
HYDERABAD – At-Large APRALO ALS Capacity Building Sessions 4

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HOLLY RAICHE:

Holly Raiche for the transcript records, and we've got about one minute. I think its going to take that long to—did you get him? And will all of the people who are taking capacity building please actually sit around the table? If you signed up—John you can stay. Ah, so nick the food and goes. Terrific. Love it. I invited you. That's okay. I hope you remember that in the future. You owe me a beer tonight. Thank you, just checking.

Because there was a bit of confusion about the venue yesterday, we missed about 15 minutes so we've got an hour and fifteen minutes today. I'm going to take up 15 minutes of that time, perhaps less, to go through what we should have yesterday.

On the right hand screen, what we've got is the home page because I want you to be able to find what I'm talking about. Now, Ariel, from the homepage get me to the GNSO page. And, hands up, who's going to tell me what GNSO stands for? Go ahead.

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

NARINE KHACHATRYAN Generic Name Support Organization. Narine.

HOLLY RAICHE: Thank you. GNSO page. First go to groups. Go down there and click GNSO. Generic names, we need to go there. Now, what you can't see very well, right on the top you will see there's a thing called activities. This is not council, this is the—which one is that? No, that one, what does it say? Group activities. Okay, click on that, please. What Group Activities does is that is where all of the policy development by GNSO is, and what you will find as you scroll down—I'll read off this page—go to GNSO, click GNSO.

Okay, click on active projects. That's the very top one, active projects. When we talked about policy development by the GNSO, this is where you find the active policy development. Go down to, say, the PDRP on the IRTPC, Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy C.

This is a very typical process. If you look, first of all there's a summary of what are we talking about. The IRTP is actually about the process to allow registrants, which is the people who own the domain name, to switch registrars.

It is the whole process that goes on to do two things: Number one, make sure that the request to transfer comes from the real registrant and isn't just some other registrar stealing a

customer, but it's also to make sure that the transfer process goes smoothly.

So what you will see is first of all the summary. This is words of one syllable what this is about. If you scroll down and keep going down, this is the process. It starts off—okay you want responsible staff member, policy issues. Keep going down. You will get – there is a Preliminary Issues Report that happens, an Issues Report, then the GNSO Council meets and says, “Do we want to do this piece of work or not?” and under that heading, you will get decision by the GNSO Council to say, “Yes, we’re going to go ahead with this project.” So that’s really the initiation of the project. Keep scrolling down.

You get a Working Group Charter. That then becomes actually a working group that’s set up to say, “We have to decide what it is we’re going to do,” and there’s a charter. That charter’s actually there. I’m not going to hit the link, but there’s a charter. It’s a document that’s set out that has the resolution, the terms of reference, all the stuff that you need to know.

Then you have a working group and all PDPs — remember we’re talking about the policy development process — all of them publicly on the website call for individual members and anybody can join, anybody, and you have the document here that says what is you’re going to do.

What the working group does is meet usually for an hour teleconference once a week, and that can take time. They develop a document that then has to be released for public comment. So then you get the next heading, working group public comment, and there'll be a whole list of the public comments that were made. It's summarized in a document, and the working group then considers every single public comment that's made. They have an initial report after they discuss it, and then when you come down it's the working group final report.

That will mean there will be a document that goes through, "These are our terms of reference, this was our charter, this was when we released it for public comment, these are the public comments we got, this is our final report." It has to go back to the GNSO Council for the final report and if it's about policy and change in policy, it's then approved by the Board and you'll see the Board resolution. So that is how you find out how to participate or how a policy was actually made. And for every single PDP, it will be this outline.

Okay, could we go back please to the homepage? Now we're going to go to ALAC, to the At-Large Community, the groups. Okay, we're going to go back, yes. No, not at At-Large, I want ALAC. Okay, the policy development page. Remember we got here yesterday. Then on the policy development page, could you

scroll down to a policy thing that's not complete because I want to show the whole process?

Again you will have a list of what the ALAC is doing and if you—does that show—yes, it does, okay. You will see on the top there it's a graphical illustration of the process we go through. It starts with the announcement of a statement. It's open for comment. Remember at that stage we talk about there's a decision do we do anything about it or not.

