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SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: ...honor to introduce you to Richard Lamb, one of the DNSSEC specialists, gurus, in ICANN, who will be telling us about this DNS abuse and he will be talking, also, why he is still with ICANN after 10 years. Richard, the floor is yours. I'll put up your presentation for remote participants as well.

RICHARD LAMB: Thank you very much Siranush. And I thank you for the opportunity to speak on this, and is there a loose mic somewhere? A loose microphone that I can walk with?

Testing, testing, testing, okay. All right. Well I wait for the presentation to come up, I do this only because it keeps me awake, and maybe it keeps you awake, so that's why maybe I stand up and talk, for no other reason.

So, I'm the DNSSEC guy at ICANN, I've been there for 10 years, but I'm not going to talk about DNSSEC, because DNSSEC is boring, all right? And you guys have already probably gone to the DNSSEC for beginner session. I don't know if... How many people in here went to that?

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Okay, all right. So, you guys are already experts, and I love talking to Fellows because every time I talk to the Fellows, Janice always says, uh-oh, it's Rick. He's going to go rogue, because I look at you guys... I know, you've heard all of this ra-ra-ra, but I look at you guys and I think of you guys coming in from this, you form sort of a mini mafia among you guys. All right?

Because you're here, you're a very important part of the ICANN ecosystem, and the Board members have to listen to you. Okay? So, whereas someone like me who has been part of the system for such a long time, they say, well, here he comes again. They'll probably ignore me. They will not ignore you.

So, take advantage of the freshness, and the friendships you make within this Fellowship program, because I think that to me is key. So, what I'm going to talk about today, instead of DNS, DNSSEC, and all of the technical stuff is, we're all experts at that now. You wouldn't be at an ICANN meeting if you weren't someone who knew what DNS was, knows what WHOIS is. How many people here know what WHOIS is?

Okay, good. All right. Well, and I apologize to those in the room that are actually from the law enforcement community, or policemen, or work in any of those capacities. But, a lot of

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times, that segment does not understand how DNS works, or how much of the internet ecosystem comes together.

And so that's kind of a concern here. I guess I'm going to go see if I can make this slide come up in the right order.

Is there a clicker? Can I go to the first slide? Is there like a clicker? I can just go here.

Do you have it there?

You don't have one here? Okay, how do I control the slides?

Well, okay, yeah, that's a good, yeah. Okay. Go to the next slide. So, these slides are from my colleague named Dave [inaudible]. At ICANN, we actually spend a lot of time trying to educate and work with law enforcement. Right?

And one of the, that's perfect, thank you. So, one of the things is, you know, the internet is this big thing. And we all draw this picture. You know, how many times have people asked you, your friends asked you, you know, what's this internet of things? How are things connected? And we all start drawing a picture, right?

Well, that's my picture, all right. It's messy, and it's ugly, but it shows all of the different parts of the system. So, it shows all of the different parts of the system, and you know, one of the...

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And the purposes of the diagram is, not only does it show you where ICANN fits into this picture, but also to show that you that it's very hard to find out who the bad guy is.

So, if you have an IP address coming at you, and it's either a DDOS, it's someone spraying packets at you and getting bad emails, or someone is trying to break into your systems, who do you go after? And this is one of the biggest problems that we have, because the DNS could be hosted on some machine in the Netherlands. The actual web server could be some place in Miami or Silicon Valley, and your registrar who you...

We all know what registry, registrar, registrant is, awful thing, awful set of words to use, but you know, we know what they are. Your registrar might be yet somewhere else. And that makes it very hard for someone to find out what's going on. Could I get the next slide please?

Thank you. All right. So, in that picture, what have we got? We've got radios, we've got spectrum radios, we've got protocols like 3G, 5G now, Bluetooth, what have you, Wi-Fi, [inaudible], and stuff like that. We have Ethernet addresses, MAC addresses.

I don't know if you guys... I'm going to assume you guys are pretty technically capable here, so I'm not going to... Everything has a MAC address, Ethernet address, Bluetooth devices have

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this. Your laptops will have this. Your phones have this. Okay?  
So that's something as well.

And so, as we go down...

Oh yeah. Back one. Okay. So, as we go down this list, there are various other things as well, all right? So, there is port numbers. When you want to connect to web server port 81, 61, etc. that is stuff that the IETF works on, that ICANN acts as a coordinator. That's one of the functions that the PTI does.

IP addresses, of course, we all know about that. That's ICANN and the regional internet registries, like yeah, I mean, like RIPE and others. And then there are these things called ASN numbers. How many people know what an ASN number is? Okay, good. I'm just doing that so I understand what level you guys are at. Okay, fine.

So, group of IP addresses. Of course, domain names, and then specific stuff like, you know, protocol designs, not ICANN space. And then there is, of course, security things as well. A lot of that is developed by academia. You know, ICANN has no role in some of the cryptographic algorithm creations.

And thank God, a lot of that stuff is made by academia and outside governments as well. So, it's kind of a transparent process. Next page please. Thank you. Okay, so this is it, right?

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We all know. This is our space. This is where we fit in. All right? Domain names, IP addresses, ASN numbers.

This is all simple stuff to you. Next page please. But this is not simple stuff to law enforcement, not to all of it at least. And this is where we can be very helpful to actually to try to work with them, and explain some of these things. You're all now experts in this area, and we find, we actually give a law enforcement course regularly, sometimes at ICANN meetings.

But we travel around the world, actually doing these kind of trainings as well. And it's always very much appreciated. We go because we're asked. Okay? We're not going there because we're pushing this on anyone. And of course, we know, these slides I'm going to go through quickly, because we all know how the DNS is setup. So, root, top level domain, domain name. Next page, please.

Okay? And this whole idea that fundamentally... ccTLDs and gTLDs are different creatures. They have different administrative make up. CcTLDs, of course, are completely sovereign. Everything, you know, anyone can do anything there. And one of the biggest mistakes, of course, people make all the time about ICANN.

So, you control this, right? And you know that ICANN has absolutely no... We have absolutely no statutory authority, we

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have absolutely no, you know, particular power to do anything. It's a popularity contest. Anybody can create a root server. Anybody can do this all themselves. Every time I say it, it makes my bosses kind of twinge a little bit, because it's what we fight. But anybody can do this. There is absolutely no... We're doing this because people trust us, because we have groups like you involved in this ecosystem, if you will, the ICANN ecosystem. Next slide please.

Thank you. Okay, we know what registries are, right? Com, net, dot dog, dot IBM, dot... I'm trying to think of some other ones, whatever, you know, new ones. Next slide please.

And then this is, the fundamental difference between gTLDs and ccTLDs, this is one of those things that is important to... You've got to put yourself in the shoes of the policeman that's tracking down a bad case. You know, a bad domain name, a bad IP address. He just wants to know who to call.

I have a problem. Who do I call? All right? And for him, it's very important to understand that ccTLDs, of course, have absolutely no... They're free to do whatever they want. And many of you probably have seen that a lot of the badness, and a lot of the attacks, and phishing attempts, come from some ccTLDs, not all. Most ccTLDs are actually very good, but sometimes there is one that is just underfunded, doesn't have a lot of personal.

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I've been... I've talked to ccTLD operators in some regions where, you know, it's one half-time guy working, you know, from an university. And he really just doesn't have the resources, you know, to maintain these systems. So, it's not always their fault, and it's not always intentional. Actually, it's never intentional, that they host any bad sites. Next slide please.

New TLDs, we've probably heard about this almost too much. Next slide please. All right.

And then, where did they buy the domain names? They buy them for registrars. And when you buy something from a registrar, again, you know, there is certain terms and conditions for when you buy the domain name from the registrar. So, this might be the first person that the law enforcement individual would go call up and say, hey, here is a bad actor, take him down.

Next slide please. We know how the domain name system works, right? I don't have to do this little exercise about... So, when I ask for the IP address for www Google dot com, what's the first thing, in a completely cold system, who do I ask that question to when I'm first turned on?

System cache. What if the cache is empty?



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The resolver. What if the resolver is just new? Just turned on. Right? Which name server? Roots, okay, right. So you understand this, excellent. Next slide please. All right.

But from the law enforcement point of view, because to help them understand what a domain name is and where each one of the players are, who the responsible parties are, they need to understand this picture, who the registry is, who the registrar is, in the case of Google mark monitor, and who, maybe, operates the root.

Next slide, please. Thank you for doing this. All right. So, some of the things that we've seen... And this is again, from my friend, not just Dave [inaudible], but what we've learned from actually doing a fair number of these trainings, and actually helping, assisting, some law enforcement agencies to understand how the network stuff works. You have counterfeit goods, you have people trying to extract a credit card information, data infiltration. Legal pharmacy is a big thing now. We get a lot of this in the US.

