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DURBAN – Fellowship Morning Meetings  
Tuesday, July 16, 2013 – 07:00 to 09:00  
ICANN – Durban, South Africa

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: [inaudible]. So because now we have to – I need just a [block] note. Is it possible? Anybody have – no? Thank you. There is a recording and there is a transcript, and you'll remember more. Mona, you're a teacher. I was a teacher, and we've all been students, and you actually do retain more by actually just listening and engaging. I totally get your point. But there's something old-fashioned called a pen and pencil, and I find them amazing. Every once in a while, I just look around. I find those old tools and they become friends. They're really, really cool. So, you – I think you know better. Good gosh, you're an alumni. I know. Any other questions? No. Gosh, I'm doing a really good job. I'll pat myself on the back. Alright, we're going to give this another minute and Patrick will [audio cuts off]

The other thing I forgot to mention yesterday, too, from a food perspective, being a foodie if I can. Before you leave today – and there's coffee and tea in the back – before you leave today, don't leave without some food or granola bars or something. Put your good things in your pockets because you never know when a session lasts for a long time and you need to grab a little something. Empty out my platters before you leave today.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: For the purposes of the transcript, this is Tuesday, July 16<sup>th</sup>. 7:30 a.m. Fellowship Morning Meeting Hall 4AB and we'll be getting underway shortly.

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

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JANICE DOUMA LANGE: And with that, I'll introduce our Security Team to get us officially started this morning. Patrick and Jeff, I'll let you take the show. Let me just say that these folks are alumni who know the basics, or the newcomers who got the basics from you and Rick. So the cool thing is the work that you do and some of the interesting things that you guys have come up against, things that you've had to solve, things like that. That would be kind of fun for the group. Thank you.

PATRICK JONES: So I'm Patrick Jones and this is Jeff Moss. We also have Rick Lamb from the team. So Rick will come up to you. All of us have been in this space for a long time. I know Rick and I have both had a variety of roles at ICANN. Jeff comes from a diverse background as well. We're certainly able to talk about the things that we see in security, but we're also able to talk about the unique experiences that we've had and what brought us here.

I know from my perspective, I've had a variety of roles, and while I'm part of the security team, I didn't start out that way. When I came to ICANN in 2006, I had been active from a legal perspective in the domain name space for six years before that doing trademark work and cybersquatting cases.

I was very lucky to find the space. When I started, I was doing registry liaison function, so I got to work with registries and registrars and see that side of the community. Fortunately, there was a time when ICANN was much smaller and it was easier to shift roles, and I found the right spot for me as part of the Security Team. That's allowed, I know from my perspective, to see a diverse side of the community where we were

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active in training and talking to people and meeting different groups. That's something that I know that all of our team really enjoys doing is going out there and explaining what we do, helping solve problems, connect people together. We really look at ourselves as a bridge between the different communities and a way to help connect people when they see either attacks or there's some kind of malware or some issue that particular communities having trouble trying to solve or identify who the right party is within the community.

In many cases, we're a conduit to connect them to the right place. I know that's something that we enjoy. I'm going to turn it over to Rick and then Jeff. Then feel free to ask us questions because I think that's really where – we could talk a lot, but I think maybe you have questions about the types of things that we see and have it be more conversation.

RICK LAMB:

I'm Rick Lamb. My perspective is very much one of a beneficiary of the Internet and the multi-stakeholder process and model. I had a couple startups. I'm really just an engineer, but I had a couple startups that were successful and I felt I needed to pay back. But that's not why I came to ICANN.

I worked at the U.S. State Department for a short time, so if you could imagine a technical person in foreign affairs, yeah, it was that bad. I couldn't handle it.

But I've been there since 2007. It's taken me since then to fully appreciate the subtlety of how we work. Particularly as a businessman, as a techie, I just care about results. What can I do to make this work or

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make money from something? By ICANN not being a heavy-handed regulatory authority, that it forms its policies from consensus from the community, full buy-in into something. It gives you so much more. The result is so much more useful.

It's one of those things. Maybe I'm just slow, but it just took me a while to really see the difference between hard regulation on something as opposed to something where everyone's come along. Everyone's tired of hearing this but DNS SEC is one of the things that I was charged with at ICANN. I just was looking for a random job, and they said, "You can get this DNS SEC thing that needs to be done."

So I became the DNS SEC guy over time. That was a true example of the bottom-up multi-stakeholder model. I'm going to emphasize bottom-up because that's really my thing as an engineer to know that people like us are the ones that actually can make things happen. So we needed to come up with a public key infrastructure and we needed to come up with the one kind of structure – the one key – basically that people could use to validate DNS requests. DNS SEC is basically securing DNS.

My experience at the Foreign Affairs Office in the U.S. was no way, Jose. That's not going to happen. There's no way that any one country's going to be [inaudible] to any others, because they're all independent.

But we're all engineers. We're friends. We form networks. So at least in the engineering community, we said let's take 21 people from around the world that are experts – that are recognized experts, technical experts in their field – and let's split control of this key across 21 people.

So by doing that, it worked. I mean, no one could argue that we weren't fully distributing the responsibility of this thing among people. To this day, I'll admit, I'm a bit proud of that because it did. There's nothing like that. They tried doing something like that with e-passports and I think the final solution they do for the passports – the chips and the passports – is they have some sort of cross-certification. Everyone has their own certificates. Each country has its own certificates they share across as opposed to just using one. So to check any passport, they need to actually go through a much more complicated.

Anyway, make a long story short. As Patrick said, what I've seen here – I do a lot of trainings – is that it's not really the training. It's the relationships that are made. So when I talk to fellows, I think what a lucky bunch of people. You guys are going to spend this week together and you're going to form these relationships. So now when you need something, we're going to be helpless because you could hit us from all sides. So you form actually a very strong constituency of sorts. That probably has a very specific term and I probably can't use that in an ICANN sense.

It's important to have fun. Try to get plenty of sleep. It's important to talk to people as much as possible. If you got a question, just ask it. There is no dumb question in this space. There are so many people I know that have made it pretty far along – not in this room – but have made it pretty far along and still don't really understand how the DNS works. It's probably something you out to – don't be afraid to ask those questions now. Anyway, with that, anytime you catch me, I'm just happy to talk to you. Thanks.

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JEFF MOSS:

Hi, good morning. I'm Jeff Moss. I'm the Chief Security Officer for ICANN and I have the pleasure of working with these two guys, which is a pleasure compared to some of the other people I've had to work with in my past. It's actually really nice. You guys were talking a little bit about the multi-stakeholder model.

