
HYDERABAD – Newcomers Day
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ICANN57 | Hyderabad, India

JEANNIE ELLERS: ...Newcomers to ICANN. Can you switch to the next slide for me, Deb? We're going to go through relatively quickly a little bit this morning before we get into introducing our Global Stakeholder Engagement colleagues. Just a little bit of what this day is about.

We want to make sure that as Newcomers, you are able to engage quickly and effectively at your first ICANN meeting. Is this everybody's first ICANN meeting?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes. No question.

JEANNIE ELLERS: Yes?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Wow. Okay.

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.

JEANNIE ELLERS: Excellent. Excellent. That's fantastic. Is this anybody's second ICANN meeting? Welcome back. That's fabulous.

My first ICANN meeting was actually in my home state of California. I always say it may as well have been on the moon. I had been at ICANN actually for a couple of years before I went to my first ICANN meeting and it still may as well have been on the moon. It was quite an experience. I knew what ICANN did. I knew what ICANN was about and I was still exhausted, overwhelmed, terrified, and I had no idea what I had just been through.

This is also our longest ICANN meeting ever. So welcome. You're going to get a lot of information. This day, we're kind of changing it up a little bit. We want to make sure that you get the information that you need to get you through the longest ICANN meeting ever.

We're going to give you information about what's happening at this meeting, what the Communities are doing at this meeting. The Communities that you yourselves have an opportunity to get involved in are doing at this meeting. How you can get involved in those Communities and what the hot topics are being discussed inside those Communities.

We want you to understand how this community is structured. How each of the sectors that you are all coming from get

involved at ICANN, why they get involved at ICANN. We want to provide to you avenues for engagement. We want to provide to you a path, a journey. You're starting on a journey. We want to give you the tools necessary to just get started. Not a deep dive; it's not jumping into the deep end of the swimming pool with no life preserver. That's not safe.

At the longest ICANN meeting ever, you need a couple of tools. Just a little bit of guidance. That's what this longest day ever is for at the longest ICANN meeting ever.

Can I have the next slide really quickly, Deb? Will it work on this one? Maybe? Oh, there we go. Cool.

I'm going to hand it over to Deborah and she's going to go through with you a little bit about how today works and what some tools for today are.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: A lot of you were in this room earlier today and just want to remind you that the translation headsets are in the back of the room. These are not to travel with you all over the meeting sessions from session to session. Please put them back when you are done with them.

The session is being recorded so you don't have to worry about writing — you can take notes but it is being recorded and transcribed. If you're going to ask a question make sure you show some love to the interpreters, speak your name clearly, state where you are from, speak slowly and clearly in any language. That's why the headphones are there so that those of you who need to speak in another language may do so and those of you who don't understand that language can use those headsets to hear clearly. Phones off and computers are on mute. Please do not have your phones on or put them on mute. We'd appreciate it if you just kept them off.

Questions are encouraged. We want you to interact with our speakers today. Hopefully, you'll have a lot to ask and talk to them about. That's what they're here for. They want to hear from you. And relax, you're amongst friends. We're here for you. There's a lot of people who are going to share their experience with you today and we're here to have a good time. Thank you.

The ICANN meeting is one of the finest paths and things building a circle of innovative, intelligent people, exchange ideas and thoughts and creating a bundle of social and technological adventures that you will never forget.

This is where your journey starts. Small steps. You can go anywhere you want. This is your first step whether you come

from business, whether you come from civil society, your interest can go anywhere you want it to go today. You don't have to stay in the business sector if that's where you come from.

You can go to any session you like if it's an open session. Find your path. Find a new way to explore ICANN. You can go to any session you like. You can visit. You can talk to anybody. Put your hand out. Talk to people. Introduce yourself if you want to meet somebody. If you find that you have an interest in another sector, make sure that you talk to them. If you have somebody that you want to talk to, you want to meet, ask one of us to introduce you. It's all about your path. This is your journey. It begins with the little small steps and if you have any questions, that's what we're here for.

JEANNIE ELLERS:

I'm going to hand it over to our colleagues from the Asia-Pacific region here. They're going to talk a little bit about the mission of ICANN, the community, the ICANN organization, and the Board and how it all fits.

First, on our list is to talk about the Multistakeholder Model as a whole is Samiran, and he's going to — yes, you're first. If you want to just introduce yourself to our newcomers and there are

some slides that came with it but you don't have to speak to them if you don't want to. Perfect.

SAMIRAN GUPTA:

Thank you, Jeannie. Once again, welcome to the session. My name is Samiran Gupta and I am with ICANN. I am based in New Delhi, India. I think one of the questions that was asked earlier today was — a show of hands of how many of you are newcomers and we saw a lot of hands and we saw a few hands for repeat — those who are coming back to an ICANN meeting.

I think what you're trying to do here is to, hopefully, not scare you too much so that you keep coming back and you keep participating and keep contributing to this process.

Today, I'm going to introduce what ICANN does to you. We're going to keep it really simple. I'll leave the jargony to the ladies in the middle. They said they would deal with it, so I'll try to keep away from the jargons. Let's get started.

The mission of ICANN is to ensure the stable and secure operations of the Internet's unique identify systems. So what does that really mean? We actually work with domain names, numbers, and some protocol parameters. When you use the Internet wherever you are in the world, you really don't get to see what's going on behind every time you hit a search button or

every time you try to go a website. In a million little pieces of things which are going on across the world to get you that information in nanoseconds. We do a lot of the coordination of all of that that happens in the background.

The ICANN organization does not develop any policy. We work with the community and there are community groups within the ICANN ecosystem that develops policy and we help in delivering some of those results to you.

When you talk about policies, there are various ways in which we work with the community or the community works in developing policies. Some of them are working group models. Others are meetings which are face-to-face such as this meeting here, ICANN57, web, and telephone conferences. Then, of course, there are times when we put a policy out for public comments and then there are collaboration mechanisms, publications, and webinars.

Let me just stay with this slide for a little bit and give you some examples of how some of these work.

One of the easiest ways of getting involved in any part of policy-making is to perhaps join a meeting and that meeting — if you get to come to a meeting in person, that's fantastic. But even if you can't you can find a group online, sign up for it, get on that

mailing list, and start participating. Then you will get the opportunity to get on conference calls in which you can actually contribute to the process. You can speak or you can send in your comments which would be taken onboard.

Equally, there are times when there is a working group which has come out with some policies which will then go up on a Public Comments Forum where you get the opportunity of commenting on them. So you may not have been part of that working group but you still get another chance.

I'll give you one example of that. We have a whole Languages Division and what are we trying to do there? One of the things we're trying to do there is to get the DNS, the Domain Name System, or the addressing system in different languages, or rather different scripts. Not so much languages but different scripts which could be used by more people across the globe.

Now, these languages groups don't actually create these scripts necessarily but there are working groups which come together on an ad hoc basis until that project is done. Defining the rules sets, defining how certain characters should be displayed and what are the rule sets for making those characters appear on your screen. Once their work is done, it is put on a Public Comment Forum. Again, anyone can participate in that process and contribute to it.

What we are looking at — this open access of contributing to policy-making is really about what we call the bottom-up Multistakeholder Model. You're going to hear this a lot over the next few days or maybe even later today. It takes a little time to get used to the fact that all of you sitting in this room, every single one of you, could actually impact something that's going to make the Internet maybe a little better in a few years from now or even a few months from now. You actually have the power to participate in this process.

Now, one of the things we do at ICANN is show you very nice graphics so here's the first one. What we try to do over here is talk about how do we look at folks or how should people who are — anyone of you should look at us and how do we organize ourselves into groups that can contribute to this process. This, in essence, is a Multistakeholder Model.

Some of you are students in here, some of you are academics, others are possibly from business, some of you are from the domain name business maybe, and there are many of you from various spots. All of you can participate in different ways and I'm just going to talk through some of the areas that we have on the slide.

If you look at this slide over here, if you start from the top left, we've got government and intergovernmental organizations so

actually even though we're talking about you're participation — even the government participates in some of the policy making processes at ICANN. It's called the Government Advisory Committee but we'll talk about that later.

Going from left to right, we have Academics, we have Internet Users, we have Civil Society, we have the Domain Name Business Industry — the folks that actually give you your names and resources. Then we have the Technical Community which makes all of this happen. In the Technical Community, for example, you have engineers, you have software developers, you have programmers, and network operators.

Then you have the General Business Sector and part of that could be your ISPs, for example. It could be your trade associations. It could be private sector companies. Everyone is really part of this ecosystem.

What is unique about this process is that what we're trying to do in this Multistakeholder Model is to get all of you to speak to each other and to come back and speak to us and tell us what you need. Normally, if you're in the telecom sector and you're working telcos only, you're only speaking amongst yourselves. But here's an opportunity to impact what's happening in Internet policy making by talking to various other groups.

Next slide please. Thank you.

Here we have the ICANN community at work. The bottom-up Multistakeholder Model. Everything that I've said so far — now we're looking at it in terms of how it looks within the ICANN ecosystem. Again, you have the Government Interest, you have the Country Domain Name Interest, like a .in or .cn and so on and so forth. We have the Business and Domain Name Interest, we have the Technical Interest, IP Interest, and, of course, everybody — Internet users at-large.

All of these interest groups actually contribute to the policy advice that comes into ICANN and all of us at the table over here are ICANN staff. We take that onboard and we help create the documentation and the way forward with the information that we're given.

All right. This is the last slide. Thank you.

Within the ICANN community and when you're walking around the halls over here, you're going to see some acronyms like gNSO, ccNSO — even today sometimes I walk around and I get confused because there's a subgroup of a subgroup that's having a meeting somewhere. But, in fact, what we're talking about is some very major kind of processes that take place. There are some groups within this ecosystem which actually

help in writing the policy or creating the policy and there are other groups which look at what's been written and give their comments on it. Is that right?

The first group are the Supporting Organizations; the ASO, the Country Code Names Supporting Organizations and the Generic Name Supporting Organizations. The Advisory Committees, or the ACs, include the Government Advisory Committee. I understand we have 167 or 65, 172 — Jeannie has corrected me —172 governments involved. That's massive. It's almost like a United Nations system right there.

I wouldn't say that all 172 governments are here today but many of the governments are represented in the GAC meeting which is a few halls down.

Then we have the At-Large Advisory Committee and the Security and Stability Advisory Committee along with the DNS Root Server Systems Advisory Committee. I know we've been very careful not to put all the acronyms up there because they really get confusing. I know that Kelvin is going to be talking more about this after I'm done.

Apart from them, we have a couple of Technical Advisory bodies and these are bodies that sort of come in from the outside and participate at the ICANN policy-making process such as the IETF,

the Internet Engineering Task Force, ETSI, IAB and so on and so forth.

With that, I believe I come to the end of my section. I hand it back to Deborah. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you very much, Samiran. Now we're going to hear from Kelvin Wong, head of Outreach and Public Responsibility, who's going to speak to us about the various sectors at ICANN. Kelvin?

KELVIN WONG: Thanks, Deborah. I'm Kelvin. I'm based in the Singapore office, APAC Hub. I think Joyce is going to talk a bit about APAC Hub. Just a little bit about myself. I had a government background. I used to work in Ministry of Information, Communications for several years and then moved on to the Ministry of Finance and moved on to the Ministry Culture and now I'm in ICANN.

This is more public service and now this is [some]. I felt that it was pretty aligned to what I believe in, ICANN, as the steward of public interest as well. That's where I'm coming from.

Before I begin the presentation, I'd just like to have a show of hands. How many of you here — you remember what Samiran mentioned about the different sectors, right? So how many of

you here think or know you're from the private sector? You do business related maybe to domain names or just businesses? Okay. Civil society? Okay, quite a bit. Government? Good, we have government newcomers. Very good.

Maybe I shouldn't be asking this — end-users? Okay. It's not — I'm really not trying to make a point or whatever, I was just really trying to see the diversity and you can see for yourself what diversity that's out there.

I also wanted to shout out to certain groups of people here that I think has traveled. Of course, a lot of people has traveled long distances. There's one group that traveled the least. They are actually the locals. Okay. There's a group of students here from the IITH, the Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad. Are you here? Okay, good, good. Thank you for making the long, long trip here.

I wanted to ask also a few questions. Sorry, bear with me, all right? Who is from this region, APAC? Okay, good, good. Very good. Who is from this country, India? Wow. Good. Who is from Hyderabad or was from Hyderabad? Okay now, keep your hands up. Keep your hands up. Those around you — take a good look. These are the people to go to for recommendations and good food. Places to go and places to avoid and what to do here in general. All right. Thank you so much.

Back to the presentation.

Samiran talked a little bit about the Generic Names Supporting Organization, gNSO. This is the group that does policy-making in the Domain Name Spaces, specifically in the gTLD, the generic Top-Level Domain Name Space. They make the recommendations related to gTLD and then they will [inaudible] to the Board. This is done on a consensus, bottom-up approach consensus-based policy-making.

Making up the gNSO, the Generic Name Supporting Organization. There's four groups that you can see here. Roughly speaking, there's a Commercial Group, Non-commercial Group, and the Contracted Parties Group. Contracted Parties are the parties that contract with ICANN, the Registries and the Registrars. These are some of the people that you approach when you want to buy domain names.

The Commercial Stakeholder Groups, who should be inside? If you're a part of it and this is probably the time for you to sit up and see where you belong to so that you know who to approach and what to do. Commercial Stakeholder Groups, they look, of course, at the commercial interest. They can be businesses, large and small. Your IP Organizations — IP here, I mean intellectual property. Organizations also fall into this group. Your ISP, Internet Service Provider — I think, perhaps even from

Fellows, from the Fellows we have some of them here as well. You fall into this group. If you don't know where to go, this is where you should be going if you're one of the groups I've mentioned.

At the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group — this is where the nonprofit organizations fall in so you can be dealing with arts, education, human rights, public interests, consumer protection, and things like that. You fall into this Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group.

Next, is Registry-Registrar like I mentioned. You should know if you're in this group, actually. There's 23 members of the gNSO Counsel and they have two voting members that they send to the ICANN Support. ICANN Support will be touched on in greater detail by Joyce.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: We have a question. If I'm just starting out and all this seems foreign to me, is there is a best place to start? Who can I talk to if I am from the region and need support this week to know what to do?

KELVIN WONG: Is this from Adobe? Where are you? Where are you from?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: From the region.

KELVIN WONG: From the region. Okay, good. There are a few things we need to find out first. If you're from India, you go to Samiran. Well, I'm half-kidding. We have the regional team here. I'm from the Stakeholder Engagement Team which means that you come to us. It's like the first line of contact. We'll point you to the right place and you should really be at an ICANN meetings. So from Adobe that means somebody's remote, right?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Right.

KELVIN WONG: Okay. Great. The fact that you're listening into this, it's very important to not just the different sessions but coming to a Newcomer session remotely I think it's great. You're exactly at the right place, actually. You've answered your own question in a sense. You're exactly at the right place because this Newcomer session is where to start. Listen for more information where you fit in, like I mentioned at different groups within the private sector and civil society — those groups that I just mentioned.

These would be where you can start as well. I think at the end of the presentation.

JEANNIE ELLERS:

As a follow-up, if they're arriving to come to the meeting who can they talk to in person if they wanted to? Where can they come?

KELVIN WONG:

There is an information booth just right out there, I think Albert is helping to run, that you can come to. We have an APAC Staff Station there almost every day from 5 to 5:30 p.m. You can approach an APAC staff or you can approach anybody, I think, in the ICANN Information Booth and they will [collate] us your questions or they'll point you to the right people. Right?

Next slide. I talked about the private sector and civil society. So government, I think Samiran also covered this a little bit, the Governmental Advisory Committee that provides advice to the Board and that SOs/ACs on different matters.

ICANN is an interesting organization in that governments come here of their own accord. They come here because they want to, not because they need to — well, that's subjective but there's nothing to bind them to come to an ICANN meeting. Right? We

have 100 — what was it again — over 170 organizations – exactly, 170. The numbers are increasing and we need help from you to let — go back if you're country has not been involved in ICANN and does not have ICANN rep, please speak to them and have them come into the ICANN organization as well.

The thing is that because it's voluntary, in a way, there's nothing compelling them. We don't have a direct membership or contract, in a sense, for them to be here. So everybody comes here and then has their voice heard. This is something that I would like to, at this point, reach out to everyone to do, which is if you're government – after going back and you think that ICANN is an organization that you think it's important and that your government needs to be at the table to discuss, do reach out to them.

The rest you can see here — we need to fix the numbers here as well. It sends a nonvoting representative to the Board. Okay. We advise the Board and we send a nonvoting representative to the Board.

Next. At-Large — I think everybody thinks you would be in this category, end-users and you should be, right? At-Large Advisory Committee, the ALAC, it's really the ICANN home for end-users and they represent the interest of the end-users. I think a lot of raised your hands as well. I think how we structured the ALAC is

that we have RALOs — we have about, I think five — we have five – sorry, five RALOs. The RALO for the region is APRALO. Let me get this right. The Asia-Australian Pacific Regional At-Large Organization. That’s APRALO.

I work very closely in ICANN with APRALO and I think [Siranush] was the Chair for APRALO for some time. What we do together with APRALO is really to reach out to the end-users, to potential At-Large Structures out there. So you could be running a computer society, you could be running an organization that deals with computers, you could be running even a disability organization that has IT as part of your plan, for example. You could be ALS, an At-Large Structure under the APRALO framework which is under the At-Large Advisory Committee, ALAC.