I mean, let's face it, Americans are actually kind of a stupid lot, you know? We tend to click on many things, and we really don't think too much. And it has resulted in some, oh thank you. It has resulted in some bad situations. In fact, some people have

died by getting illegal pharmacies. Illegal pharma from some bad websites.

Infrastructure, of course. [Inaudible] command and control, which is something that's kind of interesting. It's happened... I'll talk a little bit more about that in a minute. Of course, ransom ware. Crypto Locker. How many people have heard of Crypto Locker? Okay. That's a really nasty ransom ware. It encrypts the data on your hard drive, and it uses it, and it communicates with its master using DNS. It's very interesting.

So, and this is some of the areas, you know, we think of the DNS as this protocol that was developed back in 1983, and so there is nothing new we can do about it, nothing more we can learn, or no new angles to use it. Well, in this case, it becomes a very useful tool, because when a botnet communicates with its command, with its master, it uses the DNS, and then it creates the very strange looking domain names.

They purposely obfuscated, DGAs, hopefully some of you have heard of that term. Domain Generation Algorithm. So what it does is, it starts generating these domain names that look like A, X, Y, Z, random gibberish. For a long time, we didn't know what these were. Now we know what they are.

And in fact, some researchers have actually spent a lot of effort to reverse engineer that algorithm to be able to find out what

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the next, what they look like. And so they could filter them out. But if you see this stuff on your network, you immediate go, ah, that machine is infected. All right? Very useful.

There are a bunch of other things here, there are plenty of scams here. The stranded traveler one, for example. I'm stuck in Ukraine, and oh my gosh, I need you to send me \$2,000. Yeah, I saw some of you shaking your head. This was a very common one. I need \$2,000 to be able to get out of jail, or get my stuff.

And a lot of people fall for that, okay? At least Americans fall for that. So, this is an easier [inaudible] kind of problematic. All right. Let's see. Perfect. Okay. This goes on and on. They're a bunch of other things that can happen here as well. People will... This was common last year, and ICANN published a few white papers to give you, technical white papers. That say, you know, here is a checklist of things you might want to check, on a server that might have been compromised, you know.

Not only are there patches in there, but what traces do the criminal leave? Once you know that your system is compromised, what's the first thing you're going to want to do? You're going to want to turn it off, right? No, you don't want to turn it off, because there is evidence there, all right?

So, things like this. It actually has this great little checklist. And come to me afterwards if you want a link to that afterwards, it's

really good. Anyway, there is tunneling as well, there is a whole way to use DNS to communicate. Has anyone in here heard of Iodine? It's a program. Type Iodine space [inaudible], you'll see it. Anyway, you can do some really gross things with the DNS.

So, you get on an airplane and you don't want to pay the \$20, or whatever it is, for the internet connection. The internet connection, they won't let you go through, but the DNS is still working. So, why not ask a set of appropriately defined questions through the DNS that hits one of your servers outside of the, you know, back at home, and that tunnels that back into the internet, and so then you get free internet.

Anyway, that's... I'm showing my geeky roots, but it's... That's really cool, right? You know, anyway. But not only that, it comes... The bad guys have figured out how to do this. They're the ones that came up with these ideas, all right? And once a year, if you're ever in Las Vegas, you want to go to DefCon. DefCon is a great conference. Yeah, long hair, weird looking guys. All right?

But a lot of this stuff comes from meetings like that. DefCon is over 20 years old, and it is full of people that 20 years ago, would break into your cellphone, break into your equipment. You never wanted to walk in there with anything electronic. They

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would steal your passwords. They'd print them all out on the pages.

Well, it has been 20 years. They all have kids now. They've all matured. So, now they all are working for the good side [inaudible]. NSA has a booth there. Anyway, it's very strange. It's a very strange environment. Okay, but anyway, you should go there. It's the beginning of August every year in Las Vegas.

All right. So, there are various other things here. There have been other things that people have done, particularly in the DNS space, where they change the response. Someone asks for something, they get a different IP address. So, it goes to a different website.

This is defacing website, this happened a lot with Google. All right? With a lot of... Well, Google, not Google dot com, because come is a pretty well run registry, but Google dot some others. I'm not going to name names. But some other ccTLDs that, again, limited resources, you know, and SQL injection, if anyone knows what that is, but pretty easy to break systems, actually. And so they had that.

And so this has happened as well. And this is an area where DNSSEC, which I'm not going to talk about, because I talk about it all the time, and [inaudible] gets tired of me talking about it.

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So, this is where DNSSEC protects things. This makes it impossible for something to change something.

All right, I've got the five minute mark. Next slide please. Let's see if I can move this along. I got it, sorry. Sorry. Anyway, just like any other, like a regular... I'm trying to give you... These are slides we give to law enforcement. I'm trying to give you, put yourselves in their shoes, so you can see what kind of problems they're asking.

These are the sort of things you need to collect, no one piece of information says it's bad. There is privacy, protection, and WHOIS sometimes. That doesn't mean the person is bad. My wife has a domain name. Her address information is behind a privacy firewall, doesn't mean there is anything bad.

Okay. Not always easy to identify abuse. There is things like shortened URLs, if you shorten... A shortened URL, clearly something fishy going on there. A lot of these things just come together. All right. So, this is the part I like to focus a little bit on. So, you know, there are various ways to take down a bad actor.

You can block the domain name. What if that domain is Facebook dot com? And there is one page underneath Facebook dot com that's bad. You don't take down Facebook dot com.

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That destroys everything. But this, unfortunately, is what, you know, sometimes... The law enforcement person, he doesn't...

This is the only tool he has. He has a court order. Okay? So he just... This is not good. And not only that, I don't have to go into that, but getting a court order is going to be very difficult in different countries. Okay? In fact, it's almost impossible.

You could be a little more careful. You could say, okay, I'm not going to take the domain name down, but I'm going to go to the hosting provider, I'm going to go to the hosting provider and tell them to take that webpage down. Again, you have to abide by certain acceptable use policies, and it may require a court order again.

I'm not saying these are wrong, it's just hard. Okay, cut to the chase. What's the best way to do this? Best, in quotes. The best way to do this? There are a whole bunch of reputation providers, Spam House. Has anyone here heard of a company called Spam House?

Okay. So, this is routinely used in your email servers to say, is this an okay domain? Is this an okay IP address? Is this an okay IP address? Very effective. Does not require a court order, and can be done independently. This is very precise, it's controlled, it's not perfect, by any means, right? Because people can maybe overreact and shut down things as well, but these things like

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Spam House, other block lists, are used by browsers, and by email systems regularly.

And this is actually a pretty good way to do it. Chainsaw, scalpel, and laser. This is the laser. It's the right way to do it. These are all things you've probably heard in other talks. Biggest problem in cybersecurity is probably jurisdiction. The hosting provider is in Miami, your server, your DNS server is in Amsterdam, and you know, your registrar is in, I don't know, Arizona. All right?

Always a problem. Okay. Something that you want to help your law enforcement friends when they come to you, or someone that's involved in this space. Help them understand, who are you really trying to go after? A little bit more the chainsaw, scalpel, laser thing. Okay?

You want to minimize what else you're going to hurt. If you take down Facebook dot com, you take down too much. This is where we can help, at the very top. We're not policeman, well, most of them are not. I'm not. You know, we can help them to collect this information. There are various tools, we all know about.

But, how many people in here have ever used something called Virus Total? Okay. Excellent site, all right? Excellent site. The other things you know about, okay? Passive DNS is again, a



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fresh, a relatively new research area of using DNS to find out badness. This is looking at the queries and the responses in your particular organization, enterprise, or you're a TLD at the TLD level, or at some governmental level.

And by looking at the request and responses, you can actually start to see things, and see what problems are before they happen, before they become really big. Okay. That's an example. I'm going to skip through these.

WHOIS domain, everyone knows about that. The only thing in this slide I would like to point out, you probably know this already, but it's something that, it's a subtle point. Everyone knows that WHOIS information is not very accurate. The policeman would love to be able to type the domain name in WHOIS, there is his address, call him up, and then go to his door, and kick his door down and arrest them.

But the information is never that accurate. But for the IP addresses, it is very accurate. So, you know that you can go WHOIS, Google dot com, but you can also go, WHOIS, one dot two dot three dot four. Okay? So that will also give you information, on an IP address. So, and that tends to be more accurate, which is very good.

There are tools out there to do this, domain tools. ICANN runs the site as well. You can get information on ASN numbers. I

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want to kind of go through this quickly. This is Spam House, you can do these. These slides will be available. This is like virus total, but even more powerful. URL query dot not. You ought to try it. Just go to the website and play. Okay?