From my perspective, it's really nice working for a company where we don't sell a product. It's about a service to the community, so it's not about ship dates and product margins and cutting people off to get that next raise because you sold an extra 10 widgets.

So it really allows you to focus on the more important things. Like you were saying, in this community, it's relationships and it's getting things done and meeting expectations and helping people out. That's pretty rewarding. ICANN is a really rewarding group to function, to operate in, to call your home.

And so when we talk about the Security Team, we're really talking about sort of two different things. One is internally to ICANN, stuff you probably don't think much about, but the internal operations at ICANN. This would be our own IT systems. Let's say we're working on a new thing called the TMCH. You want to have some sort of security audit of that. You want to make sure that the developers have thought about security concerns. So internal processes and systems. We want to make sure that bad guys can't steal all the money out of accounting, those kinds of things.

And then we have the external side of things that you probably are most familiar with us, and that's capacity building and training and working with IETF or ISOC or the Commonwealth Cyber Crime Initiative or the

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Anti-Phishing Working Group or the Messaging Anti-Abuse Working Group.

So we participate in a lot of different forums, INTERPOL, and try to be a voice of perspective of ICANN's perspective. So that's where we're viewed or collaborating with others.

We also spend a fair bit of time understanding where we're all going, where ICANN is going, and trying to get ahead of it. So for example, we're involved in a lot of work with our SOs and ACs, Supporting Organizations and Advisories.

So for example, we have two big reports coming out soon that we're helping participate in on the dotless domains and internal name collisions. So that's an example where all the different groups inside ICANN pull together to answer questions and the Security Team has been providing the security perspective.

It's really cool to see your work actually pop out somewhere and be useful to the overall community. Like I said, you get a really good sense of a little bit of you as in what everybody on the planet's using. So that's really cool. We're happy to answer any questions you may have. So I'm just going to keep it short.

PAUL MUCHENE:

For the record, my name is Paul Muchene. I'm an ICANN fellow from Kenya. I just want to know from you any experience. What have been some of the most serious threats that you've come across on the root, and which are the most recent? Maybe you could like to share.

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JEFF MOSS:

I guess you could say the most spectacular, most well-reported, was now over a year ago. It was a hacking collective called Anonymous was threatening to “take down the root” and disrupt Internet service for everybody for a day. It was maybe about a year and a half ago. They were going to do it with a giant botnet, and they were going to use reflective amplification attacks to attack the root servers. And then once the roots go down, there’s the caching infrastructure that will last maybe for a day or two. Then if you take down the root, it could disrupt things for maybe a day.

That never happened. You might have read all the stories about the attack coming up, but you never read any stories about the attack being successful. But it was a valid threat. The attack methodology is valid. It’s just they didn’t get around to doing it.

It turned out at about that same time there was this big Anonymous attack against Syria. So everybody decided that hacking Syria was more sexy than attacking the root and everybody ran off to attack Syria and they left us alone. So that was good.

We periodically see people making sounds like they’re going to attack the root for a protest, so it’s something we monitor, we pay attention to. We’re constantly trying to expand the size of L-ROOT and we’re trying to encourage other root operators to expand their footprint because one of the only defenses to these kinds of attacks is to scale and to get larger.

And even if nobody grew the root at all, just the very nature of more users coming online, more use of DNS SEC, more mobile devices and optimize pre-fetching of DNS names, the queries are going up anyway

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just by themselves. So you would have to add capacity no matter what, just to stay current. But to fend off threats, the only real defense is just to scale.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

Just to add to that, the most recent type of attack that we're seeing is attacks on the web interface for ccTLDs or registrars. Yesterday there was the CCTECH day. There was a really interesting presentation from someone from Google who was showing the examples over the last two or three years of a number of country code operators and registrars that have had hackings on their web interfaces. That is the type of practical information that is often provided at these meetings that would probably be of interest to you.

PATRICIA SENGHOR:

Good morning, everybody. I'm Patricia Senghor from Senegal. I have a question regarding the capacity building projects you're having presently now in Africa. Can you tell us more about it? Thank you.

PATRICK JONES:

I'll start and then turn it over to Rick. ICANN has been working with partners throughout the world with the regional TLD organizations and others like the ISOC and the Network Startup Resource Center for about 10 years. That composes a number of different types of training. Some of it is very specialized to implementing DNS SEC, which is what Rick has done this year in a number of countries. But we've also done this at ICANN meetings or outside of the meeting space to do basic DNS awareness for law enforcement, for ccTLD operators and for educators.

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We have a series of trainings that involve attack and contingency response. So how to recognize an attack, basic DNS awareness for operators, and things that are more specialized of secure registry operations course. So Rick, I don't know if you want to talk about the DNS SEC training we do.

RICK LAMB:

I mean, I don't have too much to add other than a lot of the training is hands-on as well. So we'll do everything from a combination of some awareness stuff for the execs, and then we'll actually do the hands on, which I think is the most useful part where people actually do get some DNS basics, do some searches and stuff and actually sign – deploy DNS SEC and do things like that. All the way to the point where if there's a particular ccTLD that needs some closer help where we're actually happy to spend some time doing that as well.

ADRIAN QUESADA RODRIGUEZ: Hello, for the record, I'm Adrián Quesada Rodríguez from Costa Rica. I'm a lawyer, but the whole cyber security and these issues really interest me. So I was wondering, could you tell us three examples of issues that your specific constituency is currently analyzing and how a non-techie prospective member could help the constituency in dealing with these issues?

PATRICK JONES:

Jeff and I could both talk about this because we have legal backgrounds, although Jeff is definitely technical and I didn't start out as technical,

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but being involved in this environment, you learn a lot just from exposure to the amazing people that are in this space.

Having that legal perspective, it's not a detriment and it's one that you can really – I think it is useful, but Jeff, you should really talk more.

JEFF MOSS:

Well, the legal side kind of tends to move you toward policy and that's an area I think is really growing, unfortunately. But teams like – I don't know how many people in this room, but five years ago did it seem like your governments even paid attention or cared about this area? And how is it now and how do you think it'll be in five years?

And in the United States, it seems like over the last three or four years, the government has really woken up to this. So you're spending a lot of time talking to a lot of business groups and different agencies within the government trying to explain to them why this is important or why this is not important. Why this is not really a threat, whatever it is.

So your legal background will kind of help you determine what's important and what's not, where to spend your energy. While you might not be coding up the latest XML WHOIS interchange interface, you might have to explain that and explain why that's important or not important for your business, for your country, for whatever.