What we do is to provide with your comments, feedback to ICANN policy matters. It is where we get the users perspective and voices from the end-users. So at APAC Hub we work closely with APRALO to conduct webinars, for example, and also APRALO does go out to the region themselves. They appear at different conferences to do what I’m doing here right now really is to tell you about ICANN and to tell you how you should be involved in ICANN. So that’s the work of APRALO.

All right. I guess I can move on to the next slide which is — to Joyce. That's it. Any questions? You can us now — go ahead.

DIPAK PARMAR: Hi. My name is Dipak Parmar. My question is do you have a Brand Owner Association or a Stakeholder? Brand Owner?

KELVIN WONG: Hello. Hi. The Commercial Stakeholder Group would be where you should be and that's... Where are you from again?

DIPAK PARMAR: I'm [inaudible] and I'm an arbitrator for domain name disputes. The reason why I'm asking this question — say one of the [inaudible] observed litigation system is not for our judges or lawyers but for the litigant. Same I can say for domain name is not for the ICANN Registry-Registrar but for the Brand Owners which we have forgotten badly.

KELVIN WONG: I mentioned about the Commercial Stakeholder Group, so under that we have, as I mentioned, the Business Constituency, the IP, which is the Intellectual Property Constituency so that is where you want to be as well. We have, of course, the ISP, CP, the

Internet Service Providers, and something — yeah, yeah, Connectivity Providers Constituency Group. That's where you should be. I think in the afternoon we do have some more presentations related to different constituencies so we'll be diving down even deeper from what you have heard into some of these constituencies so stay tuned.

DIPAK PARMAR: Okay. Thank you.

KELVIN WONG: Thank you. We still have a presentation.

JEANNIE ELLERS: Was there another question in the room? Yes, one more. Can you also please make sure that you say your name?

MANMEET SINGH: Sure. Manmeet. I'm the former President of Domain Name Owners Association of India. Slide number 12, I saw something. There's a last point which says government representatives request or the advice has a special status. Could you elaborate a little on this special status? Are they given some sort of a special treatment or the advice coming from the government gets

approved somehow or private sector or the other sectors are not looked into — or they are looked into but there're not given a special status. I just a little clarity on the special status part. Thank you.

JIA-RONG LOW:

Hello. My name is Jia-Rong. I'm the Vice President for Asia. This morning, I guess, people were struggling a little bit when we were doing the welcome session but I'm very glad to have a full room. I introduced myself a little bit earlier but thank you so much for joining us and for my team here to be able to share a little bit about what ICANN does.

So coming back to the question. GAC advice. All GAC advice must be considered by the Board so if the Board does not take GAC advice, they also must write and explain why they do not take on the GAC advice. In other words, this is why it's a special status because the Board has to actually explain. If they do not take on the Government Advisory Committee's advice, then they have to explain it.

Now, 99% of all Government Advisory Committee advice is accepted by the Board but the few minority that is not, the Board must explain why and this is the reason why it has a special status behind it. Just a related point to this is because

some people like to criticize that governments coming to ICANN and it's just an advisory role. But you say ICANN says that every different stakeholder group has a voice and each voice is equal so why is this that way.

So the reason why is structurally the Government Advisory Committee because is structured this way it can vet all the policies that's being created so every policy comes up from the Supporting Organizations — the Generic Names Supporting Organization or the Country Codes Name Supporting Organization. Every policy that comes up from there has to go through the Advisory Committee so it allows the governments to be able to look at all the policies that come up.

This is one way that helps in terms of structure and that provides the ability for governments to look at all the policies. The special status in this regard, as I explained, and it's important not to discount the role of governance but at the same time, any role, whichever Stakeholder Group you are from, do not discount yourself from that. I think it's important to highlight and my colleagues have mentioned, whether you represent a government, your business, your advocacy group, or even as an end-user yourself, your voice will be heard.

What's important for us as a group here from this region is that we are not used to speaking up and we want to be able to help

you facilitate and encourage you to speak up because that's what we need. Half of our global Internet users are from this region. The next billion majority are coming from this region so we have to participate, we have to get our voices heard, and it's important for us to understand the issues so that we can participate more activity.

This is where I hope to encourage you, to stay engaged with us, we hope to work with you, and to have more people know about the various ICANN issues as ongoing. Thank you very much.

KELVIN WONG: And I have nothing to add.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: We have some more questions.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. We have time for one more question before we move on to the next speaker because we have to stay on track for the lunch break.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Just an add-on question of what has been asked before.

JEANNIE ELLERS: Can you say your name before you ask you question, please?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This is [Arul]. I'm from India. Just an add-on question. When you say there's a special status then why don't they get the wording right? Why don't GAC has a voting right?

KELVIN WONG: Well, GAC is made out of different representatives —

JIA-RONG LOW: Sorry. Let me take the question. Sorry, Kelvin.

KELVIN WONG: No problem.

JIA-RONG LOW: The issue here is the understanding of what the voting right is so if you're question is why don't GAC have a voting right — the issue here is the Board itself. If GAC already provides advice and then you have the GAC member vote on the policy, naturally it would vote towards its own advice. Do you see where I'm

coming from already? It's a structural issue here as far as the Board is concerned.

But the voting right at the Board level is not the key thing. It's how the policies get developed from bottom-up and it comes up to the different advisory committees that advise on the policies that were made from bottom-up. That process is actually the key. The voting at the very top is to pass the resolution regarding this policy so that portion is not as key as the bottom-up portion.

That's why it's important for us not to look at the voting which is one of the processes involved but make sure that we are involved in the bottom-up process of developing the policy in the first place. This is one thing that I think we tend to be looking at the voting, the numbers, we tend to be looking at that area but this is, as I explained already, is a structural issue but really from bottom-up we look at how the policy is being made in the first place. Thank you.

KELVIN WONG:

Just a little line to add to that is maybe I'll ask the question instead. Who do you think would be the person to be on the Board to represent GAC? I do not want to think of how we have to decide on that. Would this person be able to represent all the

voices who have cause or the interest of the GAC in that sense? Right? I don't want to think about trying to nominate somebody to be on the Board to represent everybody in GAC. That would, to me, a challenge.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you, Kelvin. Thank you, Jia-Rong.

Next, we're going to hear from Joyce Chen, GSE Strategy and Development Senior Manager, who's going to speak to us about the ICANN organization. Joyce.

JOYCE CHEN: Thanks, Deborah. Hi, everyone. How are we doing? Good. I have the unenviable task of standing between you and lunch. Let's try and keep this short.

We're looking at the ICANN organization. The traditional term that we've been using up until now has always been ICANN staff but we're trying to make that transition so just bear with me for now.

The ICANN organization, basically what we do is we support your work. We support the community's work. We implement the community's requests. So we take direction from the Board and

under the supervision of our CEO — who knows the name of our CEO, the new CEO. Anyone?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Göran Marby.

JOYCE CHEN: Yes. Excellent. Okay, I'm done. Our CEO is Mr. Göran Marby. He's new, just came in this year. He's also learning how to get his work done and how to help us in our work as well. It's very important that the ICANN organization we work under the limits of ICANN's mission and scope. Okay?

We are a very global organization. We have employees in 40 countries and basically we organize ourselves in various functions. On this screen you can see some of the different teams that are in this organization and we organize ourselves according to the work that you do.

For example, we have a lot of people who do policy support in the Policy Development Processes. We have Registry-Registrar Services Teams who take care of the contracted parties. We have people looking at Outreach and Engagement, such as myself, in the Global Stakeholder Engagement Team. We have technical people, the operations people, HR, etc., etc., etc.

But really what we do is we're here to support your work and that is also why there are specific functions that take care of the different stakeholders within the community as well.

As you can see from the panel we are from the APAC Hub and the organization itself, we have hubs in Singapore — that's where I'm from — as well as in Istanbul. We also have Engagement Offices that are not necessarily a hub center so usually it's one or a few people in an office just to help our stakeholders who are within those regions or in those countries.

Just let me talk a little bit about what the APAC Hub does so you get a flavor of how the organization actually helps in your work. For example, we do work a lot of partners. They could be regional partners such as the Internet Society. We work with APNIC. So APNIC is Asia-Pacific Network Information Center. We've been told not to use acronyms as much as possible. We also work with our local communities so we do a lot of outreach engagement working with our stakeholders within the local communities.

And I've met some friends, in fact, who were from the Asia-Pacific Internet Governance Academy, APIGA. You wave your hands. Yeah, we have some alumni who are now joining us as ICANN Fellows, so welcome. This is the start of your journey.

We do a lot of outreach engagement and not everyone gets to attend an ICANN meeting. It could be because of distance. It could be because of financial reasons or clash and [inaudible] and what happens is the APAC Hub also organizes this thing called ICANN Readouts, which is where we work with our local community to have community members update on ICANN matters. Update on what was said during ICANN meetings so this is an important touchpoint for us.

We also do a lot of technical training so ICANN itself, we consider ourselves in a technical community and we do a lot of technical capacity building so we do hands-on training workshops in the region for countries, especially developing countries that require more technical support. The need to know more about how the DNS works, how it operates. We look at the DNS Security site, for example, DNSSEC, which is DNS Security Extensions and how to put it all together so that we can have a very stable, secure, and resilient Internet identifiers.

We also have, in terms of capacity building, we have webinars. We run the APRALO APAC Webinar, for example, that's done by Kelvin. I won't try and remember what is APRALO, it's Asia-Australasian-Pacific – something, something. In those webinars we look at, for example, introductory issues on ICANN especially

like technical topics. Getting people to understand what are some of the basic issues that we discuss in ICANN.

We also have the APAC space, we have the web conference format where we talk about policy development issues. We look at one particular Policy Development Process, for example, and even in our ICANN57 meeting this time around, Hyderabad, we have an APAC space. That's on Tuesday for our APAC community members to come and gather around and talk about Policy Development issues. And, of course, within the APAC Hub, because we do a lot of Outreach Engagement, we also have the different operating support functions. For example, my colleagues here from Contractual Compliance. If you're in this industry and you have a lot of issues with compliance, we have them here. You can speak to them. We also have Global Support. They answer your questions.

So really the ICANN organization exists for you. You give us the work to do.

Next slide. We are on the next slide. Sorry.

ICANN organization, what we do is we assist, we support your work, and we help to manage the processes. There are a lot of people in the ICANN organization that have very strong institutional knowledge. They've been at ICANN for a very, very

long time. If you are in a meeting and you can see we have the blue tag that says ICANN Staff, you should definitely come and speak to us. Come and talk to us about what's going on. If you don't understand something, just reach out to us. We may not always be able to get to you because there are definitely more of you than there are of us but please feel free to come up and just to get to know us.

Next slide. I'm going to quickly talk about the ICANN Board. We've had a couple of discussions around it already but just very generally speaking, the ICANN Board oversees our work. It makes sure that we fulfill our obligations in a manner that is ethical, that is efficient, effective.

The ICANN Board itself comprises 16 voting members and five who are nonvoting. Kelvin touched a little bit on that where they come from. Basically, the ICANN Board — what it does is in accordance with our ICANN Bylaws, they approve of community policies and they make sure that the organization is doing its work within our mission and scope.

As I mentioned before, we have 16 voting members. We have eight who come from the Nominating Committee and the Nominating Committee is an independent committee. They may come from the communities so from all the different Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees that come from there

but they function independently so they're not answerable back to their Supporting Organizations when they are functioning as a board.

That's eight of them with voting rights. Then we have two from each of the Supporting Organizations. How many do we have? 14. One more who has voting rights from the At-Large Advisory Committee and the last person with voting rights, of course, our CEO, but he's the only one in the Board who obviously cannot become the Chairperson of the Board because then he would have two hats and that's just conflict of interest.

We also have five nonvoting members. They function as the liaisons to the Board. They come from the Advisory Committees so they don't have voting rights but they're very important because the things that they advise on in their role on the Board are all the technical issues that underpin the policies that are going to be put in place. They do play a very important role even though they do not have any voting rights.

I will close here but I have one last thing that I would like to mention which is I'm sure coming into the meeting, a lot of you would have heard about the IANA Stewardship Transition. Who's heard of it? Some of you. That's like the biggest thing that has happened in ICANN in the past year. Do read up about it. One of

the most interesting things to have come out from it is this thing called the Empowered Community.

We didn't really talk about it this time because we wanted to focus more on the actual technical stuff within the organization. The Empowered Community now has a very interesting relationship with the Board. It has certain powers and the reason for this is to have greater accountability and transparency with the Board so the Board can't just decide unilaterally on things and get it done and there's no recursive way of dealing with these things. When something happens, what can the community do? I urge you to, in your time while you're here, find out a bit more. What it means to be in the Empowered Community because that is you. That is your function.

I would just close by saying today you're here in a Newcomer's session but maybe a few years down the road, one of you is going to be on our Board. Make friends. Get to know each other and you'll be the support network. Thank you.

JIA-RONG LOW:

Can I just add one thing? We talk about the APRALO. It's the Asian- Australian and Pacific Islands Regional At-Large Organization. APRALO, remember, people just call it the Asia-

Pacific. Okay. See there, I've mentioned APRALO several times and I'm tell [Satish] who is not here.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. We're going to quickly break for lunch and return here at 1:10 but we'd like to remind you that there's complimentary lunches taking place just outside the glass doors on the north side of the building. You can grab lunch there and come back here at 1:10.

Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Please don't forget to pick up your invitations for Gala. They are right in front of the Registration desk. Thank you.

[PART 2]

JEANNIE ELLERS: These work together and how the different sectors operate within those communities.

For the next part of our session we're going to talk about Internet Governance and how the different bodies outside of ICANN operate with ICANN. And to talk a little bit more about that is Anne-Rachel Inne who is going to take your questions, but first she is going to give an overview of Internet Governance and

again who the different players are in the Internet Governance ecosystem as a whole. So Anne-Rachel

ANNE-RACHEL INNE:

Thanks much, Jeannie. Glad to be here. As Jeannie said, my name is Anne-Rachel Inne and I work with the Government Engagement Group. I'm based in Geneva. Jeannie told me that we have people from the Indian Summer School. How many are here? Two? They're not back yet, okay. So apart from those, because I'm pretty sure you heard about Internet Governance, alright.

How many others have heard about the term Internet Governance? Great. Okay. So way back, one of the things that, for example, during the WSIS process when it started around 1998 when at an ITU conference they decided that we were going to have the World Summit and Information Society. Internet Governance as a term had been coined already by a few people here and there and we had issues with people saying, "Oh, we already have issues of delegations of country code top-level domains" that were calling at the time, especially from the African region, people were saying we have issues of Internet and then governance came in.

And even in that region and in quite a few other regions, Internet Governance was an issue even in understanding because for a

lot of people, governance in terms of having several communities of interest coming together to do something was not the way to do things. In general, people will tell you, “We don’t understand what governance means because our governments decide and we do, and that’s how it works in our regions.”

So for the longest time and still today we have issues of the simple understanding of governance and of course the resistance to change in ways of doing things. And the way of doing things in the Internet world is to do it together. It’s like the networks. If you’ve ever looked at the topology of a network, you don’t have one person doing it all. You have the network operators, you have the ISPs, and then you have the people who bring the content and all of that, and that’s how the Internet works.

The Internet works that way and the core system of the Internet works also that way. ICANN is not the only player in governance of the Internet, meaning the medium itself. And that medium is a collection of networks. We manage the identifiers or we coordinate the identifiers at the root system, but we are working with quite a few other folks in putting it all together and you’re going to see some of them.

So in terms of doing it, the responsibility is shared between ICANN – so we have organizations, we have individuals, we have highly independent parts in terms of ICANN is independent, for example, from the IETF. So the Internet Engineering Task Force is the IETF. It is a loose collection of technical people who come and design the protocols, and I call that the “glue” of the networks, really. These are the things that you don’t see that in the background if, I’m pretty sure some of you are quite technical, you’re going for engineering and all of that so you know what it means. It’s really just the protocols that help computers talk to each other and networks talk to each other and all of that. So a loose collection of people who are doing that.

So who are they all? Go ahead for the next one.

As I said, the Internet Engineering Task Force who come and do the protocols that’s where, for example, the Internet Protocol Version 4 and Version 6 are born. They work with what you will hear are called request for comments – several iterations of those whenever they’re working on one part of a protocol and all of that.

And then you have the Internet Society. I’m pretty sure we have members of Internet Society Chapters here. Yes? Great. So Internet Society is the organization that is the home of the IETF,

and they also have Chapters around the world where their motto is “Internet for everyone.” So what they do is make sure that they work to get understanding of what the Internet is, how they can make it available to people, they give trainings, they help for example in setting up Internet Exchange Points in quite a few regions, they write technical papers, policy papers around Internet Governance, so on and so forth. So ISOC is one of the organizations that we work with on a daily basis because they’re the ones who mostly have the end user. So you as people, the people who lease domain names in general and others, and in fact inside ICANN since you heard about the constituents of ICANN you heard about At-Large.

We have a lot of the Chapters of Internet Society that are also part of At-Large. It’s great because then they can put the two together. When they write something about a policy paper on say, WHOIS – Who knows what WHOIS is? Great. This is a great crowd. I love that. So when they write a policy paper on WHOIS then they relate to some of the issues that are inside ICANN that are being talked by the community here so that people see how we work together. It’s really very important to have that type of coordination. We have the Internet Architecture Board who is there to help basically design the layout of the networks and how that works.

We have the IANA. You've probably heard for the past two years so many people hammering and journalists talking about the IANA Stewardship Transition and all of that. The IANA is a function inside ICANN and it is going to become a full subsidiary nowadays of ICANN.