It actually tells you about neighborhoods, of other IP addresses within that area that are problematic. There are actually... If you have a piece of software that you're worried about, you don't have to run it yourself. You can actually run it on a remote cloud service. There is virus total. I'm listing all of these things.

A lot of times, an email... Guess what the biggest problem right now is? On the internet, as far as cybersecurity issues. The biggest moneymaker? Not problem, biggest moneymaker. We've all heard of DDOS attacks, awful one. Like a week ago, there was a really bad one.

Those guys only make a couple thousand dollars when they do that. Then there is ransom ware. Those guys make, maybe, 25, 100 million dollars, you know, every year. Email, business email compromise, something call BEC. Anyone heard that term? BEC? Business Email Compromise. Thank you. We have some experts here, absolutely.

So, 3.2 billion dollars, billion dollars, okay? Yeah, they targeted it at some of us. Some of them, not so intelligent people, but very simple things like this. We know that an email has a header.

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It has reply to, and has a from. We see the from, you don't see the reply to, but that's where it really goes.

That's an example. That's just an example, right? But a lot of these email compromises are done by simply making this from email address look just a little bit, almost the same. An L, a one instead of a L, a M instead of a RN, right? Anyway, I just wanted to point out that email is still a problem, big problem. Go through these examples. I'm almost done, Siranush, I'm sorry.

I'm almost done. So...

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Two more minutes, Richard, and then we'll have at least five minutes for questions.

RICHARD LAMB: Okay, all right. So, all right. So, I wanted to give you some examples of things you could actually play with. All right? So, if something is fishy, you look at the headers, you can find all kinds of information. Okay. This is cool. Site. Has anyone used Google site? S-I-T-E colon something. Anyone?

Okay? All right. So you guys know, right? So, I'll just go right to the last slide here.

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Okay, yeah. I'm giving you way too much here. All right. Okay. So don't go to any of the sites, but if you type in, in your search bar, no prescription space, site colon EDU. Site colon EDU, that means only search sites that end in dot EDU. Okay? Now, if you're a site under dot EDU, that tends to be a pretty controlled registry. You're going to be a university.

Now, chances are, a university is not going to be selling or giving away free prescriptions, or giving away prescriptions. And so, try that, and you'll merely see the first three, three or four, you'll look at, and go, huh? Why are these guys selling free prescriptions? They're not. But this is...

Google is a useful tool. I'm just telling you. It's a useful tool. So, all right, let's see. I think that's... I'm almost done. Yeah, this is going through, this particular example. You can have these slides to do this. Other things, of course, you do, you do it a dig and you look at the name servers.

You look at the IP addresses and the name servers. You do WHOIS on the name servers. And you very quickly find, in one case, this is a domain name that says RX Meds 365 dot RU. So it's a medical, it's pharmacies, but one of its name servers is University of Houston.

Doesn't make sense, right? Problem. Anyway, this is how you collect evidence. This is how you find a problem. Let's see. All

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right. This is the last slide, I think. Dave [inaudible] wrote most of this, I have to give him credit for this. He has allowed me to do this.

I just went to the Middle East, gave... This is a full day class, okay? And I've given this to a bunch of other law enforcement officials. They're always very thankful. And the main thing I like to say, from a geeky point of view, I always thought a policeman is the person I'm hiding from, because I'm a hacker, okay. They're bad.

They're not bad. They're actually... Some of them... Some of the stories they tell you, privately, are things that just kind of make you want to cry, because there are some really bad people out there. And you really want to get them, and there is not... They have a limited tools, you know, and they can't really go after some of these people.

So, you want to help them where you can. But just educate them. Education is powerful. All right. So, there are various tools for your Android, iPhone, you know, you can install it, and here is... This is the end slide. This is, you know, just telling you where the bad attacks have been, which is kind of interesting.

And then finally, why have I been here 10 years? I've been there 10 years because I feel that ICANN can still... Regardless of the politics, regardless of, you know, all the other aspects, it has

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given me the opportunity to occasionally teach groups of people, or exchange ideas, get to know people.

And at every ICANN meeting, I make more and more friends, I get to understand I'm not alone. There are other people looking at the same issues, and every time I get a little bored, something new like this comes up. So, I thought, yeah, DNS, I've done this before. I'm an old guy. I'm almost 60. So, you know, I've done this, it's time to retire.

But then, I get this question from the back of the room. Rick, you know, what about, you know, this particular arrangement? Or if I did this, would this work? Or, I'm thinking of building something like this. And that shows me they understood the whole class. They understood, I do like a four day class on DNS and DNSSEC.

I feel it's worthwhile. I don't know if my employer thinks it's worthwhile, but for me, that is worthwhile to get that one question that shows that I've actually touched somebody. And ICANN has given me that opportunity, and hopefully it has given you guys this opportunity as well, that you can share your experiences with people, and feel like, you know, you've actually done something.

You know, it may be small, but you've done something. And, you know, once you get to be as old as I am, then you feel like, that's

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really all that's left. Okay? So, anyway, without getting too drippy, all right? That's why I've been here for 10 years. I'm done. Thank you. I know I ran over time.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you Richard. I know we can listen to you forever, but I will be sharing your presentation with Fellows as well. We can go with three, maximum, questions, but very quick. Ines, Marion, Paul. I know a lot of questions are there for you Richard, but you can... We can request you to stay a bit, and they can talk and chat with you more, that would be great.

INES: Thank you very much. Ines [inaudible] from Tunisia for the record. Thank you very much, indeed, for this presentation on DNS abuse. This morning, I was attending the joint meeting between ICANN Board, and CSG, and one of the hot topics was about [inaudible] of the compliance complaint versus the registrant. So, I was thinking that when we say this DNS abuse, which is real and concrete, we are kind of doing some sort of collective punishment to everyone, to all of the registrants.

Especially, I'm thinking, for example, about children and women who are abused, and who go to a battered house for women. And then I go on WHOIS, and I can find the exact address.

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RICHARD LAMB:                    You can or cannot?

INES:                                    We can, when we use WHOIS, normally we can find the exact address. I think that's dangerous, but how can we deal with that? Because there is the very thin line between security and secure internet and also between people's privacy and security. Thank you very much.

RICHARD LAMB:                    That's a very deep question, and it's one that, I think, everyone has different sides on that. I think I understand your side on this. It's one that... And I don't mean to dodge the question, it's one that the community has to pick a side, and go with. I think some of the new approaches to access, those WHOIS databases that allowed tiered access to information.

So, for the general public, not full access. Not full address, but for anyone that has a certain level of, has a reason, can have full access. Law enforcement can have full access. I think that's the way it works now for a lot of these. They put your IP address in the system, and if they see your IP address, but you know, it's...



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INES: Not enough.

RICHARD LAMB: The WHOIS thing was generated way back many years ago, and I publish my full WHOIS. You go WHOIS ZX dot com for one of my, that's one of my domain names, you do that, you get my home address. But like I said, my wife's domain name, no, she does not do that. And she has every reason not to do that. So there is a positive reason.

So, we should talk more because I would love to hear your views on this.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you. I just would like to remind that we have translation, please use headsets to listen in French and Spanish, if you need that. [Inaudible]

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: [Inaudible] speaking for the record. There was a massive DDOS attack last month, which took major parts of the internet, and from what we read in the news, a large number of distributed [inaudible] were involved in the attack. Could you explain a bit about the mechanics of how the DNS system was compromised?

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And how it can be made more secure in order to prevent such attacks from occurring in the future. Thank you.

RICHARD LAMB:

Very good question, and there was a presentation to describe, it was call a [inaudible] attack. The actual software used was something, it might have been the gentleman's name, but it's software is published. Very quickly, the way that attack worked was not a DDOS attack. That was literally, taking over all those cameras, a default password on all of those cameras, and making them all ask these DNS servers, in New Hampshire, whatever, on the east coast and the west coast of the US, ask them the same question over and over again, until they just completely just fell to their knees.

It was that simple. What was really good about that was, at least in the US papers, the mainstream media, everyone had articles about change the default password. Change the default password. So this was very low hanging fruit. Root space 8888. That was the password. 8888. Not 8 dot 8, 8888. Very, you know, good luck number in Chinese. But anyway, so that was very simple. But I think it helped raise the public's awareness about things, but it was that simple.

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SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: We're one remote question, please.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: We have a question from Abdul [inaudible]. He is asking about, in terms of copyright, how much of this presentation can we use in our future presentations back home? He's asking if there is a transcript for this session.

RICHARD LAMB: Yes, I don't know if there is a transcript. These slides, if he sends me an email, and asks, I will send him in copy. In general, we do not make these slides broadly... You guys can certainly share them with all of your friends, but as far as making this broadly public, we don't do that for a number of reasons.