I think it's not a detriment. It's a strength because the technical people are going to start having to rely on the policy people at some point. We call that the Layer 8 on the ISO model, the politics level. That layer is only going to be getting more and more important.

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**KADIAN DAVIS:** Good morning. I'm Kadian Davis, fellow from Jamaica. I have two questions. They're strategic in nature. What role will ICANN play in terms of security over the next five years given the recent threats in cyber security? And with regard to the New gTLD Program, what are some of the probable threats to security that [inaudible]?

**PATRICK JONES:** I'm going to let Rick talk about the DNS SEC threats.

**JEFF MOSS:** I'm not going to put too many words in his mouth, but when you deploy DNS SEC broadly, you get some security benefits, but you have to also understand there's a tradeoff there where we're making the system more brittle, not as flexible. But in return, we're getting security. So this is a conscious decision – tradeoff – that engineers have made. Would you say that's accurate?

**RICK LAMB:** Absolutely. And in a slightly more abstract sense, though, I think what ICANN brings to the table is that capacity building. We don't control the Internet. So many people say that, but no, we don't control the Internet. All we really can do is use our, well, bully Pulpit, if you will – our position – to try to help policy makers and decision-makers understand.

Yes, absolutely, I'm a geek. It's the security thing that I'm going to push and that's what I do. That's what I love. But as far as the next five years, how ICANN really helps this ecosystem deal with some of the cyber

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security threats, it's people like Jeff, it's people like Patrick here, that understand both sides – the decision-makers and the actual problems. More and more those decision-makers and policy-makers are coming to ICANN which I think shows that we've been successful.

[PATRICK JONES]:

So to answer the first part of your question about the five-year issue, I don't know how many of you were in the strategic planning session yesterday, but that's exactly a question that we're asking of all of you and the rest of the community right now. So if you have ideas, there's a way to present those so that those get picked up and considered.

There's a variety of things that we're seeing and we have a session on Wednesday morning to talk about some of the – to provide an update to the community of the security, stability, and resiliency issues. So it's 9:00 – 9:00 to 10:30 – Wednesday morning and you're all welcome to come to that session.

[USMAN DODA]:

My name is [Usman Doda], a new participant from Nigeria. What I observed for the past few days that I've been here is the fact that ICANN tries to make things easy for everybody. It is also a very harmonious and lucrative place. However, I also observed that there are some people that want to disrupt the efforts of ICANN by making it a bit difficult for people to communicate or destroy the use of communication.

My question is how does ICANN try to stop such tendencies? Then secondly, in view of these challenges, what effort is ICANN making to

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engage the various governments, to [inaudible] in this regard? Thank you.

PATRICK JONES:

From a government perspective, we have a global stakeholder engagement team and we have vice presidents in the regions. We announced that there are [inaudible] that are opening so that we get closer to the community. So we now have an office in Istanbul that's opening very soon, an office in Singapore, and they'll be regional vice presidents in those locations. Those people are working closely with their counterparts in the regions, and governments are a particular focus, to make sure that we're welcoming and listening to the concerns that they have. Yeah.

Also, we see that there are more representatives from countries and governments coming to ICANN to participate in the GAC – [Mona] is a good example. I don't know if there are other GAC representatives that are part of the fellowship group, but it's great to see because governments really do have a way to participate.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

Yeah. We actually have 17 fellows that sit on the GAC. We have Serena who's back here with us and Nellie who both have experience on the GAC. So we have very good representation and the ladies back there will be happy to talk with you as well at the ICANN booth, where you've become very familiar, so I'm happy that you're really using it as well.

We have a remote question I'm going to go to next.

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UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This question is from Phillip Johnson, ASOC Liberia ALS and he said, “Good morning. What are the procedures or caterials for an [ASL] to engage ICANN in order to carry out an impact project within their community? For instance, [ASL] within its community wants to carry out a cyber security project or just want to create an awareness about ICANN but do not have the funds and would like to receive assistance from ICANN. What procedures should such an ALS take to get funding to carry such a project?”

PATRICK JONES: So one way is looking at the materials that we provide. For this year, we published our security framework in the six UN languages plus Portuguese. We also provide a lot of understandable writings about security issues. If there’s something else that you’re looking for, whether it’s training materials or just documents to use to explain for your ALS, then perhaps e-mail us directly and we can look further and see what might already be developed that can be shared.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: And when Patrick says that, again for the newcomer, it is [first.lastname@icann.org](mailto:first.lastname@icann.org). You can find everyone on the ICANN homepage under “About Us” and then find staff. We can’t find. You can find our picture and our name and it is [first.last@icann.org](mailto:first.last@icann.org).

PATRICK JONES: But on the funding question, that’s one I’m not sure. Other than applying for the fellowship program, there aren’t other – as far as I know right now, we don’t have a grant system for projects. So perhaps

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that's something that an ALS would need to talk to its – probably within the At-Large Advisory Committee and request some – look to see what opportunities are within that At-Large space.

And this goes to everyone. You're not limited to one particular silo or type of group to engage with ICANN. You can always come to our team directly and we try to route you to the right entities. But feel free to look to see what some of the other groups are, and if you don't know something, ask.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

Patrick, you just alluded to something that put the light bulb off in the early morning for me. There is special request funding through the supporting organizations and advisory committees into the ICANN Finance Team. So it will be for FY15 now, since the FY14 budget will be approved this week by the ICANN Board. But this coming year we'll be working with the SOs and the ACs, including At-Large, where anyone can put forth a framework for a budget request for funding that they feel ICANN currently is not providing. But it has to come in through the supporting organization and the advisory committee. It cannot come in independently from an individual. So you do have to belong to a community group in ICANN in order to put this special budget request.

And normally, the cap is between \$500,000 and \$800,000 for the money that we spend on behalf of the community for the things that they want.

Our next speaker is here. And again, as I always say, in deference to the busy schedules that everybody holds, I do want to wrap this up. This is

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always engaging. We always come to the situation where I get the Security Team around the table and we could sit and talk with them forever. Patrick cannot promise anything on behalf of the team, because their schedules are very full. If in any way they can find some more time, he is always very generous and lets me know if more time can be had and then I see if we can have a room and get back together. But I make no commitment on that part, but we do recognize this is an incredibly engaging conversation. If there's any other questions for security, Patrick?

PATRICK JONES:

I'd just use this as an opportunity again to see. If you want to ask more questions of us or hear some of the things that we're working on, the Wednesday session, it's going to be in the big room in Hall 6. There's lots of space for everybody here to go to that session, so we really welcome and hope to see you there.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

Thank you guys so very much.