The next stage is a wiki and solution and then if you scroll down a little bit—could you open the wiki and I'm just hoping this one has got a lot on it. Okay, you will note there has been—now that is a diagram of where we're up to and you'll note there's a green—this is a statement that's been adopted.

Okay, can you scroll down a bit? No, no, no, that's too far. There is again a statement. This is a brief overview of what the issue is so you know what this is about. You've got the description, you've got the background. Keep going, okay. Keep going. See if we can find the wiki. We don't have a wiki. I want to find something where you can see the comments have been made. There we are. Look at that.

What you will get, remember I talked about a penholder? The penholder does the first draft and that is put up. And again there's a description. After the statement is put up, then the wiki

is open and any ALAC member can comment and does comment. There's a period in which you comment. Now have we got comments there? Can you scroll down a bit? Do we have comments? Yes, Olivier commented, Humberto commented—keep going down. Yes, Ariel, Olivier again, and after that—and those are the comments that are received—the penholder then is responsible for reading all of the ALAC comments and coming up with a final statement. Now the final statement should be there.

At that point, at the final statement, which is there and it's in a PDP form and you can read it, that is then voted on by ALAC and if it is passed, then that is submitted as ALAC comments. So those are the two policy development processes that we should have gone through yesterday didn't have time. Any questions?

NARINE KHACHATRYAN: Does ALAC comment all policy development processes or it makes a choice?

HOLLY RAICHE: The process is when there is a call for public comment – and it may be a PDP process, it may be operational process, or whatever – the ALAC actually at a meeting there will be an agenda item which Ariel manages where there will be a list of

comments that have opened, processes where the comments have opened, do we want to comment, and there's a discussion about do we want to make a comment or not. And believe me there are some things where we don't – it's not something that we're interested in or it's something where we've already commented, we don't need to do it again. For whatever reason, we may say no.

And then if you remember at the top where it says adopted, there'll be this thing that just says no comment. If there's a decision to make a comment, then somebody will become the penholder and their name will go there as penholder. The penholder will then develop an initial statement that people comment on. Ariel?

ARIEL LIANG:

Thanks, Holly. I will recommend each of you to take a look at the frequently asked questions section on each of these ALAC statement pages because on this page it provides information on how a statement is developed and then there is a data diagram that showcases the process of how it's developed and you can look at this. Thanks, Holly. I just want to point you to that page.

And then there is some other commonly asked questions like what type of issues that ALAC comments on, including the public

comment proceedings but also things that are very important to end users such as public interest and these topics. They're not necessarily prompted by a public comment.

HOLLY RAICHE:

Which is a very good point. I've been talking about the PDP process which is about formal GNSO process, but there may be informal ones. There have been times when the GNSO Council decides we're going to change something that we do. It's not a policy development process but we'd like feedback, and so they will call for comments and these will then be discussed by ALAC. Most of them will say, "Yes, that's an interesting thing that we should comment on," go through the same thing that will be up there. What are we commenting about? A bit of background, who the penholder is. The wiki is created, there will then be people commenting and again we go through the whole thing.

So those are the processes you go through, and along the way there is a bit of explanation as to what the issue is about. You can always read that and if it refers to a PDP, Policy Development Process, that information will also be on the GNSO activities page. So you can always find out what the issues are.

AMAL AL-SAQQAF: Is there a different working group charter for each PDP, or it's the same?

HOLLY RAICHE: Every time there is a policy development process by the GNSO, the process is fairly strict. There will be resolution by the GNSO Council to actually form a PDP process. There will be a Charter Working Group and all they do is work on a charter to get the terms of reference, a description of what has to happen.

That then turns into an actual PDP process. There will be a call for members that goes out to ICANN generally. At that stage, anybody here can join. You don't even have to be a member of ALAC, you can just join.

And there will be meetings. The meetings are held by teleconference. They use Adobe Connect. You can be dialed in or you can use just the Adobe connection and you attend. You participate in the discussion until all the issues that have been identified by the charter questions are answered either we don't want to deal with this or this is what we think.