There are some links on there that if you click on, you're going to get infected, okay? So, that's one reason. We just don't want to... He has... If he sends me an email and asks me what it is he wants to use it for, like a class, no problem.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you Richard. I'm really very sorry to cut this, but those who would like to ask questions to Richard, are more than welcome. Our round of applause to Richard, for this interesting presentation.

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And I would like to invite our next presenter, vice-chair for Governmental Advisory Committee, GAC, so-called, Olga Cavali, to do a brief presentation about their activities. I'm really sorry that we took some of your time, Olga.

OLGA CAVALI:

Hello. Good morning everyone. [Foreign language]

So, I'm very glad to be here. I'm replacing our dear chair, Tom [inaudible], he is in the GAC sessions, so he couldn't be with you today, and he had this crazy idea of sending me to talk to you. But first of all, I would like to tell you a story. 10 years ago, this final meeting of the year in Sao Paulo, was my first ICANN meeting. And I didn't understand anything, nothing.

It was totally crazy for me. It was a place that many people running back and forth, from one place to the other, speaking in English in a city that everyone speaks Portuguese. And I found that weird. And I was lucky to have some [inaudible] that could guide me, but I would like you to understand the value of this space that ICANN has created along the time.

I was the first, part of the first group of Fellows in 2007, in San Juan, Puerto Rico. I asked for several times, that ICANN should create this space for Fellows. I also requested many times, not only me, other colleagues as well, requested for many times that

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we should have translation. At the beginning, we had no translation, and no documents translated. So, imagine that life before was a little bit more complicated. It's not easy now, the documents are quite specific.

The issues that we deal with are, have a specific language and acronyms, and all of that. But, at least you have now this space to start with, to learn from specialists like our colleague recently, and other. I still remember the talks that we had, the technical talks, I'm an engineer. The technical talks that we had in our meetings in the first Fellows in 2007, and are still... What?

Okay. They're more in the booth of ICANN Wiki. This brochure has some acronyms I prepare for my students. So, I have shared with you, and with our friends of ICANN Wiki. It's in Spanish and English because I speak Spanish, so I did that, but you can translate them in other languages. And the list can be longer, but just for you to have it in mind.

So, give value to this space. It's great that you also make friends and [inaudible] among the Fellows, I think this is very valuable. So, my name is Olga Cavali, I come from Argentina. I am the representative of my government in the GAC. So, I'm here to talk about the GAC. I have some notes here, some things I want to share with you.

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What is the GAC? It's a space where the governments participate in ICANN. What is the government in ICANN? Who is participating from a government in ICANN? This is an interesting question, because the issue about technology, internet, ICT, is handled by different ministries and by different areas in different countries.

So, that is challenging. For example, my country has representation by several ministries. It's ministry of Foreign Affairs, where I'm an advisor and also it's the ministry of RCTs, and also it's a ministry of modernization. That changes with different administrations, so you may want to know if your country has a representative in the GAC or not.

You can go to the GAC website. The present GAC website is not the nicest that you can find, but it's the, there will be a new one. A brand new one. And then you can check if your country has representative. You can contact them, you can get in touch with them, you can get ideas to them, and maybe, your country doesn't have a representative in the GAC.

And then maybe you are the one to go to your country, and get in touch with someone from the government, and tell them, hey, it could be good that you have a representative in the GAC. The next question is, is it very expensive to participate? Well, the GAC has some Fellowships for GAC representatives. We don't

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have as many as for the Fellowship, or as many as other SOs and ACs, but we have some.

We are trying to increase that. I've been trying to get that, so maybe we are, we have success. So, you have the possibility of requesting a fellowship from the GAC to the GAC. What we do? Why governments are interested in domain names? What is interesting for governments? There are several things that are impacting the...

It's not only names, it's numbers also. It's the distribution of IP address. It's things affiliated with security as [inaudible] explained a little bit ago. It's things related with privacy, for example, the WHOIS database. The databases were, who is the owner of each domain name? It's privacy, it's security, it's the names of our countries.

I chair within the GAC, that it's called Protector of Geographic Names in New gTLDs. What happened in the first new gTLD round, in 2012, was when it was released in 2013, is that we realized that some names, that are brands, are the same, that same reverse, or regions, of Latin America, and we had some conflicts.

So, we are working towards thinking about policy that could avoid these conflicts in the future. So, it's not only names and numbers, it's sovereignty, it's the value of the names for our

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communities, it's the value the domain names for our countries. So there are several things that we deal with.

How we work, we gather together in this face to face meetings, we are a growing group. When I started with it, it fit into a room of 20 plus people. We sit around a very small table, easy going. Now, we are a group of 160 plus. Our aim is to have as many countries as the United Nations.

So, if you come from a country that doesn't have a GAC representative, please contact me, get in touch with them, and we may help them to become a member of the GAC. So 160 plus is a large group. We will usually have around 100 participants in each meeting. Of course, it depends on where the meeting is hosted. Sometimes Europe has more participation, meetings in Asia also, they have a lot of participation because there are many countries in the GAC from Asia.

It all depends. It depends on the time of the year, of course. But the meetings have become really large. We work in the face to face meetings. We work intersessional through an email list. And then each working group has a different email list, and we work with these outcomes to the whole GAC.

How the GAC works within ICANN? It's a different group. It has a different status. The GAC gives advice to the Board. That's the main role of the GAC. But now, as you know, ICANN has a new



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structure. We have a new ICANN. ICANN 2.0, 3.0, I don't know. Now the GAC is part of what is called the empowered community. So, we will have another role. We are just working on how to define, how to encourage our members to be active in that role.

But for the moment, we'll still keep on being an advisory to the Board, so the things that the governments think that are relevant to inform the Board, we do what we call a communique. Every ICANN meeting, you will see the GAC communique at the end of the meeting. It's produced and it's communicated to the community and to the Board.

It is not the only way that we can communicate to the Board. We can send advice at any time of the year. So, we can deliver it. Usually, we send this advice, having consensus. What does it mean? We don't vote. Only for chair and vice-chair elections, all the rest we don't vote. We have consensus, which means all of us agree.

160 plus, all of us agree. You can imagine that is tough. So, that's the reality of the GAC today, before it was easier, now it's more complicated but it's challenging and it's a nice task of our chair in trying to guide the group towards that. Siranush, you tell me, I can go on forever, but you wave at me and say, hey stop, okay?

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We have a chair that is selected by elections. For the first time, elections we had in 2014. And it was elected, Thomas [inaudible] from Switzerland, and we have five vice-chairs. It's [inaudible] from Spain, one with [inaudible] from Thailand, Henry [inaudible] from [inaudible], and missing one. Help me, Tracey. Who is the other vice-chair? It's me from Argentina, and I'm missing one.

[Inaudible]

No, I think that's it. [Inaudible]?

Turkey, but he dropped out. So, we are four formally. So, we have elections this week. So, if you're interested in how the GAC works, you can go and gather our session in, I think, Tuesday. We have elections, the chair will remain. We don't have another new, [inaudible] two years more, but we will have new vice-chairs.

[Inaudible] I wanted to share with you, how we do the advice. We are a large group. Let me see, I have some notes. You have any questions?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Let's see if you have questions for Olga?

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Yes, we have question here. [Inaudible] if you can come closer to the mic?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: [Inaudible] from Algeria, for the record. I'm coming from Algeria, and they want to know how... Because Algerian government is not represented in the GAC, even if I met them in the global 2014, like they are aware about that. So, I want to know how to get them involved in the GAC. Like, how, what are like, the process to get them involved?

OLGA CAVALI: That's a very good question. I'm sorry for not letting you know. It may be the ministry of ICT, the president, it may be the ministry of foreign affairs, these are usually the areas of government that get in touch with the GAC, could be, not very frequently, but could be, the regulator. It's not very frequently, but we had some representatives in the GAC who were the telecom regulator of the country.

This is not exactly a regulation body, but it may be. So, I would encourage you to get in touch with them and send an email to our chair. Usually, process is a letter sent by the relevant authority that is interested in participating in the GAC. And in a letter to our chair, and then he gets in touch with them.

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I can give you the details, and they are on the internet, but that's the usual process, but it's a very good question. And it's interesting that you get involve, but just then, they become part of the working list, and then they can come, they can request a Fellowship to come to the meeting.

And also, Fellows sometimes participate in the GAC. We had several Fellows that go to the GAC, which is another possibility of participating. You wanted to ask a question.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Thank you. My name is [inaudible]. My question is a bit related to what [inaudible] asked. I want to know if there are any initiatives in place for you to encourage those governments that are probably part of the GAC, but they do not really participate, they don't come to meetings. Do you do anything to kind of encourage them? Because I've seen that you do have like members like in [inaudible], but I'm not sure, you know, for example, how much they participate.