JEFF MOSS:

We're also in the middle of revamping our webpage for security at ICANN. So it's [icann.org/security](http://icann.org/security). We'd love to have your feedback. If you go to that page and you say, "Hey, how come there's no article on this?" or "There's no link to that library," just let us know because we're trying to reinvent the page for security and be more useful to everyone.

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RICK LAMB: It's not done yet.

JEFF MOSS: It's not up yet?

RICK LAMB: It's there, but we're in the process of all the great work that has to get posted for this meeting, it's sort of in the publishing queue for after Durban. But very soon, lots of information there.

PATRICK JONES: So afterward, when you get back home a week from now and you want to engage again, just check out the page and let us know if you find anything you think we should improve. It would just be useful to get your feedback. Thank you.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Thank you all very much. Well, Joette has a mutual operations society back here. My [roomie], Joette, has arrived. The NomCom, the Nominating Committee for ICANN, is an essential part of ICANN that we used to, as ICANN, kind of keep over kind of quietly to the side a bit. You can find the Nominating Committee on the multi-stakeholder model. I have to say this. In the last couple years, from my perspective, seven years at ICANN, it's become a much more open and familiar part of ICANN which is so great.

And so the Nominating Committee continues to come to the Fellowship Morning Meetings in order for you to better understand their purpose

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within the ICANN multi-stakeholder structure and then what you, no matter what level you're coming in, can do to help bring more individuals into the ICANN structure. So with that, good morning.

YRJO LANSIPURO:

Good morning. My name is Yrjö Lansipuro and I'm the Chair of the 2013 Nominating Committee. I come from Finland. I'm the President of ISOC Finland, which is one of the At-Large Structures and belongs to EURALO.

Nominating Committee – actually, the name needs a little bit explanation because many associations and organizations have nominating committees whose task is to nominate candidates for leadership positions and then the final decision is taken by annual general meeting or Board of some sort.

In our case, the Nominating Committee not only nominates, but also selects. That is to say when we select people to leadership positions, that's it, and the choice is made.

Nominating Committee, since ICANN has no shareholders and it has no members, it means that actually to have some sort of democracy in the selection of leadership, the Nominating Committee tries to fulfill that role because it's composed of representatives of all constituencies in this multi-stakeholder world in ICANN.

That's to say all SOs, all Supporting Organizations, ALAC, have voting members in the Nominating Committee. There are non-voting members who come from SSAC and RSSAC, and then the Chair elect who will be the Chair next year and associated Chair [at least] last three are of course also non-voting.

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So that's what we are. And what we do is the Nominating Committee selects eight members of the Board, three members of GNSO, three ccNSO, and five to ALAC. This year our task is to select three Board members, the two GNSO, one ccNSO plus one more to replace one who resigned and three ALAC who should come from Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin-America.

How we do this? There is the work of the Nominating Committee starts – in our case, it started in Toronto with a kickoff meeting. The first task is what we call outreach and recruitment. That is to say the first task is to drum up as many good candidate as possible, because without a good candidate base, whatever we do we can't produce candidates from thin air. So that is the first and very important step.

This year we were quite successful in the sense that there were a record number of candidates – 111. One [withdrawed]. But still 110 is the same number as they were in 2013. So I'm very happy that there is still interest in serving in volunteer positions of ICANN.

This year, we also used the services of an outside recruitment firm to supplement what otherwise we were getting. But I must say that this is not headhunting work as they do otherwise, because to serve in the positions of ICANN, it's very different from just being a CO or Board member someplace where you can expect a lot of money, first of all, for those services where the company or corporation is also very different from ICANN.

There's one word that we have used, and actually that's a word that Fadi was using – passion. To serve in these positions with no or rather low level of compensation, what you need is really passion for the

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Internet, for the ICANN, and for the multi-stakeholder model that we have and try to develop.

So when we had the candidates – 110 total – by the deadline, which was extended to May 15, then our second phase of work starts. That is to say we start evaluating the candidates, polling on a Wiki page on what the members think of them. And finally, we come down from that big number to manageable numbers which then are given even closer scrutiny.

In the case of Board candidates, a certain number of them are also interviewed by a German headhunting firm, the same firm what we used for recruitment, so that the committee members get also a sort of professional assessment of the qualities of the candidates.

What we look for are people who, when we talk about the Board members, we look for people who have experience of that sort of work that the Board performs – not necessarily in a commercial surroundings, not necessarily corporations. It could be universities, it could be government service. But anyway, people who already have shown that they can be responsible for that level of money resources that ICANN – I mean \$160 million annual budget, whatever – and also managing people. And last but not least, who are at home in the world so to say – basically, ICANN has developed and is developed into an international organization. People need to have that sort of experience.

We also look for people who have multi-stakeholder experience, have been active in multi-stakeholder surroundings and know what bottom-up policy development is.

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So there's lists of good qualities. We get lists of ideas for this criteria of course from the Board, from the Board Governance Committee, but also from the community. That's why at meetings, especially like we did in Toronto and Beijing, we're meeting with the various constituencies and get their thinking on what kind of people should serve on the Board and on the GNSO, ccNSO, and ALAC as NomCom appointees.

Of course everyone in the ICANN organization, you have people who have been selected by the constituencies and the NomCom appointees are supposed to balance. They are supposed to be neutral in the sense that they don't have any sort of interest in this or that part of these constituencies.

This year I think that there's been progress in the sense that ICANN Nominating Committee has – I mean, the NomCom traditionally has been seen as a black box, secretive, just nobody knows where they meet and nobody knows what they do. But somehow, the white smoke comes out and [inaudible], we have the [inaudible].

We have tried to change that, and of course there have been – like ATRT-1 Review, the Accountability and Transparency Review, that was made a couple of years ago, the transparency of NomCom was one of the things they wanted to see more.

Now, how can you solve this conflict? Because if anything, we have to be – our work has to be confidential. We are not juggling the names of the candidates in public. We are absolutely confidential about them. But at the same time, it's possible to open the process so that when the first time met in Toronto, we said, okay, the process is open but data is secret. Data meaning, of course, the names.

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I think that we've been quite successful in that we have had the first open NomCom meetings at the ICANN meetings ever in Toronto and in Beijing and even here yesterday. The other thing is that we have been issuing progress reports. That is to say a report card monthly issued by the committee. It's a sort of collective work collectively crafted, but then representatives of the constituencies are responsible for relaying that report back to their group, back to their constituencies. I've been talking too long.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

Really, I sit here and I've heard this before. But you're speaking, I have to just tell you, I'm sitting here with a smile on my face. I said the same to Alissa Cooper yesterday. You get the right person in a certain role and it becomes something everyone now wants to listen to. I'm very serious, I want to compliment you. This presentation to me is engaging now.