That then goes out to public comment. All those comments are considered. The final decision on the final report then goes to the Board. Every step is followed every time and every single PDP they've had is on the GNSO website and you can follow the

steps. When you go to the GNSO activities page, every time there's a new document created – a charter, a final report, an interim report – they're all up there. So it's a very clear process that can be followed.

Any questions, team? Okay. Now—Maureen?

MAUREEN HILYARD:

I just wanted to point out that what Holly's gone through is the structure of the process right from the beginning within the GNSO, I think. But when it comes down to it, our actual input is really sort of like a little bit further down. Unless you really are involved in GNSO or even ccNSO, whoever actually is implementing a PDP or going to start one, but it's really good for you to understand how it started and that whole background and extra stuff. It's important that you actually do understand why it is that you're actually on a working group and what it is that you're actually supposed to achieve.

[HOLLY RAICHE]:

Some of us have actually chaired a working group to develop the charter to develop the initial report.

MAUREEN HILYARD: Yes, well, some of us don't get to that stage. She's been with the system a long time. But really it is I think that when we actually for example have our APRALO meetings and Ariel or somebody, Holly might raise all the different working groups, all the different statements that the ALAC, the At-Large Community is being asked to comment on, some of them might seem a little bit complicated.

But when you actually read the background, and this is what Holly's pointing out, that background information, which you can get from the ALAC page, which is a summary of what the GNSO puts out, it can be quite interesting. So it's good for you to actually get into that and then put your name down.

HOLLY RAICHE: Thank you, Maureen. Now, Ariel I didn't warn you of this so I do apologize, but could I have the first set of slides about – we're through with the homepage – for the set of slides that I did for the first day about ICANN? Can we get those up? Because what we're going to talk about the rest of today is ICANN now.

Many of you will be aware that as of October 1, a lot of people within ICANN were very excited and in fact there's going to be a celebration on the lawn of Novotel this evening as a congratulations to the community because our contract with NTIA has lapsed and everybody's excited about it. Well, a few

people in the world are excited about it. This explains why. So this is now—today will be ICANN post IANA. Now, if I can have the first—is that the first group?

Okay, scroll through next slide, keep going. Stop, stop, stop, okay. Back one slide. Thank you. As a reminder of what we talked about on Monday, the original contract that we had – we, ICANN – had with the United States Government NTIA back in 1998 has been replaced by a thing called the Joint Project Agreement and then the Affirmation of Commitments.

If you remember I said in March of 2014, the U.S. Department of Commerce announced its intent to transition to actually say, “We are going to step back. We’re not going to have our contract with ICANN. ICANN’s going to run itself by itself” providing the following criteria were met. And so for the next two years, we were working on these criteria. Could I have the next slide please?

This is what we had to do. We, ICANN, had to come up with a proposal for an independent ICANN that met these criteria, which we’ve talked about. There had to be broad community support, and it had to address the support and enhancement of the Multistakeholder Model that met the security stability and resiliency of the domain name system, the expectations of ICANN global customers.

It had to maintain the openness of the Internet, and the U.S. government was absolutely clear that the NTIA role must not be replaced by a government-led or inter-governmental organization. Next slide.

In August 2016, not that long ago, after two years and a lot of hard work, a really lot of hard work by a lot of people in ICANN, the Department of Commerce confirmed that their criteria that we've just looked at had been met. And what happened, we don't need to go into the details, it almost got derailed but didn't, was on October 1 the U.S. government allowed the contract it had with ICANN to lapse.

If you've been watching and listening to what's happened since then in this meeting, you'll be aware that there's still a lot of stuff that has to happen. But in fact theoretically now, ICANN is not operating under contract with the Department of Commerce. Okay, now can we go to today's slides? I'll let you eat soon. Okay, we go back here I think. It's a repeat. That's what we did. Next slide, put up the next slide. Okay.

The response when the U.S government said we will let the contract lapse, from ICANN the response was two-fold or actually there were two parallel processes that went on.