So, in general, I want to know for other governments.

OLGA CAVALI: That is the question. 160 plus, how many of us are really, really engaged in producing texts, documents? Not many. Not easy. It's not easy. What I personally do, but that's my own craziness,

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when someone from the region comes, and we have Monica here, when someone from Latin America comes to the GAC, I immediately get in touch. And I say, hi, if you need help, just let me know.

And if you need explanation about the documents, let me know. This is not my obligation. It's not part of my job, but it's something that I like to do. And we have achieved a very interesting group of countries, very active from Latin America. That's one way. Other ways, asking the chair, vice-chairs to help.

There is something... You said something remarkable. It's not easy to actively participate. You may come. It takes some time. The documents are complex. You may get a translation, but the real issue, the discussion, is in English, and the real document is in English, and it's not easy. I'm an engineer, and the documents are more legal related than engineering related. So it's more policy than technology. It's not only that it's in English, it's English, also [inaudible] in some areas.

So you have to be patient. You have to be focused, and be patient, and devote sometime of the day life, because we all work in governments, and we do other things. I'm not... Very, very few representatives, it's the only thing that they do is ICANN. I would say that maybe say, two or three countries, I can

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think of, but the rest of us do many, many things, and a part from that, we have the GAC.

So, the question is that I can help in Spanish and English, and I speak those two languages, so you can count on me for that. But, it takes some time. It is not impossible. So, what my advice is, if you're a newcomer to the GAC, try to find an area that is of your interest, of your country or yourself.

For example, I'm interested in privacy, I'm interested in protection of geographic names, I'm interested in security issues, and try to find a working group that is dealing with that. We have like six or seven working groups, I chair two of them. The participation of GAC in NomCom and protection of geographic names.

There are others dealing with security, other dealing with under sub-regions, and some others. So, find a working group that you think you're more comfortable with, follow that list, participate, and from then on, try to jump into other areas. But try to focus on something.

The variety of things that we advise is very broad and it can be very overwhelming. But if you focus on something, and go step by step, no? It goes better day by day. That's the only advice. And it takes time. By the way, I had a conversation with Sally Costerton, she visited Buenos Aires two or three weeks, a month

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ago, when she was going to Paraguay, to open the Entrepreneur Center.

And we were talking about this gap. The Fellowship is fantastic, but how you jump into really being active, into the development of documents, into the writing text, into contributing with [inaudible] test. That takes time. It takes patience. And that is something that we should think about for the future.

More questions.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: We have question over there as well.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Thank you very much Ms. Olga. I was looking forward to this session. I come from Tunisia, and I work with the government, actually with two ministries at the same time, education and ICTs, because I implement ICTs in education. Unfortunately, I really feel, and my country has, actually, a GAC member, but they are not active at all, unfortunately, and I do believe that the problem is actually with the nomination process, because unfortunately in some countries, like the [inaudible] region where I come from, those nomination things, they are within very [inaudible] cycles.

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And they just put some seats for seat sake or for spot's sake in the GAC. So, that's why I believe sometimes, some members in the GAC are not active, and they're not really like giving any input, or trying to change something. So, I don't know, maybe the nomination process is the problem, I believe.

OLGA CAVALI:

Yeah. I can help if the representative is willing to. I cannot go into the internal national issues. That's something that we cannot interfere with. But you may get in touch with some of them, and let them know. Something that I have noticed in governments, is that they are more comfortable in bodies like ITU, because the government has more formal role.

And formalities for governments are important, and this is something important. And you don't have to think that it's not a relevant issue. The thing is, the internet has become part of the communication infrastructure, and it's not only the spectrum regulation, and some of the rules and several bodies are dealing with.

It's also the internet. So, this is why it's important that the governments get involved in ICANN. Also for the legitimacy, English bad this morning. For ICANN, it's very important that many governments are actively participating. Maybe you can get in touch with them, and you can put them in touch with us.



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I visited your country. It's very nice. I visited in 2005 for the [inaudible], I was the [inaudible] representative in Tunis, in Algeria. Very nice country. So, maybe we can get in touch and I can help you.

Go to you. He needs a mic. Come, come to the front. In the meantime, I take this question.

PAUL: Okay. Paul from Kenya for the record. Olga, I have just a question about membership. Do you accept membership from intergovernmental organizations like the AU, World Bank, UN?

OLGA CAVALI: Yes, but they're observers. The African Union is an observer. You have our dear friend, Alice [inaudible], she was the GAC representative for Kenya, and now she represents the African Union. We have several organizations. We have organization of American States, ITU, they are observers. They don't, they can participate.

We don't vote, but they are not really the ones making the decisions, but they can participate in the process. Yes. They can. And also, they have some part of the Fellowships go to the observers. So, they can participate with the Fellowship.

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UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Good day and good morning to you, ma'am. [Inaudible] My only question is that, [inaudible] the GAC is going for the elections.

OLGA CAVALI: Yes.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: The [inaudible] from this 160 plus nations of the United Nations, is it?

OLGA CAVALI: Sorry, I didn't...

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: No, no. The question is that, the world, those who have been conducting for elections in the GAC, tomorrow, is that from the nations of the 160 nations of the United Nations? Or, those who have been nominated from the post.

OLGA CAVALI: Yes, those... Let me see if I got your question. The candidates are nominated by countries, part of the GAC. We don't have regions in the GAC established so far. It's something that we

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have to work with. But for the moment, we don't have regions. But, we try to coordinate by region.

So there is one candidate from Latin America. The Latin America countries we agree that she is a good candidate, she is [inaudible] from Peru. I was vice-chair for two years, I had to step down, and she, if she's elected, she will be vice-chair. And then there are other candidates. If you look at the list of candidates, you have two candidates from Europe.

That said, so you can see that there are no regions.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: The last point is that, [inaudible] United Nations or one of the nation belong to myself in India, right? If at all, I want to be nominate any candidate, can I do or not? Thank you very much.

OLGA CAVALI: India could be a candidate for the election, yes. Nobody nominated India.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: [Inaudible] India.

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OLGA CAVALI: There is a candidate from China, and there is a candidate from [inaudible], an Asia-Pacific region. Yes, India could, for the next election...

[SPEAKER OFF MICROPHONE]

You have to be a GAC representative to be nominated. Your government should appoint you. And you could be... That's an interesting question. Who can be a GAC representative? You can be a diplomat, a former diplomat. You can be a former member of the government, or you could be a contractor. That depends on your government.

It depends on the government giving you the appointment to participate in the GAC.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: [Inaudible], please, next question.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: [Spanish]

Thank you very much for your presentation. I would like to speak in Spanish, so it is more convenient for everybody.

I will formulate my question in English.

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UNKNOWN SPEAKER: He wants to practice his Spanish.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: So, I have a couple of questions. You mention that you're preparing communiques, that you're submitting to the Board, and have been reviewing a number of such documents in the context of work in the policy development process related to the WHOIS. So, my question is, you submit similar documents to intergovernmental organizations, like for example, the United Nations?

Because this advice seems to be universal. And the second question is, how do you select observer members?

OLGA CAVALI: That's two very good questions. I don't recall doing that with United Nations, or maybe the chair can send... I don't recall that, but we can ask Tom [inaudible], and see if I'm forgetting something. I don't recall... Not giving advice, we only give advice to the Board, but we may be able to send in letters, perhaps, to other, I don't recall that.

But I think that could be possible, but I'm not sure, but I can check that for you. And the other question was, it was very good, but I forgot it.

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UNKNOWN SPEAKER: How observer members are...?

OLGA CAVALI: Oh, that's a good question. And they have to send their requests, like the countries, and then there is an evaluation. If, for example, examples of observers are ITU, the Organization of American States, the African Union, [inaudible] which is the telecom regulators of Latin America. You can see the list in the...

I think there are like 20, 20 something. And it's evaluated, and if it's relevant, of course they can become members.

FADI: Hi. Fadi [inaudible] for the record. I'm a Fellow. Thank you for explaining how the GAC advisor work. My question is, given the fact that you mentioned, that there are usual countries that participate more than others, and the fact that some member's countries, maybe if they even having a representative do not.

So the GAC advice is usually, probably, at least, correct me if I'm wrong, representative of certain group of countries, and that's usually transferred to the Board. Does the Board, or does GAC in

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this case, take into account the lack of information from the other countries?

Maybe for reasons that are not related to lack of participation, but maybe capacity, maybe financial issues, maybe they want to participate but they can't. So, is that taken into account by the Board? By the GAC members, other GAC members?