Take an example – .in for India – if .in wants to make a change at the root, what they do is that they go on the IANA website, they fill out a template that tells the changes that they want to do. So they have to say if they want to change, for example, the organization that manages .in or the people inside that organization. We need every time you lease a domain name, if you've ever done that the registrar where you lease the domain asks you to give them your organization and then the administrative contact, the technical contact, and then the servers that are going to be used. It's exactly the same thing at the root for all top-level domains.

So if .in wants to make changes they send that template with the changes that they want to IANA and IANA look into it, pings them to ask if their understanding of the changes is correct, and then they go ahead and do it. So what has happened for the past two years was really putting together the mechanisms on how to do that without what used to be the auditing process that was done by the United States government.

So that is gone and IANA is going to be working independently and if you are true stewards because now all of us, the global community, is becoming stewards. How? Well, via .in or dot whichever dot you come from, when you participate in the local community to make some of the rules for the changes that I told you could happen, then you are part of the stewardship. So it's a shared responsibility. You have to make it work as you wish because country code top-level domains are sovereign and generic top-level domains are managed by registries that are independent and who can also do those changes at IANA. That's what really IANA does.

They also do the coordination with IETF in terms of implementation at the root of the protocol parameters that need to be also at the root. And they have the global pool of Internet Protocol addresses that go to the regional Internet registries, and you have actually somebody here who is really, really, good at that. Her name is Radha. She's one of your colleagues here. Radha is from AFRINIC. It's one of the five Internet registries that IANA deals with.

What happens is that IANA has a global pool of IP addresses and then they give big blocks to the regional Internet registries, and the regional Internet registries have their own policies. And you better participate to those because again, this is part of the stewardship and the shared responsibility of managing all those

networks together. So give big blocks to regional Internet registries so they can also distribute them to their community. That's the Regional Internet Registries – RIR.

Then W3C, these are the guys that do the coordination around everything that is www and so on.

Let's go to the next one.

We do have other players in terms of Internet Governance. I told you about ISOC, for example, doing both technical briefings and policy briefings. Others like the International Telecommunications Union, if you know what they do, they work generally with – they're really the first basic infrastructure layer – with the cable operators, with the telecom operators who are the ones that are in quite a few places in the world today are the ones that are the providers of connectivity and also of a lot of services actually depending on where you are, especially on mobile phones, for example, nowadays in the world.

ITU is one of the players in this Internet Governance sphere. Again, shared responsibility. Their responsibility is that access part – the cables, the spectrum – but they do also a lot of development activities.

We have the Internet Governance Forum. The Internet Governance Forum came to be in 2005 as a result of two phases

of the World Summit on Information Society. What the Internet Governance Forum does – the next one is going to be in Guadalajara in December in Mexico – what it does is that it's a collection of people from all walks of life so governments are on the same level as civil society or private sector. They have what they call the MAG which is the Multistakeholder Advisory Group, so it's a group that helps the Secretariat in terms of having the content of every global IGF.

I'm pretty sure some of you have national or regional IGFs. Anybody has participated to any? Yes? There, okay.

The national and regional IGFs come to global IGFs also to present what they're doing. The Multistakeholder Advisory Group puts the program together. And you have just about any type of workshop that can happen that are brought to the IGF by the community. So the MAG is there to actually find a global theme for the meeting and then everybody comes and discusses that and nowadays we have Best Practices papers, we have coalitions that are dedicated, for example, to things like online protection, coalitions dedicated to Human Rights, how do you tie that to technologies and ICTs in general and so on and so forth. You can actually go to intgovforum.org – that's their website – and look into what is going to be discussed this year at the IGF.

Then we have the World Trade Organization where you have governments especially but also private sector discussing things like e-commerce. So, how to go about putting the rules? How are the inconveniences of having tighter rules on businesses? So on and so forth. What type of treaties can we put together for commerce to foster? That's the WTO.

The World Intellectual Property is one of the proponents, because if you look, for example, in what we call the generic top-level domains at ICANN, when we were introducing the new generic top-level domains in 2012, there was about five years of work behind that to get what we call the Applicant Guidebook. In the Applicant Guidebook, Intellectual Property – the community that is working to get the Applicant guidebook – said, “We do not have to redo the world. We're going to work with WIPO, take their database on trademarks and rights that are brokered internationally, and what we will do is that those will just be reserved so anybody who would go and say for example I want a .bmw, well before you can get .bmw – because we know that there is a famous organization that has that name – before you can get it you have to show that you are that person because that name is protected and it's part of that database.

They're part of the talks on that. They're also part of talks about what is called out there geographic indicators, and these are things like champagne, like wines, or cheeses, or whatever, that

are also protected. That's one of the ways WIPO is part of the governance. Most of in fact if you look from the Internet Governance Forum all the way to the Council of Europe, what you have are organizations that are part of the governance of the Internet in terms of what is on the Internet – governance on the Internet. It's really part of the content. Whereas when you look at people like ICANN, really we do governance of the Internet, the medium via the indicators.

Let's go to the next one.

So global and regional engagement – how do we do that? All of the things that I just told you, the way we at ICANN do that is via our colleagues – myself for example, I'm sitting in Geneva and with my colleagues I take care of the permanent missions. There is 178 of them. A lot of your countries are represented in Geneva via their permanent missions to the United Nations offices in Geneva. There is about 40 international U.N. organizations actually and about 300 international organizations that are sitting in Geneva, and international NGOs. Part of the ones that we showed you before like WIPO, WTO, and all of that, are in Geneva.

What do we do? We go there because we want to make sure that they understand this is where our responsibility as ICANN starts and this is where it stops. The rest is again, part of their

responsibility to take care of. When they say e-commerce, really this is for them to figure out. And when we accredit registrars, they're still sitting in somebody else's jurisdiction. So if there are e-commerce rules that are voted in some parts of the world, well registrars because they're sitting in that jurisdiction just have to abide by that. That's not something that we tell them. It is just how the world works. We just say our responsibility is to make sure that the root system works.

This is how we do it. These are the ways that we work it out with the whole community that they told you are there. The GAC is sitting in Hall 4 – that's the Governmental Advisory Committee – and there's about 170 countries represented in there. Why do they come? They are the same countries that are sitting at WIPO, at WTO, at OECD, at Gulf Corporation Council, [ACM], name it. They come here because they know that what they call public policy put on the Internet is something that they have to take care of, but they also need to understand how the medium works.

The interaction is to make sure that they really understand. We want them here but we also want them to do things rightly at home. Again, putting too much regulation for example on ISPs is not going to help adoption of the Internet at home. Things like that. That's really one of the things, for example, that ISOC does.

So as the slide tells you, European Union, African Union, and all of that, my colleagues who sit in the regions work with the regional bodies that are there but also with the countries. In fact, we have with the Global Stakeholder Engagement we call them so these are – my colleagues who are in the regions – we have a lot of regions where you have strategies that have been devised by the communities themselves and the communities draw their own priorities and say this is how we want to engage with ICANN, this is what we want to do with you, this is the type of trainings we need, and we do what we can and what is in our remit. And we make sure though when we don't do things, that we put them in touch with people who can help do that.

Some of them are here actually. Albert is here who's one of them. I've seen Jean-Jacques – here, come on, stand up. Jean-Jacques is our Vice President for Europe, so his region is one of the oldest ones and the most regulated so we all benchmark against him in terms of making sure that the others don't do like them.

[DEBORAH ESCALERA]: They met our Asia Pacific parties this morning and that is one of the regions that have a bottom-up strategy.

ANNE-RACHEL INNE: Okay, good. Fantastic. So you met the Asia Pacific colleagues. Fantastic. Okay. In fact, on the website – and, Jeannie, you can give them I guess the link to the regional strategies if you feel like going and looking into what the folks in your different regions are doing – GSE people. So that’s great.

How many minutes? Two?

[DEBORAH ESCALERA]: No, we’re overtime and – [inaudible].

ANNE-RACHEL INNE: Okay. We’re overtime. I’m just going to talk a little bit about the country code top-level domain bodies. If you don’t know them, please try and know them. These are the folks who are making sure that your national dots are working well, and they normally sit in for the Africa region they’re called AFTLD – so African top-level domains. APTLD for Asia Pacific top-level domains. And in general it’s all APTLD.org, AFTLD.org, Europe is CENTR.org, and they really do great things on the ground. They do trainings also and they really give a lot of information. For example, CENTR does really concise reporting of what has happened in ICANN meetings in general. So if you go to their website after each ICANN meeting you can actually really go in depth into what has happened at an ICANN meeting.

Yes, as they say here we definitely engage business, civil society, end users. Again, as I told you – why? Because first we want them to participate here but we also want them to do things on the ground because wherever you do things on the ground that help the collection of networks that we all coordinate. Again, that shared responsibility at every level. You help us. So don't think that coming to an ICANN meeting is the only place where you can do things. In fact, really when you make them happen at home, you also help a lot. So think about that and keep that in mind, and we're all here for you. Grab us in the corridors and make us work. Thank you.

JEANNIE ELLERS:

Thank you, Anne-Rachel. Sorry to have had you wrap it up. That was very interesting. It's always a good topic and it's always a topic that we could listen to probably all afternoon and never finish.

The next part of our journey that we're going to go on is going to touch on a little bit more on what we talked about again this morning. We're going to do more of an in-depth look at the sectors and the communities that we talked about. We're going to talk about what they're going to be working on this week, we're going to talk about governments, end users, civil society, and the private sector, and what they're talking about here at

ICANN 57. We're going to have representatives from the ICANN organization here giving us an overview of the hot topics that are going to be talked about in these rooms.

We're going to start with Civil Society down here. Basically they're going to answer some questions – how they got involved, how you can get involved, and what's being discussed. It's one thing to say this is who we are, but it's another thing to say this is what's relevant this week, this is what's relevant now. It helps to understand what you're going to be listening to as you walk in and out of these rooms and through the corridors. So Deb, if you want to introduce our friend here.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: This is Ayden Férdeline. Ayden was NextGen at ICANN 54 and then came back as a Ambassador during – no, I'm sorry he came back as a Fellow. Go ahead, Ayden, introduce yourself. He's going to talk to us about Civil Society.

AYDEN FERDELINE: It becomes quite complicated but thank you for that, Deborah. Hi, everyone, and thank you for being here today. I might just spend a few moments to introduce myself, tell you how I came into this space, how I became involved in ICANN's activities, and then I will pivot to the Non-Commercial Users Constituency

which is the home for Civil Society organizations and non-commercial enterprises, and end users within the ICANN ecosystem.

As Deborah explained, I first became involved in ICANN through the NextGen at ICANN program at ICANN 54 in Dublin last October. As I was saying to Deborah a few days ago – actually probably late for the program but I was fortunately still accepted and I am very grateful to have been able to come along for the ride. It was a structured program that gave me an introduction to what the different supporting organizations, stakeholder groups, and constituencies within the ICANN ecosystem do. It showed me more than anything else that there are many different and legitimate positions that can be taken by different stakeholder groups, and there's not necessarily one answer.

That's something that I found to be really fascinating, to see how each stakeholder group meets, to see it as a game of poker – who holds what cards and when – and to understand what factors can influence how decisions are made.

For me, the NextGen at ICANN program was enlightening and it challenged me to think about what views I hold, how they can be interpreted by others, and I enjoyed this. Since then, I've continued to remain involved in the community in the way that I

can, and I've tried to raise my profile in the Internet Governance space. As part of that, I joined the Non-Commercial Users Constituency.

The Non-Commercial Users Constituency falls within the Non-Commercial Stakeholders Group of the Generic Name Supporting Organization. It's a home within ICANN's GNSO for civil society groups, for individuals, for non-commercial enterprises, to be able to shape the policy that ICANN develops.

I've also joined my first working group now, the Next Generation Registration Directory Service Policy Development Process Working Group. I won't go into too much as to what that is, but what that has allowed me to do is to engage with other stakeholders, to craft factual and consistent messaging that articulates the positions of non-commercial Internet users. I've been able to do this because ICANN has provided me, like it provides all new members, with information and resources to be able to become actively involved in the community's work.

On the GNSO side, there is an ICANN Learn course that you can take, there are Newcomer webinars that are run regularly, there are briefing papers on all the different issues in very clear and concise language that you can understand quite quickly what something is. And each constituency and stakeholder group has

its own way of onboarding new members so that they can become actively engaged in their work.

Now I am a part of the Pilot Community Onboarding Program which has provided me with travel support but it has also, and more importantly, provided me with a mentor so that I can become a more active and engaged community member. I was paired with Kathy Kleiman who is a U.S.-based attorney specializing in Intellectual Property and a few other issues. What she's done is she's coached me on strategy, she has helped me find my way to participate in working groups, and she's also embedded me with the institutional knowledge that it would otherwise be hard to become familiar with. I'm grateful for this. I'm really grateful for Kathy volunteering her time to help me. But more than that, I'm grateful for ICANN for making this program available for me to participate in.

That says to me that ICANN is prepared to and serious about investing in the community in terms of capacity building, in terms of engagement, and in terms of outreach. The community itself is certainly very receptive to new voices.

In terms of how Civil Society participates at ICANN, as I mentioned before, I joined the Non-Commercial Users Constituency. It is not the only place where Civil Society can have influence but it's what I'm more familiar with.

There are three kinds of policy that are set at ICANN. There is policy to do with the domain name system which is what the NCUC has – the Non-Commercial Users Constituency – has a wider remit around. There are also operational policies to do with ICANN as an organization. And there are some other, I'm sure you might hear from some of the At-Large Structures and they might be better fit for Civil Society groups or end users who wanted to influence those policies. But in terms of the domain name system, if that intrigues you that is where Civil Society groups can have an influence within the NCUC.

NPOC is the Not-for-Profit Operational Concerns Constituency, and they are looking more at no longer individuals but non-governmental –

JEAN-JACQUES SAHEL: [inaudible]

AYDEN FERDELINE: That would be great, Jean-Jacques. That gives you a small background as to what my path has been over the past year within the ICANN ecosystem but I might hand over to Jean-Jacques. I might jump back in afterwards. I'll hand the mic over to you now.

JEAN-JACQUES SAHEL: Thank you so much, Ayden, and Deborah and Jeannie, and also thank you and welcome to all of you. I'm really, really, glad to see so many of you here today.

Jeannie introduced me earlier and said I'm in charge of Europe, but another part of my job and a part I really very much enjoy is that I help coordinate ICANN's engagement with Civil Society worldwide. As Ayden already explained a little bit, when we talk about Civil Society at ICANN we don't actually have a real definition at ICANN it's not a term that is within ICANN's documents but it's a term that is used out there.

Really when we talk about Civil Society here we talk broadly about three groups: the traditional NGO sector – Non-Governmental Organizations. Think about it could be Amnesty International or Human Rights Watch. It could be groups like that, or the Electronic Frontier Foundation for the specific digital activist side of things. Then there's academics. There's a lot of academics that are interested from at least two perspective – one is the perspective of academics because they might be researching Internet Governance issues or because they care about some of the policy issues that we deal with or actually because, as universities for instance, they themselves are big users of the domain name system and they want to make sure that their domain online is safe, is secure, etc. And then you have a sort of third broad category which is end users that Ayden

touched on just now. And within ICANN we've got in particular three constituencies where you will find these three categories. You have the NPOC, the NCUC that you've heard a bit about, and the At-Large groups.

I might touch very briefly on NPOC and At-Large because I think Ayden has done nicely on NCUC, and then after I've explained – if I've got enough time –

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: There's a question in the room.

JEAN JACQUES SAHAL: Why don't we do that.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Forgive me if I mispronounce the name. Purity Ndwiga from Kenya asks, "How does ICANN get its funding?"

JEAN JACQUES SAHEL: That's not directly related to Civil Society, it's just general. We are funded effectively by domain names. What happens is that every time a domain name gets bought from a registrar, there's a small fee which I think is generally around \$.24 U.S. that gets to ICANN. That's what makes up our budget so we have something like 325 million domain names out there. So you do the maths

and we get a decent budget. Basically the more the Internet grows in terms of domains, the more comfortable we are and the more people like you we can invite. Just encourage everyone to get domain names.

The nice thing about that is also that it means that we're not dependent upon any particular group. Sometimes I get questions where people say, "Some of the big Internet companies they must dominate ICANN." The fact is that if you have a domain name, you give us as much money as Facebook.com. You're as important. Just as one example. Or Google I could have said, or Microsoft or ICANN.org. So anyway, that's how we're funded. It's quite nice to know that in a way. We grow if the Internet grows in a way. That's kind of nice. I hope that answered the question.

Just to go back to Civil Society and tell you a little bit more about – if you define yourself or describe yourself as Civil Society, whether you're an NGO, an academic, or an end user, there's various groups that you can join. You can join any committee in theory in ICANN pretty much. Actually there's one of Ayden's colleagues, James in the NCUC who in his day job he's a Cyber Security expert. So he takes part a lot in the NCUC and works on things like Human Rights and freedom of expression but actually he's a big Cyber Security techie so he also takes part actually at the moment in our security review of the domain

name system. So you don't have to be specifically in a committee or another. That said, there's those three committees that are particularly relevant to Civil Society, and I think many of you might be interested in and you've heard about NCUC and then you have NPOC.

NPOC is the Non-Profit Operational Concerns, and here they've got quite a specific and important mission which is a little bit like when I mentioned academics. If you're an NGO, increasingly your online presence is important. Having your domain name, that's where people will find information about you. They will read about your campaigns. That's where you will enter your e-mail and you might get their newsletter and then be able to be involved in their campaigns, etc. But if that NGO for instance forgets to renew their domain or [they're trying] to register a new domain for a particular campaign for instance, but it happens to be that this name already exists, etc. Well that will diminish the power of their web presence which is increasingly important as I said.