The first was an IANA Stewardship Transition Coordination Group. If you remember back when I talked about the three

areas, the three functions that IANA does, this is where they are. The Cross Community Working Group and if ever you see all of the CWG, which about everybody talks about, this was the group formed to deal with the naming related functions. Remember the three functions? So this is naming.

The RIRs got together a thing called CRISP to deal with the numbering issues. Then there was a working group called IANA plan, and that was about the protocol. So the three things that IANA does were addressed by three groups under a coordinating group, so this is IANA Stewardship Transition Coordination Group. Those three things were one of the processes. Sorry, I'm grouping them all together.

The second was a realization that in fact you're going to have to have more accountability to ourselves. So you had another group which was a CCWG as opposed to the CWG, and that's just in case you don't like acronyms. This was about looking at accountability mechanisms really by ourselves, of ourselves. So basically these two processes have gone on since the announcement by the Department of Commerce that they would not renew their contract if we came up with proposals that met their criteria. Next slide, please.

Hard to read but suggest you do have a look at these three because this is the sort of stuff that happened over a couple of

years. The roots zone management track, the stewardship transition track, and the accountability enhancement track. All of those things were going on for a long time. Next slide, please. Oh, there he is. Oh, you put that in his slide and it didn't work. What have you done?

This is the chart that Leon put in that he's going to talk to.

LEON SANCHEZ:

Very clever, right?

HOLLY RAICHE:

Thank you. The next slide, thank God there's something there, this is the timeline. This is the timeline we operated under starting from the announcement by the U.S government. What it does is it shows a whole range of processes that went on from — you can read the slide. Next slide, please.

After the March 14 and all that work, the announcement was made by the Department of Commerce that in fact all the criteria had been met and that statement is what happened with the completion of all the required implementation tasks, the Global Multistakeholder Community with the support of ICANN, the organization is ready for the IANNA Stewardship Transition to occur.

Well, this is our statement: “We thank the ICANN community for their ongoing support and dedication.” And that’s by top level ICANN people. Next slide, please. I hope this works.

This is a description of what we mean by Multistakeholder. You will see this term over and over again. Have a look at it. It’s a little hard to read from here, but it includes lots of us. It includes what’s called the contracted parties, it includes the At-Large Community, it includes governments, it includes research academia and everybody. Now, where did Leon go?

We will talk amongst ourselves while we retrieve Leon. Can I have the next slide please? That’s it. When Leon chooses to reappear, the slide on the right, even though it is a little bit complicated and he will actually explain it. Leon — did anybody watch the awards for the opening ceremony? Did you all see him up there? He actually had his lawyer stuff on. I almost didn’t recognize him. That’s because he was one of the ones who spent probably most of his life for those two years working on part of what was going on here on behalf of ALAC, and he didn’t have a life. For two years he did not have a life. I think that may be why he’s left. Satish, would you go find Leon?

Right. Put your lippy on. Glenn wants a picture. Now somebody else is taking a picture. Whatever. We’ve got to wait for Leon

because Leon's going to actually talk to that slide. All right, all right, photos, Photoshop?

GLENN MCKNIGHT: Okay, folks, let's just go where the platform is at the back, then I can get a good picture. Get up, it's okay, exercise is good for you. I've done two short videos with Leon as well and I'll send the link. It's in Spanish and in English on what he did.

HOLLY RAICHE: Leon?

LEON SANCHEZ: Yes, Holly?

HOLLY RAICHE: The slide is yours. What you've got to do, the question that these people think they're going to ask is: how does that structure address what the U.S government wanted and what we want? And I'm going to shut up now.

LEON SANCHEZ: Thank you, Holly. Thank you for inviting me to be with you. Well, what you see in your screen or what you were seeing in your screen, it's the new ICANN structure without the NTIA. As Holly

said, the privatization process of ICANN ran for some 18 years, I think, and we've finally reached the goal in which the contract between the U.S government and ICANN for performing the IANA functions expired on September 30 and now we are independent.

This was a long process not only because it started long ago but because there were many, many hours of volunteer work performed by the different communities and constituencies. The result is that now we have a new set of Bylaws that, of course, rule ICANN's activities and we have also a new structure.