OLGA CAVALI:

I cannot talk for the Board. I am not a Board member. I have many friends there, but I am not a Board member. So, I will leave that answer for them to give you. What I can tell you is, we do many efforts within the GAC to have really diverse views. And that's also the role of the vice-chairs, in trying to...

This is why we try them to be from different regions. So, I myself, do a big effort in trying to get the feedback from our colleagues in Latin America. There is more to be done, for sure. Every large group, every working group, not only in ICANN. I chair many groups outside of ICANN. It's always the same.

There are more people that are more active, and the others... But, I think the leadership has that role in trying to engage and create a diverse. It's a way forward, but we have improved a lot. But, yes, the ones that participate... I had a boss, he was a very

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fantastic diplomat, and he said, he always told me, the one that writes the document is the one that gets the opinion there.

And so, have that in mind, if you want your opinion to be in the document.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: And we'll take the last question, please.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: I am [inaudible] from India, a Fellow. The question is, about the last two days I am following on the discussion on IGO, NGO, [inaudible]. So, if two different opinions happens, how a solution happens in GAC. So, that's a minority proposal as a part of things.

OLGA CAVALI: In general, we seek for a consensus. If there is a minority opinion, it can be included in the communique. If you follow... Some of you may have followed the IANA transition process. We had some countries, we had a divergent opinion. And we didn't want to stop the process, but we want to express ourselves.

So, if you look at the document of the accountability, you will see a document presented by like, by myself and in the name of 20 something countries, and we had a divergent opinion, and



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you can express that. And the process goes on, but you have your opinion included there.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Any last question to Olga while our next guest is coming on his way? Yes, please.

WAYNE: Wayne from [inaudible]. My question is related to the Fellowship for GAC, as you mentioned. Is it in the same format as this Fellow, whereby participants are used to working of the ICANN?

OLGA CAVALI: Very good question. You have to first be a GAC members. Once you're a GAC member, you're on the GAC list, and you will receive a communication from the GAC [inaudible] saying, would you like to apply for a Fellowship to the GAC? And then you say yes or no, and then you apply. Unfortunately, we have more requests then...

I had a meeting with a former ICANN CEO, and I told him that we should have the same Fellow seats, available Fellowship as other Fellowship, we don't have that already, we have less. But we have some, I think it's 30 plus observers. [Spanish]

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35? Monica knows more than me. She's brand new in the GAC, but she's great. She is very knowledgeable, and she told me 30 plus, five. 30 for the members, and five for the observers. So if you're an observer, you can also get a Fellowship. Of course we get more, who makes the selection? The chair and vice-chairs.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you Olga. Any questions from here?

OLGA CAVALI: Two more.

ELLEN: It's Ellen [inaudible] from Yemen. You mentioned that the GAC role will be changed or differ after IANA transition, and you mentioned PTI, the Public Technical Identifiers. I just like to...

OLGA CAVALI: I mentioned the empowered community. Empowered community is [CROSSTALK]...

ELLEN: ...GAC role will be different, or will differ after IANA transition?

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OLGA CAVALI:

That's a very good question, we are talking about that internally in the GAC. Of course, you know, having the same idea in between 160 plus countries is very difficult situation. We are working on which will be... We are discussing this week, and we will discuss that in the next weeks. The role of advisor, it's already there. That won't change.

But, the new bylaws include other activities for the GAC. Some countries like Argentina, and some countries in Latin America, we think this is a great opportunity for more engagement of governments within the GAC, within the ICANN environment. Some others think that we may remain only as advise, so that's a discussion that we have.

But the bylaws allows us to do that. So, we have a seat in the empowered community, which is very important. And we have other functions, so we are working on that. And you have a question.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER:

Yes. [Inaudible] from PNG, just for the record. So, relating to the participation of countries in the GAC. So, you also mentioned that, ideally, the GAC would like to have as many seats as there are on the UN. And that countries are more comfortable in environments such as the ITU, in the multilateral environment.

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Would you say, it's probably a bit subjective, but would you say that in an environment as ICANN, where multistakeholder model is promoted, as well as having rough consensus. Is that sort of like a barrier? Something that makes countries a bit reluctant in participating?

OLGA CAVALI:

It's a very good comment. And it is a process, you know? This is new. The way that ICANN works, and the way that the internet is managed, it's new. And there is no way that it could be managed, only by one stakeholder. But that, the governments have a very formal structure, which is also relevant, because governments are responsible for security, for education, for law enforcement at a national level.

So, it's not a minor thing that the governments have some doubts in how to engage in this new process. I think this is relevant, your role, young people. Your role in this process is in bringing this, this new way of communication is to [inaudible] new way of making decisions, which is not formally established for many, many years.

Think about the normal way of governments working for 200 years, maybe. So, it is a process. It's not easy. But it's the role of the new generations to bring the multistakeholder model to

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the... It's not perfect. Democracy is not perfect, as well. We will always have problems, but we have to find a way to make it.

For me, and that's a personal issue, opinion of the GAC, not vice-chair issue, not Argentina representative. The key for the multistakeholder is diversity. We have a diverse group, diverse group of countries, diverse group of Fellows, diverse group of participants in all of the SOs and ACs, and then you have a good outcome.

But that's a way we have to move ahead. [Inaudible]

UNKNOWN SPEAKER:

This is [inaudible] for the record. I was speaking Spanish because I'm from Argentina, so [CROSSTALK]...

Olga, my question will be more oriented to policy making processes at the GAC and at the GNSO. Not so much [inaudible], and perhaps you can answer from your own personal perspective, and not from the government perspective, because these are issues that are probably not resolved.

My question then is on geo names, and the new gTLDs. How do you personally see, or from the perspective of the Argentine government, whether [inaudible] mitigate new conflicts, new conflicts in the different points which may be geographical areas, it's not really recognized as such in some situations.

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I can't really think of one in Latin America, but I do know in other regions, there are some conflicts with terms that are not really recognized internationally as geographical areas, or as belligerent groups or other issues.

My second issue is regarding international organizations, governmental organizations, like the international health organization, the WHO in English. And the non-governmental organization such as the Red Cross, or the Olympic Games committee. I do know there have been very serious discussions regarding the recognition they would get on the new call for new gTLDs.

Enthusiastic about the fact that we were speaking Spanish.

OLGA CAVALI:

Should I respond Spanish? But I go slow, I promise. ...that I would speak slow. I don't know if [inaudible].

So, those are very good questions, both of them. Geo names, well yesterday, we had a joint meeting with the GNSO. You know that the GNSO makes policies for generic names. So these are relevant when it comes to defining rules for the new gTLD round. The first round of new gTLDs, had rules that impactive generated some conflicts. Various conflicts, actually.

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In particular, Latin America was very active in two TLDs in particular. One was dot [inaudible]. [Inaudible] is south of Argentina and Chile. And another one called dot Amazon. You know that Amazon is the great online store, and it's an excellent river as well. It's the biggest river in the world.

But [inaudible] withdrew its application after very thorough work, Argentina engaged with, with Chile, with the support of more than 60 countries in the world. Finally, I decided to withdraw the application.

I'm so honored [CROSSTALKING]...

And then the other was Amazon, what are we doing? Well, the working group that I coordinate, called the Geo Protection name working group, is now engaged in the idea of creating a repository of names, where the applicant would have to go and check first, whether that name is a relevant name for a certain country or a certain region.

Now, it's a bit resisted by some because they believe it's something complex to maintain, we actually believe ICANN could maintain that database, and the applicant that has an agreement, for example, if they want to apply for dot NAT, dot [inaudible], then when they get an agreement from that supposed string, they can apply.

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They would need to get a blessing from the database.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: You can have dialogue to describe the process in more detail later, and we'll continue. I would just like to thank Olga and give her a round of applause. Thank you very much for being with us. I know we gave you a hard time with asking many questions.

OLGA CAVALI: Don't worry. You can find me in the meeting, in the GAC room, or you can Tweet me, or you can send me emails. Olga Cavali at Gmail dot com.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much. And I would like us to invite our next guest. ICANN president and CEO, Göran Marby. Göran, the floor is yours.

GÖRAN MARBY: Thank you. I thought it was much more interesting to walk around instead of standing, you know, sitting down. I've been sitting down all day. So, how are you doing? Are we taking care of you? Do you feel recognized?

I'm really sorry I was late. I was caught up in another discussion in apparently what was the next room, and I couldn't find my



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way here. I just want to talk about a couple of things. But I'm going to start from, actually a discussion I had with Alan. Hello Alan.

When we started talking about what is the role of the, what they call the non-commercial, or someone who is not here for a business interest, and the multistakeholder model, is a model which is built around the fact that different voices... I should maybe walk up here, so I don't stand my back to anyone.