So what they do here, NPOC is really focused on saying, "Let's make sure that internally if you are within ICANN, when we devise policies and procedures they are mindful, they take into account, how those procedures could impact NGOs. Externally NPOC do a lot in terms of communicating to the wider NGO communities about why the DNS is important for them. And it's

not NGOs that [are special] on the Internet. It could be any type of NGOs from aid and humanitarian issues to environmental, etc. They all have a really important interest in the DNS but many of them don't realize it. In fact, what NPOC have done some research and they find that a staggering percentage – I think it's over 50% of NGOs – basically after two or three years of creating a website they forget to renew it. So if you're trying to contact them the website is not up, the e-mail addresses don't work.

So the viability of the entire organization and the ability to communicate with them that's in danger. So there's a huge mission externally to communicate with plenty of people not just why a domain presence is important but also how to keep it going. That's really what NPOC focus on.

Then you've got the At-Large community, and they are also a very important component of ICANN. I think you probably have seen where they fit in the overall structure of ICANN. They are the voice of end users. An end user is not just individual users like you and I, but it's also corporate users. They're not all Civil Societies. Some of them are from business associations, IT, computer societies for instance. So you have a bit of those. But a strong part of the At-Large community is individual end users. Where that can be very interesting to all of you in the room is that At-Large has got a structure whereby they've got the At-

Large Advisory Committee at ICANN but then they've got direct relationships with local entities called At-Large Structures, so there will be an At-Large Structure in your community, certainly in India and there's an At-Large Structure in most countries in the world.

And again, very often they are things like the local Computer Society or Internet Association or it could be your local ISOC Chapter. And so even if you're not always able to go to an ICANN meeting for instance in person, you have the ability to work with your local Chapter at the local level or if you have your own NGO for instance you can go through the process and become an At-Large Structure and then feed your input on ICANN policies through the At-Large Advisory Committee and effectively, have your voice heard at a global level in ICANN discussions.

So that's what happens. And just to try and finish very briefly on the sort of policy issues that we deal with, Ayden's mentioned a little bit, some of the stuff that you will hear about especially this week – you will have heard about this transition of the IANA functions. At the moment what's happening is this Work Stream 2, the follow-up phase of the Accountability work, and there's a lot of issues of interest to Civil Society in particular and where the Civil Society voice is very important – issues such as Human Rights. You've probably heard already that in our new Bylaws – the new Constitution of ICANN after the Transition – we've got a

very specific wording about ICANN respecting Human Rights and what it does. And then associated to that there's a lot around diversity. We want to make sure that ICANN and its policies are representative and accountable to the global Internet user population. And for that we need to make sure that our policy making, the people who take part in our policy making, are representative of the diversity of the Internet – both the geographic diversity but also the functional diversity.

We don't want to have only businesses or only governments. We want to have a real mix. We want to have NGOs, we want to have businesses, we want to have governments, and we want males and females, and we want people from Latin America, from Asia, from Europe, etc. That's a very important part of what we do, and it's these sort of issues that are going to be discussed a lot this week and in the next few months in Work Stream 2, and Civil Society has got a very important voice in that. Associated to it, questions of transparency and accountability, so more detail is going to be talked about.

Civil Society very often has got a lot of expertise in that and experience, so again their voice is very important. And again, all these issues, ICANN is not a Civil Society organization as such. We don't deal with Human Rights. But within the domain name system we do need to take care of respecting Human Rights, things like freedom of expression, or indeed privacy.

Other discussions you will hear about this week are things like the review of the WHOIS database. I don't know if you'll hear more detail about that this afternoon but you will certainly hear about it later this week. It is a database that every single person who's got a domain has got to register their name and it's made public, and it's currently being reviewed. It has privacy questions associated to that. So how do we take that into account? That's where it's really important to have Civil Society involved in those discussions.

We happen to have, for instance, in the NCUC we have people like the former Privacy Commissioner of Canada is one of members of NCUC. So you have people of serious weight who are in there and it's great for us because we've got real experts, real voices from the end user population who are able to bring those dimensions here and make sure that we do policies that truly serve the global population.

I will stop here and I'm around and I would love to talk to any of you that are interested in more detail afterwards. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Thank you, Jean-Jacques and thank you, Ayden. You had something else?

AYDEN FERDELINE: Thank you for that, Deborah. I just wanted to add one more topic that you might see this week, which is the new gTLD Subsequent Procedures Working Group. If you have an interest in development, that might be quite interesting. As you're probably aware, the Internet is a key driver for socio and economic growth. And if you're interested in how the domain name system could potentially be used as a way to empower those in more regions around the world, that might be something that you want to audit. Thanks.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Ayden. Now we have GSE specialist Ricardo Ruffolo who's going to speak to us about private sector business. Ricardo?

RICARDO RUFFOLO: Thank you, Deborah. Hello, everyone. Good afternoon. I work with Jean-Jacques here in the Global Stakeholder Engagement department of ICANN. I work, while Jean-Jacques helps coordinate the Civil Society engagement around the world, I help with business and private sector engagement around the world.

Some of you may have come to the lunch we had earlier. We had a little get-together for business newcomers. It's very good to

see a lot of local participation from newcomers, and you might have gotten some e-mails from me from the address businessengagement@icann.org. We do have some recommendations and guidance to help you plan the week ahead to see what sessions might be more interesting to you or suggest some social activity like the Gala or networking events.

So how does business participate at ICANN? We like to classify business interests at ICANN as either commercial or technical or contractual. So what does that mean?

A lot of private sector businesses, they're linked to ICANN registrars and registries which you know have contracts with ICANN. And in that, we have at ICANN our Global Domains Divisions team that work to get registrars accredited and are a great resource to turn into if you are either a registrar or a registry and interested in becoming one. And at the same time, from a community perspective, there are stakeholder groups – one for registries and one for registrars – that are also interested in new members joining and can give you all the guidance you need if you're interested in those subjects.

Technical interests are more. There are a lot of software engineers and network engineers that come to this meeting from private sector companies that are more interested in the purely technical aspects of what ICANN does. For those kind of

participants, great sessions to attend are things like Tech Day or the Technical Experts Group meeting with the Board, there are plenty of strictly technical session that you can find on the ICANN57 schedule as a track.

Then what we at [inaudible] focused on is the commercial business users and interests as well as trademark and IP lawyers interest and ISPs and connectivity providers. There are three constituencies within the Commercial Stakeholders Group here at ICANN that are representative of these kinds of business. One is the Commercial and Business Users Constituency, one is the Intellectual Property Constituency, and one is the Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Providers Constituency. I have some promotional material from them. I'll leave some newsletters and brochures around if you're interested in learning more about these groups. They are very eager to meet as many newcomers and especially newcomers from the region who would be interested in their work and joining their constituencies.

What else? Please, if anyone has some questions raise your hands. There was something else I wanted to cover.

[MANEET]:

Thank you. I just had a quick question about – I'm sorry, I've been asking too many questions so I thought – [Maneet] from

India. This is a personal capacity question. I've been a domain name consultant for the last 15 years so I thought when you said business constituency comprises of registries and registrars, does it also comprises of consultants, or it's just for those two group?

RICARDO RUFFOLO: The stakeholders groups are the registrars and registries. Stakeholder groups, I believe that they're comprised of accredited registrars and registries specifically.

[MANEET]: So the Business Constituency.

RICARDO RUFFOLO: The Business Constituency is for commercial interests broadly, so yeah. The Business Constituency would probably be something that you should look into.

[MANEET]: I noticed I was attending one of the sessions at GNSO the other day – Hall 6. I noticed a couple of consultants who were actually helping the registries apply for the new gTLDs that were participating, so I thought I should ask you this. So Business

Constituency would have consultants and registries, registrars, or are there any other business stakeholders involved?

RICARDO RUFFOLO: Sorry, I'm not sure I got your question right, but I think what you're trying to ask is if people broadly interested in [as] consultants on the domain name strategy –

[MANEET]: Yeah, so it would comprise of anyone who's commercially involved in domain names, let's just cut it short and-

RICARDO RUFFOLO: Yeah, the Business Constituency would be your best option if you're looking to join a constituency within ICANN and do work as a volunteer, yes.

[MANEET]: Thank you.

RICARDO RUFFOLO: No problem.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: One of the reasons why it's important for you to say your name before you speak is that we have remote participants. So although we may recognize you in the room, it's important that the remote participants know who's speaking. So please say your name first.

[TATUM FIGWA]: Thank you. My name is [Tatum Figwa] from South Africa. I'm from Internet Society [inaudible] Chapter and we deal with policies. So my question, it's in relation to the work around domains and IP addresses because we're looking at the cyber threats that happen when you look at online because people tend to find e-mails coming to them. Is there anything that can be done by either registrars or registries? People who register people usually have their own domains to actually [mitigate] the cyber risk that is involved.

RICARDO RUFFOLO: If I got your question correctly, you're asking if registrars and registries can do something to prevent hostile behavior online. Correct? The domain of content is out of the realm of what registrars or ICANN does. There is certainly, I believe that there are processes usually in place depending on the registrars that you are using to escalate issues like this, but I think that's on a case by case basis and when we get into the content side of

things as opposed to the technical coordination side of things, things get a little bit more tricky and complicated. I would just encourage you to on a case to case basis look at the terms and conditions and –

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Any more questions?

[SARATA]: [Sarata] from Gana. I want to find out to be part of the Business Constituency does one need to be technical?

RICARDO RUFFOLO: That's a great question. No. Obviously, the members of the constituency come from very different companies and very different capacities, and no you don't have to have deep technical knowledge. You just [as a] commercial business users even as a small business owner, if you are interested and you think that there are policy issues that you care about related to domain names and you can have a say, by any means consider joining.

Any other questions?

JAMES BIDAL: James Bidal from South Sudan. I just want to know the strategy used by NPOC and the At-Large community at the regional level to engage with end users and Civil Society.

RICARDO RUFFOLO: Is Jean-Jacques still in the room? Thank you for the question. That's not my specialty, but I will make sure to get your question to Jean-Jacques and get your information once I step out and answer your question. Any other questions?

ALBERT DANIELS: Maybe I can just comment on two of the questions. ICANN's Global Stakeholder Engagement team is spread out to cover the entire globe, and this morning with the fellowship group the Vice Presidents for each of the five regions – well, not all of them were here but some of them were here and they introduced themselves – and what is in place are some strategies based on the needs of those respective communities where the communities have come up and said, “These are things that we would like you to help us focus on.” And the Global Stakeholder Engagement teams follow those strategies to engage the different stakeholders in the various regions. Jean-Jacques was one area, we had the Asia Pacific group with us, this morning we had Latin America and the Caribbean, we had North America and so on.

If I could just make a quick comment with regard to the cyber security question – the registries and the registrar security is in layers and there are several different layers. What ICANN focuses on is security related to the domain name system – what we call the DNS. So you'll find a lot of talk about DNSSEC, for example, here at the ICANN meeting, but ICANN doesn't go out beyond security related to the DNS system. Definitely the main mandate of ICANN is to manage the Internet's unique system of identifiers at the top level, and this is why matters related to content would be outside of the remit of ICANN.

RICARDO RUFFOLO:

Thank you, Albert. I can wrap my part. I just wanted to share some resources in case you're interested in ICANN's business engagement and the commercial stakeholder group. We have some flyers like this one that are aimed at – this is participants – it contains some information on how to contact us and some recommendations for session to attend this week. They're available at the Newcomers information booth. I'll leave some here, too. And then if you're looking online, on the ICANN website you can go to icann.org/forbusiness. You will find all the latest resources that we put out for outreach for business. We do have a webinar before every ICANN meeting where we do an introduction to what ICANN is, what we do in terms of business engagement, and we invite people from the community who are

from the private sector to present as well. The recording of those are available on our website and you can find us on Twitter @icann4biz. We will be active during this week if you are looking for information and sessions to attend and all that good stuff. That's all for me. Thank you.

JEANNIE ELLERS:

I talked to you earlier this morning and I am going to do a quick overview of how governments participate at ICANN. Why am I going to do that? I used to support the Governmental Advisory Committee here at ICANN in another life and every now and again I like to relive those days. So let me go back to a slide because I put it in a bit of strange order.

So how governments and IGOs participate at ICANN. Anne-Rachel when she was here earlier talked a little bit about the different players and all of the ways that we all work together, and governments do participate at ICANN. The way that they do that is through what we call the GAC – the Governmental Advisory Committee. For a quick introduction to the GAC, we talked a little bit earlier today about the 170 governments. I could spend my next 10 minutes or so that I have naming them all for you, but it would make my job a little bit easier but I won't do that.

The way that they participate is by joining the GAC. It's a relatively simple process. They work on consensus building which is a really interesting process to watch. And as of our Helsinki or Marrakech – the last couple of meetings – it's actually a process you can now witness. They have opened up all of their meetings. There's no more closed GAC meetings. So I encourage all of you to actually go and watch a GAC meeting and see this process in action.

The governments come to ICANN meetings, they work on their issues, they usually have a very packed agenda, and work on issues of public policy that are of interest to them. When I worked for the GAC it was all new generic top-level domains all the time. It was all they wanted to talk about and it was very, very, interesting. All of their issues I find are very interesting. I'm going to actually take this slide down because I want you to see what their website is and not because I want to take you on a tour of it. I wouldn't do that to you. But so you can navigate to their issues because they have a lot of issues. They talk about things like public safety. They talk about things like underserved regions. They talk about how underserved regions can come and participate at ICANN.

They have internal working groups within the GAC different governments sit and participate in together. They talk about how they're going to take these issues to the wider GAC, and

then they provide advice to the ICANN Board that says, “Dear ICANN Board, take these into consideration when you’re implementing your policies.” And as we talked about this morning, that advice has special status, and as Jia-Rong saved our friend Kelvin to explain how that is taken into consideration, if the Board decides not to take that advice they have to explain why.

When the GAC works, it works on a consensus basis. It’s not really a rough consensus, it is an absolute consensus and they agree to this advice together. Sometimes it takes a very long time. I was in a room with them in Beijing until 3:00 in the morning, and still what came out was GAC consensus advice. So it’s a hard process but it’s a process that works for them and I encourage all of you to attend some GAC meetings.

GAC Board meetings are standing room only so get there early. There is currently a Chair and I think now they’re up to four Vice Chairs. The way that they work, they don’t make decisions, they advise the ICANN Board. Like we said, they have a non-voting liaison to the ICANN Board. They have their own internal operating principles that says how they hold elections internally, how they provide advice, how they come to advice at the end of each ICANN meeting, they release a GAC communiqué that provides advice to the Board. It is a document that talks about what they discussed at the ICANN meeting, all of the topics. It’s

not all advice from front to end but it talks about the meetings that they had with the different constituencies. They have meetings with the GNSO, with the ccNSO – the country code Name Supporting Organization, with the At-Large Advisory Committee. It's an opportunity for them to come together.

They don't do a lot of intersessional work like some of the other groups do. They do most of their work face-to-face because of how they provide advice, because of this consensus that they need. There are 170 governments that need to work together and then break apart and take this information home. They need to consult with their colleagues back in their capitals and say this is what was discussed, and sometimes that's why it takes so long here on the ground. They take very long breaks in between meetings. They take very long breaks during their meetings so that they can go and make those calls home and consult with their colleagues.

The GAC currently, I believe, has three or four working groups that are discussing things like I said like public safety, and the Underserved Regions Working Group is one that I have been finding very interesting lately. Albert, what was the other – I think there was one more working group that actually –

ALBERT DANIELS:

[Inaudible]

JEANNIE ELLERS:

Geographic regions, right. The Geographic Regions Working Group actually is an offshoot of or an evolution of the new generic Top-Level Domains Working Group that started when I worked for the GAC, and it was a really broad working group that focused on every issue related to new generic top-level domains. They had a working group that focused on all issues related to new generic top-level domains and under that they had this Geographic Names, and now that's the one that's left. So they do accomplish quite a lot.

I encourage you to look at the GAC website. I know it can be a little daunting as a whole, but have a look there and specifically look at their list of members and member countries. A country joins the GAC and then sends a representative from a Ministry so it's not a human being who is a GAC member it is a member country. So see if the country that you come from is a member of the GAC.

Are there any government representatives still in the room? I know that we thinned out after lunch and I understand. Yes? Excellent. Where are you from?

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: [Inaudible]

JEANNIE ELLERS: Okay, we've got one left. You as well? Two GAC member countries.

That is a quick and dirty overview of the GAC. Albert, if you want to add anything.

ALBERT DANIELS: It's interesting sometimes with the GAC where you have different representatives from one country representing the country so from different Ministries. Sometimes there needs to be a bit of internal discussion within the country to find out what the country's position is on issues, and then the representatives of the GAC expected to bring their country's position to these ICANN meetings and sometimes the country hasn't even considered some of the issues that are being discussed so the GAC representative is in a bit of quandary because they are at a meeting where a topic is being discussed but their country doesn't really have a position. That's why it's important to have GAC representatives who can be around the GAC for a while, understand the issues that are being discussed, go back home, discuss those issues if they can't call. For example, if you are here in India you wouldn't be able to call home in the case of the Caribbean because everybody would be asleep. You wouldn't get anybody awake.

But the GAC really is an important place for the governments of the world to contribute their positions on Internet Governance issues.