This graphic kind of explains to us the interaction between ICANN and the different communities and stakeholders that are involved with the domain name ecosystem. As you might or might not read because the image is a little bit small to actually read it – excellent, there we go.

Okay, what we have here is the whole domain name system and IANA functions ecosystem. We have now ICANN, which is the organization that is in charge of making up the domain name system policies, and you have a new structure, which is the Post Transition IANA or PTI, which is now the Public Technical Identifiers.

HOLLY RAICHE: In the top square is ICANN as it exists now, and the PTI which Leon just mentioned is in the new square just underneath.

LEON SANCHEZ: Thank you, Holly. So we have these two organizations and the post transition IANA or now the Public Technical Identifiers Organization contracts ICANN to continue to perform the IANA functions.

We have now in regard to the PTI, this organization that again contracts ICANN to perform these functions, and again ICANN has different relationships with the RIRs. For that, they have established Service Level Agreements that ICANN is expected to comply with in order to provide good services to the RIRs.

There is also an MoU with the IETF which is, of course, the document that will regulate the way that ICANN performs IANA functions in relation to the protocols community, and we have also the IANA Functions Review and we have the Customer Standing Committee which is related to the domain name community and all of these are customers of the IANA functions.

So now we have different mechanisms to guarantee that ICANN will continue to perform these functions in a timely and effective function. And if that doesn't happen, then there are also provisions so that the PTI can find a new provider for performing

these functions. And of course, there are a series of mechanisms that have been put into the Bylaws. We have performance metrics and the service level agreements and the Customer Standing Committee.

Those three bodies or mechanisms would be in charge of actually supervising that ICANN and PTI are performing as expected to each of the customers. And if that doesn't happen, then, as I said, there is a mechanism to separate these functions from ICANN and find a new provider.

That is as it stands the changes that have been developed by the community in regard to the IANNA function's performance, but we also have a new ICANN structure and within ICANN we have the empowered community. That is a community body that now has certain powers to hold the ICANN Board accountable to the community.

What we had previously was the Affirmation of Commitments and we had also the contract with NTIA. So that was the backstop that prevented ICANN and ICANN Board from going rogue and do crazy things. So now we don't have the NTIA behind ICANN to perform this backstop so what we have in place now is, as I said, the Empowered Community.

This community has now powers to remove the Board of Directors, to remove individual Board members, to veto the

budget for ICANN and the PTI, to approve fundamental Bylaw changes, and so on and so forth.

So this is how structurally-wise speaking is the new ICANN structure and the new PTI structure. But then the magic on this is that this is not something evident to the end user. The end user has no clue that this has happened, and that is the way it should be because that means the Internet continues to work as usual.

So that is the magic in this whole set of changes that, while organizationally-wise speaking there are deep changes in how ICANN is structured and how the IANNA functions responsible body is now incorporated, then again for the end user this is transparent. Nothing has happened. Nothing is perceivable. No change has been done. The Internet keeps running as usual and that's the way it should.

With that, Holly, I turn back to you and of course I'm open to questions.

HOLLY RAICHE:

And the first question is from me as always. There were three sub streams of the first process and one of the second. If you remember we talked about the two processes. The first three I can see. You've got the protocols with the IETF, you have got the

SLAs with the numbering community, you've got — now where are the names in that?

LEON SANCHEZ: In the Customer Standing Committee.

HOLLY RAICHE: In the Customer Standing Committee. What you want to think about is the three functions. Remember I said two processes. The first process was actually meeting the requirements that were set out by the U.S. government. The other was accountability. You can look at that chart and you can see the three. But maybe do you want to just spend a minute or two additional talking about or emphasizing that accountability stream that, aside from the three functions, we had to do?

LEON SANCHEZ: Well, accountability is something that the names community suddenly became aware of in the process of actually designing or crafting the domain names community transition proposal.

When this happened, they asked that ICANN convene a new working group in relation to the domain names community and of course that means ICANN. And for that they organized the CCWG, the Cross Community Working Group on enhancing

ICANN’s accountability, which I co-chaired with Thomas Rickert and [Mathieu Weill].