The multistakeholder model is built around the fact that different voices should be able to be heard. And I talked about, in my opening speech yesterday, that the... We went through the transition, which everybody has now forgot. And we replaced US government oversight with the community oversight.

I don't think that the work is done, because we need to protect this model going forward. And I said at the only, only way of doing that, is to have a diverse and active community. So, let me dwell in a little bit to the active and diverse community, what it means for me more personally.

If we were only... I said somewhere, and this is a bad joke, but it's not... If you... If the world were run by middle-aged men from Sweden, it would be very well functioning, but very boring. And in this model that we have, in the multistakeholder, there is

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a special place for people who [inaudible] either themselves, or something that is not a contractual arrangement.

That is the democratic solution, how this system actually should work. Because internet users around the world, which are now 3.6 billion users, have to, we have to figure out a way of getting that voice in. And therefore, we need to work very [inaudible] to have people coming into the system, that is not only representing something, but also themselves.

The Fellowship program is one of them. And that's why I'm so proud to be here, even if I was almost 20 minutes late. So, I ask my team, and also people working for me, and I'm asking you, do we take care of you? Do we facilitate the opportunity for you to be here? What can we do? It's not only because we're very nice people, which we, of course, are, most of my team, anyway.

But, also to the fact that you are very important, as a collective group, but also as individuals. We need your voice. We need the voice from the people who don't usually have a voice, and we need people to be able to step up to the microphone, be brave, and I know in this world here, sometimes we could be very...

I don't know if you have any problems with acronyms, or the structure processes, or where to engage, or the fact that many people have been here for a long time, and you walk up to a

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microphone and say, what do you think? We built the system. It wasn't designed by me, but we built a system for that possibility.

You are very important to us. But you're not only important for us, as an organization and as community. Your voices are important to be able to serve the internet users of the world. We don't do everything when it comes to internet. We do one very important part, that's why you're here, and that's why I'm here talking to you.

In the grand scheme of things, I would like to go back to this thing that, our internet is something that it was all of the time. And when I speak about the internet, and when people speak to me about the internet, they always talk about the economic value of internet. They talk about, you can get people earning, out of unemployment.

And that is, of course, correct. There are many studies that show that. But it's something else as well. Yesterday, when I had a discussion with the Indian government, they actually used a word I liked, the unifier, the equalizer, the fact that you can talk to people differently that have access to information.

I've said this a thousand times, but I still love it. I was in South America many years ago, and I met some governmental representative who had a project in a country to have internet out in the villages. And I asked him casually, why? And I always

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expect, yes, we want to move them out of poverty, which is important.

But they said something to me that I always carry around, which is one of the personal reasons I work for ICANN, is that when you get people online, rich people has always had the power to have information to them. They always had access to information. Poor people haven't.

And if you have information, if you don't have information, it's a very big difference. So, by getting people online, on an open, interconnected internet, you take away one of the biggest disadvantages of being poor. You get access to information. That's one of the reasons why I'm working for ICANN. That's the reason why I'm doing what I'm doing, because I know that it's important. And when we do that, we have to think about local languages, we have to think about scripts. We have to make sure that it's not only English.

We have to be understandable of different cultures. And you help us with that. So, thank you for coming, and individually, I encourage you to speak up, and go forward. Thank you very much.

Any questions?

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SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Yes, we have several questions. Fadi, Holly?

FADI: Thank you very much. I'm Fadi [inaudible]. One of the questions, after a couple of days being a Fellow, as a first-time Fellow to me, and after the learning a little bit more about the transition, the post-IANA transition is, and talking to people in the corridors, ICANN members and other participants.

Is there, in your view, given the new realities, any threats to the future of the post-IANA transition in terms of fragmentation of the internet? That many people, at least in academic circles and policy circles, are discussing, talking at a future level, and the fact that they are increasingly globally, an increase rise of ultra-nationalism and more people, or more governments at least, want to take more control about more things, including internet.

And so, do you feel, in the future, threats on the horizon? Thank you.

GÖRAN MARBY: I'm from Sweden, I can see threats in everything we do. I mean, let's divide the question, answer the question in two sides. First of all, what do ICANN do? Many of those things that people are concerned about, is outside what we do or can have an effective

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on, like content, for instance, or national borders, or when countries want to surveille their own people.

That's... So, let's leave that aside. I think it's an essentially important discussion, and I encourage everybody to have it, and in certain countries it's harder to have that discussion than in other countries. But what we talk about is... When we talk about fragmentation, we talk about, yeah, the things that connect.

And there I think, yes, we cannot give up, because the internet as... Some of the people say, internet is a technology, but it's not really one technology. It's several technology, and the sets of organization, that works voluntarily together.

And this system is voluntary. So we work with our friends in the numbers community, we work for our friends in the protocol community, and we all do, you know, a lot of different stuff, so we're interconnected. I think that one of the lessons learned from before the transition, is that very few people actually understand how the internet works.

And I think that it's a threat in itself, because that means that people can, for good intention, take bad decisions, they can have an effect on one united internet. I think that we have to continuously engage, to be able to train and talk about how this actually works. That's one side of the discussion.

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The other side is that, the multistakeholder model and internet, has one thing in common. No one has done this before. And that is... Especially when new people come in, we don't know how internet is going to be next year. So even if you've been engaged in ICANN for 18 years, it doesn't really matter, because you are here helping the future.

So, we are working very hard in international organizations to talk about what we do and why we do it. I would say that we have to be cautious that no one else, again, no organization, no person, no special interest, no company could seize or capture what we do again. So, I think...

I'm Swedish, I'm always cautious, it's a culture thing. [Inaudible] for you. Sorry, more questions?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Thank you. I'm [inaudible]. I'm from Afghanistan. My question is, firstly, I'd like to thank, and I'm sure all of us, the Fellows, are really thankful on the Fellowship. We like it. You questioned, do we like it? Were you hospitable? Yes. It was really good.

My question is, after the Fellowship, and before the Fellowship, I've been involved in internet governance issues, the names and numbers. We have... We want to bring change in the local level, where we live, especially Afghanistan, where I live. I'm on a

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mission, in my local space, in Afghanistan, with a situation that we have to give people access to information.

As you said, the resources for me to come here and get all of these, is very positive. But how can we take this back and bring foundational level changes? I know of, for a lot of that, one of the biggest issues, capacity, which we could bring back, but then the financial side of things. We're trying to do a really small [inaudible], and we're having issues finding funds for that.

And so, this goes for each and everything. To get the knowledge would then be as easy to get it online, but then to spread the language, we need resources. And how can ICANN help with that? If you have any plans, or something.

GÖRAN MARBY:

There is an unlimited demand for funds for anything. My standard answer would be that, to some extent, we're working for the At-Large, we're working, also with our dear friends at ISOC, with local ISOC chapter. And we, as an organization, also do outreach for different countries.

But I'm going to let you in on something that we're actually talking about, which doesn't solve your immediate problem. We are thinking more and more about what we call demand [inaudible] engagement, this is more of a general thing.



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Because the internet is actually different for different people, and different regions, and different... In my previous job, we did a study about how do... In Europe, what we asked different countries, members of different countries, what is internet for you? And in some parts, you connect to the internet, and you disconnect.

It's like a service. And for some countries, including my teenage kids, it's like, without internet, you're dead. So, the internet is actually different for different... I mean, we are looking, without going into any funding questions, we are looking into how we should engage also with, in our partners, like the At-Large community, and the ISOC community, to support developing different countries.

And by the way, your former IT minister, spoke Swedish, I like that. Thank you. I can take one more question, I think.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much. I think we should...

GÖRAN MARBY: Let's have one more.

Let's do two more then.

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UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Thank you Göran for being here, and bringing us here as ICANN Fellows. I'm also on the NomCom working party. Thank you for the opportunity. Me, as an ICANN Fellow, I have two set of questions, but then I will... It something similar to my friend here, who asked the first question.

Now that ICANN is an independent body of NTIA, and of course, the US government. How does ICANN Board...? I asked this question to Tom [inaudible] as well, the other day, got pretty satisfactory answers. I just wanted to get your opinion on this, that how did ICANN Board going to keep external interferences, since you're an independent body.

There is going to be a lot of... I'll be really straightforward here. There is going to be a lot of lobbying around it, or a lot of pressure from different set of governments, or maybe organizations, to get their agenda across the board. So, yeah.

GÖRAN MARBY: You can take one question, I'm going to take the last question to the gentlemen here, but it's an important question. The bylaw states, and it's very important, it's the community that makes the decisions. They are the ones who actually make the decisions. The Board, what they do, is they look at those decisions and they take in certain advice, and then tell me to go and implement it.