I mean, you want to find out more about the Nominating Committee. And you're right, for so long it was some [dry] material and we didn't really get it and it was like what you say, the black box and the white smoke and you've just brought it to life here in 10 minutes. So no, I don't think you were talking too long at all. I'm staring right at you engaged and I've heard this. So I think it's tremendous.

I think it might be interesting to have Sarah Noosh or Rafik from their perspective kind of talk, because I think a lot of times from a newcomer or a fellowship perspective, you think, why are they coming to talk here to me? There's no way that I could fill this role, so let me just check out for the next 15 minutes and think of my daily schedule. But there's a

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huge reason that you're here with this resource. So I thought maybe Sarah Noosh, from your perspective as a fellow, could share a bit.

SARAH NOOSH:

Thank you, Janice. Sarah Noosh [inaudible] from Armenia. Actually, you all know we have talked about this. I came to ALAC through fellowship program. This was the main path for coming to this world. And then I was nominated from ALAC to serve in NomCom. So I just want to make sure from all of you that this is possible for any of us.

Coming and serving in Nomination Committee is some kind of knowing another world of ICANN, which was really – I am serving there two years and there was impressive difference between the first year serving and the second year. Yeah. Our Chair told you that there were several public meetings which brought completely new approach towards NomCom, and it's not just mere chance that this year we had a really huge number of applications.

It was always really a great pleasure for me when I saw the names who comes from fellowship program, and it's growing. The number of those people is growing. So we can see that this program gave that information and gave that path to people to find themselves.

And I just would like to mention one more thing. In 2010 the Nomination Committee – at that time, I was not there – but Nomination Committee selected one to serve in ccNSO fellow, Sokol Haxhiu, the guy from Albania who was a member of fellowship program. This is really the way how fellows can be involved and how they can move forward with their participation in ICANN.

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Related to Nomination Committee, just a couple of words about my experience. I started to know – when you are coming from one constituency in Nomination Committee, you represent all. You are not supposed to represent your constituency, and when we are selecting people, you start to think about from general ICANN perspective, not only from your constituency perspective and that's very important to forget about your representation and stick to one constituency and bring a new global approach to the table.

It's really hard work to some extent to find a good person out of 100 of good persons. So they all are very experienced. They all are really very great. We have about 60 people applied for Board position, and out of that, we have to select only three. So you can imagine. And all 60 are exceptional professionals around the world with huge experience – many years' experience – in the world.

It's really difficult work. We have monthly meetings, but after May 15, as mentioned here, when our applications came in already, we are having weekly calls, weekly meetings, all together, discussing each and every person, discussing everything from different perspectives because we don't want to lose the best candidate for those positions to serve the whole community. And we need to take responsibility for the selection itself. That's all.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

No, I know you. You could go another hour. I know you very well. That's terrific. And Rafik, I don't want to put you on the spot. If you'd like to say something, please. I don't want to put you on the spot, if you'd like to.

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SARAH NOOSH: We are two fellows in Nomination Committee, current Nomination Committee. So Rafik is the next one.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: If you'd like to say a word, do. And I'm just going to fill in here and say, too, it's not just about, "Am I the right person for the Nominating Committee coming in through a certain way?" or "Am I the right person to be nominated for a position." But "Who do I know?"

Think about your network of people. Who do you know out there that would be a great representative? The members of our board who had no idea what ICANN was before they were rung up I'm sure is tremendous.

And just like myself seven years ago, I had to research ICANN when I was asked to interview. But they have these qualities and could bring to ICANN sight that we don't have. So don't contain it to again check off "It couldn't be me now." You're asking you to open your mind and your network to who you do know, because we can't get diversity – global diversity. We can't get women taking leadership positions, we can't get young male entrepreneurs from Africa, we can't get those people unless you bring them to us.

So who you know and your network is all important to us at ICANN to bring people into this community that have a new set of ears, a new set of eyes, and a different perspective.

Again, it's just like the fellowship application. There are times that you get turned down – I mean that in not a very general sense – three or four times. It gets discouraging, people that come into the nominating,

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I'm sure. "Oh, well, I'm not the three out of the 60." With these kind of qualifications, I'd be happy to be the 60.

And the fellowship program, it's the same way. Our applications are at such a level now that it's a very good thing. So be proud when you do get there. And the Nominating Committee, I'm sure it's the same.

Think of your network. That's what we're asking you to go back and do. Look at the work we're doing here and then think of the network of people that you know and the impact that one individual you know may have and walk away with that.

SARAH NOOSH:

Just one more thing to add. We will need – and we always need – your support in doing outreach because for the next year, after Buenos Aires, there will be announcement for another year open positions. As Janice said, think about yourselves, about your network, about people in your community who can serve in those leadership positions and encourage them to apply.

Subscribe to ICANN newsletters, which sends all the time those information and you'll be aware when the announcement is coming, when are the deadlines; and please, think about making outreach, taking the word outside of ICANN and spread it in your local communities. Thank you.

KAREL DOUGLAS:

Good morning. Karel Douglas from Trinidad and Tobago. Thank you very much. That was very interesting. It seems to me that this is the process

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to get people engaged in ICANN, from what I'm understanding. My question is, is this open to everybody? I think it may have been addressed where people inside ICANN would automatically, in my humble opinion, have an advantage.

So if you do nominate somebody, isn't it generally the case that that person would be from ICANN already – somewhat in ICANN – as opposed to when you said outreach, people who may not have any knowledge or idea, even though they're working with related topics and subject matter? But is it the norm that you'd have somebody who is totally foreign to ICANN being nominated?

And if so, what is the term when you nominate somebody and that somebody is then selected? What is the term of that person's duty? Of course I guess the natural question after that would be is there a stipend or is it a contribution of love and you're asked to pay your way in some regard? Thank you.

YRJO LANSIPURO:

Thank you very much. It's a good question. Of course in the requirements, and even in the bylaws, talking about what kind of people should be on the Board, one should be family or with Internet and so on and so forth. But there have been good examples of people who have had rather limited knowledge of the workings of the DNS and how the whole thing is run. There have been people who are quick to learn and who have brought some other qualities to the Board which are needed.

So it's open for all, yes. The only exception is actually that a person cannot be on government payroll. People who are government

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employees or civil servants, whatever, are not – they cannot serve on the Board. And of course there have been many examples of people who have been previously diplomats or whatever and have resigned those positions or retired and can be.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: To the question of the stipends. Karel had just a question. Is it out of love or is there any kind of stipend provided to someone who has been nominated to be on the Board or another position?

YRJO LANSIPURO: Yeah. Sure. It is.

SARAH NOOSH: It's usually volunteer work. So they are not paid. Board members will have some reimbursement for some of the activities. They, again, will not be paid for this, but they are reimbursed for the travels for those meetings. And just coming back to the question, you said ICANN needs new blood. So that's a good point and the best way to bring new blood.

As an example, last year Nomination Committee selected one of the Board members who were completely new to ICANN and she just came into the floor. I mean, outside of ICANN world. So it helps also to have a look from outsider who comes in and then brings it outside their view into this. So that's important.

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DEJAN DJUKIC: Dejan Djukic from Serbia. Working in registry as a registry lawyer, and in our registry we have developed a process of our corporate governments and we have a lot of questions to answer and to develop – how can I say? – perfect bylaws, but we didn't succeed. And we learned and read a lot of ICANN documents and the process of electing the people for the positions, especially for the Board.

We had a discussion, shall we implement some sort of Nominating Committee or electing committee? Our first thought was how to select people for the Nominating Committee. Who will elect them?

My question is, what is the problem of selecting people of the Nominating Committee in ICANN? Which part of [inaudible] in ICANN?

YRJO LANSIPURO: Yeah. The people to the Nominating Committee are selected by the SOs and ALAC and SSAC and RSSAC.

SARAH NOOSH: [inaudible]

YRJO LANSIPURO: Yeah. It's [open call] for who wants to be the representative. And then they follow the procedures of those SOs and ALAC, what [inaudible]. The Chair is nominated – is appointed – by the Board, and so is now the Chair elect who is a member of the Nominating Committee now and will be the Chair next year. One person [inaudible] associate Chair is picked by the Chair at their discretion.

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So that's how it happens. As I said, it's sort of proto-democratic element in the system because at least you have all constituent parts, all constituencies, involved in this process.

Now the problem is where the structure evolves. For instance, the structure of GNSO is sort of changing all the time and how that is reflected in the Nominating Committee. Yes?

SARAH NOOSH:

So AC and SOs, they are advisory committees and supporting organizations, those who compile different constituencies within ICANN and each and every constituency has given a name of the people for the people of the Nominating Committee. So they send their representative.

Some committees provide voting members and some of them provide non-voting members – the observers, the experts, the supporters, and the followers of the whole situation. So these people are coming from different constituencies. They are assigned/nominated by all constituencies within ICANN – except besides GAC. GAC never sends a representative to Nominating Committee. That's their decision.

YRJO LANSIPURO:

Yeah. There is a Chair for the GAC, but actually, as far as I understand, there was once a GAC representative to NomCom. But then they – and the reason is that the feeling, at least the feeling of the majority in the GAC, is they feel they don't want to be involved in the selection of leadership over private organization.

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JANICE DOUMA LANGE: And with that, I'm going to have to say thank you. I know there was another question, but again, in deference to our speakers and their schedule – especially today. I want to thank you all very much. I know they're on the webpage, Nominating Committee. You can find a lot of this information. I'll make sure, because Joette and I are in constant communication, that any other information you need about the Nominating Committee I will provide to you so that you can ask any other questions and send directly. So thank you all very, very much. [applause]

And Bill, I'll let you come on up and I have your flyers as well to hand out. Bill Drake is the current Chair for the Non-Commercial Users Constituency, which is a constituency within the Generic Names Supporting Organization (the GNSO). I will let Bill go into that just a little further.

Also [Mag Lee] is with us, who is a fellow currently engaged with the NCUC as several other fellows are. Bill, could I help you hand out anything?

BILL DRAKE: Good morning everybody. My name is Bill Drake and I teach at the University of Zurich in Switzerland and I am the current Chair of the Non-Commercial Users Constituency (NCUC). Do we have a web-connected computer that's projecting on here? Janice, could we pull up [ncuc.org](http://ncuc.org)?

So just while that happens, we actually have a new website that's going live today which was built by our members. We are not an organization

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that has a lot of extensive staff support, so we pretty much do everything on our own – by and large, most of the work. So our members got together and decided that it was time for a new webpage, and we’re launching it today in a half hour.

Right after this meeting, I go to our constituency day meeting, which is three-and-a-half hours and I have passed around the agenda for that in the event that anybody might be interested in what we’re going to be talking about. I’ll mention that later, as well as the agenda for a workshop we have coming up tomorrow.

So a little bit about NCUC. We were formed in 1999 and have since then been within the Generic Names Supporting Organization. The constituency that represents civil society individuals and organizations that are committed to, in particular, such issues as human rights, civil liberties, privacy, freedom of expression, development, and related types of topics. These are mentioned on the flyer, which has just been handed out. That’s the GNSO site. Can somebody pull up our site, which is [ncuc.org](http://ncuc.org)? We are a part of the GNSO, but we have our own website.

So as you probably know, the GNSO was restructured a few years back. We now have a bicameral house, two major parts. There’s the contracted parties – the registries and the registrars – that each have the stakeholder group, and then there’s the non-contracted house, which is the Commercial Stakeholder Group, the Business Constituency, Intellectual Property Constituency and the ISP Constituency.

Then the last part, the last quarter of this bicameral house, is the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group within which you have NCUC and also NPOC (the Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency).

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So if you followed all that mapping, we are part of one-quarter of the GNSO. We have about 300 members around the world. About two-thirds of our members are outside the United States, so we're actually one of the most international parts of ICANN. We have members in over 70 countries and I believe we have about 80-something organizational members and 220-something like that individual members.

We are unique in the GNSO environment in that we are the only constituency that individuals can join and vote directly in. The GNSO of course, as you know, coordinates the policy-making process for generic top-level domains. So the GNSO stakeholder groups elect members to the GNSO Council. The council votes on policy processes. We have the policy development process (the PDP).

So what this means in short is that we are in kind of an interesting position. We are one of the very few civil society networks – and I'm involved in a lot of civil society networks that participate in different global governance or arrangements, whether it's the Internet Governance Forum or the [OACD] or others.

We're one of the few civil society organizations that actually has direct votes on decision-making processes that result in actual outcomes policies. So that puts us in kind of an interesting position. It's very challenging, of course, because it means a lot of work.

We mobilize people to come to the meetings – the face-to-face meetings that are held three times a year – but we also do most of our work online and we have very vibrant debates on our list serves, and our members join working groups of the GNSO and drafting teams and other types of groups that are engaged in the policy process.

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And generally speaking, as I say, we are articulating a viewpoint which is a bit different from most of the other viewpoints in the GNSO. By and large the GNSO is very business oriented. Three-quarters of it is the contracted parties, the suppliers in the industry, and another quarter of it is the corporate users.

So we're in an interesting position being one quarter of the GNSO arguing for non-commercial uses. The preservation of public spaces and non-commercial spaces and uses on the Internet for people who work in different types of NGO environments globally whether it's gender issues or information technology issues, peace issues, development issues, human rights issues, things like that.

Just to give you an example of some of the kinds of activities we engage in, just prior to this ICANN meeting, we participated very actively in the first African Internet Governance school that was held here in Durban from Thursday to Friday of last week. We had, it might have been about eight, NCUC members were on the faculty teaching sessions on different aspects of global Internet governance.

And we ran a workshop on the last day about the experience of NCUC and the representation of civil society within the GNSO and the challenges thereof, which a lot of the African participants seem to have found very useful and a number of them said that after that discussion that they were going to try to come and engage with us more here at this ICANN meeting. So I'm hopeful that that will happen. So that was a very useful event.

We also sponsored a reception. We like to have a good time as well. I've handed out to pieces of paper to further illustrate some of our

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activities. As I say, starting at 9:00, we have Constituency Day which is at each ICANN meeting. All the constituencies have a chunk of time to do their internal dialogues on different issues. And we will be having some discussions just after this session, both about some of our internal administrative matters, but then we will quickly move on and have three main substantive discussions.

We will be having a discussion of African perspectives on Internet governance that will be facilitated by Anriette Esterhuysen. Anriette is South African and she's the executive director of the Association for Progressive Communication, which is a very large NGO network comprising I think 50-something organizations around the world, and they are a member of NCUC as well. So we'll talk about African views on Internet governance.

We'll also have a half an hour with the ATRT Review Team and we'll have a half hour visit from two Vice Chairs of the GAC. That I think will be quite an interesting discussion.

The other piece of paper I handed out to you pertains to the workshop we'll do tomorrow. This is a workshop I organized on the topic of closed generic TLDs. You may know that there's been quite a lot of controversy around the notion of having top-level domains like dot-book or dot-amazon, dot-patagonia, dot-cloud and so on that would be essentially closed to external registrants and controlled completely by the applicant. This has been a major controversy within ICANN. It raises I think a lot of very interesting issues about how do you balance on the one hand the desire to foster new and innovative business models, and on the other hand, how do you preserve social, political, cultural and

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other kinds of interests particularly when many times it happens that the kinds of decisions that are being made in ICANN, and particularly in the GNSO, are ones that people outside the organization are not aware of.

So there was quite a controversy when after there was the initial decision through the Applicant Guidebook to allow these closed generic name applications to go forward. A lot of people around the world – and you saw press articles, governments getting excited in the International Telecommunication Union and so on – started to say, “Hold on, wait a minute. We’re going to have one organization that controls dot-book? We’re going to have one organization that controls dot-hotel and doesn’t let anybody else register?” Some people raised questions as to whether or not that’s a good idea.

So I think we’re going to have a very interesting I think debate tomorrow with representatives of various constituencies and stakeholder groups that hold different views on that matter. NCUC does not have a singular view on that matter and this is not uncommon for us. Sometimes on divisive issues, our members are all very strong minded and articulate and have their own views about what’s in the public interest, and sometimes we don’t necessarily come to a singular viewpoint on something. And on this topic, we were very much divided and I think we remain so.

So our interest in holding the discussion was not to advocate a particular position or to carry water for a particular corporate faction, but rather simply to broach for broader public discussion a matter of great I think public interest importance for ICANN.

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So that's the kind of stuff that we participate in. We're here at all of the ICANN meetings. We have our people who are participating in elections. Between NPOC and NCUC, we elect six members of the GNSO Council to represent the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group. They participate directly in the policy process. We support them and engage in [inaudible] with them on an ongoing basis.

Lastly, I guess I should say because this has come up when I've spoken to fellows prior, sometimes people ask what's the difference between NCUC, NSGC, NPOC, and ALAC? Because I know that there's a lot of orientation towards ALAC and the Fellows Program.

So as you know, ALAC is an advisory group, so they have a different status from an SO. GNSO is actually directly involved in making policy, so that's one difference. ALAC is advisory and GNSO is policy – direct [inaudible] policy process.

Secondly, ALAC's remit is across the entire breadth of ICANN issues. So they have an interesting – all matters ICANN from purely organizational to what happens in the ccNSO or the SO or so on. We are focused on the GNSO in particular. We're focused on generic top-level domains.

Thirdly, I guess a difference would be individuals can join NCUC. Individuals can be part of At-Large. And I'm active in At-Large as well. I'm involved in both sides. I've been for five years a member of the Board of Directors of the European At-Large organization. But At-Large, when it comes to voting on matters, is an aggregation of ALS Structures. So that's different. Individuals don't quite fit in in the same way there.

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And lastly, I would say NCUC and ALAC, we have a little bit of an interesting history. Sometimes we agree on issues and sometimes we don't. Generally speaking, NCUC has been much more hardline in its focus on human rights and civil liberties, whereas At-Large – particularly the ALAC I should say – has tended towards more of a consumer protection orientation.

So for example, on matters like WHOIS, we favored privacy protection for registrants and WHOIS and they favored a more open WHOIS that's consistent with what the intellectual property interests and law enforcement agencies want.

Similarly, we've had differences on a number of different issues. But we often agree as well. So we cooperate as much as we can, and indeed we'll have a meeting with them tomorrow about some areas of common concern.

So, okay. I will stop there and take any questions. Then as I say, because I have to run a meeting at 9:00, I'll leave at 5 to and maybe my two colleagues who are here will say a little bit more about NCSG and so on as well. So any questions on NCUC particularly?

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

I'll take a minute to point out Bill has made some important statements here that I have missed. One thing that he's done for you is provided an agenda, and it reminded me to say that in Constituency Day, one of the best things you can do is to read the agenda for each of the community groups, and now he's really provided you with this information and said, "Here's what we're going to discuss today. Is this something you want

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to get engaged in and discuss?” So look on the website. Open up each of the different constituency groups and see what they’re discussing.