This Cross Community Working Group, as I said, was in charge of designing the enhancing accountability proposal, which is made out of a series of modifications to ICANN Bylaws. And then again the two most important changes in the Bylaws are the empowered community, as I have described previously, and the new IRP process.

If you’re not familiar with the acronym IRP, it’s the Independent Review Process, and this Independent Review Process is a process by which anyone that is affected by a Board’s action or inaction can come forward and begin a process so that the said person or organization can find redress for the impact that such action or inaction could have in their sphere.

These are the two main changes or the two pillars for the enhancement of ICANN’s accountability. And in the process of designing this proposal for enhancing ICANN’s accountability, the CCWG also became aware that there were some topics that were indispensable for the transition to actually take place and there were other topics that the transition wouldn’t stop if those topics were not resolved in time for the transition but they were also as complex and as important as those in which the transition depended.

So what we did is we organized our work in two work streams. Work Stream 1 is the one that took care of all these topics that were inherently necessary to solve before the transition took place. Work Stream 2 are those topics that were not necessary to be taken care of before the transition took place and that we were aware that the discussions would be far more complex and far more time demanding than that available for carrying out Work Stream 1 work.

We are now in the process of carrying out these Work Stream 2 works and for that we have organized nine subgroups, if I'm not mistaken, and some of the sub groups are working on topics like human rights. We are working also on transparency, on SO and AC accountability, on jurisdiction, on – I'm losing count – but that's SO and AC accountability, transparency, diversity, human rights, the transition, the Ombudsman, the CEP.

And I may be losing one or two over my mind but, well, the message that I want to convey is that these working groups are open and anyone is allowed to join, to observe, to participate, to have their say. So if you're interested to continue to dig in to these topics, I definitely encourage you to have a look at the wiki page of the Work Stream 2 process. There you will have all the links to the different subgroups, and in there you will be able to subscribe to the mailing lists. And if not, you can always come back to me via Holly or directly via e-mail, and I will more than

happy to help you get engaged on any of the subgroups of your interest.

So this is the wiki space for Work Stream 2 on enhancing accountability. The easiest way to get here, I don't know the URL by heart of course, but the easiest way to get here is to go to the ICANN homepage. Exactly, Google it. No, but the best or the easiest way to get there is to go to the ICANN homepage, click on the IANA Stewardship and Accountability tab, then go to accountability and enhancing ICANN accountability which is, I believe, the third on the row. Exactly, the enhancing ICANN accountability.

That will take you to the wiki space of Work Stream 1 and there in red you see Work Stream 2 wiki is available here. So just click on the word here and it will take you to the wiki page of Work Stream 2.

And there you'll see different documents that have been developed for Work Stream 2. If you scroll down, if you could please scroll a little bit down, you'll see the different working groups that are available. So you have a link there that says Work Stream 2 subgroup topics. You see that there's diversity, guidelines for good faith conduct, human rights, jurisdiction, Ombudsman, reviewing the CEP, the SO and AC accountably, the staff accountability, and the transparency tracks.

All of these have dedicated wiki pages. If you click on any, let's say the human rights track, you'll be directed to the wiki space of the Human Rights subgroup. There you can find the documents that have been developed and the mailing list should you want to subscribe to the discussion. And you also have the directions to be included as either a participant or as an observer.

Those are the archives for the different meetings that this group has held, and the rapporteurs for each of the subgroups are in charge of scheduling the different calls and meetings. I see that Glenn has his hand up so Glenn?

GLENN MCKNIGHT: Thank you. Are these groups open? Can any one in this group join it?

LEON SANCHEZ: Absolutely, they're open. You can see two columns there. The active participants and the observers column. The only difference between each of those columns is that active participants are expected to actively contribute to the work of the working group, while observers are allowed to be a little bit lazy and just lurk and observe what the working group is actually doing.