JEANNIE ELLERS:

I just want to talk a little bit about GAC observers. GAC observers are – and I will show that quickly – organizations like Intergovernmental organizations who aren't necessarily countries but who come to the GAC and observe and contribute their opinions and they do ask for permission to speak and they provide subject matter expertise on areas that are of interest to them.

During my time with the GAC, a lot of intergovernmental organizations joined because of the new generic Top-Level Domains Program because of certain names protection issues and things that were of interest to them, and that is how they come to participate in ICANN as well to ensure that their interests are being considered.

So when they come to participate at ICANN, that is one way that they can participate as well. So some observers of the GAC are – off the top of my head – the World Meteorological Association, and CERN is an observer of the GAC, and the ITU is an observer of the GAC, and they're non-voting members. The only thing the GAC votes on, by the way, is their elections. So when I say –non-

voting members' it's not as scary as it sounds but they do contribute a certain amount to the expertise in the GAC.

ALBERT DANIELS: That's where the observers like the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization which actually has a meeting of Commonwealth GAC members that takes place – it's on Tuesday – there are several from the Caribbean, for example. We have the Caribbean Telecommunications Union –

JEANNIE ELLERS: The New Partnership for Africa's Development –

ALBERT DANIELS: That's right. The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States as well is an observer.

JEANNIE ELLERS: And the African Telecommunications Union as well.

[MANEET]: Thank you once again. Is Internet Commerce Association an observer?

JEANNIE ELLERS: I'm going to find out right now.

[SIRANUSH VARDANYAN]: If you say your name, state if you are Fellow, if you belong to Fellowship family or you're a NextGen participant and you can speak on behalf of your own capacity, but people will identify that you are Fellow or a NextGen. Okay?

JEANNIE ELLERS: Can you ask your question again, what is the organization you're looking for?

[MANEET]: ICA – Internet Commerce Association. Phil Corwin?

JEANNIE ELLERS: No.

[MANEET]: Thank you.

JEANNIE ELLERS: You're welcome.

FADI SALEM: Thank you very much. I'm Fadi Salem. I'm a Fellow. If you go back please to the working groups page, I noticed – actually I have a couple questions. One, the GAC Working Group on Human Rights and International Law, for example, and I understand in the Civil Society there's something similar working or as per Jean-Jacques' comments if I understand correctly that there are working groups related to Civil Society and Human Rights. So how do these two different groups from GAC and from the other group contribute or if they have conflicting advice, how is it consolidated to the Board? I'll stop here actually.

[ALBERT DANIELS]: What I would suggest since you are a Fellow is to keep that question. We will have representative from the GAC and possibly from the working groups come to speak to us during the course of the Fellowship program and I think it's best to get the most accurate information from them on that particular topic.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: A very good afternoon, Chairman, and also the one panelist. Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity following this [inaudible]. Thank you.

My query is that the last month the 21st I registered for myself to attend this 57th meeting over here in Hyderabad ICANN. Simultaneously, I went to the one website [to the deep] one to dig it up what the information what I want to looking for. The bottom of the page appears to me when the ones I've been registered myself [inaudible] as a participant. Simultaneously, I went to the one Fellowship program and [what all are there] the detail that have been submitted on the day. Because of my Passport number, I did not submit it online. And I just see at the bottom that I want to enter it into the one the Passport number and the next following day. As soon as I been open my sealed page previous day and it sees that on my computer screen [realize] the application for this online Fellowship program been closed [now].

Yesterday I [turned at] this one the program in the yesterday. By this time the small screen outside near the coffee break I saw this one whoever was to be applied the Fellowship program for the next meeting the 58th in the other location. But no, let me know from the Chair and all the panelists [who] can give me this one to apply for the one the Fellowship program. [And] can be discussed about my whatever I want with the community leaders over here. Thank you very much.

[ALBERT DANIELS]: There is a rolling process for applying to be a Fellow and the Fellowship program is considered one of the important ICANN programs to give the opportunity to new people to come into the community to learn what's going on and make their own contribution. Because there is a series of steps involved in reviewing the Fellowship applications we get as many as 400 which have to be reviewed by a very small committee. There is a series of dates for the opening of applications, the closing of applications, the review of applications, comments by regional teams on the applications, and if you go to the ICANN website you will be able to see the dates that the application rounds are opening and closing for the different ICANN meetings.

[SIRANUSH VARDANYAN]: So for Copenhagen for the next ICANN meeting, the application round was closed on 21st of October at 23:59 UTC and it closes automatically. So we are not doing this with our hands. It's automatically closing and you cannot apply after the deadline. So please be careful for the next round for ICANN 59 which will take place in Johannesburg South Africa and the application round open on 23rd of December at 23:59 and it will closed on 3rd February, but please note that this meeting for Johannesburg it will be the meeting where only alumni can have the right to apply. So you should be an alumni of the program in order to apply for ICANN 59.

If you're first time and would like to apply for Fellowship, you should wait until the next ICANN 60 meeting in Abu Dhabi, and application round for that will open on 21st of April and will be closed automatically on 2nd of June at 23:59 UTC. Thank you.

There was another question over there.

JEANNIE ELLERS: I can take one more question and then our next speaker is here.

[VIKAS MIRA]: Hi, my name is [Vikas Mira]. I'm a Fellow. I just wanted to ask your experience working with GAC about working with governments that might be discriminating towards entire areas when it comes to serving them. What is the role of GAC and how far would it go or how far would ICANN go to condemn such practices?

JEANNIE ELLERS: I'm sorry, can you say the first part of the question again because I heard the second part but the first part?

[VIKAS MIRA]: There might be a situation where one state might be discriminating towards a particular ethnicity which occupies a province within the state's territory, so it might be underserving

an entire area or not serving it at all. So I wanted to ask in that context.

JEANNIE ELLERS:

In my experience I have actually never witnessed that or seen it happen. It's always been respectful, collegial, and it's honestly never been an issue. It's never been something ICANN has had to deal with in the years that I've been here. Now, whether or not those would need to be mitigated, Albert, go ahead but in my experience I've never seen it.

[VIKAS MIRA]:

but to just make a broader point, states do commit Human Rights violations towards certain ethnicities, so how would ICANN address that? Would it make a statement or would it just stick to its official remit?

ALBERT DANIELS:

Let's go back to the fundamentals. We're talking about ICANN, and during the course of the morning we went through these definitions – What is ICANN? What is the ICANN organization? What is the ICANN community? So to begin with, the most important of this ICANN thing is you. You are the multistakeholder community that works in a bottoms-up process with a focus on policy development related to ICANN's

remit. And ICANN's remit is restricted to the coordination of the Internet's unique system of identifiers.

So what you will find is that even though we have a very broad cross section of stakeholders from different areas – business, government, end users, technical community, and so on – we are very focused on the area that we work. And as we said earlier for example, we had the question of security. We know that cyber security, for example, is very broad with many different areas but within that ICANN environment what do we focus on – we focus on security related to our area, the domain name system and related areas.

Similarly, within the ICANN remit, it's very clear that matters pertaining to content and so on are outside of the remit of ICANN. So if you are asking, "Would this ICANN make a comment or a judgment?" you go back to who is the ICANN. You can have any kind of discussion within the multistakeholder community, the ICANN organization is there to facilitate that discussion but not make pronouncements on particular situations.

[VIKAS MIRA]:

Okay. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Albert and thank you, Jeannie, for enlightening us on the GAC.

Our next speaker has arrived – Patrick Jones, Senior Director Global Stakeholder Engagement. He’s going to talk to us about the technical community. So I expect we’ll have many questions for him. Patrick?

PATRICK JONES: Thank you very much for having me there. As Deborah mentioned, I’m within ICANN’s Global Stakeholder Engagement team, but I’ve been at ICANN for nearly 11 years now and in that time I’ve worked in our registry side as well as our security side. Both of those groups are represented in what we call the technical community. So at ICANN, that tends to be registries and registrars, root server operators, technical experts, members of the academic community that do research on security issues, as well as business operators, Internet service providers, and others who are interested in technical topics.

There are a number of ways that individuals and groups that are interested in technical issues can discuss these topics within ICANN. We have several Advisory Committees and working groups that touch on technical topics. You have probably seen or if you’ve looked on the schedule the Root Server System Advisory Committee is meeting this week. We also have our

Security and Stability Advisory Committee. Those are two different groups that provide advice to the ICANN Board and ICANN community about topics that relate to the domain name system. There are also other ways to follow the work of the technical community. This week, the last few days, there have been a number of sessions on how it works that relate to the domain name system, how the root server operators function, topics around internationalized domain names, and other technical topics that may come up.

We also have a technical track at ICANN. Tomorrow there'll be after the Welcome a full day of very short, practical topics under the heading of Tech Day. And that is open to anyone who's interested in hearing these presentations. They tend to be a mix of briefings from country code operators, from other registries and registrars, other DNS infrastructure providers, and they may be presenting real world issues of recent botnet attacks that you may have seen in the news, or providing an update to the ICANN community about a new service that they may have. For example, Google is giving a briefing on their open source registry solution. And then we're going to have a researcher who's going to talk about the recent Mirai Botnet that was a major impact to a DNS infrastructure provider named Dyn that's based in the U.S. So we'll have a number of topics like this, and these are open and you're more than welcome to – in fact, we strongly

encourage if you're interested in technical topics – to come to tech Day and sit in on the sessions this week that are on technical issues.

I think I've covered who are the participants, and what are they discussing are, but I'm happy to take questions about ways to get involved and other activities that are happening within the technical community.

ASHISH AGARWAL:

Hi. I'm Ashish from the government of India stakeholder's group and I'm a Fellow. My question is, does ICANN have any role in the manipulation, development, or [this developmental tool that's related to] BIND. Any [inaudible] effects by ICANN is there any role of ICANN in that?

PATRICK JONES:

If I understand, you're asking about the ICANN role in BIND which is one of the different protocols where infrastructure providers could use that as their DNS platform. That work tends to happen in other places within the Internet ecosystem, so at the Internet Engineering Task Force meetings, or at there's a group called the DNS OARC – Operational Analysis and Research Center. DNS OARC has met at ICANN meetings in the past and we participate in their meetings. I don't believe that they're meeting

here in Hyderabad. But the work of improving BIND as a platform is done by ISC which is one of the root server operators, and that's where the discussions around BIND would take place, at IETF or in other venues, not generally within ICANN.

ASHISH AGARWAL:

DNSSEC is definitely a part of ICANN's job, but other things like bug fixing and all, does ICANN have a role to play in that as well through IETF or whatever it is, whatever the word is?

PATRICK JONES:

ICANN's role in either communicating bug issues to infrastructure providers and developers tends to be in a collaborative way. We do have a coordinated vulnerability disclosure process. So if there are researchers who identify bugs, there is a way they can communicate those bugs to ICANN and ICANN can communicate those and work in a collaborative fashion with the infrastructure developer or with the registry or whoever it is that needs to implement the bug fix. There's a way to communicate that.

If you're interested in this, the ICANN Security Team tends to be the place to facilitate that, and we have resources on the ICANN website about the role of the Security Team. This falls under the ICANN office of the CTO, and they help facilitate the

communication about and to coordinate vulnerability disclosure.

[RAGU SIRRADY]: My name is [Ragu SIRRADY]. I am from Hyderabad and I'm from [inaudible] Ministry of [inaudible] Government of India. This question I'm asking on my own self question and it's a little bit silly maybe. But when will these domain names become free?

PATRICK JONES: You're asking when domain names become free? The policies around domain name registration and availability are set by the registries and registrars, and some providers do offer free domain names. That's not really an area where ICANN sets policy.

ROHAN WADHWA: Hi. This is Rohan, NextGen. My question is regarding the recent DDoS attack on the DNS system. As a technical community and ICANN individually, what was the reaction and what was the coordination within the technical community and from ICANN to combat that and the mitigation efforts?

PATRICK JONES: As you understand, since this was in the news media and a major topic when it happened that there's still quite a lot of research and analysis that's being done on the botnet and the different players that are involved. We had hoped to have some representatives from Dyn and some representatives from some of the operators and providers who've responded to those issues available to talk about that at this meeting. They will probably have a briefing to the ICANN community at the next meeting in Copenhagen when they have more research that's available for publication. Probably in between now and the next ICANN meeting there's the Internet Engineering Task Force meeting in Seoul, Korea. I imagine there'll be some research released there about what they've learned and what mitigating steps will be taken or even potentially some recommendation for responding to massive Denial of Service attacks like that.

I'd say watch this space. You're going to see more information coming out really soon.

JULIE: Hello. This is Julie with NextGen. My question is quite simple. What's the difference between ICANN and IETF when it comes to the technical discussion, especially as I know that there are a lot of overlaps between those two bodies and how are they cooperating with each other? Thank you.

PATRICK JONES: That is a good question. The role of the Internet Engineering Task Force is as a standard setting body. So anyone who is a researcher or involved in the Internet infrastructure, they can participate in their working groups that generate requests for comment or new Internet standards, and protocols is handled at the IETF whereas ICANN's role is on policies around the domain name system and the generic registries and country code registries.

IETF participants come to ICANN. ICANN experts participate in the working groups of the IETF and we work together, and we're a part of the same Internet ecosystem. So while some of the areas of emphasis may overlap, they have a different focus. ICANN also has a relationship with the IETF to administer some of the IANA functions around protocols and parameters. So there's a collaborative element there where we work together.

[MOHAMMED ABDULAWAL]: I'm [Awal] from Bangladesh and NextGen. My question is about IETF and ICANN again. I found it related. For IETF, ISOC has a Fellowship program so that people can go and participate. So I think ICANN can also support the young people because I found it dominated by industry like Sysco and Juniper – sorry for mentioning the name. So maybe some academics or maybe

some students should be going there and should learn how to participate there as well so ICANN can provide some activities which ICANN can support like NextGen or Fellows. Thank you.

PATRICK JONES:

The ICANN Fellowship program is intended to bring participants to ICANN meetings. I don't think as part of the Fellowship program that it extends to helping take people to IETF meetings but I might be wrong but maybe there's some collaboration between IET and ICANN about how the different Fellowship programs might work together or collaborate, but I don't know. That's outside my area.

ALBERT DANIELS:

There are several organizations that work in different parts of the Internet ecosystem, and what you will find is that each of those organizations have their own Fellowship programs. So ICANN has a Fellowship program as was said, to bring new persons into ICANN. The IETF has its Fellowship program, and even the Regional Internet Registries – LACNIC and what are the others –ARIN, and so on, they have Fellowship programs. The Internet Society there's a lot of support for individuals who are interested in going to ISOC events. So I think the best approach would be to see where you would like to participate and then find out what is available in that area.

You're hardly likely to find ARIN offering you a Fellowship to go to a LACNIC meeting. Usually they deal with their own matters internally.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, we have time for two more questions before we go on to our next speakers. Thank you.

[ABDESALIM]: Okay, thank you. I am [Abdesalim] from Ethiopia, a first time Fellow. I have a question a bit more specific about the DNS security issue. When we look at the DNS, it's an issue related to DNS. This is a protocol issue. What is the role of ICANN in terms of securing DNS? Because there are working groups in IETF who does protocol related issues. So is that, for instance, the role of ICANN is only limited to identifying issues and providing inputs to the IETF Working Group who is working on DNS related matters, or what specific scope?

PATRICK JONES: ICANN has in addition to the policy role there is an operational role that we play in that we are one of the parties that's involved in managing DNSSEC at the root zone, so we on a quarterly basis do the generation of the Key Signing Key for DNSSEC. And that's an operational task, so ICANN works with trusted community

representatives, we work with Verisign, and other partners to implement and manage DNSSEC which is a protocol that provides the layer of security to the domain name system.

We also do a lot of capacity building training, education/awareness, around our regions. We work with our community partners from the Top-Level Domain organizations to the regional Internet registries to help push out the knowledge and information about DNS security. Some of this is working with law enforcement and government representatives to educate them on who they need to contact when they see attacks happen in their regions and networks. So it covers a wide range of DNS security issues, but a lot of it is collaborating with partners, providing education/awareness, and also operational support when we see attacks happening.

Hopefully that helps explain a bit better the role of ICANN in domain name security.

[ANI DEVERIVIND]:

Hi. I'm [Ani Deverivind]. I'm a Fellow from India. For the question is about the [inaudible] the Unicode. The IDN system depends too much on Unicode and IDN standard, but the IDNA as of now is [inaudible] which came out in 2010 which [have] only the number of scripts supported in that is also limited. So many new scripts came into Unicode after that. So what is the process in

which ICANN works with Unicode on maybe releasing more frequently on IDN standards because when Unicode issues new standards every year, the IDN standards comes after 2003 [inaudible] and even the migration process itself takes a long time. And even in these cases there is the IDNA process is not much open within Unicode also so there is not much room for stakeholder involvement in Unicode. So is there any way in which ICANN address these kind of issues because this is also related to access and [inaudible].

PATRICK JONES:

So there's a few issues involved in what you describe. IDNA as a protocol is coordinated through the IETF. And as you know, it hasn't been updated as a protocol since 2008. But within ICANN, we administer IDN guidelines which have been updated more regularly to provide the guidance to the TLD operators for which character sets can be recognized in their IDN implementations.

And I think there is some work underway that is being led by our IDN team to help facilitate improving the guidelines themselves, but also there should be a feedback loop back to the IETF to help provide the update to the IDNA protocol. All I can do is point you to Sarmad Hussain and the IDN team at ICANN for communicating these concerns that they're important to your

community and how his team can help you participate in the process better.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you, Patrick. Thank you very much for your participation today.