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Now, we clarify some [inaudible], but I do agree with you. You know what I think? Most of the lobbying will be within the community, and you're raising a very important point. It's, I've said this many times the last couple of days, an awareness point, that anyone that is involved in the community should know, that it has got to be increased lobbying.

With that said again, we haven't changed. The community has done this all of the time. It's the community always do the policies. It's the oversight. The US government is now replaced by the community oversight, but it actually balances. But this work has been done for a long time.

So, as I said yesterday, everything [inaudible] or nothing [inaudible]. But the erasing of various [points?], the Board as itself, and what I do, yeah, try to lobby me. And but I think like you, about the community, they should think about it. That is a very good point. Last question. I'm sorry that I'm stressed.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: There are a lot of questions, I know, but...

PAUL: Paul from Kenya. My question is about managing perceptions of ICANN. Given that now that you're free from NTIA oversight, and

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I think this question was also asked in this year's congress. I saw the recording of that.

GÖRAN MARBY: You saw that?

PAUL: Yes. [LAUGHTER] So, the question is, people now see ICANN, because when it comes to internet governance, ICANN is increasingly being seen as the United Nations, for better or worse, as a one stop shop for anything internet governance. Do you see this as a good thing or a bad thing?

GÖRAN MARBY: I don't see it as anything, because what we are supposed to do is in our mission. And the only one that can change that mission is the community. It would be far reaching for me, in my role, if I engage in this [inaudible] about the mission. That is set in the bylaws.

You're raising a point, which is important. There are people who come in here with the wrong perception of what we do. And I'm feeling more and more actually talking about what we do and our place in the ecosystem, because what we do is not everything, but what we do is important.

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So, we're trying to raise that point. But, the community... And my job is to facilitate that discussion, sets the mission for what ICANN is supposed to do. So, you should feel the pressure, not me. Are you implying there are more questions that I missed in the queue?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: I think we cannot do more questions now, but we would like to thank you for coming here, and we know that you have tight schedule. And a round of applause from our team to you. Thank you very much. And I know there were a lot of questions, sorry.

[SPEAKER OFF MICROPHONE]

Thank you very much. And I would like to introduce our next guests, nomination committee members. Please, take seats.

[SPEAKER OFF MICROPHONE]

STEFAN: Welcome everyone, or should I say, hello and thanks for welcoming us. My name is Stefan [inaudible], I chair the 2016 Nominating Committee, and sitting next to me is Hans [inaudible], who will chair the 2017 Nominating Committee. So, a very brief intro on the Nominating Committee, then give it to Hans. I know we're running late, and unfortunately we also have

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commitments that will force us not to stay with you as long we'd like, but I would like to mention that we have an open meeting of the Nominating Committee that's happening, when?

Monday at 11, Monday at 11. We are constantly striving to improve the transparency of the Nominating Committee's process, and these open meetings are a great opportunity to do that. So please, do come along to the open meeting to learn more about the Nominating Committee. Briefly, what do we do?

Well, we select two leadership positions within ICANN. Traditionally those positions have been at the Board. We select half of the Board, so it is a pretty crucial role that we fulfill. We also select the GNSO and ccNSO Councils, and to ALAC. I say traditionally, or historically, because post-transition, we now have two more positions to select to, and those are on the PTI Board, where, as you may or may not know, it's a five member Board, three of which are selected by other means, and two will now be selected by the NomCom, and that process will start this year.

So, under Hans [inaudible] committee. That will be the first time that the NomCom will actually go through that process. So, to do our selections, we open... Each NomCom is a one year cycle, we open an application period, where we call for anyone that's interested in those positions to apply through our process. The

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idea is that we allow ICANN to benefit from expertise and energies that it might not otherwise find within itself, either because they don't exist within the existing pool of volunteers, or because we are dealing with individuals that may not have heard of ICANN in their ordinary work, and our job is therefore to go out, be ambassadors and find them, and then convince them to apply.

So it's a complex and crucial process. Complex because with the level of international scrutiny that ICANN now commands, we have very high level applicants coming to see us, and it's a very difficult job making those selections. And also crucial, because as I said earlier on, we are an integral part of the leadership structure, in terms of our selections. And if we don't make the right selections, or if we're unable to make quality selections, then you soon find that the way those structures are supposed to work, may not be optimal.

So, that's my very short and brief intro to the NomCom. Let me pass it over to Hans [inaudible], and once again, just say that it's always a pleasure to come and see the Fellows, and we are always very grateful for your invitations. I've said it before, and I will say again now, we often get some of the most pointed questions that we get, emanate from this room.

So, once again, thank you very much.

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HANS: So, thank you. So, rather than me talking more, I would like to pen it up for any questions. So, if there any questions?

You moderating? Or should I?

RICARDO: Hi. I have two questions. Ricardo from Venezuela. The first one is, what are the requirements to being nominated, or to be self-nominated? I didn't understand the process. If you look for the people, or the people can look after you, once the nominating process is open.

And the second is, what is the relationship between the seats that you have open, and the amount of people that is looking for these positions?

HANS: Okay. So, anybody can nominate themselves. So, you're more than welcome to put your name forward for a leadership position as soon as we open for the applications. That will happen in roughly one month. We will prepare our work at this meeting, and then we will publish the NomCom website, and the application form, as soon as that's ready.



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And I would say, beginning, middle of December, that should be out. And then anybody can put their name forward. In addition to that, we actually go out and look for people as well, but we're not limiting to who we're looking for.

And for the criteria, the qualifications, that will be published on the website, and that's a bit different for the different positions, of course. Last year, I think we received approximately 100 applications, and among them, 20% were women. So personally, I would like to encourage women to apply, because the NomCom can only select from those who put their names forward.

So, if your name isn't there, we will for sure not consider you at all. [CROSSTALK] Will you manage the queue? No.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: There is... Is there a question? Okay, please.

SARAH: I'm Sarah from Ghana. This is not really a question, but you said you have a session on Monday. Unfortunately, we have a session too, which is compulsory for us. So if there is any other session that we can come in I would love to have that.

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HANS: I think that after lunch on Monday, we start with our sessions, and we're fully booked until the end of the meeting. We could have a look at that, if you act and you confirm that there may be some opportunities, but I can't promise anything right now. Yes?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Hi Hans. This is [inaudible], I'm a member of the welcome part of NomCom too. Just to answer Sarah. I'm also an ICANN Fellow this year. I was instructed by my coach that we could actually talk to Siranush, and be granted a half-hour from the time of Fellowship to actually attend this session. So you can do that, do the same.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: But also, in addition, for all public forums and all of the sessions, will be recorded and transcribed. So, you can go later to the space and listen whatever discussion you would like to hear, okay? So, it is transcribed, and it will be available online, for all of you. Fadi?

HANS: Before taking the next question, I would like to introduce to my right, Sahead, he is the chair elect, so that means he's got the role this year that I had last year. So the intent is for him to

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become the chair next year. So, if you have any concerns about how I run NomCom this year, you can give him input so he can do a better job next year.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Also, there will be some videos that will be on the NomCom website, trying to explain some of this stuff. So, I encourage you to have a look at them as well.

FADI: Hi. Fadi [inaudible], I'm from Syria. The nomination criteria you mentioned it will be published, but my question is about, are there key changes that happens in the post-transition era in the criteria of selecting the nomination criteria in general?

HANS: I think that's a very interesting question that the NomCom is going to discuss in the upcoming meetings. But, in general, there are always changing requirements for the Board members. We'll look at the total composition of the qualifications of the Board, and try to feel what we're lacking, and what that means this year, whether we need people with more experience of dealing with government lobbyists, that was brought up here earlier, or whether we need more corporate governance, I wouldn't say.

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I mean, as a chair, I'm here to facilitate the process. It's up to the 17, 18 members of the NomCom to do the actual selections. And the way they do this, is that they liaison and talk to the Board, the CEO, and the supporting organizations, to get input on the criteria, and then they establish a common understanding of what profiles they are to select, and then they do the selection.

So, it's a bit too early for me to say that and direct the NomCom in any way in that area.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Thank you very much, and I would like to thank chair for NomCom 2018, and 2017, sorry, and chair elect, for coming here and taking your time. A round of applause for our speakers. Thank you very much.

We'll be looking forward to hearing more during public forum. Thank you. And I would just like to let all of you know that our session for today is coming to the end. Our lunch for Fellows is being served right here. Please take the time to take your lunches, and then have break, and go for other sessions.

For us, in the agenda, let me go back.

Yes. We have in our agenda, at 3:15 until 6:45, public internet session at ICANN 57 in hall three. And I'm looking forward seeing

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you at 5:00 for our daily wrap-up session, in the room hall four.  
Enjoy your lunch, and thank you very much.

**[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]**