But if you want to enroll in the active participant column, which I definitely encourage you to do, then you should be aware that it is expected that you have substantial contribution to the working group. So that is the only difference but other than that, the groups are open and anyone can join at any time.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: My follow-up. I believe a lot of these rapporteurs are actually here at the ICANN 57 as well if you wanted to meet some of these face-to-face.

LEON SANCHEZ: Yes. Actually that is a very good question and a very good point, Glenn. Thanks for raising it. What happened is that we as CCWG as part of our Work Stream 2 agenda, we have a face-to-face meeting one day prior to the actual beginning of the ICANN meeting. That was, I think, Tuesday, last Tuesday or Wednesday. I'm not sure which date I'm living, so it was either Tuesday or Wednesday last week. But we held this face-to-face meeting and for that all the members from the CCWG were funded to travel here. And as Glenn said, the rapporteurs of each of the subgroups are here still, and you can of course meet them in person and ask them directly. Should you want to join or should you want to collaborate with those groups you can approach, of

course, any of the rapporteurs or myself as co-chair and we will be glad to help you get involved.

HOLLY RAICHE: Could we all please thank Leon? He's not going to go away, though. Now, thank you. Ariel, could you go back to—in the slides—the criteria that the U.S. government had? One more, I think. One more, okay. Okay, one, two, three, four, five. We're going to have five groups. How much time do we have?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: We have 15 minutes.

HOLLY RAICHE: You've all got five minutes. In one of five groups, who are the number ones here? Who's number one? Twos? Are there twos? Who are the twos? All right, the ones and the twos are going to take the first two points. The number threes are here? Come on, grunt if you're here. Good. Number fours? Good. Number fives?

If you all go into your groups and what I want you to do is see if you can figure out how those criteria were met looking at Leon's chart and then briefly report back. And if you do that, then you all have a little prize. They've all got the chart on their screen. Is

there anybody who doesn't have the chart on their screen?
That's it. Okay, into your groups.

The actual question was the U.S. government set out criteria.
How does that chart solve the criteria that were set out?

And there are crushed macaroons, I'm sorry. Four of you are
going to get crushed macaroons. Sorry.

[DAISY]: Excuse me, could you repeat the question?

HOLLY RAICHE: And I'll turn my mic off. If you look at the criteria that the U.S.
government said this has to be met. Look at that chart and
think: how in the new structure did this structure address that
criteria? And by the way, Leon's around so you can ask him. You
can cheat. I don't care. Every member gets a macaroon, and if
you're not a member you don't get a macaroon.

We have to be out of here in about ten minutes, so you've got
another couple of minutes to talk amongst yourself and then a
quick report then you've all got to go because there's another
meeting.

Oh, okay so they've got 15 minutes. Ariel, when's the next
meeting here? And what time is it now? Oh, good. Okay,

everybody back at the table please so that we can have a little time to report back. Group 1, where's group 1? Okay, group 1, go for it.

[DAISY]:

Okay, as for the Support and Enhance Multistakeholder Model, we can see it in this graph through the parties who are participating in deciding whatever is for the Internet domain name system. It can be easily seen through the technical committee, the private sector, as well as the end users.

And also it can be seen even through the kind of relation it pertains between all these parties.

As for second, two, the security, stability, and resiliency, it's the task of the IAB and the IETF.

HOLLY RAICHE:

Exactly, right. I would also say just remember what you've got in the top square is the current structure of ICANN and that's still there. So the SSAC in its relationship with the IETF, with the numbering community, all that's still there. So you have a certain enhancement, but you haven't lost anything.

Okay, group #3? Keep going, but you have to leave time for other people. Are you finished? Excellent.

SHAHUL HAMEED: One and two were together.

HOLLY RAICHE: One and two. Who's got three? Go for it.

SHAHUL HAMEED: We have four and five.

HOLLY RAICHE: Did anybody do three? How about all of you do three now? Actually, do four and five and then we'll come back to 3. Four and five, please?

SHAHUL HAMEED: Shahul from Team 4 and 5. The proposed meanings are openness of the Internet because it requested IANA functions databases, operations, and related policy making remain fully open and accessible just as they are today.