Number two, you can be into houses, for lack of a better word – and I really appreciate you just brought that up. If you have that multi-tasking ability, and I think we should all grow into it, but you don’t have to stay in one place or the other. You can have a foot in each as you grow up in this corporation. So don’t feel like just because you have decided to start your path one way that you can’t change. Many individuals in ICANN have changed where they live for a period of time, depending on what’s happening in their professional life or their views or something. Or kind of gone what Bill’s doing is a little bit in each one, and I really appreciate you saying that as well.

Tomorrow the Not-for Profit Operations Constituency will be here to speak. So that is the second community or stakeholder group within the non-commercial...

BILL DRAKE: Constituency.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Constituency inside the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group.

BILL DRAKE: The language [inaudible] can be a killer.

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JANICE DOUMA LANGE: It can. And because Bill was throwing out the acronyms left and right, he reminded me in the newcomer presentation yesterday, in the Fellowship Slide Deck I sent out again yesterday, is the link for the acronyms. So bring it up when you're in the community sessions today. Have it ready so that when those acronyms are thrown around you don't get lost. Just click onto that. Have it at the ready. When you hear it, you can right away take a look – or again, hit that person next to you and say, "What did he or she just say?"

BILL DRAKE: Thank you very much. Yes, absolutely. And again, feel free to look around our new website. There's videos of past meetings. We organize a lot of policy conferences on different topics. We're beginning to pull onto the new website some of our policy statements over the past decade and there's a lot of other stuff on there. You can see who the members are and so on. It's all there at [ncuc.org](http://ncuc.org). Okay. So, questions. Yes, please. Which way am I looking?

PATRICIA SENGHOR: Patricia Senghor from Senegal. Hi, I'm a first-time fellow and I'm also a brand-new NCUC member. I'm an attendee of African School of Internet Governance. I'm coming to the meeting at 9:00.

BILL DRAKE: Fantastic.

PATRICIA SENGHOR: Can I just have a brief overview what the covered subjects were?

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BILL DRAKE: During the African Summer School?

PATRICIA SENGHOR: Yeah.

BILL DRAKE: Well, it wasn't a summer school. It's a winter school I suppose. We covered a lot of things. You could look at the website. Just Google "African school on Internet governance." I don't remember the exact URL, but it's linked also off of our website. We covered names, numbers, broader Internet governance issues, linkages between Internet governance and development, issues of particular concern to Africa, the problems as I say and challenges of representing civil society within the ICANN structure. A number of different issues. It was a three-day program, so we covered a lot of stuff. People seemed to love it. It was very interactive and very vibrant discussions and very cheerful. Yeah?

ADRIAN QUESADA: Hello, Adrián Quesada from Costa Rica. Well, I have two questions. One thing that I'm not really sure and going by there's no stupid questions motto, what's the difference between the NCUC at the At-Large communities? Or is it like the different part of...

BILL DRAKE: Well, again, as I said, one is part of an SO; one is an AC. So they play different roles within the ICANN structure [inaudible] decision-making. Secondly, one is broad across the whole of ICANN; one is a part of a

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particular policy process for [generic] TLDs. NCUC takes individual members. ALAC, you can be part of At-Large, but to actually participate in a voting capacity, you have to be part of an At-Large Structure, which is a different thing. And as I say, politically, I think we've tended to be – I search for the right word. I guess we would see ourselves as being more on the progressive end of the civil society.

Oh, I should also point out that ALAC is not just civil society. At-Large also has businesspeople, [inaudible]. At-Large is open to all users, so that means there are a lot of people who are private sector users, small business people and so on, who share the values of At-Large. So that's great. But we are strictly non-commercial, so people who are in business really wouldn't generally come to us.

ADRIAN QUESADA:

The second question, while it's related basically to my context, once again, I'm a lawyer. That happens even in the worst families. But what I'm used to or my point of view is really connected to your group. So I find most of the issues that your group examines to be very close to me. But I'm looking at the registry form and it says something like that I'm an individual user who is not represented by another group.

So I was wondering if I were to join your group, would I be excluding from participating in a latter group?

BILL DRAKE:

As [inaudible] said, no, not so much. But you can't – when it comes to things like voting, for example, you couldn't within the GNSO be part – you couldn't be active in the registry constituency and voting for the

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registries and also active in NCSG and voting for non-commercial users too. That would be a conflict.

ADRIAN QUESADA: Thank you very much.

BILL DRAKE: Sure.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: And Bill, thank you so much, because I'm watching time for you.

BILL DRAKE: I appreciate that. I could take one more question.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Well, the Government Advisory Committee I know is trying to move in. So let's take one more question and then we're going to quickly go out. There was a question right over here, please.

KIVUVA MWENDWA: Okay. Thank you very much. My name is Kivuva Mwendwa from Kenya. I'm a fellow. I happen to have participated in the African Government School where Bill was representing. I want to know how you are able to balance between the different hats you wear when you are either at NCUC and ALAC. If ALAC is trying to push a certain agenda, which is divergent to NCUC, how are you able to balance your stand?

BILL DRAKE:

Well, generally speaking, how I balance is through a lot of coffee. But beyond that, I guess for me, my home is more NCUC. As I say, I'm a member of the Board of the European At-Large group, but that doesn't mean that I'm – the ALAC is separate from the At-Large Structures generally. I think the European At-Large organization and its views tend to be more similar to mine, but sometimes when those go into negotiating with the other interests that are represented in the ALAC, they don't always prevail. So it's like that.

But it's possible to balance both and it's possible to have healthy, honest disagreements of viewpoint with people that you respect and like but just have a different orientation and work with them. And I continue to do so.

So again, you're all welcome to come to our meeting next door, should you be interested. I'm going to clear out. Did you say the GAC was coming? I don't know if you wanted Magaly to say a word quickly. Magaly is one of our representatives. She's a member of the GNSO Council. She's from Brazil. Human rights person and so on, and she is actively engaged in the policy process representing both NCUC and NPOC as an NCSG Councilor in the GNSO. Acronyms.

Rafik Dammak is also a longstanding member of NCUC. He's our representative on the NomCom. He's from Tunisia, but lives in Japan. We are all complicated. I'm American and I live in Switzerland – don't ask. We all have complex identities. He's a member of our Executive Committee also.

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JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Perfect. Thank you very much for that quick introduction. We're going to please take everything with you in front of you to make a clean place for the Government Advisory Committee to be able to walk into. For my friends at the Government Advisory Committee, we have some coffee leftover from our group, so if you need anything to get started, please go back to the right.

Fellows, back to the back of the room please. As you exit, we're going to have you just sign off on your shirts quietly, and come to the ICANN booth if you have any questions about how to structure your day. Do not wander. Come find us. Let's get your day structured. Have a good one.

[ END OF AUDIO ]