
SINGAPORE - Fellowship Morning Meetings
Tuesday, February 10, 2015 – 07:00 to 08:45
ICANN – Singapore, Singapore

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: While we're waiting for Rafik, Rudi please help yourself to some breakfast as we get settled in. First and foremost, I just want to thank the coaches for picking things up for me last night. I'm feeling a little bit better, so I'm going to make my way through the day the best I can, but stay like semicircle away from me when you come up to talk to me, so I don't pass it on. I can tell you from personal experience the medics here are wonderful and give you anything you need.

I didn't mention, if you do feel ill in any way and you do see the medic right near registration, just let them know you're with ICANN so that they can take care of you and you don't have to put anything out of pocket for your own spending. So just let them know if you are needing something. They'll get that for you with no charge to you.

Secondly, before we get into this busy day, in the Newcomer Session we did preview this to be kind of the crazy day where if you are already feeling a little bit uneasy, feeling like yesterday you were always trying to catch up to the session and to where everybody was going – and I saw a couple of those comments on Facebook and in e-mails – that's why we have our coaches. Even if you can't find your coach, you have been introduced to the other coaches. That's why we have the mentors and the alumni at the booth. They're there to help you and help you get directed through the day.

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So please take full advantage of all of us. The point of the Fellowship Program is this bonding and this idea that you don't wander alone through the hallways and through the sessions, that there's always someone to find to help you out. Tuesday is not too late to understand that bond and know that we're all here to help you, so that this first experience, although overwhelming, won't be a lost experience.

For me, even if the experience is taking in the idea of ICANN, how crazy and complex it is, and the fact that upon leaving you have 46 other people who have your back through an alumni mailing list and through Facebook, that's it. That's great.

I know I come down a little bit strict sounding with my laptop down and signing up and get to this session, but my main goal is to make sure that you get the basics out of this first face-to-face ICANN meeting.

Some of you are coming here – most of you are coming here – because we have a very elite level. You're coming here from positions of authority, and it must seem really odd that someone is trying to tell you at this point in your professional and adult life where to go and how to act and what to do. Trust me, it feels a little weird for me.

But when you're here, we take our other hats off and we are just fellows. We are just first-timers at an ICANN meeting. We are newcomers to this experience, so I do encourage you all to embrace that feeling. Not the feeling of where you came from, but where you are now.

Today we were going to have as our first speaker Rafik who is the chair for the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group within the ICANN Generic



Names Supporting Organization. I say that so that you can start to feel, hear where the different families of ICANN are.

The Generic Names Supporting Organization I think some of you are understanding now it's the policy-making part, the policy-making arm, of ICANN. And within that supporting organization there are contracted and non-contracted parties.

So the contracted parties (the registries and the registrars) are making some money. That's their business. They have a contract with ICANN. In order to be accredited, they have a contract with ICANN.

If you, as an end user, want to contract with a registrar like GoDaddy or Tucows, you sign a contract with them, not with ICANN.

So the contracts with ICANN are between a registry (.com, .net, .org, .asia) and the contract with ICANN and the registrars (GoDaddy and Tucows).

But if you want JaniceLang.com, I have to sign a contract with a registrar to get that, but you don't come back to ICANN and say, "I have a problem." You go to your registrar and say, "I have a problem," or "I want to purchase."

So the Generic Names Supporting Organization has non-contracted and contracted. The non-contracted part do not have a contract with ICANN. That's the intellectual service providers, the Intellectual Property Constituency, the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group, the Not-for-Profit Organizational Concerns, and the Commercial Business Constituency. They are all part of the policy-making arm of the non-contracted parties within the Generic Names Supporting Organization.



Let that sink in. We'll always go back to the multi-stakeholder model that you can find in the slide set. But that's the basic, and I felt that was important to reiterate today as you go out to find your place to maybe take a seat and listen to the work of those groups.

The other group you might see today is the Country Code Naming Supporting Organization. The country codes .hk, .sg, .us may or may not support ICANN financially. There is no obligation to do so, but they may. They also build some policy. But you will find that they are taking part in all of the same discussions as the Generic Names Supporting Organization, again as I said on Sunday, from a different perspective and they may prioritize those discussions differently. Geographic regions may have more of a priority on their discussion list and how ICANN looks at geographic regions than the Generic Names Supporting Organization who may be putting their priorities on the future new gTLDs because, basically, that's the policy that they're working on.

So when you go to the different rooms, you most of the time can hear some of the same things being discussed, but from a different perspective. The idea is: is that my perspective? Mine personally – not my company, my university, where I came from – my perspective as a fellow, as an individual?

And does that group make me feel welcome and comfortable? I'll just say that. Do they make me feel welcome and comfortable in expressing my views and sitting at the table? Really important.

I've had fellows who go to the Commercial Business Users Constituency who are lawyers, who are focused on civil liberties, but they come out and come tell me, "That's amazing in there! They really take us by the



hand when they find out that we're fellows or newcomers and they give us all this information about ICANN." They're a great learning place. Great!

You may not be able to join them as a constituency, but you can follow their mailing list, you can enjoy the relationship with the individuals that you met that can help teach and share. That's the important output coming out of this, that you find people in these groups that are willing to take you in and share information. There may be a comfort place today.

So I impress upon you to take a look about what you would like to take in. Spend a little time in the room. If you start to feel like "it's over my head", again, at a coffee break, you can put up your hand or go up to the people and say, "I heard you speaking, I'm a fellow, I'm a newcomer, and I'd like to get updated because I feel like you were talking everything that I don't know and I couldn't catch up." Or make a decision partway through the day that you would like to change and go to a different room. Maybe go back to the booth or ask another fellow, "Where were you spending your time? Okay, that sounds like a better place. Let me come along with you."

But please do not just walk away and say, "Pfft, this is so not for me today." Embrace it and come back around.

This afternoon I will need everyone to come back at 5:30 to Morrison because we do have two presenters who we couldn't fit into the morning, so the NomCom (the Nominating Committee) and Steve Metalitz from the Intellectual Property Constituency. So I will see you again, if not during the day, at those sessions.



You will find me most of the day sitting with the board. I do remote participation for the board meetings with each of the community groups, so if you need me, that's where you'll find me most of the day today. I'll be very accessible.

Rafik, I have for you – of course I do, there's a little background. We had it earlier, but not today. The magic is just not happening. There we go. The Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group. Rafik Dammak, the chair for the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group.

RAFIK DAMMAK:

Thanks. [inaudible] a little bit unwell, but it's okay. I think we have five minutes to present and take questions. The Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group is a part of the GNSO and fits in the non-contracted party. The non-contracted party is the place for those who have no contract with ICANN. The Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group is the place for those who have no commercial interest on domain names. In particular, for civil society, NGOs, not-for-profit, but also for individuals. For example, myself, I am involved as an individual. I don't represent any other organization.

Basically, in GNSO we are focusing on policy for gTLDs. We spend our time there. However, we can also follow topics like what we have now about ICANN accountability, IANA stewardship transition and so on.

As a group, we have a diverse membership, many from developing countries. I think we are one of the most diverse groups within ICANN and we really focus on a broad range of topics, because our diversity on human rights, privacy, also development and access to domain names.



For example, when there was the launch of – before of the new gTLD program, we really cared about ICANN provide support for new gTLD applicants. We have all those kinds of topic. Our membership can bring their interests and want to share with others.

This diversity is our strong point I think and make us kind of more representative, while maybe other groups they have maybe more narrow interests, business interests.

As a stakeholder group, we have under us two constituencies. I think you will get more introduction about them later, but just in terms of membership, we accept organizations and individuals. Then when you join the NCSG, you will be able to one or two or none of those constituencies. It's up to the members.

Most of our activities are done at the stakeholder group level. So, for example, we elect six counselors to the GNSO Council from NCSG and those counselors have to represent a diverse point of view within the stakeholder group.

Also, when there is a cross-community working group, we have also representative, like for example in the IANA stewardship and ICANN accountability, but also in the ICG. There are too many acronyms in ICANN to remember. Also, there is the review teams and so on.

So if you join us, we have that ability to be a representative in different tracks, working groups and so on that initiate within ICANN. We also have the GNSO Council where it's the place where the policies are managed. I think we have one of our councilors here, [inaudible], who is



a former fellow. So we got people joining us from the fellowship and they can get to be elected. We have our annual election.

So this is quite a quick introduction about NCSG. I'd be happy to answer maybe in more details. I think we have also some of our members here as a fellow.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: I thought it might be interesting – [Umer], I saw you back there. I thought it might be interesting if you would come to the mic just to say how you walk through the process of joining the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group and the NCUC. I find that, and I think Rafik will agree with me, that is one of the things that can feel a little confusing about how you walk through what he just explained so well. But coming from a fellow, I think it might be interesting.

[UMER]: Thanks, Janice. Good morning, everyone. Actually, when I joined NCUC, the procedures were a little different back then. They've changed now. They may seem to be more complicated, but they're actually not.

Right now – I'm sure Rafik is going to share this with you – you can join the NCSG through the stakeholder group website or the Wiki, and you could indicate there what constituency you would like to join. Or you don't actually have to pick one at all.

I was a fellow three times, the first time in Seoul in 2009, second time in Nairobi in 2010, and in San Francisco in 2011. I didn't join NCSG and NCUC between my second and third meetings. So I spent two meetings

being a fellow who was very confused and lost just like everybody else who comes to an ICANN meeting for the first or second time.

I think I was looking for where I belong in the community, as I'm sure a lot of you are if you haven't found the group that you relate to more. Eventually when I ran into these guys, they're the ones I figured who were the best fit for me. They presented the policy issues – or they represented the policy issues – the way that I would like them to be represented, so that was something I found to have in common with them.

Another thing I found to have in common with the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group and the Users' Constituency is that I was an individual. I was unaffiliated. I mean, I was affiliated to several organizations at the time, but my participation in ICANN was purely on my own accord as an individual. And I think Janice said this the first day during the meet and greet. The fellowship would really like to see what you all as individuals care about here at ICANN, and I found what I cared about to be at the NCSG. Even got them to come to their first fellowship meeting in San Francisco if I recall correctly.

That's pretty much how it happened. Rafik is here until the week is over. So am I. I'll try to come to as many fellowship meetings as I can, and I think later today – this morning – you're going to hear from the NCUC and NPOC chairs as well. But please just stop me at any time and ask me questions if you're interested in civil society or non-commercial registrants at ICANN. Thanks.



RAFIK DAMMAK: Just quickly about the application process. You can see the application form, so you have to fill this Google form and the executive committee will review it. If you apply, you will find information about the eligibility which is quite important [inaudible], and you can contact me for any further information. I will be happy to respond to your inquiries.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Great. Let's see if there's any questions. Are there any questions for Rafik?

[AWAL]: Hello, Rafik. I'm Awal, a fellow from Bangladesh. My question is how NCSG is elected to the Advisory Committee and how they represent their concerns to the board. Thank you.

RAFIK DAMMAK: We are not part of the Advisory Committee, but a supporting organization, which is GNSO. Because the supporting organization are the bodies doing policy, so we are a part of the body doing gTLD policy.

However, we can have relation with other advisory committees, like the ALAC for a long time. Even we have joint meetings.

For the board, first it's important – to influence any process is really to participate in the policy process. When there is this policy development process is to participate in working group and public comments. To discuss directly with the board [inaudible] given today, we have the joint meeting with the board at 4:45, I'm not sure this or the next room, we'll have a joint meeting with the board and it's open.



If also we want to express a strong opinion, it's also possible to send a letter to the board and it will be published online in their correspondence page.

In order to be more effective, it's really you need to participate in the policy development process. However, we can express opinion, a very strong opinion, to the board directly.

AHMED EISA:

Ahmed Eisa, fellowship ICANN, Sudan. Is it possible to join as individual and also as an organizational body? Because, for example, I am chairman of Gedaref digital city organization and I'm not sure how long I will stay on that status. So I want to join as individual and also as an organization. If I left the organization, I'll be continuing.

RAFIK DAMMAK:

Well, that's tricky because it raises an issue. If you join as an individual as an organization, it's also about voting rights so we don't really advise that. If you join as an organization, then you can represent that organization. If you leave, you can just reapply to join as individual.

We review many applications. If you find he's trying to apply for both Apply for one category. If you have to change – and it happens. We have even a former councilor that she left the organization, but then she joined as an individual and she applied again. It's better to not try to do both.



JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Rafik, when you join as a corporation – and I haven't dug into your application process – you have to have some type of approval from that organization that you are the representative for them?

RAFIK DAMMAK: Well, we ask several questions to give information about the organization, who is president or whoever of the organization. We try to be as much as possible, but we do due diligence to try to check. There are some situations, for example, even by mistake, someone applied for an existing organization. That's why. We don't ask for a lot of documentation, but we do due diligence to check about, particular for an organization but also for individuals.

For example, if someone is coming – because, in GNSO, it's important to separate. You cannot, for example, be of two constituencies, two stakeholder groups. It doesn't work like that. You need to select one, because it's about representation [inaudible] influence.

CATHERINE NIWAGABA: You've covered a bit of my question. I was just wondering if there's a directory of existing member organizations, because I think part of the challenge with NGOs especially is the lack of continuity and turnover. We may not necessarily know that we belong to an association that's already a member, but might not necessarily be active. It would be an issue of maybe reactivating that membership rather.



RAFIK DAMMAK: That's why when you apply we ask you also if you can have an alternate. Two persons – one the primary who can vote and so on, but also an alternate. You can also add other members, but at some limit as observer. So to maintain the participation.

Also, for each election, we have beforehand a checking process to check are you still alive and can you update if you want to update any information and so on? It's not an easy process when you have hundreds of members. We are trying to improve that.

When we find also some members that maybe are not updating their information, we try to reach them and so on. It takes time. It's a real challenge. It's [particular] for an organization. Sometimes you have a person who is a champion to say we need to join, but if he leaves and so on, it's hard to find a person to take charge after that.

LAWRENCE OLAWALE-ROBERTS: Good morning. My name is Lawrence from Nigeria. I believe that registrars from my part of the continent should really be active with this group because this is how most of us get to resell domains back home. My question is what's the benefits?

I don't know the proportion of African registrars that are active with the group, but what's the benefits and how can this organization be promoted locally back home?

RAFIK DAMMAK: I am from Africa, too. I don't think you will see many leaders from Africa [and their] different groups, and those who [inaudible] from Egypt and



so on. I don't have numbers, but it would be interesting to have hard stats to show that.

You were asking about reseller. It's quick tricky. Reseller is a commercial activity. You have commercial interests on domain names. I think for [inaudible] it's better to try the Business Constituency. [They are] folks who will have commercial interests or commercial activities with domain names. We are really non-commercial. Even if we have not-for-profit NGOs or a civil society organization, they may do some activities like to sell some stuff, but it's really to maintain their activities, to support their activities. It's not for commercial interest. We care about that.

For example, if the Chamber of Commerce wants to join us, the Chamber of Commerce is not for profit, but it doesn't mean they can join us because they are defending a commercial interest. So every time we have an application we try to find out. We ask the applicant to explain about their organization and how they get funding and so on, but we try also to be sure they are not part – they [shouldn't] be part of the other side of the GNSO. So [inaudible], I think that's Business Constituency the right place.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

I would also encourage to visit the registrar. I would be happy to set you up to talk a little bit more with Fabian from the Registry and Registrar Group, and another young lady, [Caitlyn] from our staff. They can explain a little bit more on the reseller point, but I echo Rafik's vision for you to take a look more at the commercial side. But to talk to one of the



staff from the registrar group would be really helpful, so make sure you and I get together. I'll get the introduction done.

We're going to come here for our last question, so that we can get Rudi up here on time.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Hi, [inaudible] speaking. My question was what are your group's burning topic right now? What are you working on right now?

RAFIK DAMMAK: I think most of the groups, ICANN accountability and IANA stewardship transition [inaudible] bandwidth. Also, we have a discussion about public interest because we find it in I think the ICANN bylaws, but nobody knows exactly what is public interest and we have this ongoing discussion and see what kind of action we take, so we can have a definition of public interest.

We also work a lot on WHOIS issues. WHOIS is kind of one of the longest I guess policy issues within ICANN for many, many, many years and we are spending a lot of time in working on that in the different working groups. It's ongoing things.

For the time being, maybe the two – the IANA stewardship transition and the ICANN accountability. They are taking time. But we are still working on the issue like the WHOIS. Basically, those kinds of things are taking time.

Maybe just to do that, we have our public session today at 2:00 PM in the Bras Basah room. Those are the different – then we have a joint

meeting with the board at 4:45. We are talking about Internet [inaudible].

As a group, the challenge for us is to respond to all the public comments from ICANN [inaudible]. We try to prioritize for some of them. For example, the latest one was about translation and transliteration of contact information. We have many members involved there. I think also the two co-chairs of this working group are from NCSG.

It's the kind of topic we care about. We care about IDN and then we care about translation and transliteration because the internationalization and the Internet, so we have an interest to follow those kinds of topics.

So before, also, we reply to the WHOIS and conflict with national laws. As you see, it's ongoing work. If I may use this time to explain. You heard a lot about learning curve and it takes time. Yes, but it's worth it to invest.

What I can advise you is you cannot follow everything in ICANN. It's not reasonable. It's unrealistic. But to pick your specific interest, what kind of topic you want to get involved. Even for our members, when they join us, I ask, "What's your interest? What do you want to do?" and try to direct them maybe for a specific working group.

Even if you join a working group, you don't need to respond to e-mail. Just reading, trying to understand what's going on, the materials and so on, it's already a big step that you are doing. Joining [inaudible], it's important to listen to what people are saying. You have people who have been involved for many, many years and listening to them, you can



get an understanding of what's going on and to see what kind of dynamics. It's really important to understand what the different groups are advocating.

So if you see our members, you know we care about privacy, human rights, access, and so on. Other groups, they have more – they different, trademarking, trust, commercial interest, and so on.

What I can say, please check our page. It's easy. It's [ncsg.org].

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: They have the link already.

RAFIK DAMMAK: Okay. You can find my contact there. I will be happy to respond to questions. You can join us, and if you have any – we have one question.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: We're going to go over to Rudi. We'll have him follow you to the back. Thank you so much, Rafik. I am going to try to keep us on time and bring Rudi from the Not-for-Profit Organizational Concerns up to the front. If you'd like to, I'll walk with Rafik to the back of the room. He can take your question, if you'd like to. Go now before I change my mind. Thank you.

[applause]



RUDI VANSNICK:

Good morning, everybody. Good, I see you're awake. Wow. This is the meeting that I'm enjoying the most. You probably are not going to believe me, but I can tell you the reason why.

When I see all these enthusiastic, engaged, and energized people, then I'm convinced that what we are doing is good work. You are energizing us in doing our job. If we are not seeing newcomers, we would think we are in a dead body because nobody is interested anymore. So it's really good to see so many of them, so many of you, coming to these ICANN meetings.

I have to say I'm already a kind of veteran. I'm now in my eleventh year in the ICANN community, and I first spent seven or eight years in building up the At-Large, the ALAC. I was on the EURALO board. Three years ago, people were asking me, "Maybe what you have been doing in ALAC, you could eventually do this in another body." That's where I started being involved in NPOC. It's the Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency, one of the two legs of the NCSG.

Our work is focusing essentially on, as our name and our title is saying, the operational concerns that NGOs in the civil society have when we are talking about the Internet ecosystem, first of all; and more specifically, when we talk about the domain name space.

When we started four years ago, because we are still the youngest constituency in ICANN – we're still the baby among all the others. It takes time before you're able to really start being productive, being involved in the larger discussions. As you have seen just a few minute ago, when you had the presentation of the policy statements and the work we are doing, I am one of the two co-chairs of the Translation and



Transliteration PDP Working Group, which is a very interesting one. I learned a lot. Although I should know a lot, I'm still learning.

[Umer] is also part of this PDP Working Group. That's where we find the ground for the work that we need to do, and that's where we need also to be present, not only in this one but in all the working groups possible to raise the voice of the not-for-profit organizations, because that's the space where the policy is developed.

That means that when policy is coming out of these working groups, it's binding for those who are contracted. It means if we are able to raise the concerns and requirements of the NGOs during this process, well, when it is implemented, we will still take care of the requirements and expectations and the rights of the NGOs. I think that's very important to know.

I don't know, how many are actually of you in an NGO? Raise your hand. Yeah, quite a lot. So it's important that you come to us to bring your concerns, your questions, because we cannot know everything. We try to expand our team in order to be able to cover every type of NGO and also every region, because we have seen that the NGOs in Europe, for instance, are completely different from NGOs in Africa. You have other concerns. You have other difficulties. You have other rights that you want to have. And it's important that you come to us with these questions.

To prove that being part of our group enables you also to be engaged at a higher level, one of your previous colleagues – and unfortunately, he could not make it because his grandfather had a stroke a few days ago –



Martin, maybe some of you know him, Martin Silva Valent, he is now one of our officers in NPOC.

So you see there is a place. If you really want to engage, it's not just being part of the group, but you can also take up a leadership position. You can also take up responsibility. It's not just joining us. There are different facilities to enable you to be productive. So I think it's important that you know that it is not just being one of the club, but you can also be a leader of the club.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: And Martin is online.

RUDI VANSNICK: And Martin has done that and he is really marvelous, really. We enjoy his presence because he is also energizing us with all his new ideas, his new feelings. I think it's one of the elements that we need to take care of. We need to take care of you when you're willing to join.

And if you are interested, this morning at 9:00 we start a Constituency Day where we are going through what NPOC does, what is the status. We are inviting also other bodies of the ICANN community to come and explain some of the issues that we want to have clarity on. For instance, we are going to have Xavier Calvez from Finance who is going to explain us why the budget is what it is and why we should try to claim a bit more for our community.

Secondly, we're going to have the presence of Tanzania from the Meeting Team because we learned that there is a possibly – no, it's



almost a certainty – that there will be a B-type meeting, four days long, which we enjoy of course, except that we don't know how we're going to do. We have now six-seven day meetings, and yesterday I started at 7:00; I ended at 11:00 because I was at the Budget Committee Working Group. This morning I am here at 7:00 again. It will be late again. So you imagine with six days we don't have enough time how we're going to do with four days. Are we not going to sleep overnight? Maybe that's a solution.

At the end of the session, we are also organizing a webinar. It's the second one of a series that we are going to do. We did one in [Washington] three weeks ago. The webinar is trying to focus on what are questions, what are aspects that you as a not-for-profit organization have and never dared to ask. That's quite important, so that you come and listen and ask the questions.

So that's a webinar that takes place from 11:30 until 1:00. You will always be able to look into it. The webinar will be available online after the session. To prove that we are having a good collaboration, even inside the GNSO body, we are going to have our first MoU with another part in the GNSO, the Business Constituency partner – [inaudible]. Those who are from Africa maybe know that organization – is going to collaborate with us on that specific aspect to reach out to NGOs and to get you all involve and raise your voice.

You're all welcome. I would say I'm ready for questions if you have some.



JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Another acronym, MoU. Everybody should know Memo of Understanding, but it's an important step within ICANN to establish those formal agreements and how you communicate through those.

I had something very great to say about you and then I dropped it. I did want you to know that Martin who [we're] referring to, Martin came to us at the Buenos Aires meeting last November. An alumni of the program, [Sylvia Lerman], who is a lawyer and worked at the university with him there said, "ICANN is in our home town. You need to go and sit around the table. Tell Janice I sent you."

That was his first experience and exposure. He just took to us. We took to him. He was what we can an honorary fellow. He even was able to get Fadi to come to the university there at the end of the meeting, as well as arranging tourism for I think every single fellow who was in the room. That's the kind of energy he has.

Then received his own fellowships and assisted me with the booth in London; and Los Angeles then formally adopted by the Not-for-Profit Organizational Concerns, and indeed a secretariat. Nice to have you online, Martin. You're here in spirit with us.

To that, I'll open up any questions for Rudi.

AHMED EISA: Ahmed Eisa, ICANN fellowship, Sudan. Do you have a specific process for applications, like what we have seen? And what is the room for the session at 9:00?



RUDI VANSNICK:

Thank you for both of the questions. First of all, with regards to the application, it's the same process. You go through the NCSG, and in the NCSG, the first page that you see is you select "individual organization".

And when you select "organization" because we are not allowed to have individuals in our structure, when you enter or you click on "organization", you get the second page with a lot more information to give. Then you can select the constituency that you want to be part of. NPOC is listed. You click and you get registered for a membership in NPOC. That's the simple way to do it. If you have questions, you can always come to us and we can help you through the process.

The room where the meeting is going to take place is the room Moor. It's just beside the registration desk. It's one of the three rooms, and that's where the meeting will take place.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

Yeah. The same place that you were in DNSSEC for Beginners yesterday, to make that easy. Are there some other questions for Rudi [inaudible]? Yes, I see some more hands. Let's go here, and then I'll get a mic.

ESTHER PATRICIA AKELLO:

Hello, everyone. My question is – okay, I'm really kind of struggling to [inaudible] the difference between where you draw the line when it comes to organizational membership, because my understanding is that NPOC is under NSGC, so NCSG takes up members . . .

Okay. Organizations can join as members under NCSG. Then I've also observed that under NPOC, you also register organizations.



So I'm wondering two things here. Do you get situations where an organization registers twice under NPOC and NCSG? Secondly, how do you ensure that actually what is discussed – if NCSG registers organizations and you also register organizations, how do you make sure actually you don't discuss the same issues? Is there some kind of [inaudible] or filtration method in regard to registration of organization of members?

RUDI VANSNICK:

Thank you for that question. A very good question. The first part of your question about registering as organization in NCSG. NCSG is the entry that you have to go through in order to be a member of NCUC or NPOC. You have to go through NCSG. There is no other way.

Because of the history, as I said, we are still a young constituency and we have been added to the group of NCSG. You can be in both. Constituency is focusing more on what is defined in the charter of the constituency, while the NCSG is a stakeholder group.

The second question about avoiding having similar discussions going on, the work is done most often in the working groups. That's where things are happening. There is a lot of preparatory work that is done inside the constituencies, but that's related to their specific mission.

In NPOC, we are focusing essentially on the operational concerns for NGOs, for not-for-profit organizations. There is a lot of work that has to be done. For instance, in NCUC, there are [other] topics that are of concern for them. Human rights is more for instance a topic that they



discuss, while for an NGO, human rights is only the second priority. There is another priority for an NGO. Human rights is not the first one.

So, you see, we try to select on basis of priority of the issues. That's where we have our own discussions internally. But, as I said, most of the work is done in the working groups. There is a lot of work; I can guarantee you. At a certain point – I think a year ago – I was in five working groups. I just tried to figure out when I could sleep.

It's quite interesting that the more people we can have in our constituency, the more we can raise the voice of our community. So it's up to you to join and it's up to you to bring forward the discussions – the topics – that we need to work on, to discuss on and that we bring them in the working groups. Then we will guide you in the working groups.

Like I've been doing with several of my colleagues, as I have a so longstanding career in ICANN now, I can easily guide you to the space where you can be of high value and where your voice will be heard.

It's not a question of is there a discussion between the groups? Yes, of course. We have different views, we have different aspects, and consensus discussions need to happen. But it's essentially raising the issues. That is important. If you don't raise the issue, nobody will discuss about it. Nobody. So it's up to you. Bring them to the table. We have the power to bring it at a higher level. I hope that answers your question.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

We're going to take one remote question first, and then Jonathan will come to you for the final question.



UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Okay. So we have a question from [inaudible]. She is saying that will private universities qualify to join NPOC?

RUDI VANSNICK: Well, normally a university is a not-for-profit, but we have a little bit of questions about are they seen as a profit organization, yes or no? More and more we see this question coming up. It's something that is discussed in the NCSG executive committee. Each has two participants in the NCSG executive committee. We have two people from NCSG, two from NCUC, and two from NPOC. We discuss, as Rafik has explained. There is a due diligence process and we try to figure out and we were looking to see if really a university – or in that case, that you're presenting – if that university is fitting in the profile that we have in NPOC. If it's really a not-for-profit, they can. But they have to really justify that they are a not-for-profit and that it's not a body that is getting money more in a commercial context than a private context.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Thank you. We'll go to Jonathan for our last.

JONATHAN GAHAMANYI: Good morning. Jonathan, first-time fellow from Burundi. My question is except for the community-raised questions, what are your future plans? What's the limitation of area of impact on the question raised by the community? Thank you.



RUDI VANSNICK:

Thank you for the question. First of all, plans for the future, well, as you most probably learned during these first days in ICANN, it's not easy to predict the future. As we have seen, for instance, the IANA transition was not something that we had on our agenda on the [inaudible]. It happened because there was a decision taken, that the IANA transition was a priority.

Our plans for the near future is to try to help essentially and find a way of clarifying. For instance, to give you one sample that we discovered in the last three or four months, while reaching out to NGOs and not-for-profit organizations, we discovered that many of them lost their domain name within a period of 2-3 years. And when we asked why they lost it, we were a bit surprised. They didn't know that they had to renew it.

So that's already something that triggers us to say, hey, we need to learn NGOs, not-for-profit organizations, how the mechanism works. We know that some of the registrars are taking advantage of the fact that the NGO doesn't know how it works. They registrar the domain name looking to a few years' activity, if there is enough bandwidth, they capture it. That's what we discovered.

Our plans are to work on helping NGOs to understand how this domain name space works, how you can have your domain name, whether you're right to have a domain name. Because that's where it starts, and it's part of our session in webinar. The first one is touching up on the technology part of the discussion. Yes, indeed, be present on social media is interesting, but you're feeding a big body. You're losing your identity among all the others. With your domain name, you have your own name, your own brand, your own identity and that's important.



That's one of the focuses that we are actually highlighting and our plans for the future, while you are going to define them – not me. You are going to define them. You are going to tell us, “Look, this is a problem that we have. Please help us.” That's why we are there. That's why NPOC exists. We will try to find a way through the whole mechanism in the GNSO to get up to the space where we can say this is a policy that has to be developed to protect the rights of the NGOs.

I hope I answered your question. If you have others, please come and join us during the discussions and bring them up.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: We're just ready to hand over to Bill Drake from the Non-Commercial Users Constituency, but while Bill sips his coffee, if there is one more question, we could take the one more if you don't mind, Rudi.

RUDI VANSNICK: No problem.

SPENCER THOMAS: Thank you, and good morning to everyone. My question has to do with – Spencer Thomas, Grenada – whether or not there are any codes of conduct for NGO behavior in this process and whether or not when you apply, I understand that there is a criteria to become a member. Is there a criteria to be fired or to be removed from membership? Are there any liability issues once you become a member?

RUDI VANSNICK:

Thank you for the question. As long as you don't kill me, I will not fire you. If I am killed, I cannot fire you anyway. So, no, we don't have actually – well, there are some rules that you can find in the charter. You can find it in the charter of the NCSG and in our charter of NPOC.

In most cases, the moment that you can no longer prove that you're a not-for-profit organization, we will ask you to move into the body where you're fitting in. That's one of the criteria that we are taking care of and we consider.

Actually, there is no real process in the sense of you are not active enough, we are kicking you out. We all need you. And we know – don't forget, we are all volunteers. If you remove the volunteers of ICANN – you need one-third of this room and that's it. Why we are occupying a whole a conference center is because we have all these volunteers. Without you, it's going to be difficult to put an open multi-stakeholder system in place. It's because you are raising your voice.

I don't see actually no reason to say we have to fire members. The only one is the moment you are no longer a not-for-profit, we will come to you and say, "Look, maybe it's better to move into another part of the body of ICANN where you can really be an added value."

We have to [inaudible] that NPOC is controlled at the end by structures that are not in the not-for-profit. We protect ourselves by saying only not-for-profits.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

Thank you, Rudi, very much. I see another hand raised, so I'll ask you to step to the back of the room and talk to Rudy as we get Bill Drake from



NCUC here so we can stay on time. Rudi, thank you so very much as always.

[applause]

Again, he'll be in the Moor. Two things just to say. A reminder from yesterday and Sunday. We have the headsets here, so if French or Spanish are your primary language and that would be the easier way to listen and to ask your question, you can do so. If you're in the back of the room and not on the table, there are other headsets where you first came in. You just find your channel to make it easier for you to include yourself. So whenever, again, you're in the At-Large room, which is the VIP; in the GAC room, which is Collyer; in the Canning or Padang, which are the main and secondary rooms, we always will have interpretation. Minimum, French and Spanish. In the main room, we have the five UN languages. Always avail yourself of the headsets, and as long as we are streaming in that language, you can ask questions and listen back and forth.

The second thing I'm going to impart that I may not have made enough of a [inaudible] on, capacity building we talked about. That is fellowship. That was the reason we had fellowship begin in 2007 as a capacity building, especially in our developing nations and least-developed nations. So when Rudi is talking about having to be on five working groups, this is why we need you.

We'll be very honest. We need to spread the wealth. We need more people who are actually saying, "I'll take the pen this time. I'll take the notes. I'll make sure this happens." Initially, to be the person going on mailing lists, reading, listening to the people who have been engaged



whether it's for two months, two years or 20, that is important so that you gain some knowledge. But we are looking for people like Martin who are getting ready and willing to join in the work.

With that, I introduce Bill Drake from the Non-Commercial Users Constituency.

BILL DRAKE:

Good morning, everybody. Are you going to pull up ours? Thank you.

I'm Bill Drake. I teach at the University of Zurich, and I was just recently elected to my third and final term as chair of the Non-Commercial Users Certainly. I'm looking forward to transitioning after this year.

NCUC was created in 1999 at the beginning of ICANN to advocate for human rights and civil liberties. In the ICANN environment, our objective is to promote the interests of non-commercial stakeholders and to preserve non-commercial spaces that have not been taken over completely by large industry interests or governmental interests that in any way restrict or inhibit the freedom of speech, privacy, and other rights of individuals around the world who are users of the Internet.

We have . . . I don't even remember. Can you click on – I don't have my glasses on. Isn't that terrible? I'm not awake yet? Member. Isn't there a list of members? Here we go, if you could click on that. Viola! Janice, tell me what it says there because I didn't bring my glasses.



JANICE DOUMA LANGE: That's okay. NCUC's membership has reached 386 members from 87 different countries, including 100 non-commercial organizations and 286 individuals.

BILL DRAKE: There we go. Thank you very much. So we're about 400 members, 100 NGOs including many major civil liberties and consumer-oriented NGOs – NGOs working on development issues and things like that. Freedom of expression and so on. You can look at the list there, if you're interested. We're very transparent about who we are and so on. Members like the Association for Progressive Communicate, Article 19, etc. We have many members.

We also have, as Janice noted, about 300 individual members. One thing that is distinctive I suppose about NCUC is that it is one of the few places in the ICANN environment I think where an individual who is not representing an organization, per se, can join and actively participate in decision-making by voting in our elections and standing for positions. For example, as a counselor in the GNSO or other kinds of leadership positions and participate in working groups and all that. We are very much geared towards trying to facilitate the engagement of non-commercial stakeholders from around the world.

I haven't looked at the numbers recently, but I believe about two thirds of our members are from outside the United States and Canada. We are a heavily globalized group of people.

What are we about? Well, we are very much concerned with the kinds of issues that are mentioned in this slightly out of date brochure, but it



gives you some sense of things. Above all, protecting human rights, freedom of expression, privacy, diversity, consumer choice, access to knowledge. We're very concerned about – Oh, my God, look at that. I find that disturbing. Could you—

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Okay. We'll get that off.

BILL DRAKE: [inaudible] look at a picture of myself. It's too early in the morning.

Access to knowledge. So we're very concerned about the over-extension of trademark protections by intellectual property interests and the ways in which those may restrict freedom of expression and so on.

We are very interested in development questions and have worked a lot on concerns of developing countries in the GNSO, gTLD policy environment. We're very involved with Internet governance more generally and have been actively engaged in many different kinds of spaces, like the Internet Governance Forum. Many of our members are very active, including myself, in various United Nations type contexts as well as newer initiatives like the NETmundial initiative, etc., which attempts to try to build multi-stakeholder representation in global policy discussions.

We do a lot of things beyond simply electing an executive committee every year and helping to elect people to the GNSO Council. We do a lot of things like organizing events. We've held numerous big policy



conferences, most recently here in Singapore a year ago. Before the NETmundial meeting, I organized this conference, ICANN and the Global Internet Governance: The Road São Paulo, which was a broad community-wide discussion about the upcoming NETmundial meeting that was held in São Paulo, which as you may know adopted a multi-stakeholder declaration of principles and a road map for the evolution of the Internet governance ecosystem. And the NETmundial initiative is intended to try and build on that trajectory by trying to create a platform for people to come together and partner on different aspects of Internet governance, capacity building, policy making, research, and so on.

We do, like I say, a lot of organizing events, getting people involved in the process, getting them put into working groups and other kinds of organizations or initiatives within the ICANN environment that are engaged in policy development.

We are actively trying to expand our efforts to play a facilitative role – in particular, for members, because one of the things that we often find is that new members have a little bit of difficulty locating exactly where they should be involved in the process in ICANN.

In fact, we have these teams initiated, which brings together regular members from NCUC as well as representatives from the executive committee who are elected to work on different types of functional issues.

One of the new ones we just created is a membership affairs team, which will be focusing on in-reach and helping new members get scaled up. Can we get Walid a mic? Walid is going to be the coordinator. He's a



former fellow and he's going to be coordinating this initiative. Could you just maybe say a word about what we're going to be doing there?

WALID AL-SAQAF:

Yes, certainly. We've realized that we have somewhat of a large membership base, as mentioned earlier, up to around 400. Yet, engagement is a little bit low. So the level of engagement – and we have been hypothesizing, thinking of ways of why members are not as engaged as we would like them to be, so we have established this particular team to look into ways of getting more engagement.

Basically, once they've stepped into NCUC, at the entrance now, we want them to get in and be involved and engaged and discuss and find ideas, which they could feel more passionate about.

One thing that I think is very important here is there's no set agenda. So you can actually bring in your ideas and formulate them, so that you can actually become an active member of the constituency.

Basically, that's what we're trying to do. Perhaps if you attend today's meeting, you'll get to see one of our efforts, which is to understand through feedback via a survey that we're doing, what is it that you are passionate about, what obstacles that you may be facing in terms of engagement, what ideas that you have in terms of suggestions so that we can do our job better in engaging you. This is basically what we're trying to do through the membership.



BILL DRAKE:

Thank you, Walid. Just to be clear about this, when Walid says participation is low, I think the way I would qualify that is if you look at the total number of members that we have and you look at the number of members who are very actively engaged in a lot of the inner core activities, we don't manage to bring everybody into the process, but we do have, in fact, a substantial number of people who are very actively engaged in working in different types of GNSO, working groups, cross-community working groups and various other initiatives.

We have been launching things in collaboration with other parts of the community. For example, tomorrow there will be a meeting about human rights in ICANN, and that's an initiative that we started in collaboration with the Council of Europe and some representatives from the Government Advisory Committee to try to mainstream human rights considerations into policy processes. We have many types of things like that.

So we do actually have a very active core of people who have been very much deeply engaged in the IANA transition debate, the accountability debate, all the new gTLD policy initiatives, WHOIS, privacy, all these things. It's just that relative to the total population of people, we would like to have more engagement.

One can engage at various levels. This is, of course, normal. Some people will join a network like NCUC or any other civil society coalition you might see in other policy spaces because they support the fundamental objectives and they want to be part of the discussion, etc. So they'll participate on dialogues, on our mail list, etc., but when it comes to actively coming to meetings and being part of the working



group that's got an ongoing work group, etc., sometimes we don't get as many people there as we like. That's what we're trying to do. Of course, people can participate at the level that's appropriate for their interest. That's standard.

We have today Constituency Day. It's a big day for people in the community. We do a 3.5-hour session – it sounds long, but there's a half-hour coffee break – where we have rather vibrant dialogues and debates on some important issues.

Today's meeting will be from 9:30-1:00. You are all welcome to participate. Very often members of the fellows program have come along to our Constituency Day meetings and ended up joining NCUC afterwards. That's entirely up to you.

We will be talking about some organizational matters in terms of initiatives that we're undertaking to expand the base of activity and engage with different parts of the community.

Then we'll have two substantive discussions that will be on fairly important topics. We will have Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Larry Strickling, from the US government, the key person with regards to the IANA transition; and Fiona Alexander, who is the Head of International Affairs also in the US Department Commerce for all the Internet governance stuff. They will be coming over and we will be spending an hour talking about the IANA transition and accountability. We've had them several times before as well. They've been ongoing friends of ours in taking forward the discussions about IANA and accountability.



Then, after that, we will have a discussion about the notion of the global public interest, because the notion of the public interest is actually, oddly enough, not well-defined or understood in the context of ICANN. One would think that it's fairly central because, after all, the term the "public interest" is written into the bylaws. It's in the Affirmation of Commitments between the United States and ICANN, which governs the accountability mechanisms we have now. It is central to a lot of different aspects of ICANN's work, and yet there's never been any effort to really nail down a very clear understanding of what we mean by the global public interest.

Indeed, different actors often claim to be working to advance the public interest, when they're really pushing their own particular interest under that label.

So it's a problem and a concept, and we will have a discussion including Megan Richard, who is the key person in the European Commission, to share with us how the Europeans are thinking about these issues, and Nora Abusita who is the head of a department that's been established within the ICANN organization dealing with public responsibilities. Nora will talk a little bit about their work on the public interest as well.

It should be a very lively discussion. We are very active and volatile and animated group of people. A lot of academics and a lot of activists, so it's usually a lot of fun. I encourage you all to come.

I will stop there, and I'm getting laryngitis which is a little bit of a cause for concern because I have to run a lot of meetings today. But I would like to take questions. Anybody, please feel free.



JANICE DOUMA LANGE: [inaudible] with me.

BILL DRAKE: Oh, you are so wonderful. Mama J, she takes care of everybody. Please, any questions. And identify yourself when you ask questions, so I know who you are and where you're from. Can we start this – young lady over here, please?

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: I'm just going to let you know, Bill, the fellowship just got moved underneath the public responsibility department, so that's where we sit now.

BILL DRAKE: Oh, really? Wow. Viola!

AMAL AL-SAQQAF: It's Amal from Yemen, first-time fellow. According to the issues you as the NCUC discuss or care about, what was the most effective goals that you reach, not just decisions made according to these issues? Because they're all out of ICANN's responsibility or out of ICANN's ability to force the governments to do. So how can you effect in these issues?

BILL DRAKE: Thank you. That's an interesting question. Actually, I think these issues are very much central to ICANN's activities and what we have done is



precisely to try to ensure that in the policy process – for example, if you look at the way the WHOIS database is operated – that protection of privacy of individuals is promoted. So we have tried to some of the sharp edges off some of the more – how can I characterize it? Some of the policies that have been promoted by intellectual property community and the law enforcement community that have sort of tried to compel everybody who's operating a website to be completely visible with their personal details, etc.

I have friends who have had their lives threatened because they're doing human rights work in developing countries where the situation is difficult and they were looked up using the WHOIS database and then tracked down and harassed.

So protecting the privacy of people, protecting freedom of expression so that you don't have governments deciding that certain types of character strings and gTLDs or uses of gTLDs are prohibited because they're simply not acceptable to them on political grounds and so on, these are important things. They're integral to ICANN's work and we have been working very hard in the gTLD policy process to promote them, and we have been doing that for 15 years.

So a lot of policies that might have been I think a little bit more negative from the standpoint of human rights and civil liberties have been softened and made to reflect a broader set of considerations by virtue of the fact that we have worked hard on these things. This is true I think for many of these issues, access to knowledge and so on.



These questions are, in fact, integral to the way in which ICANN operates. We work as a voice for civil society advocacy within that space because that's the case.

Yes?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER:

Hello, [Anna] speaking. My question is actually a follow-up on what I asked on my first day. In case your initiative with the human rights working group – you've been talking about this – is successful. NCUC's issues are mainly human rights, so will you still be dealing with these issues if such working group will be created?

BILL DRAKE:

Sure. We participate in broader collaborations within the ICANN community. For example, I'm very active in the cross-community working group on Internet governance, as an example, which met yesterday. I think you were there. Maybe you weren't; I can't remember. There were a lot of people in the room.

NCUC participates in other larger activities, but that doesn't mean that we don't continue to do our work. We adopt policy statements and so on.

But most of our work with regard to the GNSO, though, is done at the stakeholder group level. We mostly would adopt policy statements through the stakeholder group level that go into the GNSO policy process.

Maybe I'm not getting what you're asking, so let's try and . . .



UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Maybe I'm not grasping something. So there is NCUC that is dealing with human rights issues in ICANN. You also are advocating for creating an human rights working group within the ICANN.

BILL DRAKE: We are suggesting that there be a dialogue about the possible construction of a cross-community working group on human rights.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Okay. Maybe I don't get something.

BILL DRAKE: We want to work with governments and other actors to try to raise the profile of human rights considerations across the range of ICANN policy processes. In order to do that, we are trying to form this group. One of our members, Article 19, together with some other people have written a couple of documents that will be discussed at this meeting tomorrow to try to outline some of the human rights issues that arise in ICANN and we will continue to push forward.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: A work in progress.

BILL DRAKE: It's a work in progress, yes. We started this in London. We've been pushing - as members of the GNSO Council, we've been pushing human



rights consideration there for 15 years. But in terms of trying to create a larger structure that would include representatives from the GAC, representatives from At-Large, representatives from the ccNSO and so on, that's a new initiative and that started in London just this past summer when we held a meeting at NCUC and had people come over from the European Commission and the GAC to talk with us about how we could begin to do this.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: I'm going to give this over to Naveed because he has himself and a couple others that he's identified. We do have about, I would say, six minutes or so.

RAO NAVEED BIN RAIS: My name is Naveed from Pakistan. I've just become a member of NCUC.

BILL DRAKE: Well done. Good choice.

RAO NAVEED BIN RAIS: First an announcement to make. If any of my fellows wants to join NCUC or NPOC, I can help you through the process, so you can contact me and I can be of help and I can pass your names on or [in] the meeting for you if you want an individual meeting or whatever.

My question and little suggestion to you people is that I would be happier to have kind of an orientation session, like an extended session that you can have during an ICANN meeting, whenever you may

schedule it, so as to encourage newcomers to provide them a platform to give an update of which policies you are currently engaged in and where they can be most productive if they want to join your platform.

Here we have kind of that, but in 20 minutes, you cannot discuss the policies, the aspects, the working groups, and all that. So one of your team members can do kind of an orientation, and I can do it later on, maybe a year later, but that would be very helpful. That's what I look for as a new member of NCUC. That would be kind of great.

The second thing is kind of what you have already [done]. I have been following this NCUC and NCSG processes since a year or more, since London meeting. Whichever working group I went through in the NCUC meetings, I saw similar faces, the same kind of faces. Is there a lack of volunteers or something else? That's my question that I have.

BILL DRAKE:

Okay, thank you. First, as far as an orientation, that's an interesting idea. The challenge of course is always in ICANN meeting, the schedule is so packed and people are all working. So from the first day that we arrive, the GNSO starts on Saturday, all of our counselors and all of our participants are in the GNSO meeting all Saturday and Sunday. Then you get into Monday and it's the president's opening and so on, and then pretty soon it's the whole trajectory.

So the question would become where we would try and slot something like that in and populating it. But it's a good idea and it's something we should raise again during the meeting today and see if we can get people interested in doing it. We need volunteers.



As to the number of volunteers, I would say I don't know what exactly you've gone to, but I think if I had to guesstimate I would say we have maybe three dozen people who are really actively deeply engaged in different types of things, different types of processes, whether it's the accountability stuff or the IANA stuff or different aspects of gTLD, privacy, etc.

As I said, there are sort of circles. There's a hardcore inner circle of people who come to all the meetings, engage in all the working groups and really commit themselves to it. Then there are people who are a little bit less active, but they dip their toe in from time to time and check things out. Then there are other people who really just kind of want to be part of the network and talk online, but they don't come to ICANN meetings.

You've got different levels of engagement. What we're trying to do is create more of a path to move people from that broader circle into the inner circle of really active people. We've been quite successful in that. I don't want to downplay this. We've got a number of people now who over the past two or three years have become central to our hardcore grouping of workers who have come in through the fellows program and through other mechanisms. So we do get new people cycling in and really committed.

The folks who are very involved in the human rights initiative in particular are all people who have joined in the past two years, I'd say, most of them.

Yes?



SIDRA IQBAL:

Hi, I'm Sidra. I'm a first-time fellow Pakistan. My question to you would be the domain and the areas, the issues, that you're trying to address at the NCUC. They are very wide and they're very diverse.

Even if I was to look at it from a Pakistani perspective, I can tell you that there are so many sections of how people would view a similar issue. So my key question would be how do you address it within a diverse group that comes together from all parts of the world?

Something maybe high on my agenda as a human rights issue, but for another person, it may not be of that much value. Is it depending on how many Internet users a community or a country has to offer? With that regard, again, we would fare really badly because in Pakistan, there are only about 10-16% of the entire population that is connected via the Internet.

Then there is an ensuing debate about how [they're really the] haves of the society and not the have-nots. So the perspectives are very different. If you can perhaps elaborate on that?

Also, it may come across as very elementary, I don't really understand the relationship between NCUC and NCSG, if you can just relate that.

BILL DRAKE:

Okay. You've given me several different questions there. Thank you very much. First of all, the last part I'll do first. Again, this is all complicated. NCUC was the civil society body starting in 1999. In 2011, we had a restructuring of the Generic Names Supporting Organization that



grouped different parts of the industry into these stakeholder groups, these larger structures.

When that was done, NCUC was folded under this umbrella of the NCSG and NPOC was created to represent more the trademark interests, intellectual property interests, operational interests around non-profit organizations.

So we have two constituencies working together within a stakeholder group on policies in the GNSO where we interact with the Commercial Stakeholder Group, the registries and the registrars in actually shaping policies.

And this is one of the things that I think has to be understood about being a civil society participant in ICANN as opposed to working in, say, a United Nations type body – and I’ve done a lot of work there, too. But we actively can dive policy.

In the UN, basically governments are taking the decisions, and you go and represent your interests and you say, “Please don’t do this. Please try to consider doing that, etc.” You try to influence their decision.

In ICANN, you could directly participate in shaping the policy process and policy outputs. So the policies that come out of the GNSO and go to the Board of Directors and become the way in which the Internet operates in terms of names and numbers, you can directly impact that. That’s a very important thing compared to other spaces.

Now, in terms of your question about how do we deal with the different size of countries, that doesn’t matter to us. Anybody who is part of our community who comes to us and says, “I have issues. I have concerns. I



want to push this forward,” we will try to help them do that, and people who want to support to support that will get on board with it.

So it doesn't matter if you're a small country or a large country. That's not relevant. Quite frankly, many of the issues that are of concern to a smaller country will also ramify for people in larger countries as well. That's really not so much of an issue for us.

I will say that, as in any other kind of civil society type space like this, there are differences of viewpoint. So some of our members are much more interested in development considerations than others. That's natural. People's interests get driven by their own local circumstances in the world they live in, so some members will be more animated by certain issues and they'll work on those. Other members will be more animated by other issues and they'll work on those. We don't force everybody to work on any one thing. It's a platform in which anybody can take forward anything they want to work on and find partners who want to do it with them.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

I am going to have to move on to our next speaker, Tracy Hackshaw from the Government Advisory Committee in order again to stay on time. Bill, thank you so very much. I encourage those who have question, I know Bill has got to get prepared for his next meeting. If you would like to follow him to the door, I will let him say time or no time to answer what you have, but he does need to prepare for his next meeting.



BILL DRAKE: Thank you very much, and I'm sorry about my voice, which is a little bit of a concern. You're certainly welcome to come to our meeting. It is in the Hullet room, which is on the other side starting at 9:30. Then, afterwards there's the NCSG meeting, and then NCSG meets with the Board of Directors which is always a pretty lively exchange. You're welcome to participate in any of those activities. Look us up, and you can certainly always find me online and so on.

[applause]

I know you were raising your hand. I'm sorry.

TRACY HACKSHAW: Good morning, everyone. How are you going today? [inaudible] break? Maybe you can get back to your seats if you don't mind.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: We have to move very quickly through his next part, so if you could all just come and gather back here quickly, we need to move very quickly through Tracy's part, as the next session does need to begin as well.

TRACY HACKSHAW: So [inaudible] going to get to be quick.

I am Tracy Hackshaw. I am from Trinidad and Tobago. That's in the Caribbean region. Anybody here from the government? Show of hands. One, two, anybody else?



JANICE DOUMA LANGE: James, government? He's not focused. There he is.

TRACY HACKSHAW: Four, all right. The GAC, as you may have heard in your first session, is the Government Advisory Committee. That committee is one of the [ASEs], and I guess you would have heard about that on your first session, in that they provide advice. They don't make policy. They provide advice.

On the projector, we have, "What is the GAC?" Just quickly going through that, we are about 150-odd members. These are country members. And about 32 observers. So about 182 member representatives in the GAC and growing at about 10% per year. So by next year we expect to have 160-odd members from a country standpoint.

We are growing very rapidly amongst developing countries, and part of that I would imagine is because of the outreach that ICANN is doing, as well as through the fellowship program. We are seeing many more African, Caribbean, and some Pacific islands coming into the GAC. As you might be aware, there are many of those countries who are not currently on the GAC.

So for those who are in countries that are not on the GAC, to know that you go to the GAC website and look for members and see if your country is represented. If it's not represented, I encourage you to go back home and to find out if they are interested in joining the GAC.

The reason for this is that decisions are being made here that effect much of what are doing on the Internet at the infrastructural level, at



the DNS level. Without a voice at the governmental level, we could have some challenges going forward if you're not able to have your say in decisions being made on your behalf by other countries if you're participating. So keep that in mind.

I'm going to move very quickly to what the GAC does. On the GAC website, we started putting up our full agenda. So as we come open as a committee, we are showcasing what we are doing in the meetings.

All of our meetings are now open, except for the communicate drafting session. That's something that is reasonably new. The last couple of years, that became a recommendation out of a review committee that was between the board and the GAC members. We had recommendations and all of our meetings are now open, every one except on the communicate drafting, which is on the Wednesday afternoon. So from today, Saturday, Sunday when we first came in, Wednesday morning and even Thursday morning, you're going to see open sessions that you can join.

If you look at some of the agenda topics here, the agenda topics are of interest to many people. The gTLD safeguards is a cyber-security issue. For those who don't know what is going on there, it means that these new programs that are emerging out of the gTLD program – so the new [inaudible] .doctor, .health. Some of these are regulated industries and some of these sectors need to understand that it's not the same thing as a .com, because you certainly don't want to go to a .health or .doctor site and have a situation where fraudulent activities are taking place.



So the GAC has advised that we put safeguards in place, and we are discussing that with ICANN as to how best develop these safeguards and make them work.

To do that, we actually started working with law enforcement. They're here in this meeting. I believe they met yesterday at a workshop. And the Public Safety Working Group is being formed with the governments and law enforcement to ensure that, as the DNS expands, as the Internet grows, it doesn't outgrow the existing law enforcement measures that are currently in place. Not only law enforcement, but also proactive measures to ensure that the Internet is protected and safe.

In addition, there are a series of other topics of the IANA transition, the Framework of Interpretation Working Group issues, as well as today we are meeting with a series of constituencies. As noted, it is Constituency Day, so we meet with constituencies that come to us and we talk and we exchange views. A new emerging feature is the board GAC meeting, which is used to be on this evening. It has now moved to Wednesday morning, 8:30 AM. That's very early. That's the [inaudible] in the ICANN meeting.

So when you are finished with the fellowship program tomorrow morning, I invite you to attend that meeting because that's where you will see a series of exchanges between the government and the board which could be quite entertaining, depending on how you want to view it.

I'm going to give [inaudible] stop there. Suffice to say that I was a fellow, just like all of you. I'm Tracy Hackshaw. I'm an ICANN fellow. Let



it not be said that you come to the meeting and you don't understand every part of ICANN. By that I mean I know it's confusing for first-time groups, but don't be afraid to go to a meeting – a government meeting, in particular – and if you're not sure if you can attend, come to the meeting, listen to what's happening, talk to people there. Most people are fine. They're human beings. They will talk to you, especially if [you're] a fellow. They understand you're a fellow, they will share with you.

So one advice I want to leave to you is don't stick to only to one area, at least in your first meeting. Broaden your scope. Go to as many meetings as you can – I did – and find your home. I'm sure you'll have heard that said to you before from Sunday. Come to the government meetings, understand what's going on. And for those people who are in countries that don't have GAC members, please ensure that you make your GAC representatives emerge and come to meetings. And for those who do have GAC representatives, my advice to you is find out who they are, get their contact information and start lobbying them for issues that you may have as a civil society member, as an NGO, as an academic institution and so on.

So make sure and use the system that you have. In many cases, e-mail addresses are still online on the GAC website, which will be changing shortly. But for the time being, I believe they are still online. They may have removed that, but you can contact them directly there. If not, you can simply go to your home country and find out who they are using their name, ministries, or department addresses.



I will stop there in the interest of time and take any questions. Thank you.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

I actually have to say that we do need to wrap up to move out of this room, but what I'm going to do is talk with Tracy, see if in his busy schedule as he's stepping down and getting all of his work done, if he might have an opportunity – and perhaps on Wednesday afternoon I might be able to ask him to come for a beer or something. That maybe on Wednesday afternoon he could come and we could gather. We already have a session room available, but it depends on his schedule. Also, I'll see if he has some time to stop by the booth, and I would put the information out that he would be there.

He is a wealth of information from an overall standpoint about engagement in ICANN, but as well just a great introduction into how to put your voice into the government working, as he said, harder for you and to help you understand how no matter what sector you are from, your voice can be heard through the GAC.

Really important things that he said, very quickly here, but very important statements because oftentimes we step back and say, "Oh, it's the GAC. I guess that's not the place for me." Well, maybe not as a representative, but certainly to be there to hear the opinions of the government, to hear their interest and concerns, and also to see if you have an awake GAC representative and if they're aware of the concerns. Very important.



Tracy, thank you for going so quickly through. You and I will get together and see if we can find some time because I know here's hands answer questions.

Folks, this morning, thank you again for your unbelievable attention to everyone here, your great questions. I have gathered questions from those who have given them to me and will get them to the correct chairs and have them do responses back. So continue to, if you need to, send questions through me to anyone or let me know that you would like to meet up with Tracy sometime, or this or this. I'm here to facilitate those introductions.

Stop at the booth if you're confident about the agenda. Talk to your coach. Talk to me. Have a great day, everybody.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]