Also the accountability provisions help ensure the Global Internet Community can work together to preserve the openness of Internet in perpetuity. And as it involves also a bottom-up approach, it maintains the openness of the Internet.

HOLLY RAICHE: What about the last one?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I think the new ICANN structure guarantees point #5 by replacing the NTIA by a non-government organization which is PTI, which has multiple contracts with the customer-oriented bodies and with the IETF and with empowering the community for escalating also issues and by empowering them by removal of a Board member or something like this.

And the new independent review process also supports the protection that no governmental organization controls the Internet.

HOLLY RAICHE: Yes, that's really for—if we're talking about one of the really, really big concerns about the U.S government is that no one government or intergovernmental organization can take over. So that's the beginning and the end of who actually is in charge of the Internet's critical functions. And there's no intergovernmental organization, there's no country, so that we're it. All of you are it, so it's up to you.

Okay, meets the needs and expectations of the global customers. Where do you think you might look on that chart to answer that question?

[DAISY]: Actually, we notice that the Customer Standing Committee may be one of the committees which can help meeting needs and expectations of the global customers. So actually [CAC] monitors PTI's performance of IANA naming function by analyzing their performance and reports on a monthly basis and publishing its findings.

It's also authorized to undertake the remedial actions to address poor performances and so to escalate the performance issue to ccNSO and GNSO for consideration.

HOLLY RAICHE: Excellent. We're going to have to end here due to lack of time, but I repeat what I just said. This is in your hands. There's nobody else there, so it's us. It's a big job.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Thank you very much. Are there any closing questions to Holly? I think that is a good sentiment. I would like to on behalf of all of us present here thank Holly who has taken an extreme amount of effort to put together the program and to run it in a very dedicated fashion chasing you including me.

HOLLY RAICHE: While you were slow.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes, while I was slow. So we really appreciate the effort that Holly has put in. Please give her a big hand.

[DAISY]: Excuse me, may I? I would also like to thank Holly for thinking of organizing something like this the next time because it was really very, very interesting and we benefit from it.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Okay, I have a question for you. You've been learning about ICANN for the last four days. What is the full form of APRALO? APRALO, what is the full form, anybody? Yes?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Asia Pacific.

[SHAHUL HAMEED]: Wrong, wrong, wrong.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Asia, Australasia, Pacific Advisory Committee.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So no Google searching at this point.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Asia, Australasia, Pacific Regional At-Large Organization.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No, there is a little bit of a problem there. It is not Asia. It's Asian, Asian Australasian, and Pacific Islands Regional At-Large Organization. Remember that.

This is just to point out that even when we study so much there are still things that are left over. Therefore, APRALO is actually planning another event in ICANN60, which is going to be held next year, 2017, at Abu Dhabi.

That meeting is special because we have the General Council Meeting during that time. Every RALO who is a member of APRALO will be paid for—every active RALO. Not every RALO but every active RALO will be able to send one representative to this meeting. So we'll be having an enlarged version of this program, and I request Holly to start right away in organizing this program for next year.

SHAHUL HAMEED: Every RALO or every ALS in the RALO?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

I mean every ALS, sorry, every ALS in APRALO in the region. Now I'd like to thank some others who have also played a big part in enabling this event. We have been very happy for the last four days because we've been provided with a good hall and lunch. Gisela and all the staff, Silvia, Ariel, and the staff team have worked very hard because this has been going on for some time.

Initially, we did not know where this was going to be held, where the lunch will be served, but they had to run from there to here. All this is being discussed, but fortunately everything has turned out well and we would like to thank all of the staff who did this work for us.

One more thing is about feedback. We would like to get your feedback on these sessions and for that Gisela will be circulating a feedback form maybe after a week. After you go back home and settle down, after that you'll get a feedback form. Please give your feedback so that we can improve the next program.

With that I would once again thank Holly and also Leon who stepped in for a critical portion. Thanks to both of them for driving this program and to my colleagues in APRALO, especially Maureen who is not here, she's stepped out, and Ali and Kylie who was here as well, for supporting this program and helping the organization there. Thank you very much and see you shortly.

HOLLY RAICHE: Thank you.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]