Our next speakers, Heidi Ullrich and Maureen Hilyard on end users.

MAUREEN HILYARD: Hi, everyone. It's really nice to be here. I must admit of been a pretty high pressure kind of couple of days that we've had already. I think it's like what we probably raised today if you've got any questions I'd really like to know what it is you want to know about At-Large and us as end users within the ICANN system.

I guess how do end users participate at ICANN? When we consider end users as being end users of the domain name system, that's practically what ICANN's all about and we're end users of that particular system. But when it comes down to it, if you came to our ALAC meetings or our At-Large meetings, you'd probably wonder how it all fits because we seem to get involved in quite a lot of different areas. The IGF for example, the IGF is seems to be integral – Internet Society is integral to ISOC at

ICANN. The Internet Society IGF, we're involved in a whole lot of different things, a whole ecosystem of the Internet is we're part and parcel of it.

And I think that we're involved in capacity building, we're involved in the IANA Transition, the key workers in our ALAC system were involved in high level in the IANA Transition and now that we're moving into the second phase of that after October [first], once we were given that responsibility we're actually moving into that new phase where we're looking at ICANN Accountability and managing this whole transition phase.

It's quite inclusive. I guess it's sort of like not as specialist as some of the technical guys, at the moment like Heidi and I just left a session where we're actually talking with the SSAC. This is security of the DNSs. So I mean like it's really we're getting sort of like we actually have a lot of input from the different areas of the ICANN system because we actually comment. I think it's to do with policy. This is where we become quite involved in it.

We deal with helping to develop policy. We comment, we actually gather public views about various things that are actually happening within the system. Do you want to make a comment about what we do in the public comment system?

HEIDI ULLRICH: Do you want to address that? I'm just going to go into the process.

MAUREEN HILYARD: Okay. Alright. You mean the At-Large or [inaudible] thing?

HEIDI ULLRICH: Do you want to do this one?

MAUREEN HILYARD: Do you want to do it because you're ICANN?

HEIDI ULLRICH: Okay. Hi, everyone. My name is Heidi Ullrich. I'm a Senior Director for At-Large so basically I'm the one who leads the support of the At-Large Advisory Committee and the At-Large community. So I'm not sure if you're aware of the structure. I'm just going to take one moment to outline that so you're aware of that.

So At-Large – the At-Large community – is a very much bottom-up, it's a very globally diverse set Advisory Committee within ICANN. So At-Large consists of At-Large Structures. You can think of these are the grass roots. I know I've heard that you've heard a little bit about Civil Society within ICANN. Many people, many

of the organizations within At-Large self-identify as Civil Society. These are the grass roots, the At-Large Structures.

Moving up, there under there are five Regional At-Large Organizations. They're the umbrella organizations that then work with these At-Large Structures throughout the five regions that ICANN has. Then that moves up into the actual Advisory Committee itself. There are 15 members on the ALAC – that is the At-Large Advisory Committee – and then we have liaisons as well. Maureen is a member of the ALAC and she's also the ALAC liaison to the ccNSO. So it's a very much bottom-up structure and it's at the top it's bidirectional in a way. So ALAC feeds down and ideally, the At-Large Structures back up.

We don't obviously, At-Large cannot say they represent the interests of end users because there are millions and millions of end users and it wouldn't make sense for them to say we represent them. They represent the best interests of the end users. So because of their background because they come from the end user communities, they have that knowledge. And again ideally it would be where they're using their At-Large members and their Structures to give them perspectives that they then feed up to ALAC and then that goes into the policy advice that they produce. I just wanted to make that point on that.

I'm going to hand it back to Maureen for the next point.

MAUREEN HILYARD: Is there a question out there that somebody would like to – a burning question? Okay. Alright. Then we continue.

We don't want to have to be just like going one way.

Heidi mentioned that there are five regional organizations. That's sort of like look at and I'm from APRALO – the Asia Pacific. It's actually the Asian, Australasian and Pacific Islands. Regional At-Large Organization. But APRALO it means, and you'll probably if you see this little badgy thing and on it it says, "Ask me about APRALO," If anyone's wearing one of these it means they're actually from the senior end of the Asia Pacific Regional Organization. And if you want to find out what it is we do, ask somebody who's got this little badge on their lanyard.

One of the things that Heidi mentioned was At-Large Structures, how they got At-Large Structures – the name At-Large Structures. I cannot understand. But we sort of like and ALS sort of like makes it sound a little bit better, but so that for within for example APRALO is sort of like identifies with similarly with the others. We've got about 45 At-Large Structures within the Asia Pacific Regional Organization which actually spreads from the Middle East to Japan and incorporating Australia and New Zealand and the Pacific Islands, and there's 22 countries and territories in the Pacific Ocean of which mine is a little dot – the

Cook Islands – right in the center there. But the 45 At-Large Structures are that bottom-up group. They’re the ones that, for example, when we have our Asia Pacific regional meetings – and we’ve actually got one in two days’ time – so if you see it on the calendar and you’d like to come and see what it is that we do, please pop in.

We talk to our At-Large Structures. We try to get comments from them if we’re actually doing, if they were involved in a public comment, we filter those comments up into the ALAC which their views are incorporated into a statement which actually gets returned to the organization that [their] section of ICANN that first submitted that public comment and eventually the comments actually go to the Board. So we’re actually having input even from my tiny little island of 14,000 people, actually has an opportunity to actually have a voice in a decision that is made by the Board of ICANN which impacts on the policies that actually run the Internet.

HEIDI ULLRICH: [Inaudible]

MAUREEN HILYARD: Please.

HEIDI ULLRICH:

Thank you, Maureen. I'm going to just address the final points and what is At-Large discussing this week? I'm going to divide it into three types of activities – the first are policy activities, policy advice development activities. As Maureen mentioned earlier, there are many, many, issues – we're talking about the CCWG Accountability issues that has to do with the Transition, Work Stream 2 which is what comes after the big Transition that just happened. There are 12 activities, 12 groups, within the Work Stream 2 and they're just discussing all of them right now.

It goes into various other issues. We're talking about, there's a big review on Consumer Trust and Competition. We just had a session earlier on that today. So those are some of the policy, deep policy, issues. But again, there's all types of levels so we can either go real deep but there are also questions [with] that bring it back to everyday reality on terms of getting it to that level.

They're also discussing process issues. The way the system works is each of the RALOs has a General Assembly. There's a five-year rotation period so each of the five RALOs have one General Assembly within this five-year period and then on the fifth year there's a Summit – an At-Large Summit – [and where] all of the RALOs [are] these are basically let's say each person from the APRALO region as well as the other four regions, one representative from each of their At-Large Structures, comes to

the Summit. So currently we have 210 At-Large Structures within At-Large, so one representative if the Summit were to be held tomorrow there'd be 210 representatives from the end user community within ICANN there.

The last one was held in 2014 and there was a declaration from that. There were 43 recommendations, and they're just discussing the final report. They're also discussing issues [of] there's an At-Large review within ICANN. There's a system where every three or five years every ACSO – every Advisory Committee Supporting Organization – needs to go through an internal review. At-Large is currently undergoing that, so we discuss that. That is ongoing.

These are some of the process issues. Fiscal Year 2018 Budget, the whole process is starting up again so they're talking about their Budget issues, how they're going to comment to ICANN's issues. So those are process issues.

And then the third item types area that they're discussing is outreach and engagement. So outreach is to get to people like you, possible individuals, or At-Large Structures who would be interested in joining them. They have a subcommittee, [there's] meeting with NextGen [that is] I don't have the exact time. Look on the ICANN schedule. But basically [that] there's one of the

subcommittees is going to be talking about At-Large with NextGen, the younger generation.

Also, everyone is invited there. APRALO is holding a Showcase along with the – it's actually a joint APRALO/Civil Society networking event – that is going to be on the 6th, Sunday evening I think it's 18:45 to 19:45, around that time. And that's going to be a good opportunity to have a networking event with some entertainment and some ability to have a little bit of something to eat, etc. A good time to get to meet more of the APRALO members.

Those are the areas, those are the activities, that are going on this week. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, we have time for maybe just one or two questions before our next speaker comes on and we will be sharing the schedule at the end of this session, Heidi. So thank you.

BARTLETT MORGAN: Hi. I'm Bartlett Morgan. I'm a Fellow here. My question is, what would you say to those of us like me who are in some ways new to this space who say on the face of it in respect to end users there seems to be a kind of overlap or conflict between At-Large

and so on and NCUC and that kind of a thing. How would you respond to that?

MAUREEN HILYARD:

In fact, we actually have a lot of people who are from At-Large who actually also belong to NCUC and NPOC and other organizations that are actually sort of like they actually are more focused on particular like the academics and business constituency and that sort of stuff. We're quite generic. I think for that most of us when we're talking about GNSO many of them are already in a business context. I would say most of the people in the At-Large community are volunteers and in fact many of us don't have anything to do with the domain name system and like as a business or anything. I'm a Project Manager and most of my staff is to do with the environment and gender and all those sorts of things that are not related to the domain name system.

But this is an area that I've actually sort of like have a very high interest in. It's [sort of] my spare time activity. I get up in the middle of the night which is generally when the meetings are held to attend meetings during in between ICANN between. But it's because the sorts of things that we do within the ALAC are of interest to me. I enjoy being on the working groups. As Heidi said, the actual content of and topics of working groups are so

broad that anybody can join any of the groups and you're bound to find something that would be of interest to you.

[I] might be allowed to have one more question.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, just one more question.

[ADITHEO]: Hi. I'm [Adi Theo] from India, NextGen. My question is, considering the At-Large group functions, the bottoms-up approach, what is the kind of duties that ICANN takes in creation of greater number of At-Large Structures or in promotion of new people having the chance to interact with At-Large Structures that are already present there? [Is there] only in terms of providing funds or promotional activities, etc.? Because [of] the end goal of incorporating opinions from as many end user as possible.

HEIDI ULLRICH: A very good question. A lot of the At-Large Structures within the RALOs – within the Regional At-Large Organizations – they are very active in going to regional events, international events, an IGF for example – Internet Governance Forum – and when they go out and even when they're here, we have promotional items.

We have brochures. This is an APRALO brochure and it talks about exactly what APRALO is, what At-Large is, and how to join. So there's a lot of activity that they do, the volunteers do, and then ICANN supports them in terms of these types of materials.

I think there's also the GSE who then works with them. They have regional Vice Presidents. I'm not sure if you've seen some of them here today. But they work in collaboration. So these regional Vice Presidents will be out there looking, speaking to people, and if there's someone who shows interest then they'll filter it over to my staff or directly to themselves. So there's a lot of activity. They are very active. Maureen, particularly her region, very active. There are a lot of events to do with Internet Governance or actually domain name issues. So there's a lot of ways to do that.

MAUREEN HILYARD:

I just wanted to raise one thing to do with for example [inaudible]. About 50% of our At-Large Structures are actually already ISOC Chapters, so there's a very high level of Internet Governance interest in that. And as I said, there's a lot of interaction between the groups.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you, Heidi and Maureen, for being here today. If you have questions you can speak to Heidi and Maureen on the side. We're already late.

Our next speaker is Senior Project Manager Sherwood Moore, and he's going to talk to us on reviews and the review process.

SHERWOOD MOORE: Thank you very much. Hello, everybody. How's everybody doing?

Today I'm here to talk to you about reviews. Before I jump into reviews I want to speak a little bit about – and I know you've probably heard a bit about it – the overarching goal of ICANN and also the importance of the multistakeholder model. Because ICANN reviews have a lot to do with it and they're kind of crucial to it.

ICANN is responsible for essentially big picture maintaining a free and stable and open Internet for ourselves and for future generations. This actually is a really big job because the Internet doesn't exist as a single network. It's many networks but across the globe with billions of different devices all speaking in different languages with different security threats and emerging technologies and changes in infrastructure. So it's a massive job

that essentially ICANN helps facilitate to the decisions made by the global community.

That brings me to how we do our work, because I think that's just as important if not more important as what we're doing. The multistakeholder model is truly unique in that it's a global asset that gives global input to the rest of the global community. And I always try to make a point about this that the multistakeholder model is not a given. It's not a right. It's a power that exists right now, but it could be taken away. If we don't reach our commitments, if ICANN doesn't do a good job of facilitating the global community and making decisions that make this thing run correctly, there are lots of other organizations out there that would be glad to do it for us. So it's really important. This work is really important. And the role and the responsibility that you the community take on is a really big responsibility. And so I'm glad to be here with you all to be able to share reviews, which to me I think are really a crucial tool to the health of the multistakeholder model and really the health of this whole process that we're working on.

So reviews, very simply put, look at the past. They look at past processes and actions and outcomes of the multistakeholder model and they make recommendations to improve future performances. You can kind of think of reviews as the learning center for ICANN because we take in all this information – or I

should say, the community takes in all this information – they look at industry best practices, they’re looking at business trends, they’re looking at new changes in innovation and technology, and they’re making sure that ICANN is able to maintain the strategic path that’s been laid out for us.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: [Inaudible]

SHERWOOD MOORE: Yeah, absolutely. I think I’m actually good so far. I don’t need to [go there] yet. I only have like four slides.

Another thing that the reviews do is they provide transparency and accountability which is another fundamental tool for the stakeholder model to work really well. The reason why is they ask really hard questions of ICANN and also of the different organizations that help the community fulfill its work and they look for data-driven answers that they then share with the global community.

This does a couple different things. It helps us be more efficient, it helps us build trust that everybody’s doing what they’re supposed to be doing, and it also builds through the transparency and the trust a lot of accountability. And if you think about it, that’s really crucial that people are meeting the

commitments that they make. Without that, nothing works. So reviews in summation – super important.

Actually you can go to the next one, great.

So review topics. There are two major types of reviews. There are specific reviews and there are organizational reviews. The specific reviews are conducted solely by the community. Organizational reviews are a bit different in that they are run by an independent auditor or an independent reviewer. And I want to speak specifically to what these reviews focus on just to kind of give you an idea based on your interests where you might fit in the review world.

The first that I want to speak to is the review of security, stability, and resiliency of the Internet's system of unique identifiers. It's basically what it sounds like. The review is looking at security, it's looking at what maintains its stability, it's looking at what systems need to be put in place to make sure that there's resiliency so that the Internet can withstand shocks to the system. It's all about mitigating risk.

The second review is the WHOIS review – or now it's called RDS – and that's all about public access to accurate and complete domain registrant information. So domain registrant information essentially is the person who owns the website.

How many people here have actually created a website before? Okay, so you know when you do that you have to provide some basic personal information that's then shared with the public. And if you gave them the wrong e-mail, then you might have started to get spam with a bunch of different e-mails or if you gave them the wrong phone number [I] started getting a bunch of phone calls. So this is part of the challenge because how do we balance the needs for data security and privacy of the individual website owner with legitimate needs of law enforcement which is why you shared that information.

The third review is accountability and transparency, and this is a really big one because we're looking at, we're asking the question, are there mechanisms in place for public input? Is the decision making that's being made in the public interest and is ICANN being held accountable to all stakeholders?

The very last one in the specific reviews section is competition, consumer trust, and consumer choice review. This focuses on the impact from the introduction and expansion of top-level domains which are early days - .com .org .inc, and now it's building this whole new marketplace of .google .buz, there's so many different ones coming down the pipeline it's a really massive area of growth. And so we're looking at that marketplace and how it supports and optimizes competition

and consumer trust and consumer choice within that ecosystem.

The last one but definitely not least is the organizational reviews in orange there. Just to remind you, this is the review that is conducted by an independent auditor or an independent reviewer I should say. I shouldn't say "auditor" because it's not the right language. But this is a really important one because it's looking at all of the ICANN structures. These are all the SOs – the Supporting Organizations – and the Advisory Committees, and it's looking at whether they are fulfilling their purpose and whether they're operating effectively and whether they're being accountable to all stakeholders as well.

I think you can go to the next one now. This is going to be another busy slide and it's going to show all the work that we have coming down the pipeline, and it's busy.

We need a lot of community engagement. We need a lot of community support. And so we're very excited to be speaking with you here today. I don't have time to go through all these, but just to give you kind of a high-level understanding of what we have coming down the pipeline.

We already have CCT which was Competition, Consumer Trust, and Consumer Choice which I just spoke to. That one is right now in the process of nearing the end of the recommendation

and so it's a really exciting time because they're about to give their recommendations. They've done all the research. They're formulating their opinions. They're about to provide their recommendations. And now it's time for the community to provide their input on those recommendations. So that's a really easy point of engagement or activation that you guys could get involved with.

Another one, the SSR2 – the Security, stability, and Resiliency – of the DNS. That one has the Review Team, they're just kind of formulating that one now and that Review Team will be announced soon and so that entire review process is just about to start.

Another one that I wanted to highlight for anybody who's interested or who has experience in WHOIS, there is a call for volunteers that was just announced last week and it's going to be open for about five weeks, and we're actively looking for Review Team members or applicants to apply to become Review Team members. If you want to learn more about that, you can go to ICANN and go to the, I think News and Media dropdown and there's the Announcements page which will have this announcement and you can go in and you can get a lot of information about what it takes to actually apply, what it means to be involved on a Review Team, what you can expect, and that's a really good source of information.

The last one coming down the pipeline is ATRT – the Accountability and Transparency Review. This is going to be the third one. These are really important reviews. They're really great, too, because for instance WHOIS – or I should say RDS formerly known as WHOIS – that takes review applicants [who we] are really looking for people who have very specific skill sets and knowledge around the WHOIS environment. But ATRT is a lot more open and so less stringent in the specific skill sets needed.

That's kind of what we have coming down the pipeline. I wanted to go to the next slide and speak a little bit about becoming active in ICANN reviews. Yeah, the next one.

The first thing that I would advise is to find and join your community. Find the SO and the ACs that you want to join because ultimately your application to join a Review Team is going to be considered by people in these SOs and ACs, and they're clearly much more likely to accept an application of somebody they've worked with, somebody that they know, somebody that's a part of their community. So that's a really good step as far as a newcomer to the ICANN process, is kind of looking at the different Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees and starting that conversation and finding out how to get involved there.

That's just really for joining a Review Team. There are ways that you can get actively involved right now, and outside of joining a Review Team you can observe Review Team meetings and you can share input which I highly recommend. I'll explain to you where you can find that information shortly. You can participate in public comments and you can take some different surveys that we have that go out on a continuous basis.

But we promote and we announce these activities on a review mailing list. And actually I'll be passing around a sign-up sheet. So this is a really great, very easy way, to see all the opportunities that are coming up for you to get involved. We also promote it through social media channels, if you're following ICANN's social channels. And another really great place to go, especially for the meetings, is the review wiki page.

Each Review Team will have a wiki, and the wiki is pretty in-depth. If you find a particular area of interest, you can find out a lot on these wiki pages. You can see who the Review Team members are, what they've been working on, and you can also see a calendar of all the upcoming meetings, and you can sit in on those, you can participate remotely, they have ways that you can mail in comments and input. So it's a really good way to go ahead and get your feet wet.

That's what I have to share for today. No, I have one more thing I wanted to share with you.

Sorry, I should have this out in front of me.

We actually have a session tomorrow where we've organized three very [seasoned] and very experienced review community members to come have a Q&A with you. So we'd love to invite you to come and just ask questions. We'll be having some kind of guided questions for them as well. A lot of it is addressing how they got involved and how they would recommend... What kind of advice that they would have for somebody looking to get involved in the process. That's going to be tomorrow in Room G3/4 from 1:45 to 3:00 p.m. so it's right after lunch. The title is "Review Enthusiast Public Session." I would love to have you guys there and we've got some really great guests to share some great knowledge.

So with that, I'll open the floor to any questions if anybody has any.

ROHAN WADHWA:

Rohan from India, NextGen. My question is regarding WHOIS database. Two parts to the question. One is what's the, when the inception of WHOIS was done, what was the objective because the idea is that it's all on the web, anyone can scrape through it,

and that's what e-mail harvesting does with spam. And if it's the purpose is to have all the accurate information on it, why are registrars allowed to have you can pay an extra fee to hide your information on it and actually obscure that and they can have a e-mail forwarding service [where] registrar can just register their own information. So I see a bit of conflict, so I just want to know what the stance is. I think it's a great feature to have but then again, what's the objective and what do we want out of WHOIS?

SHERWOOD MOORE:

That's a fantastic question, and it's a fantastic question for the community review team that's involved with that. I must confess, I don't have the level of expertise that you have with WHOIS and that's fantastic. Really I focus kind of at a broad level of building awareness for the review process. I could probably learn something from you. But what I would recommend you do is come to our review session because that's exactly the type of knowledge that we're looking for, and that's fantastic. So thank you for your question and I'm sorry I can't give you a better answer.

[ADI THEO]:

Hi. [Adi Theo] from India, NextGen. My question is what is the standard of review which is prevalent across all of this? So the difference between [organizational] and the reviews by the

community as to what kind of review [can] the level of review which is possible in this sense. Which means whether they can just question the decisions which have been taken therefore on the material available within them or can they actually go ahead and question the entire process itself and even ask for the removal of the entire thing. And is there a difference between the standard for an organizational review versus the review by the community?

SHERWOOD MOORE:

That's a really good question. The answer is that for the specific reviews the community will have basically total control over the review process. We have suggestions. And right now we're working on operational standards – that's just another word for how to conduct the review. Essentially we're getting community input, and we're really working to make sure that there is a systemic process in place. Because if you haven't conducted a review before it can be kind of challenging to figure out how to do it right. So we're trying to figure out how to provide some sort of institutional knowledge that can be passed from Review Team to Review Team.

So for specific reviews, it really though is totally driven by the community. For organizational reviews, because we're working with an independent expert that independent expert will bring

their review process, and that's part of the selection process – looking at their approach. But that process is brought to the table from the independent expert. Essentially the focus that the reviews provide is what are the specific areas of focus? Generally, what are the questions that are going to be addressed?

But again, especially with the community-led reviews – the specific reviews – the questions that are addressed to the community [are] the questions that the community develops ultimately.

Again, it comes back to this idea of the responsibility that the community has in asking and answering the right questions. It's a good point.

PURITY NDWIGA:

Hi. My name is Purity from Kenya. I'm not sure if this question is related to your area, but I would like to know if ICANN has in any way control over the content found on the Internet. I'm considering the negativity. And if not, can your mandate extend to that aspect? Thank you.

SHERWOOD MOORE:

That's tricky, speaking about ICANN's mandates because there are a lot of them and I don't know all of them. But I will tell you

this, ICANN does not, my understanding, focus on content. That's not really what we do. So if that's true, then a lot of the content related negativity that you're speaking to is not something that we address.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, one last question before our next speaker starts. Thank you.

[RUIT]: Hi. I'm [Ruit] from India. I'm an end user. I just want to ask, I have almost 30+ domains and I have one single e-mail, a primary e-mail given for registration of all those and I get so many spam e-mails from many e-mails and domain names. Is there any place where I can register those e-mails or put up those domains like these are sending spam e-mails for renewing of my domain name which would be [send] by registrar but they are sending out spam e-mail? I know that it's a spam e-mail but not many people might be knowing that. So is there any place where I can register those e-mails that they are sending spam e-mails for renewal of my domain name?

SHERWOOD MOORE: That's a very good question. Unfortunately, it's another question that I can't answer. That's a subject matter expertise that I don't

have. My expertise is primarily high-level reviews and how they function. But if you come to the session I am sure that I can connect you with somebody who does have that subject matter expertise and they can give you the right answer. Happy to do that.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, we want to thank you, Sherwood, for being here with us today.

SHERWOOD MOORE: Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, I think this might be a good time to just stand up and stretch your legs for a minute. We want to be awake for our next speaker. So stand up everybody.

Okay, everybody. Alright. Okay stretch, stretch, and then sit.

Next we have VP Stakeholder Engagement Chris Mondini, and he's going to talk to us about a very, very, hot topic – the IANA Transition and where we are now. And I'm sure you'll have lots of questions for him. Chris?

CHRIS MONDINI:

Thank you. Did everybody stretch? You could do the wave at any point during my talk if you like, if you know the wave. Yeah. That'll encourage me.

Who knows what IANA is? Has anyone heard about IANA? Good, lots. What about IANA Stewardship Transition? Has anybody read about that and studied that, too? Okay.

My first piece of advice is to be really cool at this meeting and make sure that you fit in and everybody knows that you're really serious about these topics because when you see those letters I-A-N-A, make sure you pronounce them IANA. Because that's kind of like the way that people know whether you know or you don't know. So if you come along and say I-A-N-A, everyone says, "Oh, must be a new person." So first of all, learn to say IANA.

What I'm really going to do is just tell a story. A lot of what we're talking about here today and a lot of what you've been hearing about here today is about ways that you can become involved in the community that makes policies about the Internet's addressing system. And so that's one of two really big things that ICANN does. It convenes a community to make policy.

But what happens to all these policies in the end? That's the second thing that ICANN does which is very important, which is actually it's providing a service. It's providing a service for anybody who is operating a network or manufacturing devices

or trying to establish a new Internet address presence by maintaining open databases and updates of the rules and the existing addresses.

That function of providing the top-level domain names – the ones that come after the dot – the IP numeric addresses, and the protocols and standards that we all need to know about so we can connect our networks to the network of networks that is the Internet or that we can manufacture our devices so that the correct port speaks to the correct port of other machines, these are all things that are just made public on databases and the databases together are referred to as the IANA functions.

IANA stands for Internet Assigned Naming Authority. So it does begin with a story and I'm going to tell it at a very high level because I know there are different levels of awareness here in the audience. But it really begins with a man and a notebook. And if you think about the earliest origins of the Internet, it was designed to help computers talk to each other.

There was a very notable computer engineer in Southern California named John Postel, and quite literally, he had friends at different universities and he would write down their name in the notebook – my friend Steve is at Stanford University, his phone number is this and the computer identification number is this. I am at UCLA, my computer identification number is this, we

now have a friend in Pennsylvania at another university. His or her computer is identified by this number. And he was really just writing down the identifying numbers for these computers and then working on a system to get them to talk to each other.

So what started as notecards and then became a notebook, and by the 1980s or 1990s could be something the size of a telephone book in the 1980s is now hundreds and hundreds and millions of domain names. So if you think of all of the websites and all of the web names that have been registered in a way, these are all destinations on the Internet. So the system that they came up with was very, very, scalable and it worked very, very, well but it became too much work for one man or one organization or one institution or one university and it became very complex. Some of the questions that are being dealt with here at the ICANN meeting about how domain names are used or deployed or how they are made available, they're very complex issues and they require global stakeholder oversight.

So in 1998, the United States government said, "Look, we think this Internet thing might be taking off. We think it's going to be big." And they said, "Why don't we take this numbering and naming authority away from these academics and create a multistakeholder institution that's really driven by the users of the Internet and the businesses on the Internet and the people that can commercialize the Internet, and let them develop the

standards and do it in a way that there could be global input because we don't want the government to run the Internet. We don't think that we know the best way to run the Internet or the Internet's addressing systems and we really want to keep it run by stakeholders who benefit the most."

And so in 1998, ICANN was very young. So this meeting you see of 3,000 people now from 167 countries in those days was like 45 people, and they were handing the hat around to pay for their lunch money like they were just gathering in one hotel room and starting to have these debates. And so what the U.S. government did is they said, "Look, we're going to launch ICANN. We're going to give it a symbolic contract, like a no-fee contract. No money is exchanging hands, but we're going to say it's the U.S. Commerce Department that asks ICANN to provide that service that I described which is maintaining basically the lists of the top-level domain names and the numeric addresses and these standards and protocols."

And the provisions of the contract were such that really it was sort of a review clerical function that somebody in the U.S. Commerce Department performed. So if over here there was a lot of policy development in the community that decided for example, "We should have more domain names at the top level than just .com and .org or .edu. In fact, we could have thousands of them or in fact we could have one that's .ibm or .doctors or

.rio or .paris or .samsung or .bmw.” Well, all that policy making took years and years of decisions, many of which are still being discussed.

Somebody had to take that decision after the Board of ICANN approved it and go over to the database here and update and put in .rio. So over here the policy was made to say .rio can exist. Everyone agrees it’s a great idea, and over here it’s in a database so that if you want to register a web name that ends in .rio or if you want to promote the Olympics using .rio and if you want your computers to resolve properly to realize that there is such a thing as .rio, it’s in that public database in that IANA function, in that IANA database.

And what the Commerce Department would do is between the policy work and the updating of the database they would just check and say, “ICANN followed its procedures. ICANN included the stakeholder inputs. The Board followed the Bylaws and we approved.”

So fast forward to 2014 – ICANN as a community has grown from a few dozen people to the people that you see around you today in the hallways and over the coming week. The ICANN organization – the professionals that are supporting all of this community work – there’s over 300 of us in about 27 countries around the world, we do have really robust global input.

And the U.S. said, “You know, we always intended this symbolic contract to be temporary, that it would go away. We really just wanted to in the early days in 1998 tell the world we believe in such a thing as a stakeholder led global organization,” because it was a new invention. So in 2014 the U.S. government said, “Look, you’re mature enough, you’re working well, we’ve never told you that your updates to the database can’t be made because you’ve always followed your procedures. We’re ready to let the contract expire.”

So that set off a lot of work in the community. And so when you’re speaking to community members here you’re going to hear this term IANA Stewardship mentioned a lot, but you’re here at a really good time because guess what? The really hard work – the really hard work – has really recently ended.

If you had come here a year ago we would be right in the middle of the really hard work and everybody would be really grouchy. But at this meeting we’ve reached a really important milestone and people are much happier, and you should talk about the experience of the last two years.

But to get back to my story, in 2014 the U.S. government said, “Look, we want to step out of this middle man role and just let you the community of stakeholders supervise that these updates to the IANA database are being done properly and being

done directly.” And it also triggered – so there needed to be some sort of technical arrangement for the reporting and just the procedures for these updates to take place, and it also triggered, it set off, a desire to strengthen the governance at ICANN and strengthen some of the accountability mechanisms.

What the government of the United States said to this ICANN community is they said, “Look, give us a proposal of how to transition away from this U.S. role of stewardship to community stewardship that maintains the openness of the Internet, that is not an intergovernmental or a government led model, that it’s still led by stakeholders, that it’s acceptable to the stakeholders, that the world has consensus that it will work, and that it maintains the security, stability, and resiliency of the domain name system.”

And so to do that, to come up with a proposal, it took the community about two years of very hard work – I think there were about 65,000 e-mails exchanged on e-mail lists. I think there were 187 meetings, submeetings, conference calls, there were many, many, documents produced both for the technical transition and the accountability and governance strengthening of ICANN. And those were submitted to the United States government in early 2016, and the Commerce Department took time to review them. They said it met the criteria. There was, you may have read in the news, there was some in Washington D.C.

there were some Senators that raised their hand and said, “Wait, we didn’t know this was happening.” But in fact, we pointed out to them they did know that it was happening because their staff members and their committee staff, they were participating in the two years of work. So we had to say, “Well, excuse me actually. You and the U.S. Congress are also a stakeholder and actually it’s all been open and published and transparent.” So all of those e-mails and all of those documents, you can go read through every day what happened every step along the way to develop the work.

And so on the 30th of September which was not that long ago, the contract between ICANN and the U.S. Department of Commerce was allowed to expire. On the morning of October 1st what do you think happened? Yeah. But what happened to the Internet and how it works? Anything? Yeah. It continued to work.

So all of the names you’re looking up on the Internet continued to resolve. The databases continued to update the root servers. There was no impact whatsoever on any of you or your businesses or your organizations. But symbolically, what happened I think is pretty inspiring and significant because it’s really like a new category of global organization was born, one which is stakeholder led. So it’s a global stakeholder led organization, not an intergovernmental institution which is the kind of thing that the world is used to. So you’re all becoming a

part of this experiment – the ICANN community – that just continues to innovate and go on to new and more important heights.

So there'll be some celebrating at this particular meeting because this is the first ICANN meeting to take place after that September 30th transition. There is a Work Stream of some important questions that remained in the transition proposal which the community decided could be established later – like the transition could happen without getting too much granularity or decision on some of these questions. So you'll hear people refer to something called work Stream 2.

Work Stream 2 you can think of as the leftover issues from the transition that still remain to be really carefully defined by the community. And there's some very interesting topics there. They relate to accountability of the community itself, the accountability of the staff. There's a discussion about there's the words Human Rights now exist in the Bylaws of ICANN but there isn't a framework of how to interpret that where the intersection of the work is. There are some very interesting questions about how global ICANN is and where its contracts have force and so forth. So some are quite detailed but most of them relate somehow to the governance and the strengthening of the accountability and governance of the organization. So have a

look at the Work Stream 2 if that's something that's of interest to you.

So we've come a long way since one man was keeping a list of his friends and computers and their numbers in his notebook to where we have this really smoothly, globally, scalable system of domain names. When we talk about the domain name system, when we talk about Internet's unique identifiers, it sounds pretty technical, it sounds a little wonky, but it's very important because it's what makes the Internet look like one global Internet. In fact, it's many tens of thousands of independent networks, but they use the same addressing system voluntarily. They go to these databases and they figure out how to connect and they connect. And so even though it's a little bit technical and wonky, it's the work that you're embarking on here is really what's helping keep the Internet global and scalable and expanding.

I hope that was helpful. I tried again to keep it at a high level but happy to answer questions if there are some.

Yes sir. I need my exercise.

[NAVEEN]:

[Naveen] from India – ICANN Fellow. So what is the current role of NTIA post IANA Transition?

CHRIS MONDINI:

NTIA is the department within the U.S. Department of Commerce – the NTIA stands for National Telecommunications and Information Agency – and they were the ones that were given the role of sort of checking ICANN’s work back when we had a contract with them and they maintained a very important role because it is in fact that department of the U.S. government that sits now on the Governmental Advisory Committee.

So the U.S. government sits on the Governmental Advisory Committee with all the other governments that are members of the Governmental Advisory Committee, it’s just that this additional link to the U.S. government of the symbolic contract went away. But NTIA is still in that role.

Yes, please.

ELIZABETH OREMBO:

My name is Elizabeth Orembo from Kenya. My question is, when you look at the history of ICANN policies you realize [they’re] either on rights protection on these social issues that Internet affects and very little on the technical thing that makes ICANN exist. Why is it so? Is it because it’s more direct, straightforward, or there’s very little to do with policy and technical functions of IANA.

CHRIS MONDINI:

Thank you, Elizabeth. It's a very good question. It's an important question, too, because we're hoping to attract participation. [But then] people come they may be more interested in technical things and they say, "Oh, you're just talking about names and legal issues and it's not for me."

It comes back to what I was saying about how ICANN really does two big things. It convenes the community to make policies about the domain name part of the Internet and it runs these databases, but the databases also have protocols and parameters and they have IP addresses.

