Kleinwachter: I want to mention that I think three or four years ago there was a bottom up process that all this so-called iStar organizations which include the IETF, ISOC, ICANN, the original Internet registries and now the registries that

they formed a joint platform. It's not a new organization but it's now called the so called iStar organizations which came together for a remarkable event on Montevideo last year.

And they organized more or less not formally but informally, you know, how they want to continue in their collaboration and communication. So it's not really a formal relationship, is IETF it's a little bit different, IETF and ISOC and IETF and ICANN because it's part of the technical liaison group so the very complex structures always.

But it's rather simple because ICANN is about bridges, not about barriers. That means as soon as you can make a contribution to an issue which is dealt by somebody else then you should build a bridge and to say I can make a contribution.

So and I can help you to settle a problem and we can - and you can help me. So between the ISOC Board and the ICANN Board we have at every ICANN meeting a joint breakfast where we just exchange views what's going on. But since these are separate organizations which work together in the iStar community.

And the Montevideo meeting pave the way for NETmundial so it's also, you know, processes are sometimes very difficult to explain but the basic principle is really build bridges and collaborate around issues.

And this is also relevant for what we discussed a little bit earlier about the national platforms but it means if you would be able to organize on a national level a collaboration between the national ISOC chapter, the national country code top level domain registries, the ccTLD, At Large structures, national registrars and other groups which are involved in ICANN and to reorganize, let's say, ICANN on the national level and to bring these groups together this could help governments, you know, to qualify their policies because then they

have really qualified partners and you can have an impact on the national level.

So I think this is all the important that the various constituencies from one country which meet in ICANN meetings could collaborate to also on the national level and just (unintelligible) recommendation from NETmundial to move forward with - at this national platforms.

And the Brazilian example of (CCIBR) is a very good example so you can take this not as a blueprint but as source of inspiration so each country will have a different way and probably Mexico can benefit very much from your experience if you go and explain them how they should do it.

Jean-Jacques Sahel: (Unintelligible) wants to add something I think on that.

Woman: Yeah maybe just point of reference on Monday evening there is a meeting, it's called ISOC at ICANN, it always takes place during the ICANN meetings. It's between 7:00 pm and 9:00 pm at the Sovereign Room so anyone wanting to hear how unofficially or loosely we collaborate they're welcome to come to that meeting.

But to Wolfgang's point, yeah, there's been an ongoing collaboration at all levels always between ISOC members as volunteers and participating in the work of At Large. And I think ISOC chapters represent a big majority of At Large regional structures. It's not a good thing; I think we should get more diversity.

But also I think there's been a difference in perception to the more you go East, people are more accepting of ISOC and ICANN has been perceived a little bit like a more US organization. All of us who have been working in this field, and this is my ICANN 49 meeting, I think we don't pay attention to that; we come together to collaborate and that message is not going through as yet.

Jean-Jacques Sahel: (Unintelligible).

Man: Yeah, thank you, Chair. I would like to draw the attention a little bit back to one topic which was raised here before which is the Whois renewal project and (unintelligible) has there to do and specifically there because they have been planning to have a kind of special privilege for (unintelligible) to the Whois database.

So then the specific question would be that who would then (unintelligible) those permissions when needed and who would define a bit (unintelligible) or law enforcement authorities or actually eligible to do that. As we know not all of them are good and if they are they really quickly go bad and they make horrible mistakes too. Thank you.

Robin Gross: Hi, I'm Robin Gross. Somebody asked for some examples of some places where we've been effective and places where we haven't been effective. So let me just give one example of each and it's on the same issue, freedom of expression issue which is very close to the non commercial users here at ICANN.

And about six years ago when we were working on the new gTLD policy, the new - the policy for top level domains, a number of us were concerned about freedom of expression and the extent to which freedom of expression rights would be protected at the top level in the domain name.

And, you know, we would use the example of dotGay and how it's being - gay is illegal in some countries but not others and so maybe those countries would try to object these domain names and they wouldn't be able to go forward because they were controversial.

And so we fought very hard in the non commercial users to get Principle (F) in the new gTLD policy which was that people's freedom of expression rights would be protected in this policy so that was a great victory.

The problem is we lost much of that in the implementation of that principle so even when you're effective in getting a good principle into the policy then the implementation can be in another whole battle ground where you have to fight the battle all over again and so now freedom of expression rights hasn't been something that is really being considered too much in the new gTLD policy. We've got, for example, Saudi Arabia objected to dotBaby and there's a lot of strange objections to domain names.

So we - again, we were successful in getting the principle in but not so successful in the ultimate implementation of that principle in the policy. So that's all, thanks.

William Drake: And that's part of the process, you win some, you lose some. You're part of a negotiation with a bunch of other players who are - have substantial financial skin in the game and you're not always going to be able to, you know, through force of personality or argumentation, convince everybody to switch but you can often sort of affect things around the edges in ways that are actually meaningful and then try and build from there.

I mean, I think another example one could give would be support to developing country applicants for new gTLDs. We raised that question five years ago when the staff came and said, oh we're going to do this new program and it's \$185,000 to have a new gTLD and a number of us went, hold on, what about the developing country applicants and civil society people that might not be able to afford that.

And we ended up convincing them to have a process to provide some applicant support. Now it wasn't implemented in the best way but it's there and it's something we can try to build on.

So you have to accept that sometimes working in the human rights council or the WTO or WIPO or whatever you're going to sometimes have impact around the edges and then you try and consolidate and grow around them, that's what we've done.

We just wanted to quickly - because I know everybody wants to have a drink and I certainly join you in that, we wanted to just quickly outline a few things that might be of interest for this week.

Again, if you weren't thinking about joining the ICANN meeting I would just say it's free to participate. There is going to be 2000 people here. There is...

((Crosstalk))

William Drake: ...2700 registered, okay. So it's going to be a big meeting. There's going to be an amazing amount of intensive discussion and activity and working sessions and partying - sorry, did I say that? And interaction for the next week. And we would certainly encourage everybody to stick their head in and pick out the pieces that they find interesting. And, Jean-Jacques, do you want to just like highlight a few things maybe?

Jean-Jacques Sahel: Yeah, Jeannie and I will do that. Just to finish off to give you a flavor for this 50th meeting of ICANN, it's the largest ever ICANN meeting. Our last very big one was in Beijing where we had just over 2400 people and we have reached just over 2700 plus there will be people turning up on the day.

So just a few things, we move onto next, Jeannie, you can tell us about the big summit that's happening this week - well starting this weekend.

Jeannie Ellers: So the At Large group is going to be having a summit this week. And in the chat room they had asked that I read this out so I'm going to. At Large is the name for the community of individual Internet users who participate in the

policy development work of ICANN. Currently more than 160 groups representing the views of individual Internet users are active throughout the world.

The At Large community is made up of representatives from civil society, the private sector and the technical community. Each individual brings a voice, ideas, concerns, passion and context to the discussion. Our challenge is how we engage with such a large multistakeholder community and break down the silos represented by those groups.

Further, our challenge is to develop the At Large community's capacity for engagement in ICANN by increasing its knowledge and understanding of the key issues. Understanding ICANN's role and responsibilities and aligning these with our own perspective is a task where we welcome participation and dialogue.

The At Large summit is an important step to address this policy - to address policy development in ICANN. The At Large summit will be held all week starting this weekend. There are several different thematic groups. You can find all of this information online. If you need the links please let me know. I'm happy to help you find them.

Jean-Jacques Sahel: And I believe they will not be speaking that fast for the whole week. Now so just to highlight a bit what's happening: tomorrow in - I think it's in this room at about 4:30 and for about an hour those of you who are interested basically we just tried to have an informal chat.

Just to learn the lessons of today, see how we can better engage with civil society going forward, in the run up to other ICANN meetings and just in general around the world how we can best engage ourselves during the session, maybe we should think about doing a sort of ICANN 101, you know, what is the US transition. It could be a number of things, you know, just as one example.

So that's probably some of the lessons learned. I would really welcome any good ideas that you can share with us on how best we can engage with civil society to explain how to get engaged, want to get engaged, etcetera, in more detail and with you.

On Sunday - so as you can see, well, actually tomorrow already you have this GNSO working session. That's when this, you know, civil society will be in action having its voice heard, talking about policy issues. Same again on Sunday.

Now importantly for the many newcomers you have a great welcome session starting at 10:00 on Sunday. You will have the CEO of ICANN, you will have me wearing a suit and a few other people basically going into much more detail about how ICANN works and how you can get involved etcetera so that's a really good session if you're a newbie at ICANN.

Then starting at 8:30 on Monday that's the opening ceremony, the big kick-off. There are some huge names and it should be quite fun, I hope anyway. And it'll be also a day where we will have a government - high level government meeting. This is something that we do about once a year at ICANN meetings. This is actually the second time in London. This time it's going to be a big one.

We've got between 30 and 40 ministers coming from all over the world on the (unintelligible) of the UK government. This is going to be a meeting chaired by the UK minister for the Internet. I think he's calling himself the Internet Minister. They've got a full day of sessions just to give a strategic issues and discussing strategic issues from the government perspective.

Now - and that will be all streamed and there will be an overflow room for most of that meeting so you can watch all of that. On Tuesday now again a number of meetings where civil society has its own discussions and has its

own voice heard. The NCUC discussions, Not for Profit Operational Consent constituency, the NCSG. I'm loving all these acronyms but here you can see what they actually stand for.

Then we have a policy workshop, as you can see, on Wednesday looking at public responsibility, there'll be a session at 10:00 on Internet governance. All that's happening in the wider ecosystem. And again the GNSO Council is meeting on Thursday, the big concluding day. There will be ICANN public forum. This is a big open plenary, there's open microphones where anyone and everyone can take the microphone and ask question or make a punchy and useful and constructive comment.

And then there will be session about this ICANN accountability review that has been mentioned and a big session on this transition of the US government stewardship of the IANA functions which ICANN (unintelligible).

So I realize a lot of that may not make a lot of sense to some of the newbies but if you come on Sunday to the newcomers' session you will know much more than I by the end of it.

With that I think we're ready to close. There is wine and beers and a few other things just outside so we can continue discussion and tell you much more in detail. Thank you.

END