
BEIJING – Joint Fellows APRALO ALSes Meeting
Monday, April 08, 2013 – 07:30 to 09:00
ICANN – Beijing, People’s Republic of China

JANICE DOUMA-LANGE: And with that good morning, this is the beginning of our joint fellowship Asia Pacific At-Large morning sessions and we’d like to welcome our good friends from the net mission ambassador group, it’s always so wonderful to see your faces and some of our alumni and other friends around the table. Just as a reminder the morning meetings do start exactly at 7:30 and so I do need everyone to take their breakfast and do everything else and please be here timely for our presenters who are taking their time and their busy ICANN week schedule to share their knowledge and information with us so this morning I am going to introduce you the business constituency which is part of the generic name supporting organization which is within the commercial stakeholder group. There is no one better actually to explain the structure within ICANN better than the lady that I am going to pass the microphone over to my right, Marilyn Cade.

MARILYN CADE: Janice, thank you, and good morning to all of you. I am now going to give you the single most important tip that you will get from anyone at ICANN. My name is Marilyn Cade. Why is this important? Because you are going to have an opportunity throughout the entirety of this meeting to raise your voice, to make statements at the microphone, to make comments, you must always remember that even if some people know who you are, not everyone knows who you are, you are being

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transcribed and recorded and the people remotely that are participating or that later read your words will benefit from your always opening your statement with what your name is, not my name is Marilyn Cade. I am so pleased to have for some meetings now being offered the opportunity to be the opening speaker. It is my pleasure to be joined by, I am an officer of the business constituencies, my pleasure to be joined by another one of our officers Chris Chaplow and by the Chair Elisa Cooper has just joined us, and by Gabriela Szlak who will also be one of our speakers. We're going to do this very quickly, so let me say a few words about why the fellowship program is so important to ICANN and about how the BC fits into ICANN. You should be aware that in September of this year, ICANN will be 15 years old, think how young that is for an international organization that has such vast responsibility. Our early meetings had 200-300 people in them. We started ICANN with a \$1.3 million line of credit and the personal credit card of the first CEO and President. How phenomenal it is that the internet community, very broadly, joined by governments in an advisory capacity, joined by the technical community, joined by interested businesses and civil societies and academics created this organization that has such importance. The internet had only 40 million users on it when I became involved in internet policy, it is now 2.4-2.6 billion users, the face of the internet looks so different than it did of course when we founded ICANN. The business constituency sits in what is a fairly, if you are a newcomer to ICANN, you may feel that it is a fairly complicated organization, but I just want you to know that inside the BC newsletter, is a decode chart that was the brainchild of the Vice-Chair for Finance and Operations, Chris Chaplow. When we did our first newsletter, we went to the ICANN staff and asked them to do this chart for us and this is not a criticism of the

ICANN staff. We found that actually they could not fill in the names, that's actually good news because innovation and participation happens at the edge and filling in the names of the widely distributed, it is really a good message that there is so much diversity and there is so much input into how ICANN's leadership structure involves throughout the bottom of the process, and this is now used by the institution and the staff, it's on the BC website, we keep it continuously updated and we found that it is a very useful tool the business replicas opens the voice of business users, not the contracted parties, the business users, individual users are represented by other parts of ICANN's organizational structure the RALOS and the ALAC and perhaps in the NCUC, we focus on not only just GTLD policy, but a very key issue, that is absolutely fundamentally concerned to business users regardless of their size. If the infrastructure and the internet does not work, the World Wide Web will not work, access to content and information will not work and we cannot see the internet that it can provide a wide rule that it can play to port social and economical input and in bringing opportunity to citizens regardless the region of the world they are in or the size of their country so we are very actively engaged in GTLD Policy so the new things like generic high level information and you'll see a front page article by our chair, Alisa Cooper and another trademark about the trademark and article clearing side, which tells you a little about the concerns that the BC has a policy, there is a short article by me called on the road to Beijing which is sort of a tradition that we do to tell our members and others what the priority issues are, but the last article that I like to point out to you is on the page that has the schematic, the Chief security at ICANN is devising framework for security, it is out for public comment and interaction and the schematic

is part do the program that is being used to interact with the community, both highly technical and business users about why security is important and about how ICANN fits into the role and issues related to cyber security, let me just say one thing about ICANN that you already know is that we are filled with Aquinas, you need a code book or a translator on your Smartphone for you to be able to complete that conversation, but Chris has done something about that and I'll let him talk about that, we are very actively involved in our policy and we are also issued with the governance at ICANN, business take it seriously, how the organizations and series that they count on function and they are able to perform their issues so we actually created a whole new position in the BC leadership that Chris has and I'll let him talk about the role of the Vice-Chair of Policy and Operations and a little bit about our activities in other areas. Thank you, Chris.

CHRIS CHAPLOW:

Thank you Marilyn, my name is Chris Chaplow and I am Vice-Chair of finance operations for the business constituency. So there are two Vice-Chairs outlined in the charter of the business constituency, one for policy and coordination and the finance operations. So finance operations is, if you like, the engine room, the running of the constituency, helping organizing things like outreach events and the materials to support the constituency including the newsletter, which we are very proud of. There will be a Chinese version as well on the website within a couple of days if that is of interest to you or your friends, and Marilyn did allude just to the acronym help which we developed and you can go to the address on it, actually it is on the back of the newsletter which is acronhelp, it is an address on our website and

we now have around 480 acronyms in use at ICANN. It is growing at a few a week. I keep coming across them reading a report, reading a document. So it is very simple, it is just a little field you fill in on the website, start to type the letters of the acronym and then it comes up. It actually came out of an idea in our office, and it was a chap in our office who developed this, so we used the idea for the ICANN acronym. And of course if you come across acronyms and you test it and it doesn't work then there is an email address, so please send it to us and we will add it. I think that's just all I'm going to say for the moment. So I'm going to pass you over to Gabriela.

MARILYN CADE:

Actually I'm going to say two more things. Chris leads the focus of the BC on our participation in review of the strategic and also of the budget and if you don't mind just saying a word about your role as the coordinator of the CSG finance.

CHRIS CHAPLOW:

Yes, there are two budget responsibilities that I work with. One is business constituencies own internal budget, so the business constituency has members who pay annual fees and then with that money we pay for secretariat and various things. The other thing is the ICANN budget which is the global budget for the organization which is published each year, so there is a budget cycle with a strategic plan and a draft framework budget and this published and members of the community get together to look at the budget, to comment on the budget and if you like, different groups give their ideas. If you go to the ICANN homepage and click on Finance to see all that financial

information if that is interesting to you and it does take a long time to get used to, if you know that \$5 million gets spent on a certain thing then you don't really know whether that's a lot or a little, it depends on where you are coming from, and it is actually over the years when you see the amounts change that you know whether this is worthwhile or not. So that's an area we in the business constituency are very keen on.

MARILYN CADE:

And the reason that I wanted to do the introduction of Gaby is that with Chris's work and mine on the budget and with the full support of the BC membership, the BC actually led a change in the ICANN budget, a fairly significant change in the ICANN budget. There was previously no financial support to the funding of officer travel in the constituencies or to project support to the constituencies and we worked very directly with Xavier, the CFO, with Janice, with Mandy, and with some support of the board members to create new funding initiative we work with the other constituencies like the ISP's which actually changed the ICANN budget, so I thought it was worth noting for all of you that the bottom up process can really work. Let me introduce Gaby who is one of our members and I'll let her tell you about why her role in the BC is so significant.

GABRIELA:

Good morning everyone, we met yesterday at the auditorium, so just to remind you that I am from Argentina I studied as a fellow in Carthaginian in 2010 and at the beginning I didn't know much about ICANN like maybe some of you and it was very overwhelming, the first meeting for me, so I took a little time until I applied as a fellow, but just

from the first time I was like ICANN I was at least meeting with Marilyn and Chris, they had all interesting questions and we all started without knowing all this, so thank you very much and I hope you enjoy this week.

MARILYN CADE: Thank you, and let me introduce you to Elisa Cooper the BC chair for a few words and then we'll take a couple of questions.

ELISA COOPER: Thank you, so my name is Elisa Cooper and I am the chair of the business constituency and while I've been in the domain for only about 11 years I've only become involved with ICANN 5 years ago and I can tell you even with 5 years of experience that ICANN can be a very complex and challenging place to be, with all of the acronyms and inside knowledge, it can be a very challenging and very difficult route to navigate and that is why companies for instance choose to join this company to help them navigate, to help them understand and also to have their voices heard and so as Gaby mentioned, we do have meetings on Tuesday which are open and we would love to let you come in and attend those meetings so that you can understand a little more of how you can operate and the kinds of things that we talk about and the kinds of issues that we focus on, so I hope you will join us and again welcome to ICANN.

JANICE DOUMA-LANGE: And I just want to say what is great about this intimate setting and the opportunity to speak with 4 members of the business constituency who

came into ICANN through very different paths, you will be able to see the diversity that can go into any of the constituency groups or stakeholder groups. You are welcome in any one regardless of your background. Number two, yesterday I mentioned that Tuesday is a bit overwhelming because it is a continuation of meetings that have already been here in the background, so now you have 4 people who's faces you know who will welcome you in and you can sit beside them and have them help you through the information that you are trying to catch up with and there is no better opportunity than to sit here and be coached along and mentored along instead of not understanding what they are talking about, you are going to be so familiar with these faces here so I encourage you to take a taste of this, because I have learnt through Gaby so much how educational the business constituency has been for her and another alumni, Celia Lerman, who couldn't be here today, so it is a great place to start your education. Are there any questions for anyone here from the business constituency, just any questions, please don't worry about, you know, what is it today.

SUNNY:

Hi, I am Sunny, I'm a fellow. For Gaby especially you didn't know that you would be joining this committee, did you actually apply specifically to this committee or just applied open?

GABRIELA:

Actually this is a great question and I forgot to speak about this which is important, I had to apply, but it was not only the thing that I have to apply, I have to convince my organization to apply to pay for the fee, which was quite challenging because I really don't know, what was

ICANN, and why ICANN was important for my organization so it took me a lot of time, almost a year, to explain to them and took time for me to understand the relevance and then to be able to explain this to the them. Actually Celia Lerman, which is another fellow, she is not here today, she helped me a lot in bringing this awareness, which together advocated our community and our organization to actually pay the fee and start also publishing our articles about the ICANN and about all the things that we want to bring awareness on so, this was hard, so anyone wants some advice on that so you need to bring organization awareness, why it is important to be common member of business constituency, I will be very happy to help you in that and if you want to apply of course I think Marilyn or Chris or Lisa can give you more information about the process, but it's not a complex process, the complex thing is to make your organization want to be a member and understand why this is important. Thank you.

LEON:

Hi, I am Leon from Mexico, and most of you know me already. I was wondering, which would be the best way for me to convince my organization to become a member of the BC and where can I find some information about the fees, because you mentioned a fee, where can I find information about the fees and the best way to become a member of the BC?

MARILYN CADE:

Leon maybe we will ask you a couple of qualifying questions and Chris or maybe Elisa could spend a couple of minutes with you. You do need to be a for-profit company or a nonprofit company that serves for a

profit company, so you could be an association, you could be an NGO, or a trade association and you maybe a nonprofit, but your members are for profit, so that is a criteria. You can be a sole practitioner, you can be a consultant. I own a small consulting business, Chris owns a business, Elisa is part of a much larger company, the institute is in some ways an NGO but it serves the ecommerce sector so that is one criteria. We can talk to you maybe Elisa or Chris could talk to you offline about the fees and there is also a provision in the charter for sort of a special treatment of participants from developing countries, so they could talk to you about that. Is that okay?

LEON: Yes, I believe that is exactly my case.

JANICE DOUMA-LANGE: I would just add to that you know you asked why would a company want to join the business constituency and in my opinion there is really two reasons. One is to help you understand and help your company understand ICANN and navigate ICANN, but more importantly it's to have your voice as a business heard that ICANN as policies being developed, you know the business constituency is really focus on kind of really on 3 areas, one is to ensure that the internet is a safe place to conduct business, to promote consumer confidence, it's to ensure that the market place is competitive and its again to ensure the security and stability from a technical prospective, so those are the 3 core areas that the business constituency focuses on and we have businesses understand that and basically have their voices heard.

MARILYN CADE:

So, in the ICANN agenda there are a couple of other events I would like to point out to you if they are not already on your radar screen. A new initiative undertaken by Fadi Chehadé as the CEO and President and his team, involves the development of regional strategies for ICANN, and there is a number of sessions throughout this week where the regional strategies are being discussed and where people from your own region will be gathered together with ICANN staff and other members of the community, I will be in most of those myself. You know, I just want to point those out, Janice in case they are not on your radar screen there is one for Asia-pacific region, for Latin America, for Africa, and then the other workshop I would like to mention to all of you is the internet governance workshop, I think that is you are hearing a lot of comments made about how ICANN fits into the internet governors Echo system, larger set of challenges that are on the minds of governments and on business and the surveillance of how the internet is governing and of course what is ICANN's role in internet governance. ICANN is not responsible for internet governance. It is one of the parties, one of the entities that works with others to develop a model of multi-stakeholder bottom-up participation in helping to devise policies that can help to govern the internet, but that workshop in case you haven't been able to participate before in that topic, that might be an interesting workshop for you to consider attending and I think it also will help to kind of position where ICANN is in relation to other international organizations. My final word is to say that Chris and I are serving as co-mentors to internet mission program so we look forward to seeing some of you at

10:30 to be part of the mentoring program and the activities for the youth involvement at ICANN.

JANICE DOUMA-LANGE: That's great to hear as well, and I really appreciate the fact that Marilyn just emphasized the internet ecosystem, which was the theme for the newcomer yesterday, that's really what Fadi Chehadé as the CEO coming in is reinforcing and I think we had often kind of put ICANN at the center of the universe and we are actually a part of the whole story. And additionally Kim Davies I think did an excellent job yesterday in the newcomer session talking about this, and so going back to the recording which will be all ready on the website if not it will be very quickly, the recording of the newcomer sessions yesterday. You can hear a lot about that theme, so with no further ado, Olivier.

MARILYN CADE: Good morning, we are here to welcome several leaders of the ICANN community this morning as we saw on our agenda and so with the business constituency as part of the generic name supporting organization having just given us a good starter understanding of their mission within ICANN, now we have Olivier Crépin-Leblond, I'm trying my French accent. Olivier I will go ahead and let you further introduce yourself as Chair of At-Large.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Good morning everybody, I am Olivier Crépin-Leblond, I am the Chair of the At-Large Advisory Committee and I will speak to you in a moment about what is the At-Large Advisory Committee and where it fits within

ICANN. Actually I can probably just read the slides. Here you go, you have got this diagram, which I just saw you looked at it bit earlier and probably to those people will be shown with the same diagram, I am not going to go through the whole list, and parts of ICANN that we have here, but if we goes with the next slide, then I am going to get rid of the board, because the board is one part of the ICANN that you would probably have a whole day on about and there was some notice in the past that everything is over pointed towards the board, but really the board is the part of the ICANN and that is although it is very important of course, is not a part of ICANN that is supposed to make the decisions. The decisions are made in the source the supporting organizations and with the help of the Advisory Committee, the ACs as we list them, have you gone through the acronyms, okay, we will find and go through few dozen maybe today, if you look at the ICANN multi-stake-holder model and that's a key point, a multi-stake-holder thing, then you see that you have got basically stakeholders coming from all works of life in ICANN and I wish I had one of these laser pointers unfortunately person, who supplied one of these took it back. The different parts of the ICANN with the supporting organizations the ASO, the address supporting organization, GNSO, the Generic name supporting organization, the CCNSO, the country code name supporting organization, you just had a presentation from with the businesses here little subpart of the GNSO and that's of course the generic multi-stakeholder, you will see the registries, registrars, you have got the IP interests and intellectual property and internet service providers, businesses, and others and then you have got few other parts of ICANN that are also multi-stakeholder, here on the supporting organization, they deal specifically with IP addresses, so you know the numbering part of the internet identifiers

and they have the regional internet registries which are all and each one is dealing with one particular region and they have their own processes stakeholders from all different parts of the community. The CCNSO country codes, they also have their own processes and some of them do also have multi-stakeholder process, and then At-Large, we are basically speaking about internet users and of course internet users, that is pretty much, each and every one of us that are around the stable and I would say each one of us in ICANN, I would hope that people use the internet here and there about 2.1 billion internet users, so it is very difficult for us to represent 2.1 billion internet users, maybe 2.2 now, but what we can do is to speak in their interest and to act in the best interest in what we believe are their best interests. And then you have got the other Advisory Committees which don't actually have a voting director on the board but they have liaisons with the board and so the technical liaison, the entire engineering task force and these two which deal specifically with the root server system and also the stability of the internet DNS and then there is the GAC, the Government Advisory Committee here and they represent solely the governments, they are the home for all of the governments of the world to be able to bring their input into the process. So let's go now into the At-Large part of this whole diagram and that's the At-Large organizational diagram, so At-Large is basically divided into 5 regions and each one is called a regional At-Large organization. It is headed by regional At-Large Organization. Of course, internet users are distributed worldwide and its lot more easy to manage input from whole world divided into region only because of the times on and some issues sometimes very regional and also because of the way we structured the whole pyramid if you want, you can look into the pyramid of movement from the base of the

pyramid where we have the members all the way to the pyramid where we have at the top board member. So, the 5 regions are Africa, because of the regional At-Large organizations, you see here Africa would be called AFRALO, Asia-Pacific, Asian-Australasian and Pacific islands and so it is called APRALO and Europe is EURALO and you can imagine LAC and NA you have got the idea, now each one of these are able to select the people around to go on the ALAC, the At-Large Advisory Committee that's a 15 member committee that basically takes the input of the committee regions. Each region takes 2 people and selects 2 people puts them on the At-Large Advisory Committee, and there is one third person that is selected by the nominating committee, which some of you might heard of. So the nom com selects one person from each one of the regions and with their own process and so we end up with 3 people from each region that are on the committee and this committee then basically plus the chairs of each one of the RALOs selects a board member on our behalf and seat no 15 on the board and that's Sebastien Bachollet at the moment. Some of you might have already met him. So, that's the way we are structured and so let's go into the next, so what do we do, what is the At-Large really. So we have 150 At-Large structures. Now these At-Large structures can be pretty much anything from a computer club to we have some ISOC chapters, internet society chapters, we have some senior citizens associations, they are very diverse. Some of them have a mandate or have a goal which is related to computing but perhaps just bringing computing to the private communities; some of them have mandate which could be a bit commercial like some kind of school to teach people how to use computers, it's very diverse. They are active throughout the world, as we said they are divided among those 5 regions, and what they do as

part of the At-Large Advisory Committee is to follow the mandate which was defined on the ICANN bylaws and these include issuing comments in response to ICANN public comment requests. There is constantly this feedback, which the different parts of ICANN ask from the community by publishing request for common public comments and the ALAC one of the main goals of the ALAC is to basically fulfill those requests and ask the community around the world and channel by consensus all of the inputs that it is able to get, draft a comment and then pass this on over as a statement of the At-Large Advisory Committee over to the public comment process. That's one of the things that it does, the ALAC itself don't make policy, but it is little bit like a your noisy neighbor, you know you are repainting front of your house, your house pouch, you know specific color, you know your neighbor looks over in front and says aah you missed a bit here, I don't want to use this color, you want to use another color and of course, the advice sometimes is very welcome and sometimes the advice is not that welcome, but I thing is because we all are acting in the interest of the internet users, there is no business element related to the domain names itself as far as we are concerned. So if it is some that is in the public interest we will absolutely defend that and if we believe that something is against the public interest we will be very vocal about it. Now definition of public interest, big question, but really we believe because there is no actual definition, if you look at what is the public interest, you check it on the internet, you will find a whole number of different definitions of it but none of which will be actually spot on. However, if it is detrimental to internet users, if it is going to make monopolies or it's going to be making it more difficult or more restrictive for internet users we generally are saying that's against the public interest. So, the first thing is to issue the comments

to the public comment request. The second thing is that we are actually able to comment on everything and anything that is ICANN related. So, not only what's happening in the GNSO, but also what's happening in the CCNSO and what's happening outside the whole thing. If there is a movement, if there is a change in the structure, if the board does something and makes a decision that we don't agree with or even things that we agree with, we sometimes agree with things, we sometimes support what's going on, which is good. Every time we are able to actually comment on it and we don't need to wait for a public comment period for that, we can do it at any time. So, that it is particularly important because some say we are ICANN's conscience, some say we are ICANN's pain in the neck, it really depends on whether we agree or don't agree with the person that is bringing forward whatever policy it is that they are doing. We can also issue comments on external processes that are somehow linked to ICANN. So they give you an idea, the renewal, the ALS affirmation of commitments or the contracts with the US Department of Commerce, we have been able to comment on these and basically bring our input into it, and I think we even wrote to the US congress at some point on some issues. I have got someone speaking to me in the background and I still cannot lip read, the G8 as well, oh I totally forget about these big countries, the G8, we have also commented and sent comments over to the G8 process, when there was a group of people that started talking about things they didn't know about, we thought we would provide them with a little bit of real inputs and say this is the internet, you might have not heard about it, but it runs a bit differently than what you imagine it to be and especially with the bottom-up system that is something that is completely misunderstood. We take part into cross community working groups

within ICANN, sometimes the GNSO, so the Generic Name Supporting Organization, starts some working groups during their policy development process. Have you gone through the PPT? So the Cross Community working groups are working groups that don't only involve one part of the community, so not only the GNSO, but they will actually invite participants from other parts of ICANN, so you might have people that come from the SAC, the Security and Instability Advisory Committee, you will have people that will come from At-Large and will actually take part in the development of the policy from the ground up rather than wait for the house to be painted and then say oh you have forgotten that corner or I don't like the color that you painted your whole porch. This is the thing where you get involved much earlier at policy development and we do take part increasingly in this because one of the problems that ICANN had at some point and I think that is a kind of disappearing is the SILO structure, of course you have got all of different parts of ICANN speaking about the same thing, but in different rooms and in different parts of ICANN and then of course the board receives all of the input from everyone each part of the ICANN tells them a different thing and unfortunately, it is then up to the board to make a choice, which would bound to make some people unhappy within the community. The Cross Community working groups are very helpful. Now we also relay the ICANN message to the internet users around the world and that's because we have this global foot print we can both relay it everyone and then we can take the input from all of the users around the world and then bring it into the process, which is a two-way process and one more recent thing is to co-ordinate the filing of the new GTLD objections. So, the new generic top level domains that have been created, you might be aware or you might not be aware since

this is the first day, there has been a window of opportunity to object to them for any string that might be adjustable for any reason and we were provided with the ability to object. It is the first time that the At-Large Advisory Committee was given the chance to indulge in an operational manner, as opposed to just being advisory. So, that's an important part of the work that we do. So At-Large bottom up to the ALAC, the way that we operate is bottom up and it's not bottoms up. In the UK, bottoms up means you have a pint of beer you have to finish it in one go and you ask for another one. Someone else did that joke as well? I didn't remember, did I say that yesterday. I since did a few bottoms up last night, but now we are back to bottom up. So, bottom up you start with the base of At-Large structures and the At-Large structures basically bring the input into their regional At-Large Organization and they bring the input over to the ALAC. This all operates by consensus. So you discuss the matter and you try and find some common ground between the different points of so as to be able to take it to the next level. We operate exclusively like this, most of ICANN is supposed to operate like this and it's something that is quite novel for a lot of people because generally in companies and organizations it's the way around; there is one guy at the top who says this is what we are going to do and while everyone thinks that this is the wrong thing to do, they will do it just to make sure they keep their job. We don't have any jobs, we are not paid, we are all volunteers, so we don't care. If somebody doesn't agree they will put their hand up and go no I don't agree and that will change the consensus.

JANICE DOUMA-LANGE: Can you be an individual and join, we have the At-Large structures but can you be an individual?

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Now because the different regions are all separate from each other and have all been created by bottom up what's happen is some regions do accept individual membership, so NARALO for example, North American Region At-Large Organization has a process by which you can apply as an individual without needing to be an At-Large Structure. The European Region At-Large Organization, I think from June 2013 onwards is going to vote for individual memberships to be allowed. The other Regional At-Large organizations have not reached that level yet, but I believe in their secretariats meeting, RALO secretariats meeting that will take place this week, they will be discussing this, but there is no way of imposing this, because this is not top down, you know it is up to the region to decide. So if they are discussing this I urge you to attend that session and perhaps and say, look, I am internet user, I am not with an At-Large structure, I would be interested in joining but my region does not have this ability, what do I do? That will make them feel a bit guilty, I didn't tell you that. This is not transcribed, this is not recorded. Thank you. This is bottom up; I am at the bottom at the moment. How do we bring At-Large structure input, but I think when you have so many different voices around the world, sometimes conflicting voices, it's very difficult to make sure that everyone gets heard. So, the way that we do this, is by a process which I can't say it's simplified, it's bit complicated, in general it starts with an At-Large structure or several At-large structures that have a point of view they would discuss this within the regional At-Large Organization and if there is consensus found at RALO

level, the RALO (Regional At-Large Organization) would then indulge in discussion with other RALO's. Each time there is the opportunity to bring in more comments into it, and that goes to the next level and from the RALO's it goes over to the ALAC and again there is the opportunity to comment, now by that time they might early be in some kind of a first draft statement put together, so everyone can work on the same document. We use Wikis and that's probably the easiest way. We use mailing lists as well for discussion. The problem with using mailing lists is that you end up with a mail box that is full of emails and you can't really track what's going on; with Wikis you can actually see how the process evolved. So, in general the main part we will talk about, we will have the statement and then there will be comments underneath and so others will comment and bring their inputs into the process and so we end up here with the ALAC discussing, so the whole committee the 15 member committee discussing the statements and then the ALAC would issue the official final draft and we then have to vote on it. Because although, the work to reach the level of having statement that is ready by consensus there might still be At-Large Advisory Committee members that they don't agree with the statement or that might not had time to look at in detail and therefore the rectification vote basically make sure that there is really support on the ALAC support community and once that statement is released. In response to the public comment request, it is slightly shorter process, we only have 21 days in the initial comment period, 21 days is the minimum that is allowed in the system, the public comment process and unfortunately way to many parts of the community when they ask and issue a public comment request, use that minimum time because you might have noticed everything is rushed at ICANN. So, you know everything has to

be done by yesterday and let's give them a lot of time, how many days, 21 days well, okay, for the people asking the question 21 days is too much for the people who have to answer the question 21 days is not enough, especially when you have to collect the input from the whole world. So, we try and go as fast as and those colleagues of mine, who are At-Large and especially in the RALO's in the regional At-large organizations when they operate in other languages we have, for example in ALACRALO, they operate in English and Spanish, then not only we have to understand and receive the original public comment request, then it has to be translated, then it has to be discussed sometimes in Spanish and then translate, it's really running off the clock, all the time, then here we just have a process, so the ICANN issues the public comment request, the ALAC discusses it, the RALO's discuss it and then we can see the process here, so the first draft, there is a question whether there is a consensus sometimes and there is a second and third draft depending on all of the input that comes in from the RALO's and then from the different people involved in At-Large and then again we have the ALAC issuing a statement and voting on it in order to send it out.

Next page and it is the last page, three really important things. The first one is the At-Large correspondence page that has a list of all of the statements that the ALAC has released in the past couple of years, so you will see the range of statements that we send out and you will be able to see that. The next one is the At-Large policy development that's like going on the other side, going into the kitchen or rest room and finding out how we actually build those statements, it's a page that we all use in our community because it's got all of the current statements that we are working on and many of the past statements as well

including some that did not end up statements and it's interesting because you could see no statements, but there were some discussion that took place and then no consensus were found. The third one is At-Large working groups. Because there is so much going on at ICANN, if we just all worked on absolutely everything, none of us would get any sleep. So, we have to divide some our work into different working groups, so that people that are interested in (who is) issues, I am not going to explain who is, that is a 13 years process, we have a few minutes left. Who is issues on one side, the new GTLD and new generic names coming out on the other side, there is so many different subjects we need to comment about, you can join a working group and just work on that working group and bring your input that working group and that working group will be an integral part of drafting statements that are related to the subject which the working group is working on and I think that's the last one. Thank you very much.

JANICE DOUMA-LANGE: Thank you Olivier very much, that was very thorough, well run through. My apologies to the wonderful people in the back, you did a great job.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: As you have noticed I have done so badly they have taken my badge away.

JANICE DOUMA-LANGE: Yes, you have been stripped. So we ran out of time for Olivier because I do want to make sure that Tony Harris, who is here as an internet service provider, has an opportunity to speak to you and that we get

you out for the 9 o'clock welcome. So Olivier, if there are any questions for you, they can either send them to me and I will forward them to you or staff at At-Large at ICANN.org, which is here. Every one of you will get this presentation so don't worry about the information, it will be there and I will have it in your email boxes today.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Thank you Janice. Just 30 seconds. I have got a pile of brochures here, Beginners Guide to Participating in At-Large, very helpful for anybody who is interested in participating. It has got the full explanation of what I have just told you about and I have also got, I think you must have the APRALO, the Asia Pacific Island, Australasia Regional At-Large Organization brochure and we are also meeting in this room on Tuesday, which is the Constituency Day, so the whole day we are going to be in here and you can see how we do our policy development and the different discussions that we will have, all day we are going to be here, of course come here ask questions during the break session, I will look forward to it. Thank you.

JANICE DOUMA-LANGE: Thank you very much Olivier. So I know this is a long morning in the sense that there is a lot of information being passed, so I really appreciate the fact that everyone is really focused. I didn't give my morning speech that the laptop should be down and everyone should be focused on the speakers, which is kind of room rule not just a fellowship rule, because I think that it is that important that the speakers take the time to come to share their information with us, so I think we should put our laptops and our electronics away and focus on

the presentation, it is being recorded and will be transcribed, so every little precious piece of information that you think you are typing, you will be able to find easily and emails. We would like to welcome Tony Harris from the Internet Service Provider Constituency, which is part of the GNSO, the Generic Name Supporting Organization.

TONY HARRIS:

Yes, good morning everybody and welcome to those who are coming for the first time anyhow, welcome to the ICANN world. Well, this is a hard act to follow me, I didn't bring a power point, I was told I didn't need one and certainly an impressive performance by my predecessor here on the microphone. Basically what we would like to tell you about our constituency is we have been aboard the ICANN since the days before ICANN was formed, in the days of the international forum on the white paper, which is back in 1998, and basically our Constituency is made up of internet service providers, connectivity providers, the difference of connectivity providers would be like what you would consider the telecoms to providers and internet service providers can be small medium companies, they can be telephone co-operators working in rural areas or wireless operators working outside of the big cities and so basically to be a member of our Constituency you must be involved in the business of connecting people to the internet in some fashion. So basically we are at the heart of the internet everybody needs us, so depending on how good or how bad your service provider is a blessing or necessary evil to all of you and we said at the heart of operations within the ICANN we have seen the lot of things developing some years back in 2004, we had a round of new generic top level domains, that came out and before that in the year 2000 specifically in the year 2000,

we had the first generic top level domains that consisted of more than 3 characters, all of you of course familiar with that dot net and dot org, which a 3 letter top level domains, but when we started getting things like that info dot, co-op, which went over 3 letters to the right of the other dot, immediately we had problems resolving in these domains, because there was something new and immediately the finger was pointed at the ISPs, as they said we were filtering the new domains. So, in the year 2002, 2003 members of our Constituency, under took study all over the world, while we are operating to see what was happening and we are able to fix the problem because basically what happened was, you have these proprietary soft work platforms sitting on many systems, which were not prepared to handle more than 3 letter codes, so after some I would say some lengthy months, perhaps even years, that problem went away and now with a new top level domain program coming up, we don't anticipate any there would be any such problem again. I just mentioned this because it's an example of why it's important that I speech the Constituency providers are involved and everything is going on with the domain name system. Right now, we are in a process of expansion our Constituency is boarding its membership and co-operating the internet exchanges all over the world and we have, let's say a plan to bottom out reach and participation efforts to get more and more small and medium internet service providers into the ICANN world. So there is not much more we can really tell you about our constituency, except the fact that we sit within the business side of ICANN in the commercial stakeholder group and I guess really, if anybody has any questions, this is probably a good time so you can get to the big inauguration.

SIVA: My name is Siva Subramanian, I am from India. The connectivity providers and internet service providers are not bound in the ICANN process by an agreement as intense as registrar accreditation agreement for registrars, but are there good practices voluntarily followed by the constituency members to cover areas that are not traditionally covered by ICANN for example, implement DN sec in ISP cash servers or follow certain good norms, among yourself with respect to filters. I am talking about certain practices that are not necessarily bound by agreement, that does not need an agreement, but will on the part of the members of the constituency to develop good practices. Is there a system and are there examples of such processes?

TONY HARRIS: Well, it's a good question, a complicated one too, but basically what I can tell you is we do not do that within the context of ICANN, naturally everybody who is in this industry of connectivity does follow best practices and as far as the question of filters and the other things you mentioned, that is really the decision of every company of the way they go about it and let's say the national regulatory system in which they sit. Within the ICANN our purview here is to follow the ICANN proceedings and policy processes always taking into the account that we need to preserve a stable and secured internet. DN sec is obviously being undertaken by all our sector and within our respective countries we do the best we can and to make sure that discussed to all the providers who are in the business, but it is not always that easy and that quick that you had a great discussion of our connectivity and internet service providers in big countries particularly. So, just to get, see if I summarize

reply to your question you are right those seems to be important, but they don't necessarily sit within the activities that we do within the ICANN context nor are we asked to do it, but certainly I will mention that in our next meeting because I think that it is a very good suggestion. Thank you.

IZUMI:

Thank you, Izumi from Tokyo, one of the ALS's. What are the pressing issues of your constituency in the context of ICANN, specific to your ISP industry or your constituency?

TONY HARRIS:

Well I think that's a good question Izumi, and welcome to ICANN; I have seen you around somewhere before, back in 1998 anyhow. I would say possibly the biggest, well we had 2 to 3 very important focus points, one was a working meeting in Dubai which was critical to our industry of course, where the regulation of the internet was in the balance as you all know, when we got through that we went back to focusing on new top-level domains particularly the fact that the roll out of maybe 1200 or 1400 new top-level domains including internationalized domain names, will require a big outreach effort on our part which is something we have already undertaken, to make sure that within our respective operating the countries where we do business and operate, we need everybody to be aware of this because the movement you have problems users, let's hope this doesn't happen, let's say users have problems the new top level domain coming out and they want to use it and it doesn't resolve. The first person they are going to call is the customer service at the internet service provider, so the internet service

provider does not know that these new domains exist from which have already been implemented, then we have a problem because he can't solve something he doesn't know exists. So basically the new top-level domain program places quite a strain and quite a challenge on our constituency because we are the frontline people who will be dealing with any problems that emerge from any of these 100s of new domains. So I will say Izumi that's probably right now the main focus of our concerns, not so much other things that are discussed in the commercial stakeholder group.

IZUMI: So, if I may follow up, does it mean you anticipate some operational programs at the ISP level with the introduction of the new GTLD technically and operationally?

TONY HARRIS: No, certainly not, and I am an applicant myself, so .I would certainly not say that.

IZUMI: So what are the anticipated issues then with the introduction of new GTLD in relation to the ISP business?

TONY HARRIS: I think perhaps I wasn't clear when I said just now, basically what I am saying is if there is a problem, it could be the user misspelled the domain when he tried to access a website or send an email, but the basic thing is we need for everybody to provide internet service

connectivity, whether it is a small business, a big telecom whether to know about the new top level domains that are coming into the root, when they become operational and which they are, because otherwise, let's not call that a complaint, if they get an enquiry from a user, they won't know what the user is talking about, so we have to create awareness, we have to do outreach, and that it is one of our main points of focus right now.

WILLY:

I am Willy, one of the fellows. I would like to ask a question related to the nonprofit users constituency in terms of how to ensure that you are in touch with each other when it comes to common interests, for example trust of users is crucial for ISPs business right, and one of the main areas that's of concern is perhaps the issues of transparency and surveillance and privacy, and issues of this nature and in fact you mentioned the buzz word filtering as well because I personally studied this area and understand that there are many controversies around it, so how are these meetings in terms of level of transparency and accountability when it comes to discussing very crucial and complex issues such as filtering and surveillance and privacy issues?

TONY HARRIS:

Well that's an interesting question. We have not discussed filtering with nonprofit users constituency and I don't think that would probably happen within the context of ICANN because basically unless there is some national situation which is inevitable ISP and connectivity providers do engage in filtering practices, and as far as are we in contact with the nonprofit users constituency of our transparency and user

trust, well obviously this is important to everybody and as far as privacy is concerned we have had a lot of discussions about, perhaps in ICANN the main point of focus for privacy would be the WHOIS system on domains which we have had. I was Co-Chair back in 2001, yes, I know it is a long time, for about 5 years we had working group going on how to resolve the question of accuracy on one hand on WHOIS data and the counterbalance which was the demand for privacy for profit users constituency who have always defended the fact users who register a domain name should be entitled to privacy. So, to be honest we never quite agreed on that because most of us in the business stakeholder group feel that accuracy is quite important. When you have somebody who is a bad actor and needs to be traced going into a WHOIS and you know seeing data which is completely false I mean the guy's name is I don't know, Napoleon Bonaparte and he lives in the planet Saturn, anybody who registers a dot com online could enter that data and if his credit card clears he has got his domain name even if he says his name is Bonaparte and he lives in Saturn, so we tried to find the ways to fix this, but that still not going to discussion in ICANN, what is now 12 years or 13 years. I don't know if that answers your question.

LEON:

Good morning, Leon again from Mexico. I assume that ISP circle is a really close circle I mean it's a very small circle in the world. The same ISP that contribute to the constituency are the same ones that set up the Wiki or the IPU conferences or other international organization meetings, so how do you manage to interact within international organizations for example what is your stance in front of net neutrality from an IPU point of view and from an ICANN point of view? Where do

all those works and meetings match, single strategy as far as ISPs have to do?

TONY HARRIS: This is an interesting meeting. I didn't know we would be cross examined like this. Can I have my lawyer by me?

JANICE DOUMA-LANGE: We actually have one or two in the room.

TONY HARRIS: Oh, that's good, I may need you. Well to be quite honest we don't have agreement on that because in our constituency we have, let's take my case, I represent the Argentina internet association, which is mostly small and medium enterprises, and in our country, frankly, we are at war with the telecoms, literally we are at war with the telecoms, yet in the ISPC constituency, I sit with several very large telecoms who are great friends of mine and we get on fine, but there is no discussion about neutrality within the ICANN and basically I don't think that's likely to come up as an issue within the context of what is normally discussed and developed as policy within the ICANN, but it is a good question and we will be happy to talk to you off mic.

NICOLAS: Good morning, my name is Nicolas, I am from Paraguay. I was just wondering why my country is not here, it's least member of country of top level domains as of August 01, 2012, Paraguay is not here; there is Poland, Puerto Rico, Portugal, Palestinian Territory, Panama, Peru.

Somebody forgot to include it here or there is some reason why it is not included? Thank you.

TONY HARRIS:

I don't think it is my fault, but I think you have an excellent point. I would feel insulted if I were you and if there is somebody from ICANN in the room you might want to pay attention to that, but it is a good point and as I say you are quite right in feeling offended.

JANICE DOUMA-LANGE:

Your response was just what we needed this morning, thanks Tony. I am going to go ahead and wrap up and get Tony off the hot seat, but honestly this is exactly, Tony, the kind of discussion we want and why I say you don't need a power point. Olivier likes to be able to have his power point, but most of us come here without, just to really be open and discuss, and that's exactly what you did and the questions I get more and more direct and complex as this fellowship grows in its experience and so we are getting to some amazing individuals now from around the world who have real business to take care of here and I think it's great that you are getting grilled just a little bit and I know you can handle it. If anyone has any other questions for Tony about the internet service provider constituency, please put them in through me and I will make sure they get to Tony. Secondly, tomorrow is Constituency Day, if this has piqued your interest, please join the internet service providers meeting and you can learn more, now you know a face to attach and Tony would be more than happy to welcome any of you in and give you any tips along the way.

TONY HARRIS: Yes, certainly you will be most welcome and bring your questions about neutrality and filters and we will throw you out of the room.

JANICE DOUMA-LANGE: So we are at the end of this particular session, hold on just one moment. Thanks Tony. I just want to remind that 9 o' clock is the welcome ceremony, we are going to get everyone there. We have a couple of conflicts advice, and conflicts are good or bad, but we have the opening for the alumni chat from 5:30 to 6:30, so any of the new folks or alumni who would like to come and talk amongst themselves, it is open to our net mission ambassador friends as well. Let me forward that information to you. We have set aside a separate room in the afternoon to kind of download for the day, if you would like some advice or anything from the alumni, but I know that there is also the DN sec for beginners and I will be at that while the alumni are handling the other, and there is also an internet governance session as well. So it is a lot, so you need to make your choice and any one of them is good. Leaving and not doing any one of them is not good, so pick one of those to be at, and then the APRALO showcase is this evening at 7 O'clock.

HEIDI ULLRICH: Thank you, my name is Heidi. I work with Olivier. I am lucky enough to work with Olivier Crépin-Leblond who you saw earlier today. So just two things from AT-Large. We have a whole series of meetings today but two key ones would be this afternoon starting at 1700 we have the APRALO round-table. There will be two sessions, one on IDNs in the APRALO region and one on new GTLDs. The second one is the APRALO

showcase and reception, that begins in this room at 1900 to 2100. Again there will be a short series of speeches in this room and then immediately outside there will be a display of over 30 APRALO At-Large structures as well as cocktails and food.

JANICE DOUMA-LANGE: We will be there. So I would like to just have the fellows stay in the room for just a minute, everyone else I know you are going to head over to the welcome ceremony. So thank you very much for joining us, we will see you back here tomorrow morning.

[END OF TRANSCRIPT]