ICANN is not alone in the space of working on addressing issues or Internet technical issues. One of the databases which is the one for what are called the protocol parameters or the standards – the ones I talked about which say, "This part of the computer is where the bluetooth goes and this part of the smart phone is where the Wi-Fi goes and these are the codes that help these things interconnect" – those come overwhelmingly from an organization called the Internet Engineering Task Force, and ICANN's role is really just to take those standards and keep them updated in the database and make it very public.

The second database is of the numeric IP addresses, so every device you guys are holding right now – every laptop, every

smart television, every smart toaster or refrigerator or car with Internet connectivity – they all have IP addresses and they are addresses, too, which identify parts of networks and so these are the numeric addresses. And so the IP addresses worked through organizations known as Regional Internet Registries. Each region has an Internet registry which is responsible for allocating the numbers. But again, ICANN and IANA is responsible for just keeping the overall authoritative database of those numbers and making sure that they're unique.

The third database in IANA is the one about the list of top-level domains that I told you about. So when .rio went in, we updated .rio. When .samsung went in, we updated .samsung. When .iloveyou in Mandarin went in, we made the update. Those are the ones where the majority of this community here is gathered to make policy. And the reason it requires a big global community is because those are the hardest questions.

So you're right when you say the technical things are pretty straightforward. Engineers come up with a standard. We put a standard in the database. We need more IP address numbers. We come up with IP Version 6. We maintain a database of the numbers. When you get to words, when you get to languages, when you get to alphabets, when you get to questions of what word is a trademark versus just a word or what word should possibly be used by a company or be used by a social group or

all of these things that were rules that were made in the expansion of the domain names – the generic top-level domains – those are the really hard questions.

That’s what, you’re right, the majority of the topics here are related to, but it’s because they’re normative, because words have meaning. They’re not just numbers. They’re not just standards or protocols. So because words have meanings and the way we perceive them and give us questions of ownership and definition, that they’re harder issues so it requires more of people like you to participate in that. But sometimes people come looking for more technical stuff and they’re getting more social, legal stuff.

How many more can you take? I don’t know [how many] you have room for. I’ve gone over five.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: [inaudible]

CHRIS MONDINI: I’m loving this. Four more questions.

[AMIT SINGH]: I read it somewhere that about the IANA Transition that where it started on the 1st of October, but then I read it somewhere that it

should complete in first or second quarter of 2017. Is that right?
No? From media reports.

CHRIS MONDINI: No, I don't know what that's referring to. There were other technical things that took place, but I think as far as I know everything is officially done, done, done.

[AMIT SINGH]: So it's locked.

CHRIS MONDINI: Yeah.

[AMIT SINGH]: Okay, thanks.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: [Inaudible]

CHRIS MONDINI: Okay.

FADI SALEM:

Thank you. My name is Fadi Salem. I'm a first time Fellow here at ICANN. I have a couple questions but the first one is maybe a political one that [where] responsibilities that were entrusted by the Department of Commerce or IANA and that supposedly have been now transferred to ICANN. Have these changed the dynamic of power within ICANN in any way or shape? Who is now interested to do this within the organization?

The second one is more of a future one given the Transition. There are many – at least in academic circles, at least in policy circles related to this Transition – are still having concerns about the issues that are still pending Work Stream 2, and sometimes it's blown out of proportion or worst case scenarios are expected, that things that can go wrong and go out of proportion and maybe even affect ICANN on the long run or the Internet or having more than one Internet in the future. What's your view on these things? Thank you.

CHRIS MONDINI:

On the question of the community dynamics or changes in the power dynamics, as I mentioned, the proposal for a Transition there was the technical part but then there was the accountability and governance part. Even though the U.S. contract really didn't give the U.S. government all kinds of special powers, the Transition program gave the community

more powers. So it strengthened things like there are redress mechanisms if you feel that ICANN has wronged you with a decision in a way that has violated their own Bylaws, you can take it to a panel to have it reviewed. If a significant number of the different suborganizations – the SOs and ACs which you’ve heard about – agree that somehow the Board has acted incorrectly, they can petition to remove a Board member or even fire the whole Board. But there are step-by-step processes which sort of escalate this. They’re all worst case scenarios of like a rogue Board or something like ICANN not doing the good job it’s been doing since its inception.

Does that change the power dynamic? I don’t know. This is really the first meeting where the community is together in person, and I think we’re all very focused. We’re all actually very proud of this proposal. And I think we’re all very focused on being extra accountable and extra transparent and doing an extra good job for the world because we feel like we’ve all been entrusted with this new responsibility.

And then I would say for your second question on work Stream 2, there are issues – I’ve worked at ICANN for five years, the last two and a half almost three years I’ve helped support the transition – and I’ve seen things that look like a total train wreck. There’s this thing about ICANN, just when you think the train is

going over the cliff something happens and it turns and everything turns out okay.

So you will see this, and sometimes it's very hard for people that are not used to working in kind of a confrontational, negotiating, environment that it looks very scary and people say, "Oh, this is the final decision that ICANN community will never figure a way out of," and they will and they always have. I feel confident that even though you might hear some expressions that are very exaggerated about these hard issues, that the community with the input that we now have from the globe and all the different stakeholder categories will find a way through.

[ZALA DALLAS]:

Hi. [Zala Dallas], NextGen. I'm working [inaudible] operator as well. I attended actually last July IETF 96 so I'm trying actually right now to get involved in ICANN that are [inaudible] and all this stuff. I subscribe to [SDN] group and IPv6 group, but it's so hard to get involved and RFCs from the basics and from the beginning. So I'm wondering if there is a way – I'm a NextGen, it's my first time at ICANN so I'm wondering if I can... or I may ask the question another way.

Which stage does the RFCs get engaged with ICANN and IANA stuff? I may not read the RFCs – [I'm] the biggest telecom engineer so I'm always following the technical stuff so may I

start to get engaged by [that] from the ICANN perspective not from the IETF maybe I'm asking actually the stage of the RFCs not getting published because – do you understand me? I'm asking about the stage of the RFCs or the things [our] topics, decisions for IETF comes to IANA and ICANN. Thanks. Thank you.

CHRIS MONDINI:

Thank you. So RFCs – Requests for Comments – are essentially the way that these protocols and standards started out being building blocks for the Internet is that there is a process where an engineer or an academic or somebody in the world would put out a question to the world and say, “How do you think we should address this technical challenge?” And it was an RFC that actually led to the formation of ICANN.

I think you're asking is at what point or where should you look at the RFCs and how they relate to ICANN. I don't know. But the person who wrote the very first RFC is our Chairman of the Board, Steve Crocker, and you'll see him give a speech tomorrow. What I'll do is if you give me your information I'll find a way to make sure that he answers your question. And if it's not him, there are the right people around that. But I will get you the answer.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, last question.

[SIDHARTH]: Hi, I'm [Sidharth] from India in NextGen program. My question is, given that ICANN is incorporated in the United States and thus bound by its laws, would [say] a decision taken by say the entire multistakeholder after the process be challengeable in a United States court and if yes, has ICANN during the Transition or in an agreement with the United States government come to some [redress] mechanism for that kind of situations?

CHRIS MONDINI: Do you want to ask your question, I'll try and answer –

[ADI THEO]: [Adi Theo] from NextGEN. It was very similar to what [Sidharth] said and I was just wondering, considering even though accountability Transition proposal was challenged within a U.S. court [in Texas] even though the judge [inaudible] I was just wondering how much of a pervasive influence does the California jurisdiction have regardless of the Transition.

CHRIS MONDINI: The questions are about where ICANN, the corporation I work for, is incorporated and it's incorporated as a non-profit

organization in the state of California and it has been since its inception. And in the Transition proposal – the one that was agreed by the stakeholder community and all of its structures as well as the U.S. who signed off on it – it was agreed to maintain that it would stay housed in the state of California.

There are always questions that arise, but there's no...I don't know really how to answer the question because I don't know if there's any court precedence but my sense is that the outcomes of global stakeholder deliberations are not those that would be...

Let me answer it this way, you should go to Work Stream 2 and sit in the conversations about this issue because there was a little bit of confusion. The question of whether ICANN would be incorporated anywhere but in the state of California was really not... that was a part of what was agreed in the Transition proposal, and what's being discussed now in Work Stream 2 are questions about, for example, where contracts or disputes are adjudicated over contracts – so registries and registrars are the distribution chain for domain names, and so some of them have asked that other courts in areas be available as venues of arbitration just like they asked that ICANN operate in other international currencies.

So I think that it's a question that deserves a definitive answer. The United States is a pretty litigious place, but I think the likelihood of a lawsuit succeeding is very minor. But that's not the right answer. I probably need to get you a better answer there. Are you a lawyer? Okay.

That was our last question, right? Gosh, they were getting harder at the end so I'm glad that we ended, but I'll take both those takeaways and I'll make sure that we get good answers for those of you that were in this row.

I hope that was helpful and if you see me around and have more questions I'm very happy to talk to you any time. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Thank you, Chris, for being with us today.

Okay, I'm going to ask our next speakers, Jackie Treiber and Dustin Phillips, to come to the podium. I believe they're in the audience. They're going to talk to us about their wiki edit-athon. By the way, NextGen, I just sent you an update, their edit-athon is Sunday, not Monday, which I had it on your schedule on Monday. It's actually Sunday.

Oh, it is both. Okay. So you have a choice. You can go Sunday or Monday at 9:30, and it's in MR101, correct? So I'll leave it up to

you nextGens. You can go Sunday or Monday. It's in the morning before our session so it's not a problem.

JACKIE TREIBER:

I recognize a few of you in this audience. We are ICANN wiki. I am Jackie Treiber and this is Dustin Phillips, and we attend nearly all of the ICANN conferences.

Next slide please.

Just give you a little introduction to our project, we are a collaboratively built, non-profit, wiki or website, much like Wikipedia but more niche and more concerned with ICANN and Internet Governance.

Like I said, we attend most of the conferences at ICANN, and we have a booth. We try to bring sort of a fun presence. We do that by having playing cards and badges that you can see here, and we build each time a pretty comprehensive guide for newcomers called the "ICANN wiki quickie." It has a breakdown of some of the relevant topics that are to be discussed at the conference, and it also expands the acronyms which I know are usually the bane of most newcomers' existences. So you can find out more here. And we have this at our booth, so please do stop by. I think it's very helpful for newcomers.

DUSTIN PHILLIPS: While supplies last.

JACKIE TREIBER: I think lastly and most importantly, Deborah alluded to the event that we're holding on Sunday and Monday, 9:30 to 11:00, and that is what we call an edit-athon where folks stop by and learn how to contribute information that you've gleaned or learned from this conference, also just sort of building a sense of community while doing this together. We would love to have all of you come down for the edit-athon this Sunday and Monday, and I'll go ahead and hand this over to Dustin for the next slide.

DUSTIN PHILLIPS: Yes, so like Jackie mentioned a lot of what we focus on is geared toward the newcomers and engaging you, so if you ever have any questions and the ICANN booth is overwhelmed we're right next to it so feel free to hop on over and we'll help you out with whatever we can.

One of the things that has come out of this edit-athon in the past is that we've worked... We do it all in English in these events because that's what we're able to do, but we want to work with people to localize our content as well. So if you find us a useful resource and would like to see it localized and translated into

your local language, then come contact us and we'd be happy to work with you to facilitate that process.

We've also done some local edit-athons in regions to help expand into languages. In East Africa we've done a few edit-athons where we built Swahili language content. We've even had one in Argentina to work on Spanish language content.

Jackie already went through the ICANN wiki quickie, but I think you'll find ICANN wiki to be a useful resource on all things ICANN. If ICANN is a big puzzle, then ICANN wiki is the picture on the box of that puzzle that will help you put it all together.

I'll turn it back over to Jackie to tell you a little bit more about the edit-athon.

JACKIE TREIBER:

I'll just add something to what Dustin just said, which is that at one point I was a newcomer and I still kind of consider myself such even though I've been in this position for the last almost two years. But what was helpful to me is what I work on, which is the website. ICANN wiki actually helped me as a newcomer understand some of the more complex, more abstract, concepts that are discussed here at ICANN. I actually used my own website that I work on to educate myself. So it's just a testament to its helpfulness.

And then the next slide and then I think we're almost done.

This is the announcement for the event on Sunday and Monday. We'd really love to see you guys come down. It's going to be fun. We're also holding a reception dinner on Tuesday evening for participants who are able to stop by and make meaningful contributions.

DUSTIN PHILLIPS:

If you see this lovely T-shirt that Jackie's wearing, these will also be distributed at our reception dinner to our participants, and don't feel like being a newcomer means that you can't contribute. We have articles on all of the people in the community, and all of you are now part of this community so you should have an article on yourself.

So even if you just come to the edit-athon and build an article on yourself, it's a benefit to the community and it's a benefit to you, and it even comes with the added benefit of one of these caricatures. So if you create an article during the edit-athon, then stop by our booth later, take a picture, and then a day or two we'll turn around and provide you with a caricature.

Does anyone have any questions?

JACKIE TREIBER: Thank you so much for letting us present [inaudible] to you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you for being here today.

The caricatures are really fun. In fact, I just got mine today. I might take another picture because I don't really care for it. You'll notice that everybody carries these badges around and eventually they have these caricatures that are kind of fun.

So we're expecting somebody from the information booth to come and present but they're not here yet, so we'll go over the schedule for the rest of the day and the week. There's quite a lot still to do. Of course, some of you might still be feeling a little strange. There's a lot of closed doors. A lot of the sessions are still closed to you. It may seem like everybody knows everybody and that you're brand new and you may feel a little alienated. That's normal.

This is my fourth meeting and I feel like I do not know a quarter of the people who come to these meetings. I don't know a lot of the community members. There's quite a few people that I don't know, even half the staff that work abroad I do not know. And that's normal.

Everybody says when you come to ICANN there's a new language. It's called ICANNese. Nobody understands it. It's all

full of acronyms. So it's just a matter of getting used to it. You're not going to feel like you're not a newcomer for a very long time. I still feel like a newcomer and, again, this is my fourth meeting. That's normal.

Yes, there's one more session after this. I realize it's a very long day, but we do have DNSSEC for everybody. It's a beginner's guide. It's required for newcomers so you're expected to take it. We're going to have a little bit of a break in between this session and that session. I suggest you go out, you get some coffee, you come back. That'll wake you up and then there's a Fellows social after that on the Novotel lawn outside.

Tomorrow there's a welcome ceremony and President's opening that's also required for newcomers. You'll learn how to do outreach with each Supporting Organization and Advisory Committee. Public Forum #1, that's really a good place to ask questions. You have every right to stand up as a newcomer and ask the questions of the panel. There's going to be Board members on the panel.

There's two public forums. One will be Saturday and the other will be Tuesday, however, that's taking place during the Fellows session and the NextGen session so we won't be able to attend that one. But Saturday is definitely something that you should attend. I did not put it on our required session but I will be there.

Okay, we have Walid and Amrita here to talk a little bit about the booth. You can come up. Some of you may have received this booth schedule. The GSE members are going to be at the booth during these times and I would really recommend you to go meet them, shake their hand, introduce yourselves, ask questions. These are a lot of very important people that are making time to be at the booth during these times so I would highly recommend that you take time to go to the booth and meet them and introduce yourselves.

Walid and Amrita.

AMRITA CHOUDHURY: Hi. We've met most of us at the booth. We would ask you to come to the booth, if you have any queries you would like to ask the different stakeholders, we can [note] of them down and share it with them beforehand so that they can come prepared. Also we would like your feedback. I think Walid would like to speak about that.

WALID AL-SAWAF: Hello ,everyone. First of all let us say that the newcomers' experience is different than regular people who've been here many times before. I recall there was one who had the 40 meeting label, so the 40th time they met. So these are not our

target audience. It's you people who've been thinking of coming and came for the first time. So this is an opportunity to first know what are your expectations.

One question we keep on asking ourselves is are you surprised that you found one certain environment or something that surprised you the most when you came into ICANN and so for yourself? Because there are certain expectations that people have before coming, and it's useful to know them in advance and understand how this is changing as they interact and engage.

The other thing is that, what are your potentials for making the best out of ICANN meetings? Because an information booth is not...we don't see it as a way to simply guide you in directions or let you know how to get the Gala tickets, but it's mostly to make the best out of your activities [out of the] engagement. Also let us know how to make your experience better because the information we get is actually going to be conveyed to other parts of ICANN so that they can use this to improve the experience of newcomers.

Then there are challenges, of course, and these challenges are some that we can handle, others that may not be possible to fix including, for example, issues such as language, interpretation, sometimes even feeling the inclusion aspect of it, adaptation.

There are certain challenges that we understand and we'd like to know from you as you go day to day, come to us throughout different times, let us know exactly what challenges you faced.

All of this information is a two-way process. I think the booth is a place for you to give information about your experience as newcomers as well as for us to provide you information.

That in a sum is what I can tell about the booth.

AMRITA CHOUDHURY: And also if you could share your Twitter tags with us it would help us. We would like you to tweet and the highest Twitter, let's see, you would be acknowledged. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, thank you very much for being here. Unfortunately, I've just been informed that there's no coffee. There might be some coffee. We're going to go ahead and let you go a little bit early because I know it's been a long, long, long, day, but we'll see you back in here for DNSSEC at 5:00 and then of course for the Fellows social. So go stretch your legs and take a break.

Thank you for being here.

Please put the headsets back. Make sure you clean up after yourself. Do not leave any empty water bottles. We have other

people coming in for the session as well so please clean up after yourselves. Thank you